

out mainly at universities; that undirected, unfettered research is the principal source of the knowledge eventually leading to technological invention and economic growth.

Questions relating to those rubrics will come up as Brown's House committee seeks to determine whether the research policy designed 45 years ago is still appropriate for applying science and technology to society's current goals. Over the next year, the subcommittee on science chaired by Representative Rick Boucher, a Vir-

ginia Democrat, will conduct a series of hearings to debate the basic premise of US science policy. In this connection, the conclusions of the Carnegie Commission urging Congress, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Office of Management and Budget to take an active role in establishing Federal science and technology goals and to monitor the progress of Federal departments and agencies in attaining them are sure to be challenging and unsettling.

—IRWIN GOODWIN

WASHINGTON INS & OUTS TWO NEW FACES AT CSIS; CHANGES AT SPACE COUNCIL, DOD

Harold Brown, who has held many prominent positions in government and academe since earning his PhD in physics from Columbia University in 1949, has joined the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a Washington think tank, as counselor in residence. From 1952 to 1961 Brown was director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, where work concentrated on nuclear explosives and controlled fusion; from 1961 to 1965 he was director of defense research and engineering at the Pentagon. President Lyndon Johnson then appointed him Secretary of the Air Force, a post Brown held until the end of Johnson's Administration. For the next eight years Brown was president of Caltech. Seeking to fill a sensitive Cabinet chair with someone of strong technical capabilities who had the respect of the Pentagon and Capitol Hill, President Jimmy Carter, on entering the White House in 1977, selected Brown as his Defense Secretary. When Carter lost his bid for reelection, Brown joined The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, first as Distinguished Visiting Professor, then as chairman of its Foreign Policy Institute. He also became a partner in the New York investment banking house of E. M. Warburg, Pincus and Co, and a member of the boards of IBM, CBS, Cummins Engine, AMAX, Philip Morris and Mattel.

Another new member of CSIS is **Peter D. Zimmerman**, whose title is senior research associate. Prior to joining CSIS, he was a member of the physics faculty at George Washington University. A nuclear physicist who received his PhD from Stanford in 1969, Zimmerman was on the faculty at UCLA and Louisiana State Univer-

sity and has worked at Fermilab, the Institute for Defense Analyses, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

CSIS is an independent, nonpartisan study group founded in 1962 to analyze issues in economics, military security and science and technology. Among its principal members are Fred C. Ikle, former director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and under secretary of Defense for policy in the Reagan Presidency; James R. Schlesinger, at various times Secretary of Energy, Secretary of Defense and director of the CIA; and Dov Zakheim, assistant secretary of Defense for policy matters in the Reagan years.

In June **Brian D. Dailey** took over the influential post held by **Mark J. Albrecht**, who was executive director of the National Space Council, chaired by Vice President Dan Quayle. Dailey had been a member of the Republican staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee. One of Dailey's first duties at the Space Council was to accompany NASA's new administrator, Daniel S. Goldin, to Russia in July to discuss a collaboration in space research.

Albrecht has become senior manager in the Washington office of Science Applications International Corp, a science and technology consultancy based in San Diego. SAIC is one of the principal contractors for the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. Albrecht worked there as a policy analyst in 1981 after earning his PhD in international relations and working for a year with the Central Intelligence Agency. The same week Albrecht joined SAIC the company was awarded a \$150-million contract from NASA to provide sup-

port services for atmospheric sciences research and technology.

One characteristic of the position of director of research and laboratory management at the Pentagon is rare turnover. So when **Ted G. Berlincourt**, the genial director since 1986, retired in October, it didn't come as a surprise that his successor turned out to be **Leo Young**, who had held the director's job for five years until Berlincourt came on the scene. Young was then promoted to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, then headed by Caspar Weinberger. While there Young virtually single-handedly turned out all three of DOD's annual critical technologies plans, mandated by Congress.

After Berlincourt received a PhD in physics from Yale in 1950, he joined the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington. A few years later he moved to California to work on electronics devices for North American Aviation. From 1970 to 1972 he was chairman of the physics department at Colorado State University and then returned to Washington to be director of mathematics and physical sciences at the Office of Naval Research. The post he held at the Defense Department is responsible for most basic research programs within DOD labs and at universities.

Young came to the Pentagon after a much longer journey. Born in Vienna, Austria, he got a master's degree in physics from Cambridge University in 1950 and taught at Bradford Technical College in England before becoming head of Decca Radar's microwave lab. He emigrated from Britain in 1953 to work at Westinghouse Electric as a microwave researcher, and in 1957 he earned a PhD in electrical engineering from Johns Hopkins. In 1960 he became head of the microwave technology program at the Stanford Research Institute. Then in 1973 Young signed up at the Naval Research Lab. His Pentagon career began in 1981 when he was named director of research and lab management. Well-informed and well-regarded, Young was elected in 1980 to serve as president of the Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

With Berlincourt's departure, Young returns to his former post. But this time, if all goes according to DOD's plans—no matter who is elected President—the research programs for the three services are to be consolidated and provided with larger budgets. In that event, Young is certain to be given greater responsibilities.

—IRWIN GOODWIN ■