

out of the former (such as limited entry) do not appear to be very applicable to the latter.

Nevertheless the book is a stimulating one that deals with a quite important aspect of international relations which has not been previously accorded adequate attention by social scientists.

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The Fulbright Program

Twenty years ago, the 79th Congress passed the Fulbright Act which established a program of educational and cultural exchange. Grants made to scholars from this program are generally known as "fulbrights." Walter Johnson, professor of history at the University of Chicago and senior author of this book, **The Fulbright Program: A History** (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1965. 396 pp., \$8.50), served as a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships from 1947 to 1954, including 3 years as chairman; since 1962 Johnson has served as a member of the U.S. Advisory Committee on International Cultural Affairs. The collaborating author, Francis J. Colligan, was executive secretary of the Fulbright Board from 1948 to 1957 and is currently director of policy review and coordination in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

This history of the Board's activities during the period when the authors were chairman and executive secretary, respectively, depicts a confused conflict of many pressures (chap. 6). Strong forces were exerted by those who sought to use the cultural exchange program as an instrument to achieve the immediate and short-range objectives of our national policy. The program as established by Congress was open to scholars in all fields of cultural activity without restrictions. The generosity and wisdom of the United States in establishing a program free from requirements of national interest and propaganda purpose attracted worldwide praise and participation. Supporters of this cultural exchange program strongly urged that the character of the original program should be preserved. In 1951 the Board approved the use of the program for immediate and short-range

support of national policies, and to this end it increased the number of lecturers and urged the expansion of programs in American studies. Within 2 years, the Board was strongly protesting the plans of the Department of State to make the educational exchange the "hard core" of the government's information agency. Unfortunately, the conflicts that are chronicled here were not resolved in the decade that is covered in the remainder of the book. There is, however, a very hopeful item at the end of this chapter on conflict, which mentions a study in progress by Charles Frankel, Columbia University, that will be published very shortly. Since Johnson and Colligan's book was published, Frankel has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The authors' intimate association with the establishment of the Fulbright Program has enabled them to give a very personal and direct account of these problems and conflicts. This is particularly true of the dramatic report of the conflicts of the McCarthy era (chap. 7). In a world that is again filled with international conflict and strained relations, it is helpful to recall the history of difficult periods and to note the courage of Senator Fulbright and the role of the Board of Foreign Scholarships and other scholars in maintaining "a program of scholarship and intellectual creativity." In the preface to the book Senator Fulbright expresses his continuing concern that "unfortunately the distinction between education and propaganda is sometimes forgotten and pressures are brought to bear to use educational exchange for short range and shortsighted political purposes."

Between 1950 and 1955 the authors played an important part, assisted by the Cultural Affairs Officers and other officers of the U.S. Information Service, in arranging seminars and conferences to encourage programs in American studies. Aided by grants from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, the field of American studies has grown so much in the past 10 years that it is now the largest activity of the Fulbright Program. This has led to the establishment in many countries of councils or associations for American studies. The recently organized British Association for American Studies (BAAS) and the American Association for American Studies (AAAS) should not be confused with

the two scientific organizations that have the same initials, the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, both of which were established well over a century ago.

The presentation of the history is generally chronological, but this leads to a shift in style from that of a historical presentation to journalism as one includes current events. Much of the material in latter sections represents progress reports and work being planned to meet the recognized problems. This volume is not a statistical analysis of the program and of the trends that indicate its future course. There are no graphs, and the brief table in the appendix is not very useful.

Many scientists have had the assistance of a Fulbright grant for research, study, and educational experience abroad. The statistics given indicate that the number of American lecturers and research scholars going abroad each year has increased throughout the 20 years. This gives the misleading impression that the opportunity for a grant is now better than in the past. The budgets for most countries have remained fixed, and inflation of costs and stipends has reduced the number of grants. The number of countries participating has increased, but the grants per country have decreased. The Binational Commissions in most countries have designated the major portion of their grants for the support of special programs, and the number of unassigned grants available for scholars in general have decreased. This is especially true for Western Europe, where few new binational programs have been established. Other U.S. programs now exceed the Fulbright program in their support of special fields, but the total contribution of the Fulbright Program still leads in its broad support of educational and cultural exchange.

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Crustaceans

The excellent popularization of science published as the Smithsonian Scientific Series (1931) contained a section on crustaceans written by Waldo Schmitt, then curator of marine invertebrates at the U.S. National