

back up economically.") But Kelly notes that there was "tremendous confusion" at the end of the war. "People had their orders and they were good orders," he says, "but at each stage it required human judgment [on how to carry out the orders]." For his part, Kelly took an unusually liberal view concerning the need for Japanese science to be exempt from harassment.

Perhaps the most eminent scientist Kelly had a hand in "saving" was Yoshio Nishina, a distinguished atomic physicist who happened to be virtually the only Japanese scientist Kelly had heard of before arriving in Japan. One day American intelligence officials, who were trying to draw up a list of scientists to be "purged" for their military activities, asked Kelly for his opinion on prospective purge candidates. Kelly took the intelligence reports home for the weekend and discovered that one of the folders was Nishina's. "I ended up with a great respect for that man," Kelly recalls. "He was an international scholar, respected all over the world. And he had spoken out against the war. I said it was against everyone's interests to purge that man." Nishina was ultimately saved, and Kelly says he knows of no scientist who was purged for reasons relating to his scientific work, at least during the time Kelly was in Japan. (Some histories indicate that a few scientists were purged for their cooperation in the war, but the purge in science is said to have been much less severe than the purge in other professions.)

Saving a Cyclotron

Kelly subsequently made it a point to visit Nishina in his laboratory, one of the places where American authorities had previously destroyed a cyclotron. "He showed no bitterness about our actions," Kelly recalls. "He knew damn well they (the Japanese) would have behaved even worse." Nishina revealed that the Occupation bloodhounds had actually missed a second cyclotron, which was on the premises but in a dismantled condition. Kelly dutifully reported the existence of this second cyclotron—but he buried the information so deep in a long, tedious report that no one, apparently, ever noticed the revelation. The Kellys and the Nishinas soon became close friends, and when Nishina was invited to visit his old teacher, Niels Bohr, Kelly was instrumental in getting him permission to leave the country despite a certain

coolness to the idea on the part of U.S. diplomats. "Bohr sent a letter back to me saying that Nishina was not only one of the world's great scientists but one of the world's greatest humanists as well," Kelly recalls. "He advised us to trust him and he'd help us." Such letters of support gave confidence to the young and inexperienced Kelly that he was on the right track in encouraging Japanese science.

Kelly had arrived after Japan's military laboratories had been dismantled, but he helped to save several civilian laboratories from similar destruction. Since aeronautical research was forbidden by Occupation directives, Kelly, on one occasion, was obliged to destroy some wind tunnels at a big aeronautical science institute connected with the University of Tokyo. He discovered, however, that the institute had perhaps 100 or more wind tunnels, far too many to be maintained by the shaky Japanese economy, so he suggested that the institute's director decide which ones he would most like to get rid of for budgetary reasons and which ones he wanted to save. The "surplus" tunnels were promptly dismantled by the Occupation and the others were devoted to studies on such "civilian" phenomena as soil erosion and the upper atmosphere—a decision which received the blessing of Kelly's immediate superior, an Australian brigadier general.

Another big laboratory that Kelly helped hold together was RIKEN, the prestigious Institute for Physical and Chemical Research in Tokyo. The Occupation, as part of its trust-busting operations, separated RIKEN from its industrial ties, Kelly recalls, but when there was further talk about breaking up the laboratory itself because it had a strong concentration of nuclear physicists, Kelly argued, apparently persuasively, that it would be easier to keep tabs on the nuclear scientists if they were centrally located—so the laboratory was kept intact.

The incident which perhaps best illustrates Kelly's relationship with the Japanese occurred at Hokkaido University, on the northernmost of Japan's main islands, during his first winter of service. Kelly was looking into a "death ray" project which involved an effort to determine whether high-energy electromagnetic waves could be used to melt aircraft in the sky. Kelly visited the laboratories and said it looked to him as if some of the experimental appara-

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **MERCURY POLLUTION:** The Justice Department has authorized civil suits against eight companies named by the Interior Department for allegedly dumping mercury into waters of seven states. U.S. District Attorneys will seek injunctions against the continued discharge of mercury under provisions of the 1899 Refuse Act. The act forbids the dumping of refuse into navigable waters unless authorized by the Army Corps of Engineers. Civil injunction procedures will be used instead of criminal action, according to a Justice Department official, because the penalty under criminal action is relatively light. The suits will be filed against companies in Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, New York, and Washington. Mercury has recently been found in significant amounts in fish or waters of at least 13 additional states.

● **EUROPEAN PESTICIDE PROGRAM:** The Council of Europe has endorsed a four-point voluntary program for control of pesticides. Declaring that widespread and ill-considered use of pesticides "constitute a danger not only to man and domestic animals, but also to wildlife," the Council urged concerted legislation by member nations to avert the dangers. The resolution urged that pesticides be carefully studied for harmful side effects before being manufactured; that labels bear exact instructions and warnings; that qualified persons apply the pesticides; and that penalties accompany pesticide regulations. Switzerland and the Netherlands, which have large chemical industries, did not endorse the program, which has no punitive provisions, but the Council's other 15 members did.

● **CAMPUS DISORDERS:** Bills relating to campus upheavals were introduced in 40 states during the 1969-70 legislative sessions and passed in 32 states, according to an Associated Press survey. The laws most commonly provide for cutting off financial aid to students engaged in illegal demonstrations, dismissal of faculty members involved in protests, punishment of anyone who damages school property or interferes with campus activity, and barring outsiders from college campuses. The strongest bills came in states that had the most violent and prolonged demonstrations.