

the use of heavy-duty components and electrical shock absorbers to "harden" systems against EMP is currently widely employed. But the committee says it is "skeptical" of this method because there have been unpredictable failures in testing.

Asked whether this means that the committee believes that military systems are currently poorly protected, John M. Richardson, the Academy staff member who directed the study, said that the committee deliberately refrained from making an assessment of the current state of protection.

One of the chief recommendations of the study is that testing of components and systems under simulated EMP should be stepped up. One such test, planned by the Navy to monitor the effect of EMP on communications equipment, is, however, currently on hold because of fears of environmental damage. The test was to take place on the Chesapeake Bay in Maryland, but following protests from state officials, the Navy has promised to produce an environmental impact statement before going ahead.

The committee was chaired by John R. Pierce, emeritus professor of engineering at California Institute of Technology, and the study, which took 2 years, was conducted for the Defense Nuclear Agency.

—COLIN NORMAN

## Soviets Tighten Rules on Contacts with Foreigners

Soviet authorities appear to be making concerted efforts to further limit dealings between Soviet citizens and foreigners visiting the U.S.S.R. One likely effect is to reduce informal contacts between American scientists and their Soviet counterparts.

A series of incidents in Leningrad involving U.S. citizens in recent months prompted the U.S. State Department on 6 August to issue a travel advisory warning Americans that they risk detention and denial of access to U.S. officials if they visit that city. In one instance, an American academic on his way to a private meeting with a Soviet scholar was arrested and held by police for two hours. A State Department spokesman said that the American was told "that a new Soviet

law which took effect on 1 July did not require that foreigners be granted access to their consular representatives unless they were being deported."

In July, the State Department in Washington issued a broad analysis noting that the Soviets had tightened the laws on internal security, amending the provision on state crimes in a way that "has placed sweeping authority in the hands of the authorities." According to the analysis, the definition of state secret has been broadened to include the concept "work-related secret." As a result, Soviet citizens face the possibility of criminal charges if they provide virtually any kind of information to a foreigner without official authorization." Some observers here note that if the law is applied rigorously, Soviet scientists would not be able to discuss their work with foreigners.

Before laws on state crimes are enforced they require implementing legislation in the separate Soviet Republics. Until that occurs, it will not be possible to gauge their impact. Knowledgeable observers here say that Soviet laws are often put on the books to be available if policy requires it but may be selectively enforced.

The State Department analysis comment:

"How these changes in the criminal code will be implemented in the post-Andropov period remains to be seen. Their very existence, however, is sure to have a chilling effect on contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners and so affect those who travel in the U.S.S.R. as tourists or to meet relatives or who engage in business, exchange or academic activities."

A less portentous change already in effect seems likely to cut into informal contacts between visiting American and foreign scientists and their Soviet opposite numbers. A change in the rules passed by the Supreme Soviet on 25 May prohibits Soviet citizens from providing foreigners with "housing or means of transportation or . . . other services in violation of established regulations." One section is interpreted here as being aimed at discouraging Soviet citizens with private automobiles from transporting foreigners and from inviting them to stay overnight in their homes.

Violations of the rule are punishable by fines ranging from 10 to 50 rubles (the average monthly salary is about

150 rubles). Violators are liable to administrative penalties and are not subject to prosecution under the criminal code, however.

The provisions apparently apply not only to foreigners on ordinary tourist visas and members of delegations but those participating in formal exchange programs and relatives of Soviet citizens. One U.S. National Academy of Sciences staff member commented that the rule "theoretically applies to everybody, but how it's going to be implemented is not clear."

—JOHN WALSH

## Comings and Goings

The Senate on 6 August confirmed the appointment of **Erich Bloch** as director of the National Science Foundation. Because of the legislative logjam as Congress headed toward the August recess, no hearings were held on the appointment. He will assume his duties full time in early September.

**Thomas H. Lee**, director of MIT's Laboratory for Electromagnetic Systems, has been appointed to a 3-year term as director of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis near Vienna. The Reagan Administration at the end of 1982 withdrew U.S. government support from the research organization which was founded in 1972 mainly through American and Soviet initiative (*Science*, 2 April 1982, p. 35). American participation has been maintained, however, through private fund-raising efforts with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences serving as U.S. national member organization.

Columbia University's two top medical administrators are stepping down as part of a management reorganization. **Robert I. Levy**, currently vice president for health sciences, and **Donald F. Tapley**, dean of the faculty of medicine, are relinquishing their positions, which will be combined into one post. Both will remain on the medical faculty at the university. **Henrik H. Bendixen**, currently chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology, will fill the post for the 1984-85 academic year. Tapley has been dean since 1974, Levy, a former director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, was brought in last year from Tufts University.