the IGY, could acquire a higher regard for such routine environmental data gathering, which nevertheless requires constant attention by trained scientists.

"Science for me has always been a fascinating pursuit in which I was able to study pretty much whatever I wished to. Thus, it is appropriate to use this opportunity to express my advocacy for a retention of small science in the United States; science carried out by single investigators who can apply their energies to pursuing leads as they appear in their computations and data without at every turn having to justify their work and future plans to managers and committees.

"In the decades ahead, knowledge gained in the Earth sciences will be greatly needed by a human species subjected to repeated environmental surprises caused by ever greater impacts of human activities on the Earth's life-support system. To some considerable extent, the science community must plan their studies of global change with the help of impressive national and international committees that will choose the research to be carried out. But the members of these big science committees have no monopoly on ideas now, nor are they likely to have a monopoly in the next century.

"The IGY was also international in scope and involved global planning. The IGY planners 4 decades ago seemed, however, to have been quite flexible. They tolerated and even encouraged young, brash, unknown researchers to join them. I hope that my being recognized as one of these rebels of the IGY will inspire the Earth science community to continue to give young scientists genuine opportunities to study the changing Earth in their own ways."—*Charles David Keeling*

Miller Named Editor of Paleoceanography

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Kenneth G. Miller, associate professor of geology at Rutgers, has been named editor of *Paleoceanography*. He is also a member of AGU's Committee on Paleoceanography and served as associate editor of the journal from 1986 to 1991.

According to Miller, *Paleoceanography* has become the dominant journal addressing the operation of past oceans since it was first published in 1986, and it has been very successful in attracting Pleistocene oceanographic studies. He plans to maintain this emphasis in the journal and hopes it will continue to grow in response to global climate programs. "Pleistocene oceanographic studies are critical to understanding global climate change, and *Paleoceanography* will be the prime outlet for papers in this field," he noted.

As editor, Miller hopes to build on the solid base of Pleistocene paleoceanography and to increase the number of papers in pre-Pleistocene oceanography, the geological record of sea-level change, and the interface of paleoclimatology and paleoceanography.

Miller would like to see more coverage in the journal on the affect of sea-level change on global sedimentation, paleobiology, geochemical mass balances, and other aspects of the biogeochemical system. Because sea-level studies are concerned with past ocean volumes and must integrate wide-ranging disciplines, they belong in a multidisciplinary journal like *Paleoceanography*, said Miller. It is clear that sea-level studies lack a "home," he added. He proposes to attract manuscripts that address global sea-level change on geological time scales, taking advantage of the geophysical and geochemical expertise and interests of AGU members.

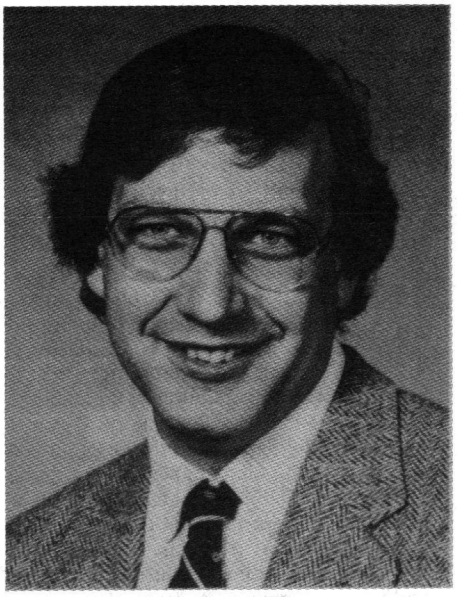
Miller also wants to broaden the scope of the journal to include paleoclimatology research. "Paleoclimatology and paleoceanography are inextricably linked disciplines, and many paleoclimatological records are derived from paleoceanographic studies," he said. Miller plans to encourage at least one special section on paleoclimates each year in *Paleoceanography*.

A new feature of the journal will be "Paleoceanography Currents," where letters, editorials, and shorter articles will be published. The purpose of this new section is to achieve rapid publication of timely articles, particularly on the Pleistocene and global change, said Miller. The editorial board will solicit scientific articles of about three published pages for this section.

With "Paleoceanography Currents," Miller also hopes to build a bridge with future International Conferences on Paleoceanography, which take place every 3 years. A statement of the philosophy on the next ICP, to be held in September 1992 in Kiel, Germany, will be featured in the first "Paleoceanography Current" in the April 1992 issue.

Miller hopes that special sections of *Paleoceanography* will continue, and he especially encourages ICP symposia convenors to submit papers that could form a special section.

"With the momentum afforded by the journal," Miller said, "AGU has become the center of the field of paleoceanography." The AGU Fall Meeting regularly has a full schedule of paleoceanographic sessions, and the Spring Meeting schedule is growing. AGU's Committee on Paleoceanography continues to foster the growth of the field. Miller plans to work with this committee to publish paleoceanography news in *Eos*, *Paleoceanography*, and in various electronic bulletin boards.



Kenneth G. Miller

Miller's own research in the field covers a broad spectrum. He has studied the effects of sea-level change on passive margins and the geological record of the interactions of deepwater circulation, climate change, and tectonics. His research has expanded to include stable isotopes, seismic stratigraphy, Sr-isotope stratigraphy, and magnetostratigraphy. During the next few years, Miller will help to plan and implement the Mid-Atlantic Transect Program, which will integrate onshore, supplementary nearshore, and Ocean Drilling Program offshore drilling. The transect is the first drilling program designed to test sea-level changes in sequence stratigraphy. Miller received his A.B. degree from Rutgers University and his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology/ Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Joint Program in Oceanography.

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