

Other issues of *Scientist and Citizen* which CEI members think had special influence include the 11-issue series on nuclear war and civil defense, those citing the dangers of iodine-131 in fallout from nuclear testing, those describing contamination from nuclear reactors, the issue describing a power company's plan to put a nuclear reactor near an earthquake fault on Bodega Head in northern California, and an issue with an evaluation of the Atomic Energy Commission's "Project Chariot" which would have involved nuclear explosions in northern Alaska. *Scientist and Citizen* joined with Alaska scientists in pointing out the danger of radiation from such explosions to Eskimo food sources; the project was later canceled. The information printed by the committee is reported to have circulated widely among the people in that area; one Alaska scientist, William O. Pruitt, Jr., said that he recalled "meeting an Eskimo driving a dog team on the trail one time, and, by golly, he had a copy of the CEI bulletin tucked inside his parka."

The principal message of the many issues of their magazine, as CEI itself once said, is that "extreme caution ought to be the rule in approving use of novel contaminants in the environment. . . . These principles of caution are illustrated by every issue of *Scientist and Citizen*."

One of the three announced purposes mentioned at the time of the committee's founding was the eventual expression of citizen opinion on policies relating to nuclear energy. However, after the first year of operations, the Board of Directors decided that the committee would never attain the kind of community support it needed as long as there was a possibility that it might become an organization for expressing opinions. Consequently, the Board adopted by-laws which denied the committee the possibility of ever taking a stand on issues. To this day, the CEI continues to assert that it takes no position on the problems it discusses. One of the CEI directors pointed out that this policy of refraining from advocacy has at least two benefits: first, it helps insure that contributions to the organization will be tax-deductible; second, it secures wider press publicity for CEI statements. In the committee, there is a widespread feeling that CEI would be less noticed if it allowed itself to be viewed as yet another "pressure group."

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **SOCIAL SCIENCE BILL:** A proposal that accounting be defined as a social science in S. 836, Senator Fred R. Harris's bill to establish a National Foundation for the Social Sciences, is under consideration by Harris's Subcommittee on Government Research. Lawrence L. Vance made the suggestion during hearings on the bill. He is president of the American Accounting Association and dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of California at Berkeley. Speaking as a private citizen, Vance told the subcommittee the definition would enable colleges and universities to apply for grants in accounting research under the proposed foundation.

● **WATER POLLUTION:** Representatives of the soap and detergent industry and the Department of the Interior have established a cooperative program to coordinate eutrophication research efforts. Eutrophication is the excessive fertilization of aquatic plants, primarily with phosphates and nitrates. The department has announced it also plans other joint eutrophication efforts with a number of industries, including fertilizer, chemical, and agricultural enterprises, that discharge phosphate and nitrate-containing wastes.

● **JUNIOR COLLEGE BOOM:** Enrollment in the nation's 837 junior colleges now accounts for more than 30 percent of the lower division undergraduate college enrollment, an NSF report notes. According to the study, 2-year colleges are being established in the United States at the rate of about one a week. In 1965, 50 junior colleges enrolled students for the first time. Last fall, 52 new junior colleges opened, and 54 new ones will open this fall. The report estimates that 100,000 additional teachers will be needed for junior colleges within the next 10 years. According to the report, "Given the indisputable fact of significantly larger junior college enrollments in the future, to say nothing of a greater number of junior colleges, the question of improving the quality (and the quantity) of science teachers to staff these colleges appears to be one of crucial importance." Junior colleges also share a problem with the 4-year institutions, that of "recruitment and retention of teachers." California has been the leading state in the

establishment of junior colleges, followed by New York, Illinois, and Michigan. The report, *The Junior College and Education in the Sciences*, was prepared for the House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development, and may be obtained without charge by writing the committee in Room 2321, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

● **SECRET RESEARCH ETHICS:** The council of the Federation of American Scientists has come out against classified military research on university campuses "except when a national emergency has been declared by the President of the United States, and then only in circumstances which require university participation." In a recently issued statement, the council of the 2200-member organization also recommended that the same concepts apply to university-owned laboratories, whether on or off campus. The statement declares, "Classified university research for government or industry compromises in a fundamental way freedom of discussion and criticism. To impose an official framework of secrecy on research in a university is antiethical to the spirit and requirements of scientific and scholarly study." It also asserts that when a university accepts classified research, "It submits to values and practices that threaten its basic functions of objective scholarly inquiry and teaching. Not only does it acquiesce in discrimination and give up open and independent inquiry, but its faculty loses the right to know what its own university is doing." The statement does not propose, however, to completely deny government and industry the use of university personnel for special classified work. Consulting and leave-of-absence arrangements were recommended for individual faculty members who wish to undertake classified research.

● **RESEARCH AWARD:** Recipients of the second annual Stouffer Prize are U. S. von Euler, a Swedish physiologist; Peter Holtz, a German pharmacologist; and J. W. Cornforth and George J. Popjak, British biochemists. They will share the \$50,000 prize which is awarded by the Vernon Stouffer Foundation for outstanding research in hypertension and arteriosclerosis.