

imbursement rates vary widely from campus to campus and said that the Health and Human Services Department will soon begin an intensive study on ways to control overhead costs.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) asked whether NIH should be exempt from legislation that would allocate a certain percentage of federal research dollars to small businesses. Kennedy favors the "set-aside" concept, which is embodied in several bills now before Congress. Wyngaarden replied that he preferred to continue the present system, which was initiated last year and allows businesses to compete with institutions for grants through the peer review system.

The future NIH director has been the chairman of the department of medicine at Duke University for the past 15 years. Wyngaarden, 57, graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School and is a specialist in gout. In recent years, he has stressed the need to encourage young physicians to enter biomedical research and has been a leading spokesman for the biomedical community in support of research training. Wyngaarden is a longtime associate of Donald Fredrickson, who resigned last summer as NIH director. The two men were principal editors of a standard medical textbook, *The Metabolic Basis of Inherited Disease*.

—Marjorie Sun

New Biology Foundation Offers Fellowships

In an effort to attract industry support of nontargeted biological research, a group of eminent scientists has established the Life Sciences Research Foundation* (LSRF) to award postdoctoral fellowships on a competitive basis. LSRF president Donald D. Brown of the Carnegie Institution of Washington believes the new foundation is needed to counteract the current pattern of industrial support in which companies give large sums of money to support specific projects or departments at a handful of universi-

ties. Industry is "actually perturbing the system," Brown says. "The individual grant system, supporting creative young people, has built U.S. science. There is a very great need for industry to support research and training in the life sciences by mechanisms that do not target their support," he says. "This kind of enlightened assistance is very rare at present."

In addition to Brown, the founders of LSRF, many of whom have recently developed their own ties to industry, are David Baltimore, Paul Berg, Konrad E. Bloch, Philip Handler (deceased), Arthur Kornberg, Daniel Nathans, Hamilton O. Smith, Lewis Thomas, and James D. Watson.

The "founding sponsors" of LSRF (and its only contributors so far) are Hoffmann-La Roche and Monsanto. Each corporation has agreed to support a total of five fellows by 1985 and has pledged to renew support if other sponsors join the program. Monsanto vice president Howard Schneiderman calls industry support of fellowships of this sort "absolutely essential" and "very much in the company's strategic interest."

However, thus far, corporations have been reluctant to contribute to the foundation, often citing concern about the economic climate as a reason. Were it to receive all the money it is seeking, LSRF would award a total of 30 fellowships a year, with each postdoc getting a sum of approximately \$30,000 annually, half as salary and half to support the research. Legal analysis of the cost of a \$30,000 donation to LSRF shows that, under provisions of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, a company in the 46 percent bracket would receive a total corporate tax benefit of \$18,675, which means its out-of-pocket costs to sponsor one postdoc would be only \$11,325. Corporate sponsors would have their names directly associated with an individual fellow, who would be encouraged to meet at least once a year with scientists from the corporation. In addition, sponsors would be offered early reports of research in progress at an annual LSRF fellows meeting.

The feature that is meant to distinguish LSRF is its emphasis on all aspects of biological research and its commitment to peer review in the selection of applicants, something that Brown notes is missing from many

industry-university collaborations now. "If you put it to a vote, the academic community would say this is the better way to give money," Brown declared in an interview with *Science*. But, he added, "This experiment is not proven by any means. We'll have to disband if we can't get more response from industry."—Barbara J. Culliton

Inman Resigns from CIA

Admiral Bobby Ray Inman, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), resigned his position to take a job in private industry. Inman is held in high regard by both Democratic and Republican congressmen for his credibility, intelligence, and responsiveness. News of his resignation was greeted with dismay on Capitol Hill.

The Reagan Administration's choice to succeed Inman is John N. McMahon, who is currently head of the CIA's foreign assessment division and who has been with the CIA for 31 years.

Inman's resignation comes on the heels of his dispute with Administration officials over domestic spying. According to news reports, Inman objected to a White House directive on counterintelligence procedures which authorized covert CIA activities in this country. Inman also reportedly found it difficult to serve as second-in-command to CIA director William Casey. The *New York Times* quoted Inman as saying his departure was prompted, among other considerations, by "steadily diminishing tolerance for petty bureaucratic intrigue."

Before becoming deputy director of the CIA, Inman was head of the National Security Agency (NSA), where he was highly praised for initiating a dialogue between the NSA and scientists over the national security implications of open research and publications in cryptology. As a result of his efforts, a Public Cryptography Study Group was set up which recommended a voluntary system of prepublication review of cryptology papers. Recently, he called for a tightening of controls on research publication in several areas of science to prevent a "hemorrhage" of technology to the Soviets.—Gina Kolata

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