tration argues, alternative energy sources will become economically competitive without government support, conservation will be encouraged, and domestic oil production will be spurred. These assumptions have provided the justification for revamping the synthetic fuels program launched by the Carter Administration and for eliminating many programs designed to boost conservation and renewable energy resources.

The Administration has lost none of its enthusiasm for oil price decontrol, but it has become a little more circumspect about some of the results. For example, President Reagan announced many times during the election campaign that the flow of oil from American wells could be increased if only the oil companies were given more incentive to produce—a sentiment echoed by Secretary of Energy James B. Edwards during his confirmation hearings. But the energy plan now envisages domestic oil production declining slowly during the 1980's in spite of increased drilling. Reagan's energy planners argue that their policies will simply help slow the rate of decline.

The plan's projections—which it emphasizes are not predictions—indicate that the drop in domestic oil production will be offset during the 1990's by increased secondary and tertiary recovery of oil and by contributions from synthetic fuels. Again, however, the Reagan Administration differs from its predecessor in its policies for encouraging the production of synthetic fuels, and has abandoned the goal of bringing substantial capacity into operation in the 1980's.

The Carter Administration's crash program to establish a domestic synfuels industry has been restructured to reduce direct government involvement and to permit market forces to play a stronger role in setting the pace of development. The Department of Energy has withdrawn funding for several large demonstration plants and redirected its research and development effort toward long-term, high-risk studies. However, substantial support for private industry will still be available through the Synthetic Fuels Corporation in the form of loan and price guarantees. The Carter program set a goal of producing some 2 million barrels a day of synfuels by 1990; the Reagan energy plan envisages production of 500,000 barrels by that date.

Coal is expected to be the leading growth area, with domestic consumption climbing from about 3.5 million quads (quadrillion British thermal units) in 1980 to perhaps 7.5 million quads by 2000. This sharp growth will owe much to the relaxation of environmental controls on the mining and burning of coal and the opening of federal lands to strip-mining, if the Administration gets its way with Congress. "Environmental concerns," states the energy plan, "must be tempered with common sense."

As for nuclear power, the plan states that "the Administration is committed to reversing the past federal government excesses and to providing a more favorable climate for efficient energy production, thus allowing nuclear power to compete fairly in the marketplace with other potential sources of energy supply." Although the plan offers few specifics, it suggests that the Administration will try to speed up the licensing process for new power plants and hints that approval for spent fuel reprocessing is being considered. A nuclear policy statement is expected to be issued by the Administration in the next few weeks.

Whatever the Administration decides on nuclear power, its contribution to the nation's energy supply will grow only slowly during the coming decade, for in recent years there has been a sharp reduction in the number of plants ordered. Cancellations have in fact outnumbered new orders since the early 1970's. By enhancing the regulatory environment for nuclear power, however, the Administration is hoping to see an increase in the number of reactors ordered in the 1980's.

The Reagan energy policy differs from that of the Carter Administration most sharply on conservation and renewable energy. The Carter Administration had made conservation a central theme of its energy policy, launching an array of programs to encourage energy savings through financial incentives, regulations, and demonstration projects. And on 3 May 1979 President Carter officially proclaimed the goal of meeting 20 percent of

Brain of Einstein Continues Peregrinations

When Einstein died, on 18 April 1955, his body was cremated but his brain, according to his specific direction, was removed to be used for research. It thereupon began a journey which, like the Flying Dutchman's, seems to have no clear end in sight.

The sage's cerebral remains disappeared for some 20 years until Steven Levy, then a reporter with the *New Jersey Monthly*, set out to find what had become of them. He finally located the brain, or most of what was left of it, reposing in a Mason jar packed in a cardboard box marked COSTA CIDER, in an office in Wichita, Kansas (*Science*, 25 August 1978, p. 696).

The office belonged to Thomas S. Harvey, who had been entrusted with the brain as the pathologist at the Princeton Hospital where Einstein died. Harvey had had most of the brain sectioned and distributed to various specialists for study. He had not published any of the findings, as of August 1978, but hoped to do so in "perhaps a year."

Three years having rolled by, the world has been presented with a work of science fiction, *Einstein's Brain* by Mark Olshaker, but not with any scientific treatise on the neuroanatomy of the mind that shaped the foundations of modern physics. It seemed not unduly premature to inquire when the report would be ready.

Harvey has since moved from Wichita to the town of Weston, Missouri. He has not yet written up his study of the brain. He has no firm date for doing so. Asked what his article is likely to conclude, Harvey says he has "No concrete plans—I have my ideas about it but they have not solidified." The results from the specialists who studied sections of the brain show that everything is "perfectly within normal limits except for the changes due to age."

Harvey possesses "small fragments" of the brain but declines to say exactly where they are now stored. Einstein's estate, he says, has no interest in them.

In one of those curious but meaningless knots it pleases fate to tie, reporter Levy, who traced Einstein's brain to Wichita, has now moved to New York. Scanning the address list of his apartment building one day, Levy realized that Einstein had not finished with him: he had moved under the same roof as the Einstein Estate. . . .—NICHOLAS WADE

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