

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **SOVIETS START JOURNAL ON UNITED STATES:** Soviet specialists have begun publishing a research journal devoted entirely to the United States. The monthly journal, *SShA: Ekonomika, Politika, Ideologiya*, includes in its first issue articles on the supersonic transport plane, the latest Pugwash conference between Soviet and American scientists, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Black Panthers, and U.S. policy in Asia. It is published by the newly formed Institute on the United States of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The rationale for the journal, given in a keynote article, is that underestimating the scientific and technological revolutions of the United States would be a "serious mistake."

● **AIRLINES ACCEPT POLLUTION DEADLINE:** The nation's 31 major airlines have agreed to a speeded-up program reducing air pollution produced by jet aircraft. The airlines had suggested finishing the program in late 1974, but the Nixon Administration pressed for a 3-year deadline which was finally accepted. About 3000 engines in use on short-term and medium-haul aircraft will be fitted with new fuel burners as the engines undergo routine overhauls. The new fuel burners should eliminate about 70 to 80 percent of the solid particles emitted by the engines, but gaseous pollutants will not be affected. The installation of the fuel burners should be substantially completed, at a cost of \$13 to \$15 million, by late 1972.

● **SETBACK FOR FDA:** The Food and Drug Administration has been temporarily enjoined from acting under its regulations that set procedures and standards for demonstrating the effectiveness of drug products. A federal district judge in Wilmington, Del., agreed with the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association that the regulations did not provide "minimal procedural rights of notice and opportunity for comment." According to an FDA official, the ruling will delay action in removing from the market 3000 drugs which were found ineffective by a panel of the National Academy of Sciences. Now FDA must republish a statement of standards in the Federal Register and allow time for firms to comment.

ingness on the part of the host to make them available, and, if necessary, to renovate them at no cost. However, this turned out to be no problem, since Europe has drunk deeply of the Boston area's "Route 128" experience, and many communities are on the lookout for institutions that might serve as a magic catalyst for swift economic development.

Meanwhile, the Working Party encountered a few ups and downs in gathering governmental support. West Germany, though not competing to provide a site, displayed its usual eagerness to support European cooperative efforts. It offered the OECD-based group \$20,000 for preparatory work and set aside another \$200,000 as evidence of support and good faith. France, in one of its displays of Gaulist schizophrenia, announced it would not take part, but after the Pompidou government was elected last fall the French quietly requested admission to the project and were welcomed in. In one euphoric moment it was thought that perhaps the Soviets might be invited, but then it was decided that, at least for the opening stages, membership would be confined to interested OECD members, though other nations might be admitted through negotiations. The United States government, though eligible through its OECD membership, characteristically announced that it was ready to assist with anything but money; it would not, however, take up membership, since, in the current view, Europe should be left alone to identify and work out its own peculiar problems. American-owned or -affiliated industry, however, has not been at all hesitant to get behind the venture. The European extension of IBM is reported to have put up about \$10,000, and another dozen or so such companies have pledged or delivered anywhere from \$2,000 to \$10,000 each. The five countries that are partners in the venture have provided a total of \$200,000 for preparatory work.

Though detailed planning is yet to be completed, it now seems fairly certain that the Institute will open next fall at the Milan site, which was recently decided upon by the selection committee. The buildings, not far from downtown Milan, are valued at approximately \$3 million and will be made available without charge, as will an extensive renovation to adapt them for study and research purposes. The Institute will offer a variety of courses in what is generally referred to as "man-

agement sciences." They will be of 1 year's duration at most, and there will also be a series of short courses. It is estimated that by the third year of operation perhaps as many as 500 students a year, long- and short-term, will be passing through the Institute, with an enrollment of about 250 at any one time. The faculty and professional staff is expected to number approximately 65. That the Institute is shooting for the big leagues is evidenced by the salary that it plans to offer its as-yet-unselected director, who, it has been fairly firmly decided, should be a European. The figure is \$45,000 a year—high, though not out of sight, by U.S. standards but quite stupendous on the European scale.

It is not certain where the progenitors of the Institute will turn their attention once this venture is under way, but it may be reasonably assumed that they will be heard from again.

—D. S. GREENBERG

RECENT DEATHS

D. Joseph Duggan, 71; former professor of medicine, Boston University; 19 January.

William Feller, 63; professor of mathematics, Princeton University; 15 January.

Jack A. Gerster, 50; chairman, chemical engineering department, University of Delaware; 20 January.

Robert W. Goss, 78; dean emeritus, Graduate College, University of Nebraska; 10 January.

Oscar C. Hansen-Pruss, 69; an organizer of the Duke University School of Medicine; 24 January.

Charles R. Hauser, 69; professor of chemistry, Duke University; 6 January.

Thomas H. Henderson, 59; president, Virginia Union University; 17 January.

Winston L. Hole, 59; former professor of physics, Wisconsin University; 24 January.

Erratum: In the report by E. L. Fireman, J. C. D'Amico, and J. C. DeFelice, "Tritium and argon radioactivities in lunar material (30 Jan., p. 566), there should have been a reference 7 to indicate that "This work was supported in part by contract NAS 9-8105 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

Erratum: A phrase was omitted from A. D. Kelmers' and M. P. Stulberg's letter "Purified Transfer RNA's" on page 238 of the 16 January issue. The sentence should have read: "The following transfer RNA's from *E. coli* K-12 MO7, fMet (97 percent), Arg (70 percent), Phe 2 (78 percent), and Glu (~95 percent), and from *E. coli* K-12 MO, fMet (~95 percent), Arg (100 percent), and Glu (~85 percent) are ready for distribution."