

interested in working something out of the Killian suggestion. Eventually, at the request of King of OECD, he left his post with the British government to become a consultant to OECD, with central responsibility for nurturing the project.

Among the other members was Peter Cusick, a wealthy New Yorker, who moves along the European conference trail, leaving behind some uncertainty as to his institutional affiliations. On occasion he is said to describe himself as "science adviser to Senator Javits." Also a member was Christopher Layton, a British economist who has written extensively on the political and administrative problems of international technical cooperation. There were other members, but it appears that the aforementioned were most directly involved in picking up the original proposal and carrying it through.

Turning to a number of European foundations, The Study Committee pulled together about \$8000 for operating expenses, mainly, as it turned out, for a series of meetings in Paris, Rome, and Cannes. (This slim fund, according to a member, was, in effect, supplemented by other organizations, since travel for The Study Committee often coincided with the considerable travel involved in the committee members' regular activities.)

In May 1968, after limited circulation of several preliminary reports, the group made public its conclusions in the form of a 20-page pamphlet titled, "Study Committee on the Creation of a European Institute of Science and Technology." Bearing no address, but in plentiful supply at NATO headquarters near Brussels and at OECD headquarters in Paris, the pamphlet contained two critically essential points. First, reflecting the newly developed consensus that the technology gap was really a "management" gap stemming from Europe's relative paucity of scientists and engineers in top industrial positions, it recommended that the proposed institute function as a management training and research center for "established scientists and engineers." That disposed of the original Killian proposal, a fact that was no source of joy for those who were looking forward to the establishment of an American-style university on European soil. Some of them tried to fight back by arguing that a management school, though a worthy objective, should not be permitted to preempt an approximation of the Killian title or to divert attention

Environmental Council Named

President Nixon has appointed Russell E. Train, Under Secretary of the Interior, as chairman of the new Council on Environmental Quality, and has named an environmental writer and a prominent environmental scientist to serve with him as council members. Named to the council were Robert Cahn, Pulitzer prize-winning reporter for the *Christian Science Monitor*, and Gordon J. F. MacDonald, vice-chancellor for research and graduate affairs at the University of California, Santa Barbara. MacDonald is currently vice-chairman of the National Academy of Science's Environmental Studies Board, and he recently helped to produce a report on "Institutions for Effective Management of the Environment."

Train is expected to resign from his Interior post, according to an official from the department, when his appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. The Academy did not know, as *Science* went to press, whether MacDonald would resign from his NAS position.

Nixon said the present Environmental Quality Council, a Cabinet-level body, would be renamed the Cabinet Committee on the Environment, and would be used as a forum for consideration of environmental issues by the President and by Cabinet members.

The new Council on Environmental Quality was established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, passed by Congress just before Christmas (*Science*, 2 January). The Act is intended to establish a policy of preserving and enhancing the environment and a council to further this policy. The council is intended to be analogous to the highly influential Council of Economic Advisers, although its actual effectiveness and function remain to be seen.

Train spoke specifically of the group's top priorities in a briefing session after the President's announcement. The council, he said, must consider the needs for a national policy on population, better planning of land use, and technical breakthroughs to solve air pollution.

He said it was his understanding that Nixon had endorsed the concept that industry should pay for cleaning up its pollution, possibly by passing on such costs to its customers. In response to another question he said he favored setting target dates for the solution of specific environmental problems, similar to the target which was set and achieved for a manned landing on the moon, but he cautioned that cleaning up the environment was "infinitely more complex" than a lunar landing.

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from following through on that particular proposal. The planners of the Milan institute apparently had some sympathy for this point of view, since they dropped the original title of European Institute of Science and Technology and adopted the more descriptive title of International Institute for the Management of Technology. The second point of importance in the pamphlet was a recommendation that the Institute be established as a collaborative project of the member countries of OECD. Since, at the instigation of King's Directorate for Scientific Affairs, OECD had been moving into "technology gap," the proposal landed on fertile ground, and OECD instantly offered its hospitality to The Study Committee, thus providing it with its

first official home. At this point, The Study Committee evolved into what came to be known as the Working Party, and eventually seven of the 15 members of the former group were appointed to the latter, with Cade arriving at OECD in May 1969 to look after the project.

That the proposal was well along in terms of governmental acceptance when the 20-page pamphlet was issued in May 1968 is evidenced by the fact that the pamphlet states that a site selection committee (chaired by Cade) had contacted twelve communities, eight had expressed interest, and four had been able to meet "all the conditions necessary to accommodate the Institute." These conditions did not merely involve suitable buildings but also a will-