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

restricted to the teaching program at USUHS. There, medical students currently learn to deal with emergency gunshot wounds by working in civilian hospital centers where they see the effects of low-velocity bullets. The damage such bullets inflict is considerably different from that caused by high-velocity missiles likely to be encountered in military settings—hence, military medical researchers and teachers see a need for specialty programs. There are several such programs under way at military training facilities in the United States. USUHS has a nearly completed facility but so far no actual ongoing research or training programs, according to a spokesman.—**JEFFREY L. FOX**

International Group Suspends Nestlé Boycott

The International Nestlé Boycott Committee and the Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFACT) have suspended their boycott against the Swiss company. Begun in 1977, the boycott involved 35 major organizations seeking to stop purchases of all Nestlé products in ten countries including the United States. It was aimed at getting Nestlé to change its infant formula marketing practices by complying with a World Health Organization code adopted in 1981. These groups say Nestlé's marketing practices were endangering the health of infants in Third World countries because mothers were abandoning breast-feeding.

"These [marketing practice] changes have not come easy," said Douglas Johnson, national chairperson of INFACT during a press conference held jointly with Nestlé representatives in Washington, D.C. "But at last they have come." Nestlé has become "a model for the whole industry," he said, adding that Nestlé's competitors, some of whom unfairly exploited the boycott to expand their market share, now will be "the focus of our attention."

The tenth country participating in the boycott joined the effort last October, so the turnabout regarding the Nestlé boycott came quite suddenly, according to Johnson. It involved intense discussions, a commitment from the company to abide by future WHO clarifications of its code, and help also from UNICEF in removing ambiguities from the code. Although disagreements remain, the crucial concerns about educational materials, hazard warnings on product labels, gifts by the company to health professionals, and free supplies of infant formula to hospitals are being addressed satisfactorily by the company, he said. Last autumn, the Nestlé Infant Formula Commission, an independent group, reached a similar conclusion (*Science*, 28 October 1983, p. 400).—**JEFFREY L. FOX**

DOE Managerial Reshuffle: No Plans to Self-Destruct

The Department of Energy (DOE) has begun the year with a managerial shake-up that is less policy-based than personality-based, congressional observers say. On 20 January DOE Secretary Donald Hodel made public several changes, as follows:

- Domestic and international emergency planning are to be combined under a single subdepartment to be headed by Helmut Merklein, who is now to be called the assistant secretary for international affairs and energy emergencies. The old office that dealt with the environment, safety, and emergencies is to be disbanded.
- The chief of the disbanded subdivision, William Vaughan, is to be given a new role and title, assistant secretary for fossil energy. In addition to managing the fossil programs (such as coal research) already in this jurisdiction, Vaughan will have responsibility for managing the strategic and the naval petroleum reserves.
- Jan Mares, the former head of fossil energy, becomes the assistant secretary for policy, safety, and environment, lifting the policy office to a higher status in the bureaucracy.
- The $2-billion uranium enrichment program, which this Administration would like to spin off as a self-sustaining private business, is being removed from the jurisdiction of Shelby Brewer, assistant secretary for nuclear energy. With last year's defeat of the Clinch River breeder reactor, Brewer's office is left with a much-diminished mission. Enrichment will now come under Hodel's direct authority and will be managed by the office of civilian radioactive waste management, which as yet has no permanent director.
- Two new positions were created: a deputy assistant secretary for intelligence in DOE's defense programs area and an assistant administrator for enforcement in the regulatory division that deals with charges of cheating on the (now defunct) oil price regulations.

One reason for the reassignments, it seems, was to move Vaughan and Murklein out of areas in which they had developed old political liabilities and into areas where they can acquire new ones. Another reason was to recognize the importance of the kind of substantive planning carried out by Mares, indicating that the DOE is not about to will itself out of existence.

—**ELIOT MARSHALL**

Medical Groups Protest New "Baby Doe" Rules

Consensus continues to prove elusive on the notorious "Baby Doe" regulations. The government's third stab at promulgating new rules on the rights of handicapped newborns has been roundly criticized by four medical organizations, which have asked the Department of Health and Human Services to delay implementation.

The Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Medical Association, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the American Academy of Family Physicians complain that the rules still contain the potential for disruption of medical services and that they put policing responsibility in the hands of nonmedical authorities.

The protest was not joined by the American Academy of Pediatrics, which has been the leading voice in medical opposition to the rules. However, an AAP spokesperson says all the groups are united in their opposition to federal intervention in sensitive medical matters and, particularly, to the application of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (which prohibits discrimination against the handicapped) to decisions regarding defective newborns.—**CONSTANCE HOLDEN**