

Secretary would have to accept this recommendation unless he determined that to do so would be contrary to the "national security or overriding national interests." Even earlier, at the preleasing stage, the governors and the regional board would have this qualified right of disapproval with respect to the size, timing, or location of a lease sale.

If the Senate OCS bill provided for nothing more than outlined above, it would be a potent measure. But it goes further by directing Interior to carry out an experimental exploratory program of its own, by requiring leaseholders to give Interior (on a confidential basis) their "interpretative" findings as well as other data bearing on the possible extent of oil and gas resources, and by establishing an offshore Oil Pollution Settlements Fund and imposing strict liability for spills.

Potent though it is, the bill was passed by a vote of 67 to 19, which is one measure of just how strong the feeling in the coastal states is about the need to control OCS development. In part, the support for the bill reflects the fact that more and more senators are now becoming aware that, while the OCS oil and gas resources will at best be equal to only several years' total U.S. oil demand, most of the environmental and community assets that reckless or overhasty OCS development would threaten are good for the long term if protected.

The Senate amendments to the Coastal Zone Management Act, first adopted in mid-July and then incorporated in the OCS bill when it was passed a few weeks later, are intended to complement and reinforce the OCS measure by authorizing the Coastal Energy Facilities Impact Fund. This fund, which is cynically regarded by some people in the oil industry as "bribe money," would be authorized to disperse up to \$250 million annually for 3 years. Of the annual total, \$50 million would be available for coastal zone planning related to energy facility siting, while the remainder would go to help coastal states "reduce, ameliorate, or compensate for net adverse impacts or to provide public facilities and services made necessary by the energy facility or resource development activity."

The coastal zone management bill, though not the OCS bill, also contains three important additional funding authorizations. One would increase funding for coastal zone planning in general—that is, planning not necessarily related to energy facilities—to \$50 million a year, up from the \$39 million authorized for the current year. Another would authorize up to \$50 million annually for five years to acquire or to ensure access to beaches and coastal islands. The third would authorize \$5 mil-

lion a year for the planning and implementation of interstate compacts.

The two Senate bills may get a generally sympathetic reception in the House, but certain provisions are likely to go by the board. The one for an experimental federal program of OCS exploration is sure to be weighed skeptically. This program, which many feel could grow into a multibillion-dollar effort of dubious efficacy, has an influential sponsor in Senator Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Interior Committee. But even Jackson was not able to sell it in committee; although he later managed to have it included by floor amendment, he succeeded only narrowly, on a 46 to 41 vote.

The Energy Facilities Impact Fund may also prove controversial in the House. The concept of a fund to help coastal states and communities cope with impacts directly related to OCS development has wide support. But, under the Senate Bill, assistance would be forthcoming in the case of *any* energy-related activity. Environmental lobbyists already are concerned about this because they see it as a possible inducement for the state and local governments to encourage the siting in the coastal zone of refineries and other energy facilities that could go elsewhere. Also, congressmen from inland regions may see no reason why, if the assistance is not to be tied to OCS development, noncoastal states should not benefit as well.

The ultimate fate of the pending OCS and coastal zone legislation may depend on whether President Ford is willing to go along with it. If he hangs tough and opposes it, by White House lobbying and maybe even by a veto, he could perhaps kill it. But one plain fact the President will have to consider is that public opinion in the coastal states, some of which are critical to his reelection, seems very much on the side of tighter controls on OCS development and a greater voice for the states in OCS decisions.—LUTHER J. CARTER

RECENT DEATHS

Siegfried S. Meyers, 66; former professor of physics, Madison College; 16 July.

Judith G. Pool, 56; professor of medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine; 13 July.

Carl O. Sauer, 85; professor emeritus of geography, University of California, Berkeley; 18 July.

Joseph F. Scheuer, 56; former professor of sociology, Fordham University; 19 June.

APPOINTMENTS

Martha Peterson, president, Barnard College, to president, Beloit College. . . . **Jerry E. Hudson**, vice president, Pepperdine University, to president, Hamline University. . . . **Duane Leach**, dean, College of Idaho, to president, Northern Montana College. . . . **Edward A. Lindell**, dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Denver, to president, Gustavus Adolphus College. . . . **John S. Lore**, vice president, Nazareth College, to president of the college. . . . **John M. Driscoll**, vice president for academic affairs, Villanova University, to president of the university. . . . **Alton I. Sutnick**, associate director, Institute for Cancer Research, to dean, Medical College of Pennsylvania. . . . **Patrick E. McCarthy**, chancellor, Massachusetts Board of Higher Education, to chancellor, University of Maine. . . . **Vivian T. Stannett**, professor of chemical engineering, North Carolina State University, to dean, Graduate School at the university. . . . **Richard B. Marsten**, director of communications and data management, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to dean of engineering, City College, City University of New York. . . . **Clarence L. Ver Stegg**, professor of history, Northwestern University, to dean, School of Engineering at the university. . . . **Charles C. Lobeck**, associate dean for clinical affairs and graduate medical education, Medical School, University of Washington, to dean of medicine, University of Missouri. . . . **William E. Laupus**, chairman, pediatrics department, Medical College of Virginia, to dean, Medical School, East Carolina University. . . . **William V. Stauder**, chairman, earth and atmospheric sciences department, St. Louis University, to dean, Graduate School, at the university. . . . **J. Fletcher Osterle**, professor of mechanical engineering, Carnegie-Mellon University, to chairman, nuclear science and engineering at the university. . . . **Frank M. Yatsu**, vice-chairman, neurology department, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, to chairman, School of Medicine's department of neurology, University of Oregon Health Science Center, Portland. . . . **Donald H. Harter**, professor of neurology and microbiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, to Charles L. Mix professor of neurology and chairman, department of neurology, The Medical School, Northwestern University.

Erratum: The title of the Nobel Lecture of George Palade (1 August, p. 347) should have been "Intracellular aspects of the process of protein secretion."