

Fulbright stated, "This is not research at all. This is spending enormous amounts of money to gather information to support administration theory, and if the study does not support their preconceived notions of what our foreign policy should be, the study is buried and hidden from the relevant committee." Fulbright went on to charge that the Bureau of the Budget frequently examines domestic research "with a fine-tooth comb and assigns two or three persons to look at it and, so often, they turn it down." However, when it comes to Defense research, he contended, "They do not have the time to look at it. And, as far as I know, no one looks at it, with the exception of Dr. [John S.] Foster [Defense Director of Research and Engineering], who is in charge of distributing the money. I hope that a way can be found by which to bring this matter under control, not only for the sake of the economy, but also for the sake of our foreign relations."

On Hart's amendment to cut the RDT & E budget by 3 percent, the outcome was 28 for and 30 against. But on the following day the Senate approved, 45 to 13, an amendment by Senator John J. Williams (R-Del.) for an across-the-board 3-percent cut in the \$22-billion bill.

It seems likely that anti-spending sentiment, rather than hostility to the military, accounted for the major proportion of support for the cutback—which, after all, was of token rather than meaningful size. But anti-military sentiment was also present in significant volume, and against this background it is interesting to observe a position that is beginning to emerge in the presidential campaign addresses of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Speaking on 11 April in Lansing, Michigan, on the need for dealing with domestic problems, Kennedy stated, "And let us not be discouraged by the legitimate question of resources, by those who ask where, in the face of a \$30-billion war and fiscal crisis, we shall find the money. . . . First, the most important need is for a national impact project: to put men to work, to restore possibility to the young and to give the resident of the ghetto some sense that the nation is committed to the fulfillment of his hopes. For such a program, over the months ahead, we can find the money in programs already authorized. We can slow down the race to the moon, if it means salvation of our nation here on earth."

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **TRANSPLANTS ETHICS:** The American Heart Association has established a 15-member Committee on Ethics to study the ethical, moral, and legal questions of heart transplants and other forms of surgical and medical techniques. The committee will be comprised of persons from the fields of medicine, law, religion, education, and communications. Eugene A. Stead, Florence McAlister Professor of Medicine, Duke University, will head the committee.

● **NEW PUBLICATIONS:** The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has issued two new publications on science policy. *Review of National Science Policy—United States* (\$11.50 a copy) is the seventh OECD publication in a series on national science policies. *Problems of Science Policy* (\$3.50 a copy) is the proceedings of an experimental seminar that was held at Jouy-en-Josas, France, in February 1967. Both may be obtained from the OECD Publications Center, Suite 1305, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Radiation Exposure of Uranium Miners is the summary analysis of hearings May–August 1967 before a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Copies are available, at 20 cents each, from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Copies of *Marine Science Affairs—A Year of Plans and Progress*, the second annual report by the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, are available, at \$1 each, from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

● **TEACHER TRAINING:** The U.S. Office of Education has awarded \$1 million in grants to eight universities and a regional educational laboratory for the first phase of a 6-year program to upgrade teacher training. The institutions will design model programs for training preschool and elementary school teachers. Institutions receiving grants are: Florida State University, Michigan State University, Syracuse University, Columbia University, University of Georgia, University of Massachusetts, University of Pittsburgh, University of Toledo, and the Northwest Regional Laboratory, Portland, Ore.

● **TECHNOLOGY AND BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH:** A committee of the National Academy of Engineering has awarded subcontracts totaling \$140,000 to six universities to find new means of using technology to improve biomedical research and health care. The subcontracts were awarded by the Committee on the Interplay of Engineering with Biology and Medicine, which is working under a contract to the National Institutes of Health. Universities receiving the subcontracts are: Carnegie-Mellon, Johns Hopkins, M.I.T., Ohio State University Research Foundation, University of Virginia, and University of Washington.

● **NEW CHICAGO PROGRAM:** The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, has established a Center for Graduate Studies in cooperation with Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. The center will offer graduate work leading to the Ph.D. in zoology and paleontology. The program is being supported by a 2-year, \$111,000 National Science Foundation grant. Robert F. Inger, curator of the museum for reptiles and amphibians, is chairman of the advisory committee which directs the program.

● **CHILDREN'S TV EXPERIMENT:** A television experiment in the teaching of preschool children is scheduled to begin broadcasts in the fall of 1969. The experiment, known as the Children's Television Workshop, will aim at stimulating the intellectual and cultural growth of children—"particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds." Hour-long color programs will be broadcast 5 days a week by National Educational Television, which will produce the programs. The workshop, including advance preparation and 26 weeks of broadcasts, is expected to cost between \$6 and \$8 million. Fifty percent of the cost will be provided by the Carnegie Corporation and the Ford Foundation. The other half will be borne by federal agencies, with the Office of Education providing about 75 percent of the federal share. Other federal agencies that are expected to help finance the project include the Office of Economic Opportunity, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.