technicians to take care of 10,000 to 15,000 rodents, each of which was supposed to be monitored individually. When Calandra quit, IBT had a business backlog of $25 million. By then, management controls and staff morale had broken down. The company collapsed from within.

After the fiasco became known, the U.S. and Canadian governments jointly began reviewing all compounds that relied on IBT studies for marketing approval. The few affected drugs have been cleared, but the record on pesticides is not as good. A summary prepared in February by Kevin Keaney of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shows that of 1205 key studies, only 214 have been found valid. Many are being replaced, but at present, 737 are listed as invalid with no immediate prospect of replacement. Other officials say this summary does not reflect the great number of replacement studies that have been sent to EPA in the last 2 years. On the other hand, Keaney's summary says nothing about the quality of long-term toxicological studies supporting the IBT problem pesticides. Ninety-five percent of these studies are very poor, according to an official with first-hand knowledge. The first full report on all of this is expected in "mid-June," according to EPA.

Federal laboratory inspectors agree that the cheating they found at IBT was in a class by itself. After Senator Edward Kennedy (D–Mass.) held hearings on these problems, Congress passed a Good Laboratory Practices Act in 1978. The two responsible agencies (EPA and FDA) began an inspection program to prevent future IBT's from happening. The new regulations have driven marginal labs out of the market, in particular, out of the complex business of running long-term studies. A couple of firms withdrew only after being hit with criminal indictments, similar to the one in Chicago. An experienced lab watcher at EPA says that no other company since then has tried to grow as rapidly in as many areas as IBT. Today, any outfit that seems to build momentum quickly is watched.

Despite the attention this issue has received, one EPA official concedes, there are still three or four testing centers that have a record of submitting sloppy work or of losing data. They are seen as living in a kind of limbo. EPA has not yet decided how it should regard the work they did in the past in support of pesticide registrations. It is a knotty problem, and one EPA is unlikely to solve by mid-June.—**ELIOT MARSHALL**

Clinch River Supporters Pin Hopes on Baker

Supporters of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor are once again pinning their hopes on the powers of persuasion of Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker (R–Tenn.). Unless Baker can persuade the Senate to vote funds for the reactor, the project will be dead. In the last 2 years, it has been approved by the Senate by a single vote.

The fate of the breeder has been placed in the hands of Baker and the Senate by a tactical move on the part of the House Committee on Appropriations. Rather than risk having the project shot down on the House floor, the committee deleted all funds for the reactor from the Department of Energy's appropriations bill. The House version of the bill will thus contain no funds for the reactor, and it will then be up to the Senate to keep the project alive.

The thinking is that if the Senate approves funds for the reactor, the House members of the conference committee—who will be mostly breeder supporters—will simply go along with the Senate's action. But if the project is shot down on the House floor, the House conference committee members would have to vote against the project.

In the past, Baker, in whose state the reactor would be built, has been instrumental in steering the project through the Senate. But Baker recently announced that he will not seek reelection. As a lame duck, his powers of persuasion may be reduced.

—**COLIN NORMAN**

The Reascendancy of Edward Teller (contd.)

Edward Teller has seen his influence in Washington and his standing in the scientific community wax and wane over the years, but now, at age 75, he is again riding high. His protégé, George Keyworth II, is installed as President Reagan's science adviser, and Teller was recently influential in persuading Reagan to push for a space-based antiballistic missile system. Then, on 24 May, Reagan awarded Teller, along with 11 other scientists, the National Medal of Science, the nation's most prestigious scientific award. The other recipients were:

Philip W. Anderson (physicist) of Bell Labs and Princeton University.

Seymour Benzer (geneticist) of the California Institute of Technology.

Glenn Burton (agricultural scientist) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Mildred Cohn (biophysicist) of the University of Pennsylvania.

F. Albert Cotton (chemist) of Texas A & M University.

Edward Heinemenn (aeronautical engineer) of Heinemann Associates.

Donald Katz (chemical engineer) of the University of Michigan.

Yoichiro Nambu (physicist) of the University of Chicago.

Marshall Stone (mathematician) of the University of Massachusetts.

Gilbert Stork (chemist) of Columbia University.

Charles H. Townes (physicist) of the University of California at Berkeley.—**COLIN NORMAN**

House Appropriations Committee Axes NCAM

Nobody can accuse the House Appropriations Committee of being consistent. On 24 May, it voted to delete all funding for the National Center for Advanced Materials (NCAM) from the Department of Energy's budget request, on the grounds that the proposal to build the facility has not been adequately reviewed. Then, in the same breath, the committee approved $5 million apiece for new research facilities at Catholic and Columbia universities, even though those facilities have had even less review than NCAM (*Science*, 3 June, p. 1024).

The committee complained that the NCAM proposal was added to DOE's budget request by the White House, and was thus not given "the customary and desirable peer review" by the scientific community. NCAM has been vigorously promoted by George Keyworth, President Reagan's science adviser, but last month, 100 scientists wrote to the House Committee on Science and Technology to complain of the lack of input from the