

school where the institute now has temporary quarters. The medical school is adjacent to a big social security ministry hospital in a more congested area nearer the center of the city.

The new institute building will cost an estimated \$3 million, the money to be provided by the Spanish government, and is scheduled to be ready for full operation in September 1974. Of the \$800,000 in American funds destined for the institute, about \$600,000 is to be used for the purchase of scientific equipment and some of the remainder will go toward the acquisition of books and back files of journals for the library. The government is expected to match the funds for equipment purchases.

The institute will operate under the joint auspices of the university and the government research council, an arrangement which is regarded as an important breach of precedent. In addition, the social security ministry and health directorate of the ministry of labor have pledged substantial sums for support.

Ochoa and his colleagues regard the establishment of independence from close university administrative control as crucial to the institute's success. A board of trustees with influential members should serve as an effective buffer, and the institute has had the backing of some energetic younger Spanish scientists including Carlos Asensio, a biochemist who is said to be familiar with the ministerial corridors of power in Madrid and who is expected to serve as secretary of the institute.

Other Spanish-born scientists are making contributions similar to Ochoa's. One is Jose M. R. Delgado, a Yale medical school professor who last year spent his sabbatical on and off in Spain. In addition to doing some teaching he spent time organizing a research team to operate at the new medical school of the autonomous university of Madrid. Delgado is an authority in the study of social behavior through transdermal stimulation of the brain. He has won support from the Spanish Juan March Foundation and says there are adequate facilities for the primates used in the research. He finds the students "highly motivated and the spirit good" and is optimistic about establishing research with possible future clinical applications at the school. He expects to maintain personal contact with the work in Madrid.

Ochoa and his Nobel prize are potent symbols in Spain. Many Spanish sci-

## Baker to Leave NIH for Hazleton Labs

Carl Baker, former director of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) has been named president of Hazleton Laboratories, a private research organization located in Vienna, Virginia, just outside of Washington, D.C. Discussing Baker's appointment, Kirby Cramer, chairman of Environmental Sciences Corporation, of which Hazleton is a subsidiary, said, "We are most impressed by Baker's acumen in scientific administration and planning. As president, he will be Hazleton's chief operating officer, running the labs on a day-to-day basis." Baker, who has been with the National Institutes of Health since 1949, was for many years a high-ranking administrator in the NCI before becoming its director in 1969 [he was succeeded last April by Frank J. Rauscher (*Science*, 28 April)].

Hazleton, founded in 1946 by a pharmacologist from George Washington University, is involved primarily with work in toxicology and in cancer research, with sections in microbiology and biochemistry as well. It has contracts from various institutes of the National Institutes of Health, including the NCI.

According to Kirby, the toxicology unit does independent testing for a number of pharmaceutical and chemical companies and is the largest of the laboratories on the 125-acre campus. But research resulting from cancer contracts related to projects in microbiology, virology, and carcinogenesis constitute Hazleton's fastest-growing section. The cancer division operates on a budget of about \$3 million, most of which is from NCI contracts, Kirby reports.

Baker will assume his new position in early September.—B.J.C.

entists hope that Ochoa will prevail on the government to strengthen research in the universities. Others are skeptical and suggest that the institute will be used simply as window dressing by the regime.

Ochoa says he regards the institute as a "catalyst, not a showpiece." He sees it as a graduate school of molecular biology, and he hopes that it will be an international school with ties not only to American and European universities through teachers and students, but to other Spanish universities where "nuclei" in modern biology are developing. Ochoa believes that the Spanish authorities are giving the institute a high priority and he feels that the government now is genuinely interested in all aspects of education. "You can say I'm betting on change," says Ochoa.

American cooperation with Spain can be said to have proceeded on just that basis. Two decades ago, the relationship was established on a note of tacit disapproval, but there was a tactful understanding to ignore it. The two countries were allies at arms length.

Over the years, the guidelines in foreign relations have been changing. The United States has moved away from the "legalistic-moralistic" approach crossed with anticommunism which was

diagnosed as the American style after World War II. If Spain is not a parliamentary democracy, neither is the Republic of South Vietnam, nor for that matter are the Soviet Union or the Peoples' Republic of China, and the United States seems to be learning to live with them. Even the Spanish regime, whose keynote is still anticommunism, has been increasing its contacts with the Soviet Union.

While ideological strictures have been loosening, American and European influences have been increasing in Spain. The first U.S.-Spanish defense accord meant that soldiers talked to soldiers and diplomats to diplomats. Now scientists, educators, and administrators are involved in multiple contacts through official programs, while tourism, worker migration, the operations of multinational corporations, and the two-way flow of teachers and students has opened the country in an unprecedented way to outside influences. The effects are hard to assess. Spain still does not have an open economy or an open society, but these wider contacts are creating pressure for change. And probably the most significant potential influence is the education reform program, which will be discussed in another article.

—JOHN WALSH