

its support of these activities.

International science. I am concerned that the restrictions on Soviet-American scientific contacts have mixed together concerns about national security, human rights, and Soviet political adventurism to the point where they serve only to express a generalized annoyance with Soviet policy. Any limitations on international scientific exchanges should be clearly linked to the specific concerns that provoked them.

The scientific community has long recognized that, in the words of the Helsinki Agreement:

Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms by all states represents one of the foundations for a significant improvement of their mutual relations, and of international scientific cooperation at all levels.

This principle has been embodied in the cessation of US-USSR scientific symposia by the National Academy of

Sciences in response to the forced exile to Gorki of Soviet academician Sakharov from his family and research facilities in Moscow.

The Anderson/Lucey Administration will strongly support the Helsinki process. The broadening of scientific exchanges, as well as expanded trade and cultural contacts, will depend upon practices by the Soviet government that are consistent with basic human rights standards.

Six scientists in search of a Congressional seat

Although science is becoming almost as frequent a topic of discussion on Capitol Hill as law or economics, lawyers and businessmen in Congress still vastly outnumber the scientists there. This year six candidates for Congress who have at least a master's degree in a physical science or the equivalent are known to us at this writing. They include incumbents Mike McCormack (D-Wash.), James Martin (R-N.C.) and Don Ritter (R-Pa.). In addition, three scientists are seeking first terms in the House of Representatives: John Berg (R), of Minnesota's fourth Congressional district; Winton Covey (R), running in the fourth district of West Virginia, and Jim Coyne, in Pennsylvania's eighth district.

McCormack seeks a sixth term in the House. He is chairman of the subcommittee on energy research and production as well as a member of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation. In the 96th Congress, he wrote three major bills involving scientific research: the Fusion Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Act, which would commit the nation to construction and successful operation of a magnetic fusion electric generating demonstration facility during this century; the Nuclear Safety, Research, Development and Demonstration Act, which would require risk analysis of each new electrical energy source and the Nuclear Waste Research, Development and Demonstration Act, which would set up a scheduled program to demonstrate high-level nuclear-waste glassification and storage. McCormack earned his MS degree in chemistry at Washington State University in 1949. He was employed as a research scientist at the Hanford Project from 1950 until 1970.

Martin is seeking a fifth term in Congress. He served this past term on the Ways and Means Committee's trade and health subcommittee. Traditionally a strong supporter of science on Capitol Hill, Martin last year sponsored legislation barring the Internal Revenue Service from revoking the tax-exempt status of scientific societies. Martin received his doctorate in 1960

in organic chemistry from Princeton University and taught at Davidson College, where he became an associate professor of chemistry in 1964. His background in chemistry has involved him in Congressional debates on food additives and carcinogens.

Ritter is seeking his second term in Congress (PHYSICS TODAY, August 1979, page 69). He is a member of the House Science and Technology Committee's energy development subcommittee and the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee. Ritter is the author of legislation that would provide a mechanism for assessing the comparative risk involved in regulatory actions in scientific and related fields. Ritter earned his doctorate in metallurgy from MIT in 1966. He was a Lehigh University faculty member and, later, managed the development of new research programs at Lehigh. Ritter says that he has used his expertise "to encourage support for basic research in a time of economic decline."

Berg, who ran unsuccessfully two years ago, received his PhD in physical chemistry from Iowa State University in 1961. He has worked at the 3M Company in St. Paul, Minnesota since 1961 and was co-author of four patents in imaging technology. Currently he is technical manager of the energy control products project at 3M. Having dealt, through his job, with Federal and state agencies, Berg has concluded that "there is a sad lack of understanding of science in government." Because so many of today's problems have their roots in science and technology, he said, they require people with expertise and knowledge in these areas to help solve them.

Covey received his PhD in soil physics from Texas A&M University in 1965. He has worked for the US Agricultural Research Service in Ithaca, N.Y. and as an associate professor of meteorology at Cornell University. Since 1968 he has been an associate professor and professor of natural sciences at Concord College. Covey's primary objectives are to strengthen national defense and to stop inflation. "Both of these call for economic growth

and a severe pruning of government regulation and spending. About a 10-percent cut in nonmilitary Federal salaries is in order," he says. "Necessary military spending and the part of scientific research that supports it should be exempt from the budget cutting."

Coyne has been president of the Coyne Chemical Corporation since 1971, and president of the Rechem Company since 1976. He has served as an energy specialist with the House Committee on Science and Technology and has testified as an expert witness on alternative energy sources before the Environmental Protection Agency, the Senate and the House of Representatives. "Our country," says Coyne, "has been guided by a Congress that is unwilling to make the important commitment to the development of domestic energy alternatives. We continue to rely upon imported OPEC oil at a time when our own research base is fully qualified to develop the domestic energy sources that could lead to true energy independence." —MEJ

in brief

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign physics building has been renamed the "Loomis Laboratory of Physics" in honor of F. Wheeler Loomis. Loomis, a former president of the American Physical Society, headed the Illinois physics department from 1929 to 1957.

A new quarterly journal, *Solar Cells: Their Science, Technology, Applications and Economics*, is now being published. Annual subscriptions are available for SwFr. 160.00 (approximately \$97.00) from Elsevier Sequoia S.A., P.O. Box 851, 1001 Lausanne 1, Switzerland.

Phase Transitions, a quarterly journal edited by A. M. Glazer and R. Smoluchowski, has begun publication. A year's subscription costs \$93.00 and may be ordered from Gordon and Breach Science Publishers Ltd., 42 William IV Street, London, W.C.2, UK. □