

to population (by no means all specialists who have studied the world population problem take so optimistic a view of the "green revolution," however). He said that "rich people occupy much more space, consume more of each natural resource, disturb the ecology more, and create more land, air, water, chemical, thermal, and radioactive pollution than poor people."

In 1966, the United States, with only 6 percent of the world's population, consumed 34 percent of the world's energy production, 29 percent of all steel production, and 17 percent of all the timber cut. And, as Mayer pointed out, using solid wastes as one example, the United States demonstrates strikingly how the super-rich tend to be superpolluters. "... We spread 48 billion (rustproof) cans and 26 billion (nondegradable) bottles over our landscape every year," he said. "We produce 800 million pounds of trash a day, a great deal of which ends up in our fields, our parks, and our forests. Only one-third of the billion pounds of paper we use every year is reclaimed. Nine million cars, trucks, and buses are abandoned every year, and, while many of them are used as scrap, a large though undetermined number are left to disintegrate slowly in backyards, in fields and woods, and on the side of highways."

Another witness was Preston Cloud, a geologist at the University of California at Santa Barbara, who presented to the subcommittee the summary and recommendations from a forthcoming report by the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Resources and Man (of which Cloud is chairman). The report recommends, among other things, "that efforts to limit population increase in the nation and in the world be intensified by whatever means are practicable, working toward a goal of zero rate of growth by the end of the century." The committee said that, indeed, "a human population less than the present one [of about 3.5 billion] would offer the best hope for comfortable living for our descendants, long duration for the species, and the preservation of environmental quality."

While observing that world food supplies might conceivably be increased by as much as ninefold, the committee said that shortages already exist or threaten for many things (mercury, tin, tungsten, and helium, for example) considered essential for industrial society—a warning especially relevant for the United States and other rich na-

NEWS IN BRIEF

● NIXON ENDORSES OCEANOGRAPHY DECADE:

The recently announced Nixon Administration marine sciences program includes an endorsement of a proposal for an International Decade of Ocean Exploration beginning in 1970. Although the financial commitment may be small—in the order of \$25 million—for the first year, Marine Science Council officials say this Administration has shown "solid support" of the decade and other marine science programs proposed by the Johnson Administration. Also recommended is a response to concern about landfill in harbors and estuaries, and thermal pollution through development of a policy on coastal areas and the Great Lakes. It also calls for the setting up of coastal laboratories to conduct ecological studies, pollution control, and land management projects. The federal government presently spends about \$300 million yearly on marine sciences research and development.

● **FOUNDATION CURBS:** The Senate Finance Committee voted last week to limit tax exemption privileges for most foundations to 40 years as it completed work on the tax reform bill. Foundations affected by the 40-year limit would be private, nonoperating ones, such as Ford, Rockefeller, and Carnegie, which do not derive major income from public contributions or memberships. A House version of the tax bill sets no such limit. The House bill was more stringent, however, in placing restraints on foundation involvement in political activities. The House bill also proposed a 7½-percent annual tax on the net investment income of private foundations; the Senate unit suggested halving that amount. The bill must now go to the floor of the Senate, and then to a Senate-House conference.

● **STANFORD SALARIES:** The *Stanford Daily* at the Palo Alto campus has published hitherto confidential salaries of administrators and professors. Highest salaries, it revealed, go to professors in the medical school and in the physics and chemistry departments; lowest salaries go to professors in languages and classics; research professors are better paid than teaching professors. A university official said the information came from files stolen by demonstrators who occupied Encina Hall last May.

The information was first published in a 31-page document which appeared anonymously.

● **DEEP-SEA DRILLING:** The National Science Foundation (NSF) has announced it will give an additional \$22.2 million to the Deep Sea Drilling Project to operate three more years. The DSDP has made discoveries of both practical and theoretical consequence so far. It found salt domes buried in the Gulf of Mexico, beneath which are believed to be massive oil and gas deposits. And it has found evidence to support the theory of continental drift. The project has been extended to 30 June 1973.

● EDUCATION VIA SATELLITE:

India and the United States have recently agreed to begin an educational experiment using powerful broadcasting satellites in stationary orbit above the equator, just south of the Indian subcontinent. In 1972 NASA will launch a satellite capable of broadcasting directly to schools and community centers in more than 5000 villages. A ground station in Ahmedabad, plus six mobile stations, will send video signals to the satellite for broadcasting.

● DRAFT FACTS FOR GRADUATES:

The Scientific Manpower Commission has published an updated version of *Draft Facts for Graduates and Graduate Students 1969-70*. New features include a cross-index and forms for potential draftees who want help in getting military assignments which use their civilian training. Single copies are available for \$1 (\$75 per 100) from the Scientific Manpower Commission, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20418.

● BOUND FOR CHICAGO:

The American Physical Society (APS) will go through with plans to hold its national meeting early next year in Chicago after all. Several members approached the APS governing council last year, suggesting Chicago be boycotted as a protest against its actions during the Democratic convention; a subsequent poll of APS membership showed 57 percent favored Chicago anyway. At latest word, 450 members (3 percent of those who voted) have pledged to boycott the Chicago meeting.