Kingdom to build a 150-inch optical telescope in Australia.

Several of CSIRO's large astronomy facilities have been built in part with U.S. grants. A unique radio heliograph was recently constructed partly with $630,000 from the Ford Foundation. The 210-foot steerable parabolic radio telescope at Parkes, commissioned in 1961, was built with more than $600,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and from the Rockefeller Foundation and a like amount from the Australian government.

Through their close financial and personal connections, Australian scientists have become well informed about the structure of scientific research in the United States and Britain. Many first-rate Australian scientists emigrate to Britain, the United States, or Canada, often to return in later life. Despite this "brain drain" of top-flight people, sociologist S. Encel of the University of New South Wales points out, Australia imports 25 percent more Ph.D.'s than Australian universities produce. Many of these come from Britain. In disciplines in which Australia has special standing, such as radio astronomy, it reportedly has little trouble in recruiting scientists, even from the United States.

Some Australians who are close observers of scientific research occasionally maintain that Australia has no clear-cut set of priorities or articulated science policy. Encel, for example, has criticized the government for not having a science policy, for inadequate funding of the biological sciences, for lack of a policy on natural resources, and for failure to establish urban research centers. But some other Australians disagree. "I don't know what a science policy is," Gorton protested in an interview. "The critics want an overall advisory committee to allocate funds, but I don't see the need for any advisory body. These committees are only a group of individuals pushing the barrow for their own discipline."

With regard to the future, Australia plans to concentrate on those areas which, it feels, are of special economic use or in which it can make a special contribution. Gorton defines some of these areas: "radiophysics, optical astronomy, tropical study, and marine biology."

With an expanding economy and a well-educated population, Australia is a likely candidate to move, in coming decades, into the middle ranks of the scientific "powers" of the world. Already it has an excellent scientific base and popular and governmental respect for the value of research. Under present circumstances, it will be difficult for Australia to compete in full equality with the world's major nations in scientific research, but it is likely that Australia will be increasingly recognized as an important outpost of world science.—BRYCE NELSON

Rockefeller University: Seitz To Succeed Bronk as President

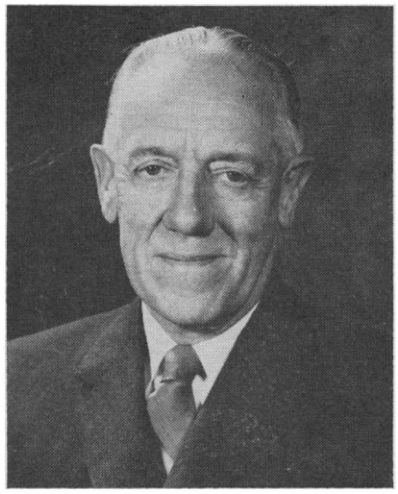
Announcement was made last week of changes in two of the most influential and prestigious positions in the scientific community. Detlev W. Bronk, who has reached the retirement age of 70, will step down after 15 years as president of what is now known as the Rockefeller University and will be succeeded by Frederick Seitz, who, since 1962, has been president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Both institutions have experienced rapid growth under their respective leaders, but the changes come at a time when both are evolving toward new and ambitious roles in scientific affairs. The Academy, which holds a congressional charter as scientific and technical adviser to the federal government, has, under Seitz, shed much of the passivity that had characterized its century-long history. Seitz led the way, for example, in setting up a nationwide consortium of universities to administer the 200-Bev accelerator that the Atomic Energy Commission is building at Weston, Illinois. And, during his presidency, NAS sponsored the creation of a National Academy of Engineering, as well as various other mechanisms for examining and advising upon scientific and technical issues.

The institution to which Seitz will be going was known as the Rockefeller Institute when Bronk became its president in 1953. Under his leadership it evolved into a graduate-degree-granting institution and was renamed the Rockefeller University in 1965. It now offers programs in a wide spectrum of scientific disciplines. The 150 students are outnumbered nearly three to one by the faculty, which includes four Nobel laureates and 37 NAS members; only Harvard and the statewide system of the University of California exceed Rockefeller in that last category. Located on Manhattan's east side, the University's physical plant has also expanded greatly in recent years, and, at present, a 17-story laboratory building is under construction.

To some extent there is an important element of continuity in the Seitz-Bronk succession at Rockefeller, for Seitz followed Bronk to the Academy presidency—which Bronk held from 1950 to 1962—and has maintained close relations with him in connection with Academy activities and, during the past year, as a trustee of Rockefeller. The two men established their scientific reputations in different fields, Bronk in the life sciences and Seitz as a pioneer in solid-state physics. But throughout the postwar period their paths frequently crossed as members of various government high-level science advisory bodies.

Seitz's transition to Rockefeller will be a gradual one and will briefly involve a reversion to a part-time presidency at NAS, the basis on which he first took that post in 1962. At that time he also held the position of head of the physics department at the University of Illinois, and later he was dean of the graduate college and vice president for research at Illinois while president of NAS. In 1965 the NAS presidency became a full-time position for virtually the first time in the Academy's 102-year history, and Seitz resigned from Illinois following election to a 6-year term. According to a Rockefeller announcement, Seitz will take office next 1 July, but



Detlev Bronk

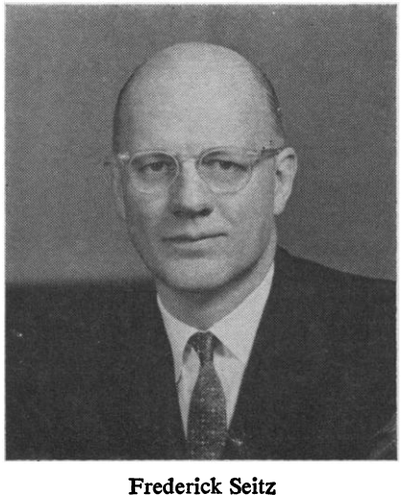
will divide his time between the Academy, in Washington, and the University, in New York, until mid-1969, when he will assume the presidency on a full-time basis.

The selection of a new president for the $45,000-a-year NAS post will be made by the Academy's approximately 800 members through a mail ballot. The election process calls for nominations to be made by a committee that will be appointed by the NAS Council at the annual spring meeting later this month. The committee's report must be in by 15 October; any 50 members may also submit nominations. Voting is to be completed by 15 December, and the new president will take office 1 July 1969.

Seitz's move appears to have caught many senior members of the Academy by surprise, and at present there is a dearth of knowledgeable gossip on who his successor might be. As for the reason for his decision, the consensus seems to be that the Rockefeller presidency is unique and challenging, and that the professional opportunity it affords is the only reason for his departure. It is no secret that Seitz and some of the Academy's elders have been feuding over Seitz's close ties with the Pentagon and his belief that the Academy should have no reservations about making its resources available to the military. But there is no evidence that these differences ever reached disruptive proportions or that they played any part in Seitz's decision to go to Rockefeller.

Though the Academy is probably too unwieldy and tradition-encrusted to become an important instrument of political concern, many of its members have of late taken to affixing their names to political statements of one sort or another, especially petitions opposing the administration's long-standing Vietnam policies. It is doubtful that political attitudes will figure large in the selection of a successor to Seitz, but it is also doubtful that the membership will be altogether docile on this score.

—D. S. GREENBERG



Frederick Seitz

APPOINTMENTS

Dennis W. Watson, head of the department of microbiology, University of Minnesota Medical School, to president of the American Society for Microbiology. . . . **Edward J. Bock**, vice president of the Monsanto Company, to chairman of the Environmental Health Advisory Committee of the Manufacturing Chemists Association. . . . **Charles A. Miller**, health scientist administrator in biomedical engineering and biophysical sciences, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, to associate chief for scientific programs of the Research Training Grants Branch, NIGMS. . . . **Jesse L. Steinfeld**, head of the cancer chemotherapy and clinical cancer training programs, University of Southern California, to associate director for program, National Cancer Institute. He succeeds **Carl G. Baker**, who was appointed scientific director for etiology. . . . **Morris B. Abram**, New York lawyer and senior adviser to the United States mission at the United Nations, to president of Brandeis University.

RECENT DEATHS

Lev D. Landau, 60; eminent Russian physicist and Nobel Prize winner in 1962; 1 April.

Hugo Bauer, 84; formerly of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases; 20 March.

Scott Buchanan, 73; philosopher, author, and educator who helped introduce the "great books" program at the University of Chicago and St. John's University; 25 March.

Philip G. Cabaud, 56; director of pathology, St. John's Smithtown Hospital; 21 March.

Cyril B. Courville, 68; profesor of neurology, Loma Linda University School of Medicine, and director of Cajal Laboratory of Neuropathology, Los Angeles County General Hospital; 22 March.

Elbe H. Johnson, 80; emeritus professor of physics, Kenyon College; 15 December.

Gleb P. Krotkov, 67; chief of the department of biology, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; 29 January.

DeLoss K. Martin, 76; chief telecommunications engineer and senior projects manager for National Scientific Laboratories, McLean, Virginia; 14 March.

Robert A. O'Connor, 52; associate dean of New York Medical College; 13 March.

John Pollard, 66; vice president, Council for Financial Aid To Education, Inc.; 26 March.

Fred P. Richardson, 38; biochemist at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology; 16 March.

Paul E. Smith, 59; executive officer of the Committee on International Relations, National Education Association; 15 March.

M. Cannon Sneed, 82; former chief of the Division of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Minnesota; 13 March.

Lina Stern, 89; former director of the Soviet Institute of Physiology and the first woman to be elected to the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; 8 March.

Harriet E. Taylor, 49; professor of biology and assistant professor of microbiology, Case Western Reserve University; 30 March.

Leonard Werbel, 40; staff psychologist, Montefiore Hospital; 3 April.

Philip R. White, 66; former staff scientist, Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory; 25 March.