

[government] Department of ——. And I try to rely on their own published information as much as possible in making my point. I've got a family and I don't want a couple of Special Branch men showing up here in the middle of the night and asking questions in front of the children. It's just that you've got to be careful. For instance, I check my bookshelves every now and then to make sure that some book I stuck away 10 years ago isn't labeled subversive now. I don't want to give them an *excuse*, that's all. But I still feel I can speak out. Well, yes," he continued, "some things have been suppressed about what's going on in the Bantu areas, but lots of things have been published too."

The conversation proceeded along these lines for a time, and then he said, "Look, I vacillate between feeling that we're in a difficult transition period and that it's working out slowly but all right, and then I feel that we're a damned fascist state without hope. Then I feel that these Afrikaners who are running things are really okay and that we've got to help them against their own right wing. But then I know that a system that ends up with all the suffering that's been inflicted on the Africans can't be right."

On to another subject: "I'm *persona non grata* with the government because of my political views," he said, "but they don't touch my research grants or travel funds. I get what I want. You have to hand it to them. They're decent about that. Anyway, I know they can't touch me. I've got an international reputation and I've got excellent professional connections with a lot of scientists who are close to the government."

"What about Hoffenberg?" I asked, referring to a distinguished medical researcher at the University of Cape-town, Raymond Hoffenberg, who was "banned" in 1967 after he became active in a defense fund for political prisoners. (Hoffenberg was subsequently given a one-way visa, and is now on the staff of the National Institute for Medical Research in London. At the time of his banning, Prime Minister Vorster publicly warned that no profession is immune to the internal security laws. An attempt to enlist the South African Medical Association in Hoffenberg's defense was defeated on the grounds that professional societies should not become involved in political issues.)

"Hoffenberg," the scientist said glumly, "Oh, I don't know."

Finally he said, "Okay, I'm making

U.S.-Soviet High Energy Exchange

In a new U.S.-Soviet exchange, a team of American high-energy physicists will travel to Russia this fall to collaborate with Soviet scientists in experiments with the particle accelerator at Serpukhov.

As part of the exchange, two Soviet scientists have been participating in planning sessions since 21 June at our giant accelerator in Batavia, Illinois, plotting out experiments to be made once the accelerator is in operation, a year or two from now.

The scientific exchange climaxes negotiations begun in 1966 and signals new prospects for cooperation between scientists at the world's three largest accelerators—at Batavia, Serpukhov, and the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) near Geneva. The Soviets and Americans had previously conducted experiments in collaboration with CERN, but none with each other.

Last September, Darrell Drickey, a physicist from the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), went to Russia with the latest proposals for an exchange. The Soviets at first wanted to trade time on the Serpukhov accelerator for equal time at Batavia, but this proposal seemed too rigid to the Americans and no agreement was reached.

The negotiations seemed destined to fail, but this year the United States unilaterally invited the Soviets to send representatives to the summer session at Batavia. At the same time Drickey received word from Serpukhov that the experiment in which he is to participate (to make measurements of π -mesons) would begin in mid-September. No formal quid pro quo arrangement has been mentioned, Drickey told *Science*.

He will lead the five or six Americans who will be in the group that goes to Russia. Not all of them have been chosen, but most will come from UCLA, Drickey said.

Meanwhile, Soviet physicists P. Ermolov and A. Mukhin are at the 6-week session at Batavia, along with 38 other scientists from the United States, Canada, and CERN. The Batavia officials have arranged for the Soviets to visit the Stanford Linear Accelerator, the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, and possibly the laboratories at Brookhaven and Argonne.—NANCY GRUCHOW

apartheid work by teaching at a racially segregated university. But dammit, someone has to teach these people. Is it better for them to be ignorant?"

We turned to the question of foreign boycotts of South Africa, and the decision of Harvard's Jerome Bruner (described in the previous article) to decline an invitation to South Africa on the grounds of his opposition to *apartheid*. "What good is that going to do?" the scientist asked. "Who's that going to hurt? Us or the Afrikaner universities? They support everything the government does, and besides, they don't care about boycotts. They don't have as much to do with the outside world as we do. I could have left this place and got a good post in Britain or the United States. I had plenty of offers. But I decided to stay here, with my wife and children, and fight. And I get furious when these people won't come here. Let them come here and attack the government. They can say things we can't

say. But they'd much rather play it holy back there and collect points with their campus radicals by announcing they'll have nothing to do with South Africa. They make me sick."

One of the most striking aspects of the government's response to anti-*apartheid* sentiments is to be found in the manner in which white dissatisfaction is steered into charitable rather than political activity. *Apartheid* has caused enormous suffering among the nonwhites, ranging from soul-cannibalizing humiliation to severe malnutrition among thousands of persons who have been forcibly relocated in accordance with "separate development." It has destroyed families and social relations by forcing well-established communities to move considerable distances from places of employment, without providing adequate transportation for those who must otherwise live close to white areas to hold on to their jobs. [A detailed account of the horrors that have ensued