

Subsequently, the two sides substantially narrowed their differences: The Soviets agreed, for example, to consider equal limits on warheads, not just missiles (each SS20 has three warheads, while the Pershing and the cruise each have one); they also agreed to limit the number of SS20's aimed at Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, in addition to those aimed at Europe. Under pressure from the Europeans, the United States agreed in late September 1983 to consider limits on aircraft; to reduce the number of Pershings as well as cruise missiles; and to offset some of the Soviet deployment with medium-range missiles in the United States, not Europe. By last fall, as Nitze says, "there was substantial movement towards an agreement on most issues."

As the initial Pershing and cruise missile deployment date drew near, Nitze and Kvitsinsky made a final attempt to settle a significant remaining dispute over the inclusion of British and French nuclear forces in any treaty limits. The effort is worth recounting in some detail, because it dissolved in a blaze of publicity, and led to a sharp dispute between the participants. Nitze's version is as follows: During a conversation over dinner in late October, Kvitsinsky implied that the Soviets would be receptive to a proposal for substantial, equal reductions in U.S. and Soviet missile warheads—a proposal that lacked any compensation for French and British forces. "Over the 2 years, I think the Soviets had come to fully understand that it was not a justifiable issue; it was in fact a cooked up rationalization," Nitze explains. "Not only was it unjustifiable, but it was politically impossible. It would split up the alliance."

Specifically, Kvitsinsky suggested that the United States propose a reduction of 572 warheads on each side. To Nitze, such an agreement was unacceptable because even though it would result in a 60 percent cut in the number of SS20's aimed at Western Europe, it would effectively prevent the European deployment of even a single Pershing II or cruise missile. But Nitze sensed an important policy shift. Several days later, he asked Kvitsinsky "which of these two things are you emphasizing, was it equal [but unspecified] reductions on both sides or was it equal reductions by 572? He said it was the latter. He said, 'Now, why do you ask the question?' I said well, I'm trying to figure out whether some formula such as equal reductions by 472, leaving us with 100, and you with 460, would be of interest; it's

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## Archeologist to Head Smithsonian

Robert McCormick Adams, provost of the University of Chicago, has been named the next secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to succeed S. Dillon Ripley, who will retire in September.

Adams, 57, is an archeologist and anthropologist who is an authority on agricultural and urban history in the Middle East. He was educated at the University of Chicago and has held various positions there, including directorship of the Oriental Institute, since 1955.



Robert McCormick Adams

Adams, who is said to be gifted at handling people and building consensus, was initially reluctant to consider the post because he feared that inertial forces of the bureaucracy might make the institution unresponsive to a new hand at the tiller. However, he has been impressed with recent scientific appointments there, and discussions with the Board of Regents persuaded him that they were in fundamental accord with his visions for the future. "I am coming in with some things I really want to do," he says.

One of Adams' principal goals for the Smithsonian is to see it become "a truly significant force . . . a real nerve center of activity and coordination" in the realm of international scientific activities, ranging from involvement with scientific refugees to the International Biological Program. He sees a "vacuum somewhere in the [international] system" that the Smithsonian could be uniquely qualified to fill.

Adams also notes that "there are a hell of a lot of smart people" in the Washington area, at the National Institutes of Health and elsewhere, who have "no clear institutional focus" for

their intellectual energies. His ambition, as yet ill defined, is to see the Smithsonian become that focus, helping scientists and intellectuals relate to one another, individually and institutionally, in such a way as to form a "critical mass."

According to Princeton University president William Bowen, who headed the search committee, Adams was the unanimous choice of the committee, which has examined 300 candidates since last spring.

Adams' appointment follows the tradition of reserving the top position for a scientist. He will be presiding over the construction of a new \$75 million project—an international center combined with a center for Near East, Asian, and African cultures. This is only the latest element of a vast expansion conducted by Ripley over the past 20 years, which has included opening up a wealth of learning opportunities for the public as well as construction of the Hirshhorn Museum and the National Air and Space Museum.

Adams' professional distinctions include membership on the governing board of the National Academy of Sciences. His wife, Ruth Adams, is editor of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*.—CONSTANCE HOLDEN

## Ban on Shooting Animals for Research Is Lifted

A military program to study gunshot wounds in live animals has been reinstated. The program was halted temporarily last summer when Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, yielding to protests that dogs might be among the targets used at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) in Bethesda, Maryland, ordered its review.

Congress has imposed a specific restriction not to use either dogs or cats in experiments to train military medical personnel to deal with gun wounds. The Pentagon, interpreting this restriction more broadly, has decided not to undertake any basic research in this area involving dogs and cats. Other animals, such as goats and pigs, may be used, however.

Military research programs on gunshot wounds are not new, nor are they