

American carriers were available. Also, NSF informally took note of the fact that in applying for and accepting \$400 in travel funds from the Academy, Smale had neglected to comply with a requirement that he inform the Academy that NSF was also providing him with travel funds to Moscow. These rules are more or less buried in the plethora of paper that accompanies government money, but there is no question that the rules are there, and, if NSF had so chosen, it could have cracked down hard on their violation. There is also no question, however, that the NSF is neither equipped for nor inclined toward policing every one of its grants, and it realized that, if it threw the book at Smale, it might be opening itself to the question, Why just him?

Finally, NSF was willing to accept, though with a good deal of private skepticism, a stringing together of time spent here and there to account for Smale's 2 months on NSF salary funds in Europe. The rules in this regard are vague, and are based, in the main, on faith in the investigator's integrity. Though NSF gagged a bit, it went along with Smale's account of his whereabouts. In response to angry inquiries from various congressmen, the most demanding of whom was Representative Richard L. Roudebush, a right-wing Indiana Republican, NSF director Leland J. Haworth issued a lengthy statement concerning the Smale case, on 20 October. The statement cited an NSF policy, dating back to 1957, titled "Considerations of Loyalty in Relation to Government Support of Unclassified Research." What it boiled down to was that avowed Communists, accused communists who don't appeal, saboteurs, and subversives are barred from consideration for NSF support, but, otherwise, all comers are considered solely on grounds of scientific merit. The statement concluded, "Under this policy the known facts regarding Professor Smale's activities do not constitute a basis for action with regard to the grant to the University of California."

Thus, when the shouting quieted down toward the end of last year, Smale, in effect, had been exonerated of improper financial or political activity. This says nothing about his sense of politics, judgment, or courtesy. For an American to denounce the Soviet government from the steps of Moscow University is neither good

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### ● INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL

**PROGRAM:** Six major integrated research programs and 162 individual projects "aimed at preserving the habitability of the earth" were announced 21 September by the U.S. National Committee for the International Biological Program (IBP). The announcement was released by the National Academy of Sciences, sponsor of the National Committee. Total cost of the U.S. program has been projected at about \$200 million. Fifty nations are participating in the 5-year IBP, which is designed to correlate worldwide research efforts toward understanding the biological basis of human welfare. A National Academy spokesman said the six major research programs will involve new research while the 162 individual programs will be primarily ongoing research that has been reclassified into the IBP. The reason given for the reclassification is that all individual projects for the IBP had to have funding before they were made part of the IBP. Major U.S. programs include the correlation of ongoing research and new investigations of the atmospheric dispersal of airborne biological troublemakers, such as pollen, and the establishment of a scientific task force to investigate six large ecosystems, such as drainage basins and landscapes, in an attempt to clarify the operation of an ecosystem. Other studies will include a joint United States-Canadian investigation of three Eskimo populations, an evolutionary study of animal and plant life in the Hawaiian Islands, and a phenology program to investigate and describe seasonal development of organisms that might aid in the understanding, interpretation, and prediction of biological events. A sixth study will be concerned with the ecology of migrant populations and the effects of urbanization on rural migrants. IBP entered its 5-year operational phase on 1 July following 3 years of planning. A limited number of copies of the committee's report describing the projects, *Studies Constituting the U.S. Contribution to the International Biological Program*, are available without charge from the National Academy of Science-National Research Council, Division of Biology and Agriculture, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20418.

### ● SOVIET-U.S. HEALTH EX-

**CHANGE:** The second of four American health exchange missions to the U.S.S.R. scheduled for the 1966-67 biennium is currently touring mental health facilities in Moscow and Leningrad. The six-man delegation, which is sponsored by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is the first U.S. mental health mission to be sent to the Soviet Union. The mission was authorized in March 1966 under terms of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. cultural exchange program that was started in 1958. Under the 1966 agreement, Soviet delegations in virology and hematology visited this country, and an occupational health delegation is scheduled to visit sometime this autumn. A U.S. veterinary medicine and public health mission visited the U.S.S.R. during June and July under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. U.S. delegations on higher nervous activity and aging are scheduled to visit the Soviet Union sometime this fall and early next year. Both countries originally announced intentions of exchanging missions to study public health in arctic regions; however, the Soviets later declined to keep the commitment. Members of the mental health mission now in the U.S.S.R. are: Alan D. Miller, New York State commissioner of mental hygiene; Stanley F. Yolles, director, and Phillip Sirotkin, assistant director, of the National Institute of Mental Health; Walter Barton, medical director of the American Psychiatric Association; Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Committee against Mental Illness, and Harold Visotsky, commissioner of mental health for the State of Illinois.

### ● NEW PATHOLOGY PROGRAM:

The department of pathology at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, has announced a new Ph.D. program which will strongly emphasize scientific training. Eight students are currently enrolled in the program which features 5 or 6 years of advanced work in one of the physical sciences or basic medical sciences along with graduate work in pathology. Case is financing the program with an \$800,000, 5-year grant awarded by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.