credit to S. S thinks his work has been stolen by P, whereas P takes the view that it was work done in his lab, with his funding, and within the conceptual framework he devised. Is S right to feel aggrieved? Was P on solid ground in using the data?

"Each of us will think of factors not given in this bare sketch that would incline us toward one view or the other—but they will not always be the same factors," Kennedy notes.

Acknowledging that publication patterns (and pressures) vary from field to field, Kennedy argues that there is need for a broad reassessment of practices so that researchers at all stages of the academic ladder know what protocols are and how publication matters should be handled. "In some disciplines it is quite customary for graduate students to publish their own research results by themselves, even when their work involves fairly close supervision by a faculty member—and in others, the professor's name goes on virtually every paper produced in the laboratory."

"In the past," Kennedy says,"appropriate standards in these matters have been determined by the individuals involved, based upon traditions that have grown up in the profession as a whole and in the separate fields. But the steady stream of problems now coming before me suggests that isolated individual judgments by faculty may no longer be adequate. So I write this memorandum in the hope that it may initiate discussion among my colleagues."

—**Barbara J. Culliton**

Episcopal Church Backs Genetic Engineering

At its 68th general convention recently, the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church adopted an official position on genetic engineering that "encourages . . . research directed to an increase in human understanding of vital processes, recognizing that human DNA is a great gift of God. . . . "

The bishops backed human gene therapy in principle, saying in a resolution that "in order to provide effective therapy designed to reduce human suffering, encouragement should be given to the multiplication of 'cloned' human genes in especially designed 'in vitro' conditions, a process providing the valuable source of human proteins which make this therapy possible. . . . " They also called on Congress to be sure that the Food and Drug Administration or some other appropriate agency seek advice from persons trained in ethics and representatives of the general public "to assure an ethically acceptable use of these human proteins."

In addition, the bishops offered their "commendation" to trained genetic counselors and the organizations that support them. And they resolved to ask the Council of Seminary Deans and the Board for Theological Education to "include basic training in human genetics in the curricula of our seminary continuing education programs."—**Barbara J. Culliton**

USDA Fines Pennsylvania Animal Laboratory

The U.S. Department of Agriculture recently fined the University of Pennsylvania $4000 for the abuse of primates at the school's head injury laboratory.

It was the second time in recent months that a federal agency has cited the head injury lab for improper treatment of primates. In July, the Department of Health and Human Services suspended funding at the laboratory because the school violated animal care standards set by the National Institutes of Health.

The lab is one of the few in the country to study head trauma, a leading cause of death among accident victims. For 15 years, researchers there have been using primates as the experimental model. Last year, the lab was broken into, and videotapes of primates undergoing experimentation were stolen and widely distributed. After the federal government began investigating, researchers suspended the primate work in June (*Science,* 2 August, p. 447).

Based on its own investigation, the Department of Agriculture charged the university with some of the same violations cited by NIH. The NIH report detailing its charges was formally released on 4 October. Both federal agencies said animals were not given enough anesthesia and some surgical operations were conducted in unsanitary conditions. NIH also charged that the laboratory technicians were not properly trained to perform important procedures with the animals and that a veterinarian was not sufficiently involved in the choice of anesthesia and other drugs for the animals.

The university has decided it will pay the Department of Agriculture fine, according to a university spokesman. It disputes the finding that the animals were not properly anesthetized, but otherwise does not contest the agencies' charges.

Since most of the primate experimentation was complete at the time of the investigation, the bets are that the laboratory will not request more funding for the primate work. The budget for the primate research is roughly about 15 to 20 percent of a $1-million grant renewal proposal to NIH for the head injury center, which also conducts clinical studies. The suspension of funds by NIH only pertained to the primate experiments.—**Marjorie Sun**

Comings and Goings

Charles Buffalano, a plasma physicist who served as the deputy director for research at the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), has resigned to join the Pollard Road Corporation, a small new electronics research and development firm in Arlington, Virginia. The firm was organized in July by former DARPA director **Robert Cooper**, who serves as its president. A third DARPA alumnus, **Verne Lynn**, the former deputy director for technology, is also employed by the firm. Their first contract is from the Air Force, and involves research on advanced electronic counter-countermeasures (known in the trade as "adaptive nulling") for communications between satellites.

James Tegnelia, a physicist who formerly served as an assistant under secretary of defense for conventional initiatives, has been selected as DARPA's new principal deputy. Cooper will remain as a consultant to the agency until a new director is named.