

Calif.) of the House Science and Astronautics Committee told the House that, in view of the new applied research responsibilities given NSF, the "annual authorization is necessary in order to provide an in-depth review of the foundation's programs."

Congressman Daddario believes the reorganization will allow NSF "to modernize and restructure its organization in order to meet the needs everyone acknowledges are going to come up in the next decade." But the legislation is not intended to change the foundation's central mission of fostering basic science and research; the applied research authority is permissive, not mandatory.

The foundation is now specifically required to give support to the social as well as the natural sciences. Although authority for such support had existed, it is spelled out more directly in the new law. The intent is to insure that an adequate effort is made to permit advancement in scientific areas considered important to human welfare.

Two new tasks have been added to the foundation's long list. One is to "foster and support the development and use of computers and other scientific methods and technologies, primarily for research and education in the sciences."

The other is to keep tabs on the migrations of research funds. This requirement is intended to make it possible for Congress or the executive branch to determine quickly how much Federal money finds its way to what educational institutions and nonprofit organizations, and from what agencies this money arrives.

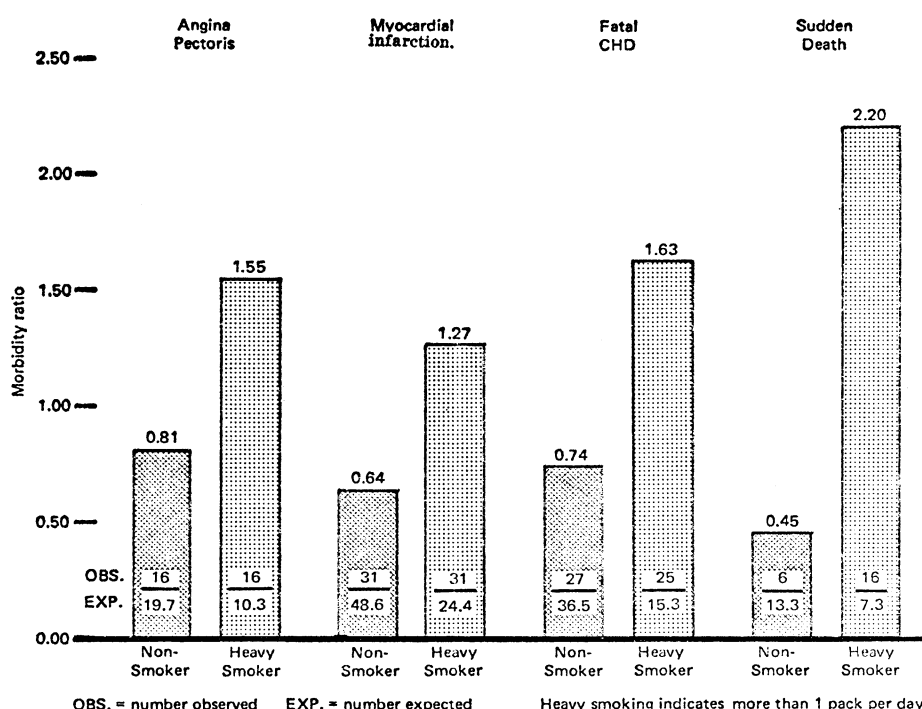
NSF has been required to collect and collate data on national scientific and technical resources. In addition, it will now analyze and interpret this data, an essential input to the decision-making processes both of Congress and the executive arm.

One prestige-building facet of the new law is the elevation of Director Haworth from level III to level II, thus placing him on a par with the heads of most other independent agencies. This is an important move, since NSF's missions are often Government-wide. Level I positions are held by heads of departments such as State, Defense and Treasury.

The NSF director will now have four assistant directors, who will also be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. These positions are expected to be used in a manner to relieve the director and deputy director from details of internal administration, allowing them to concentrate on the formulation of programs conforming to NSF policy as defined by the foundation's 24-member National Science Board.

FTC, HEW

Government vs. cigarettes



PHS

Fatal and severe forms of coronary disease are linked with heavy smoking.

Weasel words cautioning that "cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health" will be replaced by a definite warning of danger, including death from cancer and other diseases, if Congress heeds a recommendation from the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on revision of cigarette labeling.

Moreover, advertising could be banned from the airwaves, if Congress or the Federal Communications Commission will listen to three of five members of the Federal Trade Commission, who came out in favor of such a move but lack the power to implement it.

Those were the developments last week, as the FTC reported to Congress and a new report on the health consequences of smoking was issued by HEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen. The new report makes the strongest statements against the cigarette habit since the early indictments of cigarettes as a cause of lung cancer.

Evidence is presented to show that for heavy smokers, those who smoke over two packs a day, life expectancy among young men is reduced by an average of eight years. The reduction averages four years for light cigarette smokers, those who smoke less than one-half pack per day.

The link between smoking and coronary heart disease is further reinforced.

The report outlines evidence that smoking causes fatal heart disease by adversely affecting the interaction between the demand of the heart for oxygen and other nutrients and their supply.

Secretary Cohen says the proposed change in labeling should appear not only on the cigarette package but on cigarette vending machines and in all advertisements; also that levels of tar and nicotine in cigarette smoke should be similarly given. He wants authorization to add other harmful substances to this listing.

Although it is too late in the Congressional year to expect any direct action on these recommendations before 1969, Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) is expected to re-introduce his bill directed at revised labeling as soon as possible.

The Federal Trade Commission last tried to get a stiff warning on cigarette packs and into cigarette advertising three years ago. At that time the Congress enacted the compromise warning that now stands, exempted advertising from having to carry it, and prohibited the FTC from making any further advertising and labeling demands. That restriction expires a year from now.

Cigarette advertising on television, the FTC told the Congress, has grown from \$170 million in 1964 to \$226 million last year.