

design and very appropriately builds on the enormous worldwide progress in superconductivity over the past several years. . . . The possibility of going to even higher energies [than 4 GeV] at some future time is a desirable feature of the new CEBAF design. However, the additional costs associated with [a major upgrade] should be made very clear (\$8 million was mentioned), in order to avoid any suspicion that there are major hidden costs associated with it."

Cautionary notes. In addition, writes the panel, "Serious attention must soon be given to the experimental program. CEBAF is not just an accelerator, but also a complex of detection systems that are essential components of the research facility. If these detectors are not properly designed [and built] the accelerator facility will be much less effective than it could be, and it will take a long time to make improvements." The panel cautions that the detector projects described to it "do not seem to make full use of modern techniques." It recommends that one of the first jobs for CEBAF's scientific director, whose appointment the panel considers to be "urgent," is to review the needs of the machine's potential users, the advances in spectrometers and other detector components and the operations of such notable facilities as Los Alamos, the MIT accelerators and Canada's TRIUMF.

Indeed, argues the Schiffer panel, "CEBAF must be a NATIONAL facility." After all, writes the panel, CEBAF "is the single largest new facility for nuclear physics in the decade. Every effort must be made to shed its regional image and to strongly encourage the participation of universities and laboratories throughout the US and the world."

Finally, the Schiffer report observes that the anticipated peak of 100 full-time scientists, engineers and technicians during construction of the machine "seems small for a project of this complexity. Every effort should be made to farm out design, engineering and construction of components and systems to other laboratories and industry." And while the panel notes that plans to assemble a cadre of scientists are "proceeding slowly," it congratulates Grunder for "the quality and vitality of leadership . . . and the remarkable progress towards the goals of CEBAF that have been made in the short time during which he has been director. . . . [Grunder's] leadership in the technical accelerator design, in decisions regarding new key appointments and in interactions with state and Federal government augur very well for the future. CEBAF has been plagued by a lack of adequate leadership in the past and SURA deserves considerable credit in having been able

to attract Grunder."

If Senate and House members need guidance about questions to ask of CEBAF, they would do well to read the Schiffer panel's report first. They might also peruse the report prepared by DOE's Temple and his group as a guide to what Grunder plans to do to respond to the Schiffer panel's suggestions. Temple is convinced that Grunder has matters well in hand and that he has commitments from outstanding physicists and others to join CEBAF when Congress appropriates funds for its start. As for costs, Grunder figures that the new design can be built for about the same price tag as the previous design—\$236 million.

As Congress prepares to look at CEBAF, the General Accounting Office is working on a study of the facility—including its cost and management—ordered by Senator J. Bennett John-

ston, the Louisiana Democrat. As ranking minority member on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development and Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Johnston, who is unusually knowledgeable about accelerator physics (having been tutored on occasion by SLAC's Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky), led a crusade two years ago to slow down CEBAF's construction. Considering the design change that's being proposed, Johnston may have done the nuclear-physics community a good turn.

In this case, Johnston is an example of one man's power to change a situation—sometimes inadvertently. Another example is Grunder. John McTague, President Reagan's acting science adviser since Keyworth's departure, claims that Grunder is "living proof that one man can make a difference."

—IRWIN GOODWIN

Washington Ins and Outs:

New faces at DOD, DOE and White House

Ronald L. Kerber, associate dean of Michigan State University's College of Engineering and professor of electrical and mechanical engineering, has taken a leave to serve as deputy undersecretary of Defense for research and advanced technology. In this job he is responsible for planning, review and oversight of the Pentagon's \$5.3-billion science and technology program, which is carried out in 73 DOD-sponsored laboratories and through grants or contracts to universities and other institutions. The position is also central to the long-running negotiations over the issue of open scientific communication of research data.

Until Kerber was sworn in on 30 December, the post had been filled on an acting basis by Colonel Donald I. Carter since the resignation of Edith Martin, who left a year and a half ago to become a vice president of Boeing. In accepting his Pentagon appointment Kerber, an expert on lasers who holds a PhD from Caltech, had to resign from the APS panel studying directed-energy weapons.

Retired four-star Admiral Sylvester R. Foley Jr became assistant secretary of Energy for defense programs on 23 December, succeeding William W. Hoover, who resigned a month before. In his new position Foley directs the nation's nuclear-weapons research, development, testing and production. A graduate of the Naval Academy, the Air War College and the Naval War College, he also got an MA in international affairs from George Washington

University in Washington, D.C. During a 35-year Navy career, Foley served as deputy chief of Naval Operations for plans, policy and operations, commander of the Seventh Fleet and commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Donald K. Stevens, who has been deputy associate director of the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Research since 1981, has moved up to associate director, with responsibility for direction of the Basic Energy Sciences program. BES supports about 1200 research projects in materials, chemical, nuclear, geophysical, engineering and advanced energy sciences. He succeeds Richard H. Kropschot, who retired earlier in 1985.

Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, appointed White House national security affairs adviser by President Reagan last December, graduated at the top of the Naval Academy class of 1958 and earned a PhD in nuclear physics from Caltech, where he did his postdoc work with Rudolf Mössbauer. Unlike his immediate predecessor, Robert C. McFarlane, and most previous occupants of the office, including Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Admiral Poindexter refuses to meet with news reporters. While other security advisers usually took the lead in foreign-policy and arms-control matters, to the consternation of several secretaries of state, Poindexter, by contrast, apparently views his job as a low-profile position and prefers to remain all but invisible to the public. □