Richard C. Lewontin, professor of zoology at the University of Chicago, has become associate dean of the university's division of biological sciences. He will be concerned mainly with the administrative and development aspects of the basic science departments in the division.

Mario J. Goglia, dean of the graduate division at Georgia Tech, has been appointed to the recently established post of vice chancellor for research, for the University System of Georgia, effective 1 July.

The Geologic Society of London will present its highest award, the Wollaston medal, to **Francis P. Shepard**, professor of submarine geology at the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The award cites him for "distinguished researches in sedimentology and submarine geomorphology and the light they throw on the problems of ancient rocks."

Patricia L. Milic, formerly senior research meteorologist with Stanford Research Institute, has become professor of mathematics at South Dakota State University.

Harold S. Johnston has been appointed dean of the college of chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley, where he has been a professor of chemistry since 1957.

Warren H. Wagner, Jr., of the University of Michigan, has been elected president of the American Society of Plant Taxonomists.

Gunnar Källén, professor at the University of Lund (Sweden) will be at the State University of New York at Stony Brook in June, July, and August as distinguished visiting professor of theoretical physics.

Wesley J. Dale, on leave from the University of Missouri, Columbia, to head the evaluation group for the NSF science development program, has been named dean of the school of graduate studies and professor of chemistry at the University of Missouri, Kansas City. The appointment is effective 1 September.

J. E. van der Plank, chief of the Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria, South Africa, is distinguished visiting professor in the department of plant pathology, Pennsylvania State University. His visit started 1 April and will last until 30 September.

Francis A. J. Ianni, formerly deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Research in the U.S. Office of Education, has become director of the division of educational institutions and programs, and professor in the department of higher and adult education of Teachers College, Columbia University.

George S. Benton, chairman of the department of mechanics at Johns Hopkins University, in July will become director of the Environmental Science Services Administration's Institutes for Environmental Research, in Boulder, Colorado.

Ray W. Guard, formerly at North American Aviation Science Center, Thousand Oaks, California, has become head of the department of metallurgical engineering at Michigan Technological University. He replaces **R. L. Smith**, who became the university's president last vear.

John Troan, science writer for the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance in Washington since 1958, has become an associate editor of the Pittsburgh Press; his work will center primarily on the scientific and technological fields. He had been a science reporter for the Pittsburgh newspaper for several years after World War II.

Peyton Rous, member emeritus of Rockefeller University, has received the Paul Ehrlich and Ludwig Darmstaedter prize, West Germany's highest medical award. The prize is 100,000 marks ($25,000), half of which was presented to Rous; the other half will be given to scientists chosen by a committee from among persons nominated by Rous. The prize is donated by the West German government.

REPORT FROM EUROPE

Cabinet Reshuffle Changes Italy's Science Minister

London. Senator Carlo Arnaudi, the socialist microbiologist who has been minister for science since the Italian center-left coalition created the job at the time of its own inception in late 1963, was eliminated in the recent reshuffle of Premier Aldo Moro's cabinet.

Behind Arnaudi's departure lay a broken promise—the promise to turn the science ministry into a genuine instrument for coordinating Italian government research and development activity so that it could be administered on fast-moving, rational lines. The ministry is now merely an oratorical platform, one of several ministries without portfolio which are used to maintain the coalition's complex balance. But when the Moro coalition took office, the premier promised to give the ministry strong powers over scientific spending and direct supervision of atomic energy, space, and basic research.

In accordance with this promise, a law was drafted to give real powers to what has been called "the phantom ministry of the Piazza della Minerva." But the draft never became law, and Arnaudi was left to conduct what propaganda he could for its passage. He was often interviewed in the press, and he held a special press conference for Italian journalists at the recent Paris meeting of science ministers held by the Organization for Economic Coordination and Development.

Arnaudi kept arguing that the proposed strong Italian ministry for sci-

ence would have two goals: (i) the general increase of basic research and the application of research results to industrial production, and (ii) the specification of priority programs. Thus, Arnaudi said, the ministry would resemble the French coordinating machinery. It would supervise the scientific programs of operating ministries, having a function much like that of Italy's interministry committee for planning.

A strong argument for such coordination, Arnaudi asserted, was Italy's heavy participation in the European collaborative efforts in space, subatomic physics, atomic power, and so on. According to Arnaudi, about 30 percent of Italy's budget for research and development goes for international projects. To him, this is a sign of weakness; the proportion, he felt, was too high, so high in fact that Italy was not getting the full benefit from international programs.

Other scientists kept hammering at the insufficiency of Italy's scientific effort. Writing in the daily press, Adriano Buzzati-Traverso, of the Naples molecular biology laboratory, compared Italy's programs with those of Britain and France. He noted approvingly the French use of its Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) to set up new research centers when no home for research was available in universities, and the more recent build-up of research in new faculties of science in the suburbs of Paris, and in such centers as Orléans, Marseilles, and Strasbourg.

Buzzati noted that the staff of the French CNRS had increased since 1958 from 7000 to 11,000 while Italy's comparable agency, the Consiglio Nazionale di Ricerca, employed about 1000, many of whom were working on applied research. As the result of a rapid increase in French spending on science, French scientists and professors are the best paid in Europe, Buzzati asserted. To open the doors to the best talent, CNRS permits up to 10 percent of its posts to be held by foreigners.

In Britain, Buzzati said, the formation of new universities was regarded as a golden opportunity to experiment with new faculty organization, new teaching methods, and new curricula. In many universities, new and old, departments of molecular biology were springing up, and the university of Edinburgh was attempting a big reorganization and expansion of its medical and biological work. Meanwhile, Buzzati asserted, the Medical Research Council was stimulating a healthy competition between university and non-university research by setting up units in both frameworks.

Buzzati, in these remarks aimed at an Italian audience, said he could see several major factors which helped France (and, by implication, Britain) to push so far ahead of Italy: political awareness of the importance of science and technology to the economy; high pay; good organization of laboratories; and an awareness that the diversity of science requires a great variety of administrative frameworks.

The contrast with Italy was very great, Buzzati said. He noted a remark by John Kendrew of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology at Cambridge to the effect that biologists from other European countries would be rather reluctant to accept any offer from Italy of facilities for an international laboratory in this field because of the "absurd administrative condition" for science in Italy.

In the continuing public agitation for more money and better organization for science in Italy, many writers observed that Italy spent about $4 per person per year on research and development, whereas Britain spent $34, France spent $27, and Germany spent $20.

However important to Italy's economic future the strength of Italian science may be, the issue is rather remote from the subtle task of operating the present coalition government, the only alternative to which is a government of the far right.

Because the ministry of science remained without influence, Arnaudi's party—led by deputy premier Pietro Nenni—was no longer interested in holding it. Instead, in the bargaining after the Moro government fell in January when defeated on a measure concerning nursery schools, the Nenni socialists decided they would rather place a man in the ministry of overseas trade.

Senator Leopoldo Rubinacci, who is a middle-of-the-road member of the Christian Democratic party, was chosen at the last minute as the new science minister because the forces of Amintore Fanfani objected to one of their number being placed in a ministry without portfolio. The Fanfani group of Christian Democrats got the ministry of merchant marine instead.

Fanfani, a former premier and more recently foreign minister of Italy and president of the UN general assembly, represents a strong group at the left of the large but now amorphous Christian Democratic party. He is a major figure in Italian politics, and his resignation in January, ostensibly over a farcical incident involving Viet Nam negotiations, a former mayor of Florence, Fanfani's wife, and a Fascist-leaning journal, is thought to have brought on the recent cabinet reshuffle. In the bargaining a prime task was that of conciliating Fanfani, the original architect of the center-left coalition, and get him back in the cabinet.

The Fanfani group, or the Nenni socialists, or the many other groups included in the new Moro cabinet, all require fairly prompt political returns from the ministerial posts they hold. In a recent interview Arnaudi noted this, in explaining why he was no longer in the cabinet.

In seeking quick political returns and in ignoring scientific questions, the writer Alberto Sensini noted, Italian parties are hardly different from parties anywhere else, dominated as they are by men of legal or literary education.

But a concentration on more pressing political issues is not the only reason why the draft law creating a strong Italian science ministry remained a dead letter. There was much resistance from other forces in the Italian government, most notably from ministries with scientific functions and national corporations. About a third of the operating ministries would be affected by the creation of a strong science ministry. Among the ministries with interests to defend are Public Instruction, Agriculture and Forests, Defense, Industry and Commerce (which now supervises atomic energy work), Hygiene and Health, and State Participation (which oversees the Italian state's interest in corporations).

Thus, many forces still combine to make planning for science a very minor political issue in Italy.

—VICTOR K. MCELHENY