

and seek a national constituency. They are in an uncomfortable position, as they try to maneuver between the radicals in their classrooms and the enigmatic "silent majority," at all times fearful of reprisals against the universities by the government. Many may temporarily adopt the outward symbols of radicalism now fashionable on campuses—the "fist in the flask" button was in wide evidence among faculty on March 4 this year—but this appears to be merely protective coloration. The UCS organizers of this year's meetings, for example, carefully avoided such expressions of militancy as the "march forth" pun much favored last year by those who had hoped to found a political movement on the day.

The political movement never jelled. What is left is a splintered collection of groups like UCS, SACC and Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action (SESPA), a West Coast group which also has a small following in Cambridge. "Nobody has got anything to say to anyone else politically," says Jonathan Kabat, an M.I.T. graduate student and one of the founders of SACC. "Everybody's on his own particular ego trip."

The Meaning of March 4

But it would be a mistake to dismiss the original March 4 effort as without effect. On the contrary, the current political situation at M.I.T. can be seen as a direct result of the heightened interest in social questions symbolized by the original research stoppage. That first March 4 program also helped unleash, among students, the current interest in the environment. The USC committee on the environment, headed by M.I.T. physicist Henry Kendall, reported that students "enlisted in droves" in their projects during the recent March 4 meeting. It was, incidentally, the first time that undergraduates have shown much interest in UCS.

The anniversary of March 4 was observed with mixed success on a number of other campuses. At Stanford, Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky, director of the Linear Accelerator Center, attacked the ABM, and Charles Schwartz of the University of California at Berkeley explained his "hippocratic oath" for scientists, a pledge to refrain from weapons research. A similar program was held at University of California at Los Angeles, and a more wide-ranging one at Berkeley. There and at Stanford the March 4 sponsors drew

large crowds of students to see a recent film on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. To cap the Berkeley observances, 50 persons took a "pledge" to shun military research, in a ceremony conducted by an ordained minister. The UCS reported other observances at the University of Washington and at Syracuse, Yale, Columbia, and the University of Minnesota.

The Cambridge meeting lacked the Berkeley revivalistic spirit, but it had its testimonial side, as several former "insiders" confessed to the limitations of trying to stop the arms race from within government. Harvard chemistry professor George Kistiakowsky, former science adviser to President Eisenhower, declared that it was only as he became older that he began to think about the social implications of weapons research he was engaged in, and to recognize "the operations of the military industrial complex" as potentially harmful. Wiesner gave the major credit for moving President Kennedy toward the limited test ban treaty of 1963 not to arms controllers inside the government but to the Women's Strike for Peace and to SANE and Linus Pauling. Princeton physicist Marvin Goldberger, who recently headed the strategic weapons panel of the President's Scientific Advisory Committee and was a founder of the "Jason Group" at the Institute for Defense Analyses, also testified to the frustrations of working inside the government. "A period of disillusionment comes over you," he said. "You see the way decisions are arrived at. The officials talk only to each other. . . . You give excellent advice but you are always 180 degrees out of phase, and you become bitter. And so you are forced to the conclusion that it can't be done from the inside and one simply has to work from the outside."

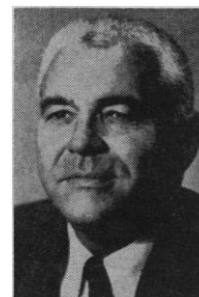
Last year, some M.I.T. organizers of the research stoppage wore buttons proclaiming, "March Fourth is a Movement, Not a Day." In retrospect, however, one must say that the reverse proved closer to the truth. The original March 4 manifestation was a significant wave in the political currents that are channeling scientific activities away from military concerns into new fields. This year other currents and eddies dominate the surface of this fluid movement. To many, the environment seems the clear wave of the future. But March 4 was worth commemorating, if only as a symbol of the new tide in science.

—ANDREW HAMILTON

APPOINTMENTS



R. W. MacVicar



W. J. McGill

William J. McGill, psychologist and chancellor of the University of California, San Diego, to president, Columbia University. . . . **Robert W. MacVicar**, chancellor, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, to president, Oregon State University. . . . **John G. Kemeny**, professor of mathematics and philosophy, Dartmouth College, to president of the college. . . . **Enoch L. Dillon**, legislative affairs and program planning officer, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, to acting executive secretary of the council. . . . **Albert G. Hill**, physics professor and a director of the Research Laboratory of Electronics, M.I.T., to the new position of vice president for research at M.I.T. . . . **Robert McC. Adams**, professor of anthropology, University of Chicago, to dean, division of social sciences at the university. . . . **George K. Davis**, director, division of biological sciences, University of Florida, to director, division of sponsored research at the university. . . . **Ernst Weber**, president emeritus, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, to chairman-designate, engineering division, National Research Council. . . . **James H. Soper**, chief botanist, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Canada, to acting director of the museum. . . . **Marc J. Musser**, executive director, North Carolina Regional Medical Program, to chief medical director, Veterans Administration. . . . **Robert H. Ellis**, vice president, the Travelers Research Corporation, Connecticut, to president.

Erratum: An article in *Science* of 9 January incorrectly identified Senator Ralph Yarborough's (D-Tex.) interest in endangered species with an area near Belmont, Texas. The area is actually near Beaumont, Texas.

Erratum: In the report by Nelson and Rennels [*Science* 167, 301 (1970)], the last sentence of the first column on page 302 should read "One might also speculate that axons lacking granulated vesicles of this size but containing concentrations of agranular vesicles, shown in other locations to contain acetylcholine (15), are cholinergic or parasympathetic."