

- review see K. Craik, in *New Directions in Psychology Four*, K. Craik, B. Kleinmuntz, R. Rosnau, R. Rosenthal, J. A. Cheyne, R. Walters, Eds. (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, New York, 1970), pp. 1-122. On making wildernesses that suit man, see S. H. Spurr, in *Tomorrow's Wilderness*, F. Leydet, Ed., 8th Wilderness Conference (Sierra Club, San Francisco, 1963); and G. Macinko, in *Wilderness, the Edge of Knowledge*, M. E. McCloskey, Ed., 11th Wilderness Conference, (Sierra Club, San Francisco, 1969).
50. The introduction of artificial turf and trees has not been very smooth. Adaptation to the

artificial product and realization of the alternatives takes some time. In the case of turf, some controversy has arisen about its being safe for football players. The rejoinders of manufacturers suggest that players and coaches have to adapt playing styles and equipment to the new surface (see assorted pamphlets from Monsanto, the manufacturer of Astro-turf). Similarly, the introduction of plastic trees in the center meridian of Jefferson Boulevard in Los Angeles has been greeted with much criticism. As set up, there is insufficient support for living plants on the boulevard, and the only alternative is concrete.

51. J. Bentham, *Auto-Icon, or the Uses of the Dead to the Living*, in *Dictionary of National Biography*, L. Stephen and S. Lee, Eds. (Oxford Univ. Press, London, 1917), vol. 2, p. 268.
52. My many conversations with Richard Meier were invaluable. Garrett Eckbo led me to the question of Niagara Falls. Others with whom I have spoken include Dora Crouch, Charlie Cooper, Beverly Driver, Richard Wilkinson, and Blair Bower. This research was supported, in part, by a grant from the Beatrix Farrand Fund of the Department of Landscape Architecture, University of California, Berkeley.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Science in Government: Outline of New Team Emerges

The shape of science's new role in government following the hurried resignation of presidential science adviser Edward E. David, Jr., on 2 January, is just beginning to be unveiled—at least in rough form. Although the details of the plan are still in flux the prospect is that the Office of Science and Technology (OST) will be dismembered in one way or another and that the principal players will be White House aides with no special affiliation with science.

As *Science* went to press on 23 January, an announcement was expected shortly that the job of chief scientist in government would be transferred to the director of the National Science Foundation (NSF), H. Guyford Stever. Some of the White House science staff may move to the NSF—but many key staffers are busy job-hunting elsewhere. It is also likely that the formal resignations submitted last month by President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC) members will be accepted. News of the new NSF role came from congressional sources and from a story in the 20 January *Washington Post*, and is apparently based on a private briefing to NSF's overseers, the National Science Board, on 18 January, given by the President's economic czar, George Schultz.

According to informed sources, the National Science Board (NSB) will be expanded to include more industry-oriented and technology-oriented members. When the President announces his plans for science, he may hand to NSB some of PSAC's sweeping mandate to study and review policy issues throughout government which have technical components.

Some OST staffers who have worked on arms issues are expected to move to Henry Kissinger's National Security Council. A previous plan to form a new technical office in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) from the remaining OST staff has been vetoed, apparently vigorously, by the OMB. Now it seems likely that some OST staff will move instead to NSF to aid Stever and NEB members in their new roles.

Science policy in the White House will now be made not by top-ranking scientists but by young Republican lawyers. Stever and the NSF will report to Schultz through Kenneth Dam, an economic lawyer helping Schultz who has been given a broad portfolio in science and technology. The biomedical community may report, through James Cavanaugh, a White House staff lawyer whose portfolio has also been expanded lately, to Kenneth Cole, the new director of the powerful Domestic Council. In the energy area, a key aide to John Erlichmann, named Richard Fairbanks, may assume responsibilities; a counterpart to Dam is expected to be sought for the office of presidential natural resource affairs counselor Earl Butz. Should any kind of science organization remain in the White House, it will be overseen by Ray Waldman, an Erlichmann staffer. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration may report through Dam to Schultz.

Dam, 41, is the author of a definitive book on GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. He taught international and economic law at the University of Chicago for 10 years before joining the OMB 18 months ago. He was brought in by

Schultz (who also taught at Chicago but did not know Dam very well there) to replace James Schlesinger when he left to head the Atomic Energy Commission. In the OMB Dam dealt with defense and intelligence matters but was also involved in international economic affairs.

As to NSF getting a broad mandate to advise the White House on science policy, several prominent scientists and congressional staffers consulted last week and early this week saw two possible conflicts of interest. First, Stever will be advising on the research funds for other federal agencies while his own agency competes for its share of the budgetary pie. Second, from a policy standpoint, the best presidential science advice is thought to have to be independent of agency self-interest. An example was the report voting against the supersonic transport (SST) compiled by PSAC member Richard Garwin last year, which clashed with the Administration's official position. "If NSF compiled a Garwin report against the SST," said one prominent scientist, "it might expect retaliation in the form of program cuts."

Aside from being a coauthor for some Nobel prizewinners when they visit the White House, OST apparently had few other effective roles in Washington. A poll of key Republican congressional staffers last week indicated that OST had not been particularly communicative to them; nor had they been informed of the role considered for NSF and Stever. A Democratic science staffer on the Hill regarded OST as almost useless. He said he had had "occasional chitchats" with staff there, and "they would mumble something"; but in his view "the whole thing has been a charade since Hornig." (Donald Hornig was the late President Johnson's science adviser.) Finally, a high White House official, asked what difference it would make to abolish OST, said, "all you'd be getting rid of are a batch of guys who massage reports."

—DEBORAH SHAPLEY