

be used as a cover for intelligence activities in foreign countries," the board's recommendation concluded. The other point specified that academic institutions should not lend themselves to "clandestine operations" or "the collection of secret data," except in case of Congressional declaration of war.

The recommendations were offered at a session late in the association's meeting, and many Fellows felt it was not possible to iron out the differences in wording among the hundreds of anthropologists present. Also, the Fellows had not received a copy of the Beals report on which the statements were based. Therefore, the executive board was directed to rewrite the recommendations and mail them to the Fellows; they are to receive, within the next few weeks, copies of the Beals report and of the revised recommendations, upon which they will then vote. Several anthropologists, including the association's executive secretary, told *Science* that they thought the majority of Fellows agreed with the tenor of the recommendations, and that they would be surprised if the recommendations were not adopted.

Perhaps more than members of most social-science disciplines, U.S. anthropologists have attempted to grapple with the ethical and scholarly problems raised by government subsidy of research. Since anthropologists are so dependent on access to foreign cultures, they, especially, have been compelled to consider the world-wide effect of U.S. government activities on foreign research. Beals plans to turn his report on foreign research problems into a book-length study; both his book and the recommendations eventually passed by the association are likely to command the attention of other academic disciplines.

But, whatever the recommendations that are passed by the association, many anthropologists will remain pessimistic about the possibility of improving their working conditions in other countries. Noting that anthropologists from small countries do not face such great problems of access, William Sturtevant, a Smithsonian anthropologist, comments: "These difficulties are the price we pay for being citizens of one of the two behemoths." Although many U.S. anthropologists are resigned to paying the research price that their citizenship entails, they will no doubt continue their efforts to prevent their government from making the price any higher than it need be.—BRYCE NELSON

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **HUMANE ANIMAL CARE:** The Department of Agriculture has published proposed standards regulating transportation and handling of laboratory animals. The regulations, issued in accord with humane legislation passed by the last Congress (*Science*, 25 Mar., 19 Aug., 2 Sept.) cover housing, feeding, watering, sanitation, ventilation, shelter, and veterinary care for research animals ranging from rabbits to primates. They also include a proposed system of record keeping and identification for dogs and cats in interstate commerce. The proposed standards are a monument to humane intentions but, as it stands now, the Agriculture Department lacks the means to make them enforceable. The administration proposed an enforcement budget for fiscal year 1967 of \$1,650,000, but the House cut out the funds altogether and the Senate allowed only \$800,000. A compromise sum of \$300,000 was finally allocated, but unless these funds are supplemented soon, the enforcement program will get off to a tortuous start. The regulations were drawn up with the assistance of the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources of the NAS-NRC. Interested parties have 30 days to comment; the target date for issuance of final regulations is 24 February; and compliance is supposed to begin on 24 May for animal dealers and on 24 August for research facilities. Copies of the regulations are available from the National Society for Medical Research, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

● **NSF AIDS INDIA:** The National Science Foundation will begin serving as adviser to the Indian government on improving teaching methods and curricula in science, mathematics, engineering and technology. Under an agreement with the Agency for International Development, NSF will advise the newly created Indian National Council on Science Education on a variety of matters affecting secondary school and college teaching. The new project is an extension of ongoing programs of co-operation between the United States and India, including the joint sponsorship in the past 4 years of over 200 summer institutes in India for training high school and college teachers. Present plans call for about 100 additional training sessions in the summer of 1967.

● **ROCKEFELLER AWARDS:** Among the 1966 recipients of the Rockefeller Public Service Awards is Edward F. Knipling, director of the Entomology Division of the Agriculture Research Service, who received the prize for science, technology, and engineering. The annual awards of \$10,000 each are administered by the Woodrow Wilson School of Public International Affairs of Princeton University, and recognize distinguished service to the U.S. government. Knipling is known both for his work in sterile insect control and as director of the Orlando, Florida, laboratory that developed DDT and other insecticides and repellents for use by the Armed Forces during World War II.

● **CREWE RESIGNS AS ARGONNE HEAD:** Albert V. Crewe has submitted his resignation as director of the Argonne National Laboratory, but has agreed to remain in the post until a successor is appointed. Crewe, who became director in 1961, plans to return to fulltime teaching and research in physics at the University of Chicago. Crewe previously served as director of Argonne's particle accelerator division.

● **TEACHER CORPS DIRECTOR:** Richard A. Graham, a former Peace Corps administrator, and a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, has been sworn in as the first director of the National Teacher Corps. Now a little more than a year old, it has been limping along on meager government appropriations. The budget for the current fiscal year was reduced from the administration's \$31 million request to \$7.5 million. Graham indicated that the Teacher Corps needs a supplementary appropriation from Congress early next year for its survival, and that his job is to convince Congress that the program is worthwhile.

● **HEALTH MANPOWER BUREAU:** Leonard D. Flenninger, medical director of the University of Rochester's Strong Memorial Hospital, will head the new Bureau of Health Manpower in the Public Health Service. The bureau is one of five major subdivisions established in PHS under the reorganization plan which becomes effective 1 January (*Science*, 2 December).