

restricted to the teaching program at USUHS. There, medical students currently learn to deal with emergency gunshot wounds by working in civilian hospital centers where they see the effects of low-velocity bullets. The damage such bullets inflict is considerably different from that caused by high-velocity missiles likely to be encountered in military settings—hence, military medical researchers and teachers see a need for specialty programs. There are several such programs under way at military training facilities in the United States. USUHS has a nearly completed facility but so far no actual ongoing research or training programs, according to a spokesman.—JEFFREY L. FOX

International Group Suspends Nestlé Boycott

The International Nestlé Boycott Committee and the Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFACT) have suspended their boycott against the Swiss company. Begun in 1977, the boycott involved 35 major organizations seeking to stop purchases of all Nestlé products in ten countries including the United States. It was aimed at getting Nestlé to change its infant formula marketing practices by complying with a World Health Organization code adopted in 1981. These groups say Nestlé's marketing practices were endangering the health of infants in Third World countries because mothers were abandoning breast-feeding.

"These [marketing practice] changes have not come easy," said Douglas Johnson, national chairperson of INFACT during a press conference held jointly with Nestlé representatives in Washington, D.C. "But at last they have come." Nestlé has become "a model for the whole industry," he said, adding that Nestlé's competitors, some of whom unfairly exploited the boycott to expand their market share, now will be "the focus of our attention."

The tenth country participating in the boycott joined the effort last October, so the turnabout regarding the Nestlé boycott came quite suddenly, according to Johnson. It involved intense discussions, a commitment

from the company to abide by future WHO clarifications of its code, and help also from UNICEF in removing ambiguities from the code. Although disagreements remain, the crucial concerns about educational materials, hazard warnings on product labels, gifts by the company to health professionals, and free supplies of infant formula to hospitals are being addressed satisfactorily by the company, he said. Last autumn, the Nestlé Infant Formula Commission, an independent group, reached a similar conclusion (*Science*, 28 October 1983, p. 400).—JEFFREY L. FOX

DOE Managerial Reshuffle: No Plans to Self-Destruct

The Department of Energy (DOE) has begun the year with a managerial shake-up that is less policy-based than personality-based, congressional observers say. On 20 January DOE Secretary Donald Hodel made public several changes, as follows:

- Domestic and international emergency planning are to be combined under a single subdepartment to be headed by Helmut Merklein, who is now to be called the assistant secretary for international affairs and energy emergencies. The old office that dealt with the environment, safety, and emergencies is to be disbanded.

- The chief of the disbanded subdivision, William Vaughan, is to be given a new role and title, assistant secretary for fossil energy. In addition to managing the fossil programs (such as coal research) already in this jurisdiction, Vaughan will have responsibility for managing the strategic and the naval petroleum reserves.

- Jan Mares, the former head of fossil energy, becomes the assistant secretary for policy, safety, and environment, lifting the policy office to a higher status in the bureaucracy.

- The \$2-billion uranium enrichment program, which this Administration would like to spin off as a self-sustaining private business, is being removed from the jurisdiction of Shelby Brewer, assistant secretary for nuclear energy. With last year's defeat of the Clinch River breeder reactor, Brewer's office is left with a much-diminished mission. Enrichment will

now come under Hodel's direct authority and will be managed by the office of civilian radioactive waste management, which as yet has no permanent director.

- Two new positions were created: a deputy assistant secretary for intelligence in DOE's defense programs area and an assistant administrator for enforcement in the regulatory division that deals with charges of cheating on the (now defunct) oil price regulations.

One reason for the reassignments, it seems, was to move Vaughan and Merklein out of areas in which they had developed old political liabilities and into areas where they can acquire new ones. Another reason was to recognize the importance of the kind of substantive planning carried out by Mares, indicating that the DOE is not about to will itself out of existence.

—ELIOT MARSHALL

Medical Groups Protest New "Baby Doe" Rules

Consensus continues to prove elusive on the notorious "Baby Doe" regulations. The government's third stab at promulgating new rules on the rights of handicapped newborns has been roundly criticized by four medical organizations, which have asked the Department of Health and Human Services to delay implementation.

The Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Medical Association, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the American Academy of Family Physicians complain that the rules still contain the potential for disruption of medical services and that they put policing responsibility in the hands of nonmedical authorities.

The protest was not joined by the American Academy of Pediatrics, which has been the leading voice in medical opposition to the rules. However, an AAP spokesperson says all the groups are united in their opposition to federal intervention in sensitive medical matters and, particularly, to the application of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (which prohibits discrimination against the handicapped) to decisions regarding defective newborns.—CONSTANCE HOLDEN