NASM/C. Russo

Missiles of yesteryear. *Soviet SS-20 missile (left) side by side with a U.S. Pershing II.*

missiles—including Soviet SS-20s and American Pershing IIs. Each nation gets to keep 15 of the other's "demilitarized" weapons.

Gregg Herken, chairman of the museum's history department, says the museum worked out a deal with the Soviets last December to retain an SS-20 for its "Milestones of Flight" display in Washington, D.C. Herken went to the Soviet Union last month to baby-sit the missile on its Moscow-to-Washington trajectory. "The biggest hassle was getting it loaded" aboard the U.S. Air Force C-141 cargo plane, he said. "That took 12 hours." The SS-20 made it safely to ground zero, however, accompanied by three Soviet technicians who spent a week at the museum reassembling the former instrument of megadeath.

Snagging the Soviet missile was a coup and also a departure for the museum. In the past it has focused on glorifying aerospace technology. The new exhibit will glorify a different kind of human achievement: the destruction of a dangerous technology.

INS Puts Limits on Togetherness

It used to be that the Soviets wouldn't let a citizen leave the country with his family for fear he wouldn't come back. Now we have a case of a Soviet scientist visiting the United States whose family members have been barred from joining him because the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service is afraid they won't go home.

Eric Wickstrom, associate professor of chemistry at the University of South Florida, reports that Nikolai Bulychev from the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry in Novosibirsk arrived in January for a year of postdoctoral work in his lab, with the agreement that his wife and baby would come in June. The Soviet side of the paperwork went smoothly, but when Bulychev's family arrived at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, they were denied visitors' visas. Why? There was a "presumption" the family wanted to immigrate to the United States.

Wickstrom checked with the office of Florida Senator Bob Graham (D) and was told by a staffer that the INS assumes that visiting Russian biomedical scientists are all planning to set up private medical practices.

Not Bulychev, says Wickstrom. "He sees the collapse of federal support for science and couldn't imagine wanting to come here" permanently. Wickstrom, an antisense DNA researcher working to develop new AIDS drugs, says he is contacting Florida legislators interested in AIDS research to get them to pressure the embassy to change its mind.

U. of Maryland Gains from Glasnost

Roald Sagdeev, one of the Soviet Union's leading physicists and an early proponent of domestic and international glasnost, faced a most modern dilemma—how to balance the needs of his new two-career, bicontinental marriage to Susan Eisenhower, granddaughter of Ike. His solution was equally modern—he has accepted a Distinguished Professorship at the University of Maryland in College Park, a suburb of Washington, D.C. "My wife is living in the Washington area and her interests are centered there. I believe this is the best change I can make. I am very honored," he told *Science*. Eisenhower, head of the Eisenhower Group, arranges commercial ventures in the Soviet Union.

Professionally, the choice of Maryland was also a natural for Sagdeev. It was one of the first U.S. institutions he was able to visit 30 years ago, and he has worked with Chuan Sheng Liu, head of the Department of Physics and Astronomy, for 20 years. Sagdeev will retain a position at Moscow's Institute for Space Physics (IKI), where he has been head of the theoretical studies division. He expects "a special type of cooperation between IKI and space scientists of the University of Maryland."

Tom Smoyer/Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute

Hatchlings. *From left, loggerhead, leatherback, and green turtles.*

Turtle Navigation

How do sea turtles stay on course in their long trips between feeding and nesting sites? Odors, light, and Earth's magnetic field have all been proposed as cues. But researchers at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton have recently found that three species—the green, the leatherback, and the loggerhead—do it by sensing wave motion.

A team headed by biologist Michael Salmon has spent the past two summers studying hatchlings for clues as to how they reach the open ocean after heading out from their sandy nests. Hatchlings were captured as they emerged, and taken out to sea where they were placed in cages. When observed at night, the time they normally enter the ocean, all swam into the waves. When the sea was calm they either circled or took off in different directions. To test whether they were responding to the mechanical stimulus of the waves or to starlight, the team put hatchlings in a darkened laboratory with artificially generated waves. There they continued to swim into the waves, revealing what the researchers call a "surface wave compass." According to Salmon, "this is a unique guiding mechanism never before observed for any open-sea species."

The researchers determined that some species also have a "magnetic compass" calibrated by a first exposure to light.

U. of Maryland

Roald Sagdeev. *New U.S. professor.*