

vious harm to the children. One of the tests, for example, was a replication of the "forbidden toy paradigm," wherein 30 children in kindergarten through third grade each were told not to touch one of several toys placed in front of them. The researcher—in this instance, it was again Kilbourne—left the room and observed surreptitiously whether or not the children touched the forbidden toy. The test was designed to assess the moral development of the children.

After reviewing Kilbourne's allegations, both Herdmann and Chalkley demanded an explanation from the university, in letters they sent on 29 July and 15 August. Although Louis Salkever, SUNYA's vice president for research, replied to Chalkley with promises that the university would reform its review procedures by 1 October, he told Herdmann only that the second or third week in September would be "a convenient meeting date." This, university officials

now acknowledge, was a tactical blunder. According to Herdmann, "We had no idea whether or not hazardous research was continuing at the university, we had no indication that they were treating our inquiry seriously, and we had several members of the state legislature—which had gotten wind of this—asking us what we were doing to see that it was stopped." A meeting with Salkever and an assistant on 20 September apparently did little to change the health

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New Coalition Still Is More of a Courtship than a Marriage

Teach-ins, the crash courses in dissent of the 1960's, are being revived this fall by a new organization that links antiwar groups with opponents of nuclear power. Called Mobilization for Survival, the organization is a coalition of religious, peace, antinuclear, environmental, women's, and other public interest groups formed primarily to promote grassroots action on issues of common interest. Its aims are indicated by the slogan on its letterhead: "Zero Nuclear Weapons, Ban Nuclear Power, Stop the Arms Race, Fund Human Needs."

Up to now the attitude of antinuclear power groups to the Mobilization can be described as cautious interest. A spokesman for Critical Mass, the antinuclear power group based in the Ralph Nader organization, for example, notes that the separate constituencies have never cooperated before, that, inevitably, there are differences in approach and that the effort at cooperation is "a learning experience for both sides."

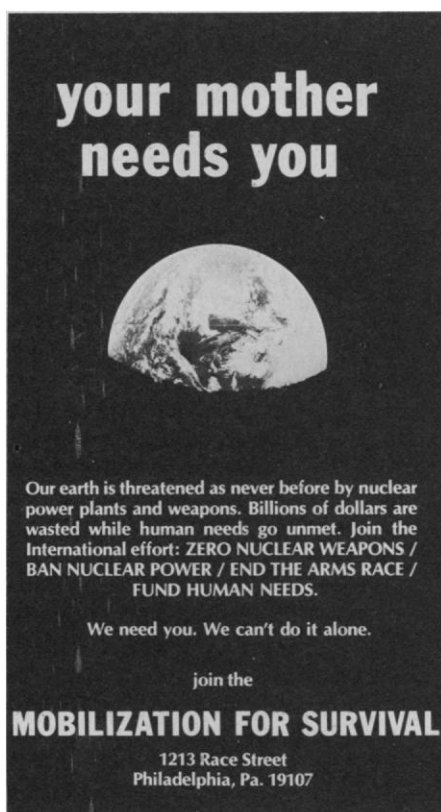
However, the interests of the two main components of the coalition coincide in their concern about development of the breeder reactor, since the breeder's plutonium fuel can be used to make nuclear weapons. The implications for proliferation of nuclear arms and for terrorist diversion, therefore, appear to provide the coalition's strongest common bond. There are also signs that antinuclear groups are growing disenchanted with what they regard as the infirmity of federal regulation of nuclear power development and are interested in developing a broader public base for action.

The Mobilization, which has an office in Philadelphia, is not expected to become a national superlobby, but rather to serve a loose coordinating and information

function, fostering activities on which member organizations can agree. The teach-ins—about 50 are already scheduled both on and off campuses—are designed to begin a process of public education and grassroots organization leading up to a major effort in connection with the scheduled United Nations special session on disarmament in May and

about a surge in the arms race caused by the advent of new weapons systems like the neutron bomb, MX missile, and B-1 bomber. Some veterans of the antiwar movement of the 1960's and early 1970's see the issues in the arms race as serious enough to revive the kind of activism kindled by the Vietnam war.

One aim of the Mobilization is to reach new constituencies—local and state officials, for example—by demonstrating that an acceleration of the arms race would preempt public funds which could otherwise be spent for more constructive public purposes. There is also some interest in exploring the possibility of reviving large public demonstrations and perhaps using civil disobedience techniques in working for the coalition's aims. The big public demonstration against nuclear power at Seabrook, New Hampshire, in May was taken as an indication that the public mood may be right for a return to such tactics. And the alumni of the antiwar movement have the know-how. But, while the member groups of the coalition seem generally pleased by the way the teach-ins are taking off, it is still not clear how well the new allies will agree on goals and strategy and tactics. Some clues on that should appear when the Mobilization has its first big meeting in Chicago in early December.



June of next year when international mass demonstrations opposing the arms race are being planned.

Initiative to form the coalition was taken mainly by antiwar groups such as the American Friends Service Committee, War Resisters League, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. They attribute the favorable response to their call to broad concern

A Whale of a Problem for the Administration

The question of whether Alaskan Eskimos will be legally permitted to continue hunting the bowhead whale is giving the government fits. By 24 October a decision must be made on whether or not to accept an International Whaling Commission (IWC) order for a moratorium on Eskimo hunting of the bowhead. The big arctic whale is protected against com-

department's impression that the university was not about to reform itself quickly. "They showed up one hour late, and were one mass of equivocation about what the university had done or would do," Herdmann said.

Three days later, on 23 September, the health department ordered the university to discontinue its research involving human subjects immediately, and set the date for the first of several public hearings on the affair. Recently, as a result of

information provided in the hearings, the health department broadened its investigation to include SUNYA's neurobiological research center, sociology department, and criminal justice institute. "Although we believe these departments only failed, as did the psychology department, to have 'internally' funded research reviewed by the university-wide committee, we want to assure ourselves that there are no qualitatively different violations, and get a reasonable

impression of the magnitude of this thing," Herdmann said. Additional hearings are scheduled for 26 and 27 October.

Meanwhile, the health department is receiving allegations of violations on other campuses, which it may investigate next. Arthur Smith, provost for graduate studies and research at the State University of New York at Binghamton, said that after learning of the SUNYA incident, their psychology department temporarily froze its nonfederally funded

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mercial whaling, but an exemption for aboriginal whaling has been allowed.

The dilemma exists because the majestic bowhead is an endangered species, but is, at the same time, a mainstay of the diet and linchpin of the culture of the coastal Eskimos (*Science*, 26 August). There are fears that if the government files an objection to the moratorium—which would allow the Eskimos to continue whaling activities—the U.S. position as an effective champion of the cause of protection of all whales would be undercut.

If an objection is filed, protocol directs that it be formally done by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce. No policy statement has yet been forthcoming from either agency. However, the Interior Department, under Secretary Cecil D. Andrus, decided to recommend filing of an objection. Noting that he and other Interior officials had "agonized" over the issue, Andrus cited Interior's "responsibility to our indigenous population." He was quoted as saying, "We have reluctantly concluded that the most constructive position is to immediately object to the ban and at the same time come forth with an effective self-regulating program for reducing the take. . . ."

The Commerce Department has been expected to recommend acceptance of the moratorium. Commerce is charged with responsibility for administering legislation protecting marine mammals, and its officials represent the United States on the IWC. The department has been identified with the view that U.S. credibility as a partisan of the protection of whales would be badly compromised if an objection to the bowhead order were filed.

Environmental and conservation groups have mobilized on the issue, and the State Department reports receiving some 30,000 letters on the issue, most of them in favor of the moratorium. A split in

the ranks of environmental groups, generating considerable tension, occurred when Friends of the Earth took a position which, in effect, favored an extension of the exemption plus strict controls on Eskimo hunting. Most other groups stuck to the view that the United States should honor the moratorium rather than risk being inconsistent in its protection of whales generally.

Considerable concern has been directed toward the increasing number of bowheads struck and lost by Eskimo whalers in recent years. The Eskimos have now established their own whaling commission to monitor the hunt and also are implementing changes in whaling methods designed to cut the struck and lost rate.

The signs of departmental division on the issue have encouraged assumptions that the final decision will have to be made by President Carter. When the issue lands on his desk Carter may feel like a man suddenly transported aboard the *Pequod* in the last chapter of *Moby Dick*.

Would You Buy a Rocket from This Agency?

It just hasn't been a good year for the partnership between NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA). On 13 September, the Delta rocket carrying ESA's Orbital Test Satellite (OTS) malfunctioned with the result that the \$17 million launcher and \$25 million test telecommunications satellite were blown to smithereens. It was the second serious NASA-ESA disappointment of the year. In April, a NASA-launched, ESA-owned GEOS scientific satellite designed to carry out magnetosphere and plasma studies was put into a wrong orbit—an elliptical orbit, not the geostationary orbit intended. Although the mission was not a

total scientific loss, the Europeans are hardly overjoyed.

The recent OTS mishap is being attributed to trouble in one of the nine solid fuel boosters affixed to the side of the Delta liquid-fueled rocket. The OTS launch had been delayed in June when the rocket was on the pad and one of the boosters fell off, damaging the first stage of the rocket. The Delta, to give it its due, has had a very good reliability record over the years—it's been dubbed the "NASA workhorse," and has performed well in several previous NASA-ESA ventures. But with back-to-back acts of nonfeasance by Delta vehicles the Europeans might be pardoned for not being consoled by percentages, although they appear to accept the incidents stoically as part of the space game.

The Delta is not the only rocket which has given NASA trouble recently. On 29 September an Atlas-Centaur launcher carrying an Intelsat communications satellite aloft exploded soon after liftoff, ending the \$50 million mission unhappily and giving Cape Canaveral two unwelcome fireworks displays in a row.

The OTS was an experimental satellite for use in broadcasting, telephone communications, and newspaper printing. It was to be a forerunner of a European telecommunications satellite system. A second OTS is available as a backup, and there are plans for another launch attempt early next year after NASA has completed its rigorous investigation of the failure and taken whatever corrective steps are indicated.

Financially, the first OTS was not a complete write-off since ESA had insured the cost of the launcher and of integration of the rocket and satellite. This will cover some \$29 million of the roughly \$42 million which went up in smoke. The mission was carried out on terms under which costs of the launcher are totally reimbursable by ESA. NASA is sorry, of course, but as they say, there is no free launch.

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