

Hare in July 1968, when the "unrest" had already started.

Friendly, talkative, and apparently pleased that *Science* was interested in his institution, he began by saying, "Never a dull moment here. I personally see my task to be to get for African students the very best facilities. I came here to do everything I can for them. And I want to do everything to safeguard their academic standards.

"The sitdown?" he said. "What started that? I wish I knew. We invited

them to discuss what they wanted, but they turned it down. They were never aggressive. They were given a time limit to end the strike. When they didn't, the police came and took them away in buses. They're just like the students in America. They want to break things down, but they never offer anything in its place. Last year, I offered to set up a committee of senior senate members and students, but they turned it down. But we are all very friendly."

The rector continued, "Students here

can belong to any legal political party. Admission is nonpolitical. But I've told them that I don't like active politics on campus, and that I'll never penalize a student for political activity, as long as it's not subversive."

Of 32 professors at Fort Hare, two are Africans. "We want them to take over this place as quickly as possible," the rector said, "but education is a long process and it will take at least a few decades, and I don't mean two."

I asked why nonwhite faculty members are paid substantially less than their white equivalents, a situation that prevails at all South African universities; in fact, throughout the South African economy.

"There is a very good reason for that," the rector said. "Their living costs are so much lower than ours. But," he assured me, "the Bantus here do very well, compared to what is normal in the Bantu economy. In fact, one of our Bantu professors has a Mercedes."

The published annual report of the rector for calendar 1969 deals with a variety of matters. Among them is a notation that "many of our staff" are members of the local defense force, and that one professor holds the position of "Ethnological Officer at headquarters of the Eastern Province Command." Under the heading, "Subversive Activities," the annual report states: "It is a pleasure to mention that despite the sit-down strike of 1968 probably being fresh in memory, conditions during 1969 were calm and peaceful. It would appear that the students have changed their views. It has truly been a privilege and a pleasure to experience respect and trust in all dealings with students."

While chatting with a white faculty member during a walk through the corridors of one of these nonwhite institutions, he said to me, "I heard you ask about student unrest." I nodded, and he said, "There isn't any now, you know. The student body is full of paid informers, and they chop off any trouble long before it gains headway."

"Where do your students go upon graduation?" I asked. "Oh, there's such a shortage of trained people," he replied, "that they usually find jobs without difficulty. Besides, you can get two Bantu professionals for the price of a white, so why not? They're everywhere, including a few in prison under the Terrorism Act. They're all over."

I attended a sociology class in which the lecturer was slowly dictating while some 50 students copied, word for word, in identical notebooks. The sub-

Nixon Proposes NOAA and EPA

President Nixon submitted to Congress on 9 July executive reorganization plans for the establishment of two new agencies—an independent Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA or "Noah"), to be part of the Department of Commerce. These plans, the principal features of which were reported earlier (*Science*, 19 June), will become effective 60 days from the date of submission unless vetoed by either the House or Senate. According to Russell E. Train, chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, congressional reaction to the plans has been favorable.

Establishment of the new agencies does in fact seem assured. EPA, with responsibility for control of air and water pollution and solid wastes, closely resembles the kind of agency proposed in April by Senator Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine), leader of antipollution efforts in the Senate. It would be made up of units to be transferred from other federal departments such as Interior and Health, Education, and Welfare (the biggest loser will be Interior, which gives up the Federal Water Quality Administration). In fiscal 1971 EPA will have 5650 employees and a budget estimated at \$1.4 billion, most of it allocated for sewage treatment works grants.

NOAA also has important support in Congress, especially from members from coastal and Great Lakes states who have been calling for a larger national effort in developing marine resources. It will consist of the Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA, already in the Department of Commerce, will be NOAA's largest unit) and such other activities as the marine fisheries and marine mining programs from Interior and the sea grant program from the National Science Foundation. NOAA will have about 12,000 employees and a budget estimated at \$270 million.

Although the President's plan for EPA will have Muskie's support, EPA will not be given all of the environmental protection functions that the senator believes it should assume. For instance, in his view, the noise abatement program should not remain in the Department of Transportation. Also, he feels that EPA should take over the atmospheric and water monitoring responsibilities of ESSA and the U.S. Geological Survey. However, a major responsibility of NOAA will be to monitor conditions in the oceans and atmosphere and to keep EPA informed of its findings. Similarly, the Water Resources Division of the USGS will provide EPA with data on ground and surface water in the United States.

EPA will assume the functions of HEW's Bureau of Radiological Health and those of the Federal Radiation Council (subject to the President's approval, FRC sets limits as to the amount of radiation to which a person can be safely exposed). But the responsibilities of the Atomic Energy Commission with respect to the licensing of nuclear reactors will not be diminished in any way.—L.J.C.