

fied with oil companies—Gershinowitz and Holloway—is unfortunate. None of the criticism of the board's makeup voiced by ecologists and other environmental scientists has been directed at any individual as such, however. One leading ecologist told *Science* that he was pleased to see industry strongly represented on the board. "The problem [of environmental pollution] has to be placed squarely in the hands of the people who caused it," he said.

The chief concern of ecologists is that, with none of their kind on the board, it may overstress viewpoints natural to industry and to people devoted to furthering resource development and economic progress. In this view, even Revelle, the one environmental scientist on the board, is regarded by some as no proper spokesman for the ecological point of view. It is noted, in this connection, that one of Revelle's chief professional concerns has been the growing imbalance in the underdeveloped countries between population on the one hand and food and other essential resources on the other.

No one has pointed with either praise or alarm to anything the board actually has done, for the board has done little. For the most part, its first year has been taken up with organizing for its task. For example, four committees—on air pollution, water quality management, noise, and solid-waste management—are being set up within the National Research Council's Division of Engineering. All are headed by engineers, and, except for the committee on solid wastes, all will be concerned initially with short-range technological solutions to the problems assigned them.

The committee on solid wastes, the only group to have begun work, is concerned with long-range as well as short-range solutions. Its membership, still incomplete, will include both scientists and engineers. According to the NAS-NAE secretariat, the committees set up by the board will change in number, makeup, and mission as study requirements change. All studies will be made by the board's special committees or by other committees and panels within the NAS-NAE-NRC structure. The board will confine itself to a coordination and review function, supposedly ensuring a proper interdisciplinary approach to all problems that demand it.

According to Seitz, the NAS president, the idea which was followed in

setting up the board was not to have all relevant specialties represented, but to have a body with the skill and insight to use specialists effectively on its panels. He noted, however, that the membership is still evolving and said that he will follow Gershinowitz's wishes as to the kind of people who should be added. For his part, Gershinowitz thinks the board needs an ecologist and says the appointment of one is likely. He would prefer an ecologist with a strong interest in human or urban ecology as well as natural history. The president of NAE, Eric Walker, who had been unaware of any complaint about the board's makeup, told *Science* that he is agreeable to the

idea of having an ecologist on the board. "Sure, let's have one," he said. "We don't want to keep anybody out."

Cole would not have one ecologist on the board, but several. Yet it seems that ecologists will soon be represented in some manner on this body, even though, for reasons that remain unclear, efforts by three senior members of the Academy to accomplish this last year were unsuccessful. However good their new board may be, the academies have left themselves open to the charge that they fail to make proper use of ecologists in dealing with environmental problems.

—LUTHER J. CARTER

## East-West Visits: AEC Declines To Relax Rules for 200-Bev Lab

At the drop of an honorary degree, any member of the Atomic Energy Commission can hold forth on the virtues of international scientific cooperation, especially between East and West. But the fact of the matter is that the AEC's national accelerator laboratories have more than occasionally been the scenes of some rather nasty and embarrassing incidents concerning efforts by American scientists to gain admission for Soviet and Eastern European colleagues.

By and large, these incidents have been hushed up. Neither the would-be hosts nor their would-be guests have sought to exacerbate a long-standing and difficult situation, and, in their relations with the AEC, the hosts have wisely recognized that, since the AEC is paying the bills for the laboratories, it is in a commanding position to dictate the ground rules for visitors.

However, some glimpse of what has been going on in this area has become available as a consequence of contract negotiations between the AEC and Universities Research Association, Inc., the consortium that will build and operate the 200-Bev National Accelerator Laboratory (NAL) at Weston, Illinois. The contract, which is reported to be in final draft form following several months of negotiations, was the object

of a largely unsuccessful struggle aimed at getting the AEC to relinquish its role of traffic cop for Communist-bloc visits to the laboratory. Though the text of the contract has not yet been made public, it is understood that the AEC held firm in retaining the right to pass on visits by Soviet and Eastern European scientists to NAL. It did, however, make one concession, though it is a concession of an Alice-in-Wonderland type: Any Soviet or Eastern European visitor who shows up unexpectedly at the gate may be admitted at the discretion of the laboratory director. Since no foreigner gets into this country without a visa, and Communist-country visitors are, with rare exceptions, restricted in their travels, the traffic in surprise visitors is not expected to be heavy.

In the mysteries of the AEC security thicket, the concession to NAL brings it in line with the policies governing visits to the Cambridge Electron Accelerator, the Stanford Linear Accelerator, and the Princeton-Penn Accelerator; however, the privilege of admitting even surprise visitors without explicit permission from AEC headquarters is not accorded to Brookhaven National Laboratory, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, or Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

In contrast to the AEC-supported high-energy laboratories, the synchrotron that NSF paid for at Cornell University is wide open to all visitors—without any detectable decline so far in national security.

As word of the NAL contract negotiations spread through the high-energy community, various scientists came forward to cite incidents in which the AEC blocked visits that American scientists had sought to arrange for Soviet colleagues. Thus, it was reported, for example, that last August, two Soviet physicists attending a conference in New Hampshire sought permission to visit the Cambridge Electron Accelerator. The request was forwarded to the AEC—and turned down. At the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, the AEC refused admission to a student who had fled from Communist China. At the Brookhaven National Laboratory a number of nettlesome incidents led the high-energy discussion group there to the unanimous adoption of a motion and discussion summary last November which stated, in part:

Despite appreciable efforts, BNL has had a long history of difficulties in obtaining from the AEC and the State Department visitor permits and guest appointments for not only East European scientists, but even for some leading French physicists. Not only have these affairs offended the dignity of our European colleagues, but they are a continued source of embarrassment to American scientists. . . . Clearly the scientific quality and morale of a laboratory will suffer if its personnel policies are used by the government for political purposes.

All of these incidents, as well as others, were cited in an effort to persuade the AEC to make NAL an open laboratory and eventually to open the other accelerator laboratories. In this quest, the NAL staff and the officers of the consortium that operate NAL are said to have put strong efforts behind the proposal for liberalization. But, it is reported, the AEC was adamant in retaining its authority to regulate visits. In justification, it is said to have cited pressures from the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, as well as the State Department's insistence that tit-for-tat govern East-West traffic. Although most particle physicists seem to feel that the best route to East-West cooperation is through openness on this side of the relationship those who have the final say are holding to rules that were formulated in the chilliest days of the Cold War.—D.S.G.

## APPOINTMENTS



E. Reichtin



E. D. Re

**Eberhardt Reichtin**, assistant director, for Tracking and Data Acquisition, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, to director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency. . . . **Edward D. Re**, professor of law, St. John's University, visiting professor of law, Georgetown University School of Law, chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S., and member of the board of higher education, New York City, to assistant secretary of State for educational and cultural affairs. . . . He succeeds Charles Frankel, who retired as of 31 December. (*Science*, 15 December 1967).

. . . **George K. Fraenkel**, chairman of the department of chemistry, Columbia University, to dean of graduate faculties at the university. . . . **Robert B. Leachman**, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory Group Leader, to head of the physics department and director of nuclear sciences laboratory, Kansas State University. . . . **Robert H. Schiffman**, program director of the biosatellite project at the brain research institute, University of California at Los Angeles, to director of the Space Sciences Research Center, University of Missouri, Columbia. . . . **Francis R. Abinatti**, chief of the virology and rickettsiology branch, extramural programs, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, to associate director for extramural programs, NIAID; **Maurice Landy**, chief of the Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID, to chief of allergy and immunology branch of the extramural program; and **Robert T. Scholes**, research grants officer for NIAID, to acting chief of the virology and rickettsiology branch. . . . **Fred F. Harclerod**, president of California State College, to president of the American College Testing Program. . . . **Frank B. Golley**, director of the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia, to executive director of the institute. . . . **Karl Strauch**, professor of physics at Harvard, to director

of the Cambridge Electron Accelerator. He succeeds **M. Stanley Livingston**, currently on leave as professor of physics, MIT, who has recently been named associate director of the National Accelerator Laboratory. . . . **George E. Watson**, curator and supervisor of the Division of Birds, Smithsonian Institution, to chairman of the department of vertebrate zoology, at the institution. . . . **Charles E. Kossmann**, professor of medicine, New York University School of Medicine, to chief of the division of cardiovascular diseases, Tennessee College of Medicine. . . . **Howard E. Mitchell**, professor of human resources, University of Pennsylvania, to 1907 Foundation Professor in Urbanism and Human Resources at the university. . . . **J. E. Slater**, program officer, Office of International Relations, Ford Foundation, to president of the Salk Institute. . . . **Murray Goodman**, professor of chemistry, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, to director of the Polytechnic's Polymer Research Institute. . . .

## RECENT DEATHS

**Theodore W. Bretz**, 59; head of the department of plant pathology and professor of plant pathology and forestry, University of Missouri; 31 December.

**Robert P. Daniel**, 65; president of Virginia State College; 5 January.

**Grace Medes**, 86; visiting scientist, department of biochemistry, Temple University Medical School; 31 December.

**Donald T. Ries**, 64; retired professor of entomology, Illinois State University; 1 January.

**Edmund W. Sinnott**, 79; former dean of Yale University Graduate School and past president of AAAS; 6 January.

**J. L. B. Smith**, 70; discoverer of a live coelacanth, once believed extinct, and resident professor of ichthyology, Rhodes University, South Africa; 7 January.

**Herbert G. Tanner**, 74; retired member of the research staff, Fort Detrick; 22 December.

**Karl Twitchell**, 82; mining engineer, who helped develop the mining resources of Saudi Arabia and Yemen; 7 January.

**Norman Williams**, 49; director of exploration and development for the Brush Beryllium Company and former professor of geology, Northwestern University; 8 January.