

national security, we must give attention to the universities that train people. We don't have the instruments, facilities, graduate students, or faculty in either the quality or the quantity that we need."—**Gina Kolata**

Stanford, NAS Agree on Soviet Scholar

After hearing a "clarification" of the Department of State's restrictions on proposed visit to Stanford by Soviet robotics expert Nicolay V. Umnov, Stanford University says it can live with State's requirements. Umnov had applied to visit Stanford as part of a program administered by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). The NAS then notified Umnov's proposed host, Bernard Roth of Stanford, of restrictions on Umnov's visit (*Science*, 5 February, p. 638).

Stanford University vigorously protested the restrictions, which included requirements that Umnov have no access to any research, classified or unclassified, funded by the Defense Department, that he not visit industries, and that his program be limited to "research that has been published in the open literature." The NAS also notified Roth that he could negotiate with the State Department to allow Umnov access to unclassified material funded by Defense Department grants.

Stanford professors have been accepting State Department restrictions on Soviet visitors for many years and have accepted restrictions on visitors' access to unpublished research for more than a year, according to an NAS spokesman. (Restrictions on access to unclassified material have been commonplace since 1980.) Those who did not want to accept State Department restrictions have, in the past, negotiated with the department or have simply declined to be hosts for the visitors.

But because in this case Stanford generated so much publicity and outcry over the restrictions and the academy's role in passing them on, NAS president Frank Press asked the academy staff and the Department of State to negotiate a clarification of the restrictions. As a result, the academy was able to tell Stanford that Umnov could learn of any research that was

to be published in the open literature. Because Stanford scientists do not conduct classified research, Umnov essentially would be allowed to do as he pleases on Stanford's campus.

But Umnov's visit is not yet a sure thing. Warns a State Department official, "Nothing has been resolved. We gave the academy some clarifications to show them how the restrictions could apply. But until we get a detailed response by Stanford, we cannot say there has been an agreement. We haven't seen anything from Stanford yet."—**Gina Kolata**

Swinger's Guide to Science

Few scholars have acquired a greater mastery of the relationship between science and government than Dr. Grant Swinger, the distinguished director of the Center for the Absorption of Federal Funds. For some two decades, while federal priorities in science have lurched erratically from space to cancer to lasers and alternative fuels, Dr. Swinger has managed to stay in midstream of the flow of government contracts.

Swinger has been the recipient of many honors, including the Segmentation Prize, awarded for achieving the most publications from a single piece of research. Among the more notable accomplishments of his center has been the creation of the Pan-American chair, a prestigious and much coveted position that carries neither research or teaching duties, for it is a chair on a Pan-American airplane.

Dr. Swinger's many engagements and commitments have made him a familiar but also elusive figure. The only reporter tenacious enough to catch the peripatetic academic for interviews is Daniel S. Greenberg, the publisher of *Science & Government Report*. Greenberg was formerly the editor of the News & Comment section of *Science*, in which Dr. Swinger was first brought to public notice. His interviews with the versatile polymath have now been published in collected form*, and are indispensable reading for all connoisseurs of the fine art of grantsmanship.—**Nicholas Wade**

*The Grant Swinger Papers by Daniel S. Greenberg, in collaboration with the Center for the Absorption of Federal Funds, obtainable from *Science & Government Report*, 3736 Kanawha Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20015, \$3.95.

NAS Elects Councilors, New Foreign Secretary

The National Academy of Sciences has elected Walter A. Rosenblith, Institute professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as its new foreign secretary. Rosenblith, who was born in Austria and educated in France, will be responsible for liaison between the Academy and its foreign counterparts. He has served on a variety of domestic and international science advisory groups.

Four persons have been elected to the Academy's governing council. They are Donald S. Fredrickson, former director of the National Institutes of Health, who is currently a scholar in residence at the Academy; Richard C. Atkinson, former director of the National Science Foundation and now chancellor of the University of California, San Diego; Maxine F. Singer, head of the biochemistry laboratory at the National Cancer Institute; and Jacob Bigeleisen, professor of chemistry at the State University of New York in Stony Brook.—**R. Jeffrey Smith**

Primate Center Alive and Well

It was just more than a year ago when New York University's primate center was closed down for lack of funding (*Science*, 19 December, 1980, p. 1333). But LEMSIP or the Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates is now alive and well, thanks to a reprieve by industrial support.

The primate center, located just north of New York City, reopened last March and its projected budget for this year is back up to its previous high of \$1.5 million. About half of the money comes from core support by Alpha Therapeutic Corporation, which is a subsidiary of a Japanese drug firm, the Green Cross Company, and two other companies. The center also receives income from service contracts and grants by the National Institutes of Health.

The center is continuing its research in sickle cell anemia and hepatitis. Jan Moor-Jankowski remains the director.—**Marjorie Sun**