

and Orbiting Astronomical Observatories.

Before coming to NASA, Hinners served as head of the lunar science exploration department of Bellcom, Inc. He received his PhD in geology from Princeton University in 1963 and is editor of *Geological Research Letters*. Hinners received the NASA Exceptional Scientific Achievement Medal in 1971 and was chairman of the Apollo Site Committees for Apollo 12-17 missions.

Scientists in the House

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ergy. He has a master's degree in chemistry from Washington State University (1949) and served for 20 years as a research chemist at the AEC's Hanford project in Richland, Wash. He also has a political background—he was in the Washington State Legislature from 1956 to 1970. During his tenure in Congress, he has been closely involved with energy matters including chairmanship of a 1971 House task force on energy, and he wrote the \$60 million solar-heating and cooling demonstration act and a geothermal demonstration bill.

Martin received his PhD in chemistry from Princeton in 1960 and then joined the chemistry faculty at his undergraduate alma mater, Davidson College, where he became associate professor in 1964. Martin reported to us his feelings about his first term in Congress: "While there has been a great deal to learn and absorb in these two years, I feel I have been equipped for the challenge. My training and experience in science has been a great asset to me as a national lawmaker. Fortunately, in January 1973 I was appointed to two committees through which I have been able to utilize my scientific background—Interior & Insular Affairs, and Science & Astronautics. Since a large part of the work in Congress is done in committees, I was glad to have the opportunity to delve into specific areas that interest me and for which I have a certain amount of understanding." Martin reports that much of his time has been spent on researching the area of new energy resources and trying to balance the energy/environment trade-off.

George Brown has served in Congress the longest of this selected group of incumbents—he has been in the House from 1963 to 1971 and from 1973 to date. (He ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic nomination for a Senate seat in 1970 and therefore was not free to vie for a place in the House.) He received his bachelor's degree in physics from UCLA in 1946 and subsequently

did graduate work in physics and other areas. For approximately ten years he was an electrical engineer for Los Angeles County and was elected to the California State Assembly in 1958. As a member of the US House of Representatives, he is serving on three subcommittees of the House Science and Astronautics Committee: Science Research and Development, Energy, and Space Science and Applications. Also during his stay in the House, he was closely involved in the work to establish the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

First-time scientist-candidates. Wood is not being subtle about his scientific background in his campaign literature—his slogans include "More science for Congress" and "Send a scientist as your Representative." As far as his background is concerned, he shows a long record of teaching and federal service in technical areas. He received his PhD in physical chemistry from Stanford University in 1939 and taught at Harvard and Cornell during 1941-51. He then worked at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio (1951-58), at NASA (1958-61) and at the Air Force Office of Scientific Research where he was director of physical sciences (1961-70) and director of electronic and solid-state sciences (1970-72). He wrote to us: "In 1972, stimulated partly by a wish for change and for new challenges, and partly because of distress at deteriorating government policies and lack of foresight, I took an early retirement from the federal service and have spent the time since in the study of national problems. I decided to seek the office of United States Representative in the hope that the people of the district may agree with me that my special technical background and experience in government will be valuable to them in the Congress."

Inflation is likely to be a major campaign issue in the coming election. Wood outlines two needs to help stabilize the economy—the need to stop the high interest rate and the necessity to gear pay increases to the productivity of our national industrial establishment.

Seielstad, a fifth scientist running for Congress, is a radioastronomer and has done nearly all his work at CalTech's Owens Valley Radio Observatory. He received his bachelor's degree from Dartmouth in 1959 and his PhD from CalTech in 1963. He decries the limited variety of interests and professions represented in Congress—his campaign literature cites figures of 221 lawyers and 155 businessmen and bankers in the House, and only a handful of scientists.

How does he consider that his scientific background equips him for public service? "First, my outlook toward the solution of problems, next, my understanding of both the potential and the

limits of science and technology in our society, and lastly, my appreciation of their importance to our national economy."

In the course of his campaign, Seielstad has received the endorsement of the Democratic Party (he won a two-man primary in June) and of other groups including the California Teachers Association, the National Education Association and several labor groups. He has spoken out on many issues—he favors a system of national health insurance and proposes that the most important means to reduce inflationary pressures is to use our resources more efficiently. He also favors a minimum income tax for all (so that the wealthy cannot totally avoid paying tax), elimination of the oil-depletion allowance and reduced foreign tax credits. —RAS

Applications due now for White House Fellowships

Applications for twenty fellowships are now being accepted for 1975-76 with those appointed serving under top government officials in the executive branch. Young professionals, age 23 through 35 at the start of the program (1 September 1975) who are not employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government are eligible. Applications must be postmarked by 2 December. Further information and applications are available by phone (202-382-4661) or by mail from the President's Commission on White House Fellows, Washington, D. C. 20415.

in brief

American scientists are invited to apply for expense-paid visits to the USSR and Eastern European countries during the 1975-76 academic year. Completed applications are due 21 November; information is available from NAS, Commission on International Relations, USSR/EE, Washington, D.C. 20418.

A Senate Special Committee on Science Policy report, *A Science Policy for Canada Vol. 3: A Government Organization for the Seventies* is available from Information Canada, Ottawa, for \$3.00.

OSA sponsored meetings on optical fabrication and testing will be held 8-9 November in Hartford, Conn. and 10-11 November in Rochester, N. Y. Write to OSA, 2100 Penn. Ave NW, Washington D. C. 20037 for details.

The Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute is celebrating its 50th anniversary. □