the total university research expenditures. The top 20 institutions accounted for 57 percent of the total budget.

11. For a recent expression of this concern, see F. M. Hechinger's report on the Arden House Conference, New York *Times* (8 May 1960).
12. J. D. Millett, *Financing Higher Education in the United States* (Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1952), p. 177.
13. L. A. DuBridge, "Basic research and the private university," in "Symposium on Basic Research," *Publ. Am. Assoc. Advance. Sci. No. 56* (1959), p. 111.
14. "Statement Concerning the University and Contract Research by the Academic Freedom Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union," p. 2.
15. F. M. Hechinger, New York *Times* (24 Apr. 1960).
16. L. V. Berkner, *Phys. Today*, **7**, 13 (1954).
17. "Education for the Age of Science" (statement by the President's Advisory Committee) (Washington, D.C., 1959), pp. 28–29.
18. The observations reported in this article grew out of a recent study of research organization in the U.S.S.R. and parts of Western Europe. This investigation was supported by a research grant (RG 5289) from the National Institutes of Health, U.S. Public Health Service.

Science in the News

Senate Space Committee Report Is Critical of NASA's Plans for Its New Office of Life Sciences

Last March the National Aeronautics and Space Administration organized its fifth major division, an Office of Life Sciences, whose function is to see that when the time comes to send a man into space the information necessary to keep him alive and healthy will be available. A major share of the necessary research is already being done in Defense Department laboratories, where the military services, for their own purposes, are doing a great deal of work with direct applications in the space program. The Army, for example, is doing work on minimum nutritional requirements, the Navy is investigating the effects on personnel of the restricted and isolated life in long-submerged submarines, and the Air Force is studying the physiological effects of extremely rapid accelerations. The NASA life sciences office is charged with keeping track of research in such space-related fields; it will sponsor research programs of its own where the required information is not already being sought in service and university laboratories whose projects overlap the interests of the space agency.

Space Committee Report

Last week Lyndon Johnson's Senate Space Committee issued a report, prepared by the committee staff, criticizing NASA for not doing enough to coordinate the activities of its life sciences office with the work being done in the service laboratories. The bulk of the 270-page report is given over to descriptions of 32 of the larger Defense research facilities doing work in space-related fields. The committee staff's comments occupy only a short introductory section. Here the report points out that the armed services will spend $38 million this year on space-related research, that 2800 civilian and military employees will have been involved in the work, and that the equipment and facilities at their disposal represent an investment of $61 million. The report contrasts the Defense programs with the $5 million first-year budget of NASA's life sciences office and its expectation of having 20 professional employees on its staff by June 1961, the end of the current fiscal year. The report states that NASA obviously should make full use of the service programs and that there isn't enough evidence that NASA is making satisfactory arrangements for doing so. Indeed, Senator Johnson, in a statement accompanying the report, went so far as to suggest that NASA might not even need a life sciences division if it made thorough enough use of the service programs.

Neither NASA nor the Republicans on the committee were very happy with the report. NASA is not anxious to get involved in a public quarrel with the congressional committee that supervises its activities, but the agency clearly felt that the criticism was at least premature. The life sciences office was barely four months old when the report was completed. It still has only nine professional staff members. At this stage NASA feels that the office has not had much time to demonstrate whether or not it is doing a good job of coordinating its research with the Defense laboratories.

Observers have interpreted the report as a case of seizing an opportunity to reflect the attitude of the majority of the committee, at least (perhaps encouraged by election-year fervor), that the Administration has not been doing a good enough job of coordinating the military and civilian space programs generally. For the minority members of the committee Senator Wiley (R-Wis.) reacted with a statement arguing that the place that needed better coordination was the Senate Space Committee. He said he hadn't heard anything about the report until he read about it in the newspapers.

Jury Decides Cigarettes Caused Lung Cancer But Company Is Not Liable

A jury in Miami, Florida, has decided that a man whose heirs were suing the American Tobacco Company had died of lung cancer, that the disease was caused by smoking Lucky Strike cigarettes, and that the American Tobacco Company could not be held financially liable for the man's death. (The man had smoked two to three packs of cigarettes a day for 30 years before the disease developed.)

A company spokesman interpreted the results as support for the position taken by its medical witnesses, who argued that there was no firm proof that cigarettes do cause cancer. A court official, though, interpreted the ruling as indicating that the jury felt that not enough had been known about the dangers of smoking prior to 1956, when the man's illness was diagnosed, to hold the company financially liable.

A lawyer for the tobacco company told the jury that a judgment for the plaintiffs would "sound the death knell of the industry." The terms of the jury's decision suggest that a future