

BIOSYSTEMS UPDATE

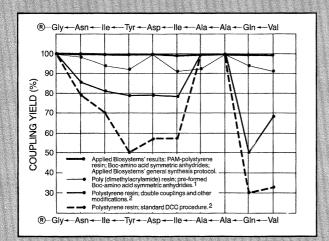
A New Approach to Automated Peptide Synthesis

Applied Biosystems is pleased to announce the first instrument designed for high efficiency peptide synthesis. The key to the high coupling yield of the Model 430A Peptide Synthesizer is an activation unit which converts the amino acid to a very efficient acylating species immediately prior to the coupling step. The defined protocol has been optimized for general peptide synthesis, but the fully programmable system allows straightforward adaptation to other chemistries.

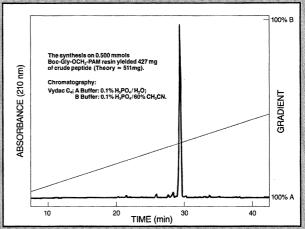
Cycle times with the general synthesis protocol are approximately one hour. A single loading of protected amino acids, reagents, and solvents will give up to 50 synthesis cycles. To insure high coupling yields, Applied Biosystems manufactures and supplies all synthesis reagents.

The data below summarize the results of the synthesis of the decapeptide Acyl Carrier Protein (65-74). These results illustrate the combined capabilities of the novel automated synthesis procedure and the high quality peptide synthesis reagents and loaded

The new Model 430A Peptide Synthesizer was introduced at FASEB and Analytica, and will be exhibited at the ASBC Meeting. Write or phone if you'd like more information.



Amino acid incorporation during assembly of Acyl Carrier Protein residues 65-74.



HPLC chromatogram of crude, HF cleaved Acyl Carrier Protein (65-74).

ANALYTICAL METHOD	STEP YIELD (%)									
Quantitative Ninhydrin Monitoring ³ .		99.9	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.1	98.9
Preview Quantitation by Solid Phase Sequencing of Protected, Resin Bound Peptide ⁴ .			99.4		99.3	99.1	99.2		98.9	98.7
		RELATIVE AMINO ACID EQUIVALENTS								
Amino Acid Analysis of HF Cleaved, Deprotected Peptide	1.00	0.97	0.90	0.94	0.97	0.90	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.98
Amino Acid Residue Gly← Asn← Ile← Tyr← Asp← Ile← Ala← Ala← Gln← Val										

Step yield quantitation and amino acid analysis results for Acyl Carrier Protein (65-74) chain assembly using Applied Biosystems' general synthesis protocol. Only single couplings were used throughout the synthesis (except for Gln).

- EFERENCES

 Reza Arshady, Eric Atherton, Derek Clive, and Robert C. Sheppard, J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans 1, (1981) 529–537

 W.S. Hancock, D.J. Prescott, P.R. Vagelos, and G.R. Marshall, J. Org. Chem. 38 (1973) 774

 Virender Sarin, Stephen B.H. Kent, James P. Tam, and R.B. Merrifield, Anal. Biochem. 117 (1981) 147–157

 Stephen B.H. Kent, Mark Rieman, Mary LeDoux and R.B. Merrifield, Proc. Int T. Conference: Methods of Protein Sequence Analysis, 1982



Making headway against jaundice a fraction at a time.

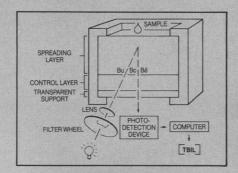
Kodak scientists have isolated what may be the first true human "biliprotein." The existence of this bilirubin fraction may lead to an advance in the diagnosis and treatment of jaundicerelated disorders.

This important verification came to light during product-improvement testing procedures for Kodak Ektachem clinical chemistry slides. In the process of separating and identifying different bile pigments in serum, a fourth bilirubin fraction, delta (B_{δ}) , was rediscovered. It is distinct from unconjugated bilirubin and is strongly linked (possibly covalently) to albumin.

Not only have we isolated and characterized this virtually unknown fourth fraction, we have developed a new assay procedure which enables labs to measure the delta fraction simply, rapidly, and accurately.

Last year we introduced an Ektachem chemistry slide to measure neonatal bilirubin. By means of dry film layers, this slide measures both unconjugated

bilirubin (Bu) and mono- and diconjugated bilirubin (Bc) together. But the delta bilirubin fraction, which is tightly bound to a serum protein believed to be albumin, is not detected by the BuBc slide.



This year we are introducing a Kodak Ektachem fractionated bilirubin panel composed of BuBc and TBIL (Total Bilirubin), from which estimates of B_{δ} can be calculated. The new TBIL slide quantitates all three bilirubin fractions (Bu + Bc + B_{δ}) while the BuBc slide now measures

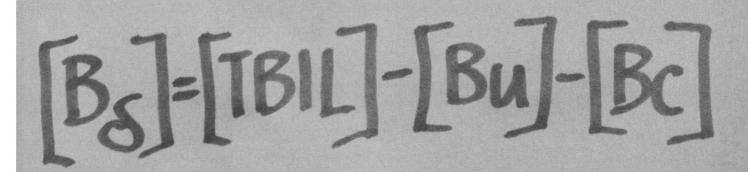
Bu and Bc as individual fractions. The difference in bilirubin quantitated by the two slides is B_{δ} .

We think the fractionated bilirubin panel may lead to a better understanding of the molecular basis of jaun dice. This, in turn, can make it easier for health care professionals to diagnose biliary atresia and cytomegalovirus in newborn infants. And to screen for hepatobiliary disease, make differential diagnoses, indicate therapeutic strategies, and support prognoses.

For more information, write for "Bilirubin—Its Components in Serum and the Kodak Assay" to: Eastman Kodak Company, Dept LCSM-1, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650.



Kodak. Where technology anticipates need.



6 July 1984

Volume 225, No. 4657

SCIENCE

LETTERS	Regulation of Biotechnology: A. Gore, Jr.; I. S. Johnson	6
EDITORIAL	Is Taking Sides a Good Idea for Universities?: H. T. Shapiro	9
ARTICLES	Computers in Science and Technology: Early Indications: H. Gerola and R. E. Gomory	11
	Protection of Plant Varieties and Parts as Intellectual Property: S. B. Williams, Jr.	18
	A Deep 6-Centimeter Radio Source Survey: E. B. Fomalont et al	23
NEWS AND COMMENT	China–U.S. Nuclear Deal Still a Puzzle	29
	Nuclear Winter Attracts Additional Scrutiny	30
	Soviets Offer Little Help	31
	Static at EPA Over Broadcast Transmitters	32
	Hot Spots on Honolulu High-rises	33
	Senate Considers Lead Gasoline Ban	34
	Two Fertilized Eggs Stir Global Furor	35
	Briefing: Creationism Survives in Louisiana Legislature; Senate Authorizes Peace Academy; NIH Turns Down Illmensee Proposal; NIH Bill Moving in Congress	36
RESEARCH NEWS	Computer Models Gaining on El Niño	37
	Astronomy Briefings: Interferometry in Space; IRAS; The Canterbury Swarm	38
	Caenorhabditis elegans: Getting to Know You	40
	New Tool for Amino Acid Analysis	42
AAAS NEWS	Association Awards Presented at Annual Meeting in New York City;	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF AAAS SECTIONS ANNA J. HARRISON Retiring President, Chairman DAVID A. HAMBURG

GERARD PIEL President-Elect ROBERT W. BERLINER LAWRENCE BOGORAD WALTER E. MASSEY DOROTHY NELKIN

MATHEMATICS (A) Gail S. Young Lynn Arthur Steen PHYSICS (B) Chen Ning Yang Rolf M. Sinclair CHEMISTRY (C) Fred W. McLafferty Jean'ne M. Shreeve

ASTRONOMY (D) Patrick Palmer Donat G. Wentzel

PSYCHOLOGY (J) Gregory A. Kimble William N. Dember SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL SCIENCES (K) Robin M. Williams, Jr. David L. Sills

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE (L) Wesley C. Salmon David L. Hull

E (L) ENGINEERING (M)
Raymond L. Bisplinghoff
W. Edward Lear

EDUCATION (Q) Marvin Druger Joseph D. Novak DENTISTRY (R) Robert J. Fitzgerald Harold M. Fullmer

PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (S) Stuart Feldman David A. Knapp INFORMATION, COMPUTING, AND COMMUNICATION Joseph Becker Madeline M. Henderson

DIVISIONS

ARCTIC DIVISION

PACIFIC DIVISION

SOUTHWESTERN AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIT

John Davies President Gunter E. Weller Executive Secretary Barbara Wright President Alan E. Leviton Executive Director Charles E. Holley, Jr. President

M. Michelle Bald Executive Direct

SCIENCE is published weekly on Friday, except the last week in December, by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 2005. Second-class postage (publication No. 484460) paid at Washington, D.C., and at an additional entry. Now combined with The Scientific Monthly & Copyright © 1984 by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Domestic individual membership and subscription (51 issues): \$56. Demestic institutional subscription (51 issues): \$93. Foreign postage extra: Canada \$24, other (surface mail) \$27. air-surface via Amsterdam \$65. First class, airmail, school-year, and student rates on request. Single copies \$2.50 (\$3 by mail); back issues \$3 (\$3.50 by mail); succentrations on wail). Biotechnology issue, \$5 (\$5.50 by mail); classroom rates on request. Change of address: allow 6 weeks, giving old and new addresses and seven-digit account number. Authorization to photocopy material for internal or personal use under circumstances not falling within the fair use provisions of the Copyright Act is granted by AAAS to libraries and other users registered with the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) Transactional Reporting Service, provided that the base fee of \$1 per copy plus \$0.10 per page is paid directly to CCC. 21 Congress Street, Salem, Massachusetts 01970. The identification code for Science is 0036-8075.83 \$1 \cdot .10. Postmaster: Send Form 3579 to Science, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. Science is indexed in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and in several specialized indexes.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

	Robert V. Ormes, 1921–1984; Botanical Essays Available; Theme of Arctic Science Conference Is "Science and Public Policy"	43
BOOK REVIEWS	Formation and Evolution of Galaxies and Large Structures in the Universe, reviewed by B. Carr; Early Proterozoic Geology of the Great Lakes Region and Proterozoic Geology, P. F. Hoffman; A Slot Machine, a Broken Test Tube, R. S. Edgar; Origins of Magnetospheric Physics, L. J. Lanzerotti	45
REPORTS	Botanical and Geological Significance of Potassium-Argon Dates from the Juan Fernández Islands: T. F. Stuessy et al.	49
	Mechanisms of Nitrogen Retention in Forest Ecosystems: A Field Experiment: P. M. Vitousek and P. A. Matson	51
	Induced Resistance of Cotton Seedlings to Mites: R. Karban and J. R. Carey	53
	Simian Sarcoma Virus-Transformed Cells Secrete a Mitogen Identical to Platelet- Derived Growth Factor: A. J. Owen, P. Pantazis, H. N. Antoniades	54
	High-Resolution Chromosome Sorting and DNA Spot-Blot Analysis Assign McArdle's Syndrome to Chromosome 11: R. V. Lebo et al	57
	Selective Tropism of Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus (LAV) for Helper-Inducer T Lymphocytes: D. Klatzmann et al	59
	Adaptation of Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus (LAV) to Replication in EBV- Transformed B Lymphoblastoid Cell Lines: L. Montagnier et al	63
	Immunoregulatory Lymphokines of T Hybridomas from AIDS Patients: Constitutive and Inducible Suppressor Factors: J. Laurence and L. Mayer	66
	Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus Infection of a Blood Donor-Recipient Pair with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: P. M. Feorino et al	69
	Altered Transcription of the c-abl Oncogene in K-562 and Other Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia Cells: S. J. Collins et al.	72
	The Latency of Pathways Containing the Site of Motor Learning in the Monkey Vestibulo-Ocular Reflex: S. G. Lisberger	74
	Phencyclidine-Induced Immunodepression: N. Khansari, H. D. Whitten, H. H. Fudenberg	76
	Intragastric Self-Infusion of Ethanol by Ethanol-Preferring and -Nonpreferring Lines of Rats: M. B. Waller et al	78
	Postnatal Modification of Hippocampal Circuitry Alters Avoidance Learning in Adult Rats: HP. Lipp, H. Schwegler, P. Driscoll	80

IN B. SLAUGHTER IN E. SAWYER

SHEILA E. WIDNALL LINDA S. WILSON

WILLIAM T. GOLDEN Treasurer

WILLIAM D. CAREY Executive Officer

DICAL SCIENCES (N) lert A. Good athan E. Rhoads tTISTICS (U) bara A. Bailar ard J. Wegman

DLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY (E) iam W. Hay homas Dutro, Jr.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES (G) Dorothy M. Skinner Walter Chavin AGRICULTURE (O) John Pesek Ralph J. McCracken

ATMOSPHERIC AND HYDROSPHERIC (W) William W. Kellogg Bernice Ackerman

ANTHROPOLOGY (H)

Priscilla Reining INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE (P) J. Kenneth Craver Robert L. Stern GENERAL (X) George C. Sponsler Rodney W. Nichols

COVER

Open cotton boll at the Westside Field Station in California's San Joaquin Valley. Resistance against mites was induced in cotton seedlings by exposure to mites during early development. See page 53. [Jack Kelly Clark, Coopera-tive Extension, University of California, Davis 95616]

-American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1874. Its objects to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to foster scientific freedom and responsibility, prove the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, and to increase public understanding and reciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.



LETTERS

Regulation of Biotechnology

Irving S. Johnson's editorial (20 Apr., p. 243) correctly praises the historical performance of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee (RAC). Observers of the DNA discussions over the past decade cannot disagree with his conclusions about the expertise, competence, and service provided by the RAC.

The focus of the current debate, however, is not the RAC's past performance. The question of how to ensure a sufficient, timely, and publicly acceptable review of environmental, safety, and health questions consistent with existing federal statutes is what now needs thoughtful consideration as the products of biotechnology begin to be commercialized.

All of us share Johnson's opinion that the commercialization of biotechnology should not be unduly impeded. Utilizing the RAC as "a single and unified oversight system," as Johnson suggests, will not serve those goals. The implied extension of the RAC's mandate from laboratory research through market approval is neither appropriate, considering existing statutory mandates, nor widely supported.

Existing federal statutes and programs define in many circumstances which agency has the responsibility for review of laboratory research, for review of field or clinical research, and for approval for commercial use. The case of insulin produced by genetically engineered Escherichia coli is illustrative. The RAC was involved at the research level, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) became involved when commercialization was the primary issue. The product was examined and approved for use by the FDA, like any other drug, on criteria set forth in the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, such as clinical trials, product purity, and possible side effects. Similar cases are presented by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) review for commercial use of pesticides and probably chemicals, and for review by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) of products within its statutory responsibilities.

In a hearing before my Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee, the question of release into the environment of genetically engineered organisms was examined in great detail. At that hearing, EPA asserted (with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget) juris-

diction under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) over the release into the environment for commercial purposes of genetically engineered organisms, and jurisdiction over genetically engineered pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The RAC did not suggest that it had jurisdiction in this area. While not without question, EPA's interpretation of its TSCA authority has received support in Congress and in the genetic engineering industry.

The question of how to review releases into the environment on a limited scale for research purposes is less clear. For example, FIFRA gives EPA authority to control field-scale tests of pesticides by issuing experimental use permits. However, EPA's regulations generally exempt from permit requirements all experiments under 10 acres. Under TSCA, EPA can regulate chemicals used for research purposes, but it cannot require researchers to notify EPA before use in the laboratory. The parameters of USDA's jurisdiction are even cloudier.

For these reasons the recently released staff report of the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee recommended that an interagency committee be established to sort out jurisdictional lines and to develop a reasonable road map for industry and the public. In such a process, it may well be that limited field studies could be exempt under appropriate EPA standards or that a RAC review could be used by EPA or others in reaching their decisions. The justformed Cabinet Council under the direction of the President's Office of Science and Technology Policy could provide the mechanism to sort out the jurisdictional questions, but it will need to act quickly and decisively if it is to be successful in promoting the twin goals of rapid commercialization and appropriate review of public health and environmental considerations. Judge John J. Sirica's recent order (1) temporarily enjoining NIH's approval of release into the environment experiments funded by NIH reinforces the need for prompt development of an acceptable regulatory process.

There are several additional reasons why the RAC, as currently organized and constituted, cannot play the role suggested by Johnson. They include the lack of statutory authority to require submissions to the RAC and the lack of authority to make and enforce decisions outside its jurisdiction; by its charter, the RAC is limited to NIH-funded research (although, as Johnson correctly notes, the RAC has been reviewing some indus-

SCIENCE

News Department Reprint Series

Catalysis

"There is no area in chemistry today more exciting than catalysis." [George Pimentel, chairman of the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council Committee to Survey Opportunities in the Chemical Sciences]

This survey of the most active areas of catalysis conveys that excitement while explaining some of the unusual forces that have combined to drive studies of catalysis forward. Among the topics covered: Heterogeneous catalysis, cluster chemistry, activation of carbon-hydrogen bonds, asymmetric synthesis, photocatalytic production of fuels and electricity, modification of enzymes, and immobilization of enzymes.

This collection of recent articles from *Science* by Thomas Maugh II is now available for use by professionals, teachers, researchers, and anyone interested in this field.

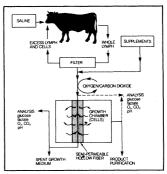
Single copies \$2.00; twenty or more \$1.00 each. Orders under \$10.00 must be prepaid.

Write to AAAS, Dept. CAT, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

NATURE'S BIOREACTOR

The New Bio-Response MCT* (Mass Culturing Technique) System Delivers Monoclonal Antibodies And Other Mammalian Cell Products When You Need Them—From Grams To Kilograms.

For Quantity, Cost, Purity, and Quality in Mammalian Cell Proteins.



For further information, call Bio-Response, Inc. at (415) 786-9744.

BIO-RESPONSE, INC.

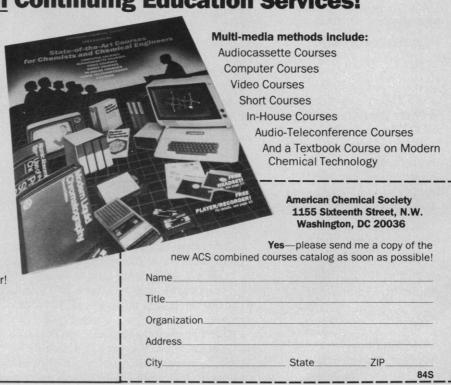
*MCT (Mass Culturing Technique) is a trademark of Bio-Response, Inc. ©1984 Bio-Response, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

FOR THE FIRST TIME— American Chemical Society offers one catalog covering all Continuing Education Services!

The 1984 ACS Catalog of state-of-the-art courses for chemists and chemical engineers

This new 60-page catalog will give you all the information you need to select the chemistry, chemical engineering and professional development topics you are interested in, and to choose the learning methods that suit your needs and budget best.

To receive your copy, write, use the coupon, or call 202-872-4588—you will find our new catalog bigger, better and more informative than ever!



6 JULY 1984 7

AAAS Report IX

Research & Development

FY 1985

Intersociety
Working Group

This timely document analyzes major budget and policy issues relating to R&D in the FY 1985 budget, presents data on federal agency and industry support for R&D, and discusses trends in R&D funding in light of current policy issues.

284 pp. Paperback \$10.00

To order, please write:

AAAS Sales Dept.,

1515 Massachusetts

Avenue, NW,

Washington, DC 20005.

Please allow 6–8 weeks for delivery. All orders under \$10 must be prepaid.

Visa and MasterCard customers include account number, expiration date, and signature.

American Association for the Advancement of Science

try laboratory research proposals for some time). The RAC also lacks the necessary procedures and the institutional capability to make timely reviews of large numbers of applications. The absence of statutory authority and regulatory procedures may have made the RAC an ideal process for review of laboratory research, as Johnson states. The rationale for an informal approach is less persuasive, however, when other agencies have statutory authority and when the statutes require a delicate balancing of science and public policy, such as the case of a clinical trial, field-scale test, or approval for commercial use.

An additional difficulty in extending RAC's jurisdiction is its focus. The RAC's orientation has been toward laboratory safety, and it has focused on containment procedures. While the RAC's expertise can be expanded to include an ecological perspective, the scope of the RAC's charter and expertise is limited to recombinant DNA, and it has specifically excluded many significant technologies, now or soon to be widely used, such as protoplast fusion and cell fusion.

To implement Johnson's proposal would require (in the light of the existing statutory authority of FDA, EPA, and potentially USDA) legislation to create a new organization that would of necessity need to greatly expand and codify the RAC. Indeed, the resulting agency would not be likely to have the attributes that make the RAC so attractive and well regarded. For all of these reasons, I prefer the approach my subcommittee has recommended.

ALBERT GORE, JR.

Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight, Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515

References

 Foundation on Economic Trends v. Margaret M. Heckler (Dist. Ct. D.C., Civil Action No. 83-2714; J. J. Sirica, Memorandum and Order (16 May 1984).

The main thrust of my editorial was that there was a unique benefit to be derived from a single and unified *scientific* oversight system. Because of the universality of recombinant DNA technology, information gained in one research area may be useful in another. The implication that the RAC's mandate should extend "from laboratory research through market approval" was not made nor intended. We agree that such a procedure would be inappropriate. We also agree that public safety is a primary

concern. The safety of this research to date has been well documented. Mechanisms to evaluate the products of this research before they become available to the public are also well established under the regulatory authority of the appropriate government agencies. As Gore suggests, the RAC's oversight of genetically engineered human insulin and its approval and regulation by the FDA is a good case study and example of how the existing system has worked effectively from the outset.

However, jurisdiction over the release of genetically engineered organisms to the environment is made by claiming the novel DNA fragment as a chemical. This jurisdiction appears to be aimed at the research and development studies that precede the product. The imposition of unnecessary regulation at the research level would inhibit progress and limit our ability to maintain a competitive international position in biotechnology. It thus would not be in the public interest.

The subcommittee staff report has recommended creation of a special interagency committee to resolve jurisdictional problems. Although this is a sound objective, the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources and Environment has already created a Working Group on Biotechnology at the assistant secretary level. This Council has a charter broad enough to encompass almost all areas of potential regulatory concern or confusion.

I agree that the focus of the current debate is not the RAC's past performance. That has clearly been successful. The issue is more closely bound to environmental release of genetically engineered organisms and plants and statutory authority. Additional study may indeed be required on environmental release of genetically engineered microorganisms and plants; this should occur before any additional regulatory or legislative restrictions are placed on research. I believe these applications are assessable through liaison between the various working groups of the RAC, EPA, and USDA.

Let us maintain the RAC's oversight of the science and not invoke statutory regulation of research. Let us strengthen the liaison between the advisory role of the RAC and the appropriate regulatory agency for the product. I believe this is in the public interest and the best interest of science, biotechnology, and international competition. These various interests are not mutually exclusive.

IRVING S. JOHNSON Lilly Research Laboratories, Indiana 46285

SCIENCE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Science serves its readers as a forum for the presenta-Science serves its readers as a forum for the presenta-tion and discussion of important issues related to the advancement of science, including the presentation of minority or conflicting points of view, rather than by publishing only material on which a consensus has been reached. Accordingly, all articles published in Sci-ence—including editorials, news and comment, and book reviews—are signed and reflect the individual views of the authors and not official points of view views of the authors and not official points of view adopted by the AAAS or the institutions with which the authors are affiliated

Editorial Board

Frederick R. Blattner, Bernard F. Burke, Arnold Demain, Charles L. Drake, Arthur F. Findeis, E. Peter Geiduschek, Glynn Isaac, Neal E. MILLER, FREDERICK MOSTELLER, ALLEN NEWELL, Ruth Patrick, Bryant W. Rossiter, Vera C. Rubin, William P. Slichter, Solomon H. Snyder, Paul E. Waggoner, John Wood

> Publisher: WILLIAM D. CAREY Editor: PHILIP H. ABELSON

> > **Editorial Staff**

Assistant Managing Editor: John E. Ringle Production Editor: Ellen E. Mürphy Business Manager: Hans Nussbaum News Editor: Barbara J. Culliton

News and Comment: Colin Norman (deputy editor), Jeffrey L. Fox, Constance Holden, Eliot Mar-HALL, R. JEFFREY SMITH, MARJORIE SUN, JOHN

European Correspondent: DAVID DICKSON

Contributing Writer: LUTHER J. CARTER
Research News: ROGER LEWIN (deputy editor), RICHARD A. KERR, GINA KOLATA, JEAN L. MARX, THOMAS H. Maugh II, Arthur L. Robinson, M. Mitchell WALDROP

Administrative Assistant, News: Scherraine Mack; Editorial Assistant, News: Fannie Groom

Senior Editors: ELEANORE BUTZ, MARY DORFMAN, RUTH KULSTAD

Associate Editors: Martha Collins, Sylvia Eberhart, Caitilin Gordon, Lois Schmitt Assistant Editors: William Greaves, Stephen Kepple, Lisa McCullough, Edith Meyers Book Reviews: Katherine Livingston, Editor; Linda Heiserman, Janet Kegg Letters: Christine Gilbert

Copy Editor: Isabella Bouldin
Production: John Baker; Holly Bishop, Eleanor
Warner; Jean Rockwood, Sharon Ryan, Beverly

overs, Reprints, and Permissions: GRAYCE FINGER, Editor: GERALDINE CRUMP, CORRINE HARRIS

Guide to Scientific Instruments: RICHARD G. SOMMER Editorial Administrator: SUSAN ELLIOTT
Assistant to the Associate Publisher: Rose Lowery Assistant to the Managing Editor: NANCY HARTNAGEL

Assistant to the Managing Editor: NANCY HARTNAGEL Membership Recruitment: GWENDOLYN HUDDLE Member and Subscription Records: ANN RAGLAND EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE: 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. Area code 202. General Editorial Office, 467-4350; Book Reviews, 467-4367; Guide to Scientific Instruments, 467-4480; News and Comment, 467-4430; Reprints and Permissions, 467-4483; Research News, 467-4321. Cable: Advancesci, Washington. For "Information for Contributors," write to the editorial office or see page xi, Science, 29 June 1984.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE: Area Code 202.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE: Area Code 202. Membership and Subscriptions: 467-4417.

Advertising Representatives

Director: EARL J. SCHERAGO Production Manager: GINA REILLY Advertising Sales Manager: RICHARD L. CHARLES Advertising Sales Manager: RICHARD L. CHARLES Marketing Manager: HERBERT L. BURKLUND Sales: NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036: Steve Hamburger, 1515 Broadway (212-730-1050); SCOTCH PLAINS, N.J. 07076: C. Richard Callis, 12 Unami Lane (201-889-4873); CHICAGO, ILL. 60611: Jack Ryan, Room 2107, 919 N. Michigan Ave. (312-337-4973); BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. 90211: Winn Nance, 111 N. La Cienega Blvd. (213-657-2772); SAN JOSE, CALIF. 95112: Bob Brindley, 310 S. 16 St. (408-998-4690); DORSET, VT. 05251: Fred W. Dieffenbach, Kent Hill Rd. (802-867-5581).
ADVERTISING CORRESPONDENCE: Tenth floor, 1515 Broadway. New York 10036 (212-730-1050). 1515 Broadway, New York 10036 (212-730-1050)

Is Taking Sides a Good Idea for Universities?

Universities are being exhorted by a wide variety of interest groups to take official positions on issues such as military research, the U.S. corporate presence in South Africa, and restrictions on information flow. Often the groups making such demands are perplexed by the resistance they meet, since they believe their particular perspective to be in the long-term interest of the human community and, therefore, of the university community as

It is essential to understand, however, that over the past century American colleges and universities have been transformed from quiet centers of traditional moral, political, and social values into educational and research centers at which inquiry is more important than dogma. It is only in recent times that the faculties and students of colleges and universities have acquired both the freedom and the obligation to consider subjects and pursue lines of investigation that may contradict prevailing beliefs in science or threaten the vested interests of powerful social and political groups. It is only in this century that the notion of academic freedom as a defining characteristic of universities has become pervasive.

This is a fundamental change. But the distinction between universities as institutions and faculty and students as individuals is often not recognized by the various publics who support universities and who look to the university as an institution for an affirmation or reaffirmation of particular points of view.

The work of the academic community is undeniably related to and supported by a particular set of values. These include the value of knowledge, the benefit of fair and open inquiry, respect for other points of view, and the possibility of human progress. In addition, most universities are now on record as taking a stand on some moral issues such as affirmative action and research on human subjects. We must, however, be very cautious about adding to this list. Without developing a means of distinguishing ideas from ideologies we risk the possibility of undermining the environment that supports our principal commitments and responsibilities. Returning to an earlier model of moral, political, and scientific orthodoxy would, however, undercut academic freedom and open discourse, transforming the character of contemporary higher education and undermining the university's capacity to make positive contributions to society.

Although academic freedom is not the only value that should inform our actions, we should consider no erosion of academic freedom without carefully scrutinizing the reasons for it. Perhaps we could ask ourselves questions such as the following as we prepare for the discussions.

- 1) What is the source of the university's right to free inquiry and what is its relation to the society that grants that right? In particular, what obligations accrue from this right?
- 2) If the university as an institution takes a moral or political stand, what implication does this have for members of the community with other points of view?
- 3) How do we identify those moral and political issues on which a university should adopt a particular point of view? For example, is the range of admissible inquiry a matter for administrative decision? If so, under what circumstances do we allow restrictions on teaching and research programs that offend an individual's moral or political values?

Experience indicates that transforming moral sentiments into policy statements requires carefully articulated ideas of the mission of a university and the impact of teaching and research on that mission. In this context, I believe that a university remains a creative part of society only as long as it remains an intellectually open community and not the ally of a particular point of view.—HAROLD T. SHAPIRO, President, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109

SPACELAB 1

Special Issue of Science, 13 July 1984

First Results of Research Conducted Using Spacelab 1

Overview

The Spacelab Experience: A Synopsis-C. R. Chappell & K. Knott

Payload Crew Members' View of Spacelab Operations— O. K. Garriott et al.

Atmospheric Physics and Earth Observations

Mapping from Space: The Metric Camera Experiment-G. Konecny et al.

Atmospheric Spectral Imaging—M. R. Torr & D. G. Torr Sample Performance of the Grille Spectrometer—M.-P. Lemaitre et al.

Waves in the OH Emissive Layer-M. Herse

Observations of Lyman-Alpha Emissions of Hydrogen and Deuterium-J. L. Bertaux et al.

Astronomy and Solar Physics

X-ray Gas Scintillation Spectrometer Experiment-R. D. Andresen et al.

Very-Wide-Field Ultraviolet Sky Survey-G. Courtes

Solar Irradiance Observations-D. Crommelynck & V. Domingo

Astronomical Observations with the FAUST Telescope— J. Bixler et al.

Measurement of the Solar Spectrum from 170 to 3200 Nanometers–G. Thuillier et al.

Space Plasma Physics

Electron Flux Intensity Distributions Observed in Response to Particle Beam Emissions-K. Wilhelm et al.

Atmospheric Emissions Photometric Imaging Experiment-S. B. Mende et al.

Phenomena Induced by Charged Particle Beams-C. Beghin et al.

Space Experiments with Particle Accelerators-T. Obayashi et al.

Isotopic Stack: Measurement of Heavy Cosmic Rays-R. Beaujean et al.

Materials

Maragoni Convection in Space Microgravity Environments-L. Napolitano

Solidification and Ostwald Ripening of Near Monotectic Zinc-Lead Alloys-A. Kneissl & H. F. Fischmeister

Unidirectional Solidification of Cast Iron-T. Luyendijk et al.

Tribology Experiment in Zero Gravity-C. H. T. Pan et al.

Protein Single Crystal Growth Under Microgravity-W. Littke & C. John

Life Sciences

Spatial Orientation in Weightlessness and Readaptation to Earth's Gravity-L. R. Young et al.

Effects of Rectilinear Acceleration and Optokinetic and Caloric Stimulations in Space-R. von Baumgarten et al.

Vestibulospinal Reflexes as a Function of Microgravity— M. R. Reschke et al.

Prolonged Weightlessness and Humoral Immunity— E. W. Voss, Jr.

Influence of Spaceflight on Erythrokinetics in Man-C. S. Leach & P. C. Johnson

Venous Pressure in Man Under Microgravity-K. A. Kirsch et al.

Mass Discrimination During Prolonged Weightlessness-H. Ross et al.

Eye Movements During Sleep in Weightlessness-O. Quadens & H. Green

Radiation Measurement Aboard Spacelab 1-E. V. Benton et al.

Radiobiological Advanced Biostack Experiment-H. Bucker et al.

Microorganisms in the Space Environment–G. Horneck et al.

Cell Sensitivity to Gravity-A. Cogoli et al.

Neurospora Circadian Rhythms in Space: A Reexamination of the Endogenous-Exogenous Question— F. M. Sulzman et al.

Circumnation Observed Without a Significant Gravitational Force in Spaceflight-A. H. Brown & D. K. Chapman

Single copy, \$3.50 (prepaid). Write to AAAS, Department SPACE, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

10 SCIENCE, VOL. 225