

## NEWS IN BRIEF

● **SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT:** Six universities have been awarded grants to strengthen specific areas of their science or engineering programs under NSF's Departmental Science Development Program. The new awards bring to 14 the total number of institutions supported under the program since its beginning last year. The program offers support over a 3-year period to institutions with graduate programs in science education at either the master's or doctorate level. Latest recipients of the awards, which ranged from \$447,000 to \$600,000 for the initial grants, are: University of Delaware, physics; Ohio University, physics; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, mathematics; Southern Methodist University, electrical engineering; University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, surface studies laboratory; and University of Wyoming, geology.

● **WATSON APPOINTMENT:** James D. Watson, Nobel laureate and author of the *Double Helix*, a personal account of the discovery of the structure of DNA, has been appointed director of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory of Quantitative Biology. The laboratory, a small, private institution on the north shore of New York's Long Island, was once one of the most productive centers in basic biological research. The *New York Times* reported on 28 March that Watson hopes to convert the laboratory "into a major center of basic cancer research and training." Watson was reported to be planning to retain his post as professor of biology at Harvard University while directing the laboratory.

● **BRAIN DRAIN:** Since 1956 the number of scientists, engineers, and physicians emigrating from the developing countries to the United States has more than quadrupled, rising from nearly 1800 in 1956 to almost 8000 in 1967, according to a report by a subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee. *Scientific Brain Drain from the Developing Countries* is the latest report on the brain drain problem by the Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee, chaired by Representative Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.). The report is available without charge from the subcommittee, B377-A Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

● **JET POLLUTION STUDY:** A 3-year, \$250,000 program for the study of air pollution produced by jet aircraft has been announced by Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd. Boyd said, "Preliminary studies indicate that airplanes contribute only about one-percent of the total waste matter in the air in metropolitan areas. But if we can trim even that small amount, we want to try." Objectives of the program, which will be directed by the FAA, include research on cleaner jet engines and fuels, and the establishment of standards for measuring aircraft-engine pollution.

● **OBSERVATORY SITE:** Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains of southern California has been selected as the site for a \$500,000 advanced solar observatory. The facility will house a telescope with a tube 42 inches in diameter. Two lenses mounted at the top of the tube will enable scientists to make motion pictures of the sun simultaneously at different wavelengths of light. The observatory will be managed by the Mount Wilson and Palomar observatories, which are operated by Caltech and the Carnegie Institution. NASA is financing the telescope, a spectrograph, and dome, while the observatory buildings are being financed by grants from the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation of Nevada and the National Science Foundation.

● **DRAFT SUIT:** A U.S. District Court judge has ruled against a suit which attempted to overturn a draft recommendation issued by Selective Service Director General Lewis B. Hershey (*Science*, 15 December). The suit by the National Student Association was in response to a memorandum Hershey issued 27 October and a letter dated 8 November. The memorandum sanctioned local draft boards to declare registrants delinquent and to reclassify them into a class available for induction "whenever a local board receives an abandoned or mutilated" draft card. The letter authorized draft registrants to be reclassified for induction if they participated in activities not in the "national interest." Judge George L. Hart, Jr. ruled on 7 March that Hershey's letter "merely expressed his personal opinion" and had no binding effect on draft boards.

Muskie asked Udall whether, if such errors were made, he might not find himself "locked in" beyond any power to correct them.

Despite assurances from Udall that all was well, Muskie felt that Interior would do better, in its initial evaluations of state standards, to make its approvals conditional and to leave the standards subject to revision (without formal hearings) in case they proved inadequate. Interior should, he believed, allow itself flexibility, with respect both to the specific standards appropriate under various conditions and to the degree of waste treatment required. The proper test of the adequacy of such standards and treatment, he felt, was whether they led to improvements in the quality of polluted waters and to the protection of unpolluted waters.

Essentially, this is the position at which Interior has now arrived, but before getting there the department experienced some painful tensions within its own official ranks. Assistant Secretary Di Luzio, in a memorandum to Udall on 22 November, criticized FWPCA, then still under Commissioner Quigley, for excessive leniency in its review of state standards. While he had at first believed, Di Luzio said, that the standards being approved were adequate, he had now concluded that "our critics are right."

### No Bloodletting

Although Di Luzio apparently has won the argument, the fortuitous circumstance that both he and Quigley were on the point of leaving Interior allowed their differences to be settled without bureaucratic bloodletting. Quigley is now with United States Plywood-Champion Paper Corporation, as vice president in charge of pollution control. Di Luzio is a vice president of a major engineering firm, Edgerton, Germeshausen & Grier, and president of its Las Vegas subsidiary, Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company.

As Secretary Udall explained to the Muskie subcommittee on 27 March, Interior has resolved the degradation issue by requiring that all state standards submitted for approval include a statement substantially in accord with the following:

Waters whose existing quality is better than the established standards as of the date on which such standards become effective will be maintained at their existing high quality. These and other waters of a state will not be lowered in quality unless and until it has been affirmatively