

controversy on the grounds that "this subject could not be ignored by a responsible alumni magazine," only to have the university administration suppress the article.

Who is responsible for the repressive atmosphere at Delaware is not completely clear. Many campus observers blame long-time president Perkins, who resigned last year to become president of Dun & Bradstreet, the publishers of business and credit reports. Perkins is generally acclaimed as the man who guided the university from "cow college" status to medium renown, but he is also berated as an autocrat who ran a "tight ship" and brooked no dissent on campus.

Other observers blame the repression on the conservative nature of the state or on pressures, real or imagined, from the du Pont-dominated trustees or from the state legislature. Perkins says he "never had any trouble with the rich telling us how to run the private affairs of the university"; and James M. Tunnell, Jr., a Wilmington attorney who is president of the trustees and whose firm frequently represents the Du Pont Company, says "the real truth is that the conservatism on the board does not primarily come from the du Pont people—it comes from lesser-known members like me and a few others." But there is no question that the administration continually worries about the reaction of the du Ponts. When *Science* requested interviews concerning the impact of the Du Pont Company and family on the university, the first thing the university's public relations director asked was: "Does the company know? Our people are very sensitive about doing anything the company might take umbrage at."

Some observers believe the presence of so many du Ponts on the board has tended to neutralize the university as an independent source of ideas in a state that is so dominated by the du Ponts. The Rev. Robert Andrews, an activist liberal who ministers to university students, finds the faculty "totally intimidated" and traces the problem back to "a very very primitive point of view" on the board of trustees. "The university is the one place in the state where there is apt to be a serious eruption of new ideas," says Andrews, "so they try to keep this place under control. They like Delaware as it is and they don't want change."

It is perhaps not surprising that a Delaware faculty member felt no

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **CIVIL RIGHTS:** In an effort to encourage greater participation by members of the university in statewide civil rights and poverty work, the University of Connecticut has authorized a program of special faculty leaves that will permit up to 25 faculty members each semester to work full time in various community action projects. The program, adopted at a recent meeting of the university's board of trustees, came in response to a petition presented by a campus civil rights organization which urged the university to take a more active role in "the elimination of poverty and racism in the state."

In addition, the trustees voted to establish a Council on the University's Concern for Human Rights and Opportunities. Composed of both faculty and students, the council is intended to help administer the new leave program and to propose new areas of community involvement to the university. The Council was allocated an initial working sum of \$25,000.

● **NEW COLLEGE IN BROOKLYN:** On 26 April, the New York State Board of Regents approved the founding of a 2-year community college in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. The college, which will serve a predominantly Negro area, will be oriented to the needs of disadvantaged students and will also provide adult education and community service programs.

● **BRAIN DRAIN:** About 45 percent of foreign neurosurgeons who complete their full residency in the United States do not return to their homelands, preliminary studies conducted by the Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs have revealed. The institute's study of the migration of scientific and medical personnel, which began last fall, also shows that 49 percent of foreign students who receive M.S. degrees in nuclear engineering and 73 percent of those who receive Ph.D.'s in that field do not return to their native countries. The low rate of return was attributed to "over-anticipation of the needs in developing countries." When the development does not materialize, the students remain in the United States, the institute reported: "When opportunity exists at home people do return."

● **NSF'S SOCIAL SCIENCES COMMISSION:** The National Science Foundation's recently appointed Special Commission on the Social Sciences will hold its fourth meeting in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on 13 and 14 May. At earlier meetings, the commission elected sociologist Orville G. Brim, Jr., president of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City as chairman, and H. Guyford Stever, president of the Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, as the Commission's vice chairman. One of the assignments given the Commission is to determine what federal programs, including those administered by NSF, are required to make the social sciences more effective. The Commission hopes to have its report completed this year.

● **NUCLEAR INSPECTOR TRAINING:** The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) is setting up a new program at Argonne National Laboratory to train inspectors in the field of nuclear materials safeguards. No date has been set for commencement of the program, which will instruct 20 to 25 inspectors during each training period. The safeguards program deals with detecting and deterring diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful to military uses. In addition to the safeguards program, two other courses are planned at Argonne, including a short seminar that is "designed to indoctrinate and provide basic safeguards background to industry and government management personnel." The other course will train technician-level inspectors and safeguards operators. The new training program is under the jurisdiction of Brigadier General Delmar L. Crowson (USAF, Ret.), director of the AEC's Office of Safeguards and Materials Management.

● **NEW PUBLICATION:** A *Bibliography of Translations in the Neural Sciences 1950-1966* has been published by the National Institute of Mental Health. The 111-page document lists translations from 13 countries; more than 90 percent of the research listed was originally published in Russian. Copies are available, without charge, from the Office of Communications, Information Services Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, 5454 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203.