

try to pick subjects that are of national importance and that we are competent to handle. Look at the people in IDA. What do they know about the oil business?"

Perhaps nothing, but it is interesting to note that, in an IDA promotional pamphlet titled "The Purpose and Nature of IDA," it is stated that an "important characteristic of IDA is the ability to assemble teams of diversified specialists to undertake a study of a highly complex problem. IDA could maintain a staff encompassing all of the specialties required for some of the major systems studies, but it has developed the capability of bringing together people from industry, from other non-profit corporations, and from universities under circumstances that avoid conflict of interest problems and provide a strong team effort."

SDS is actually a late arrival among IDA's foes; for many years before SDS began to assail the organization, it had come under attack from both Congress and the far right wing. It may be speculated that the congressional ire was inspired at least in part by uniformed military men who felt that IDA's studies were putting a damper on the arms race, but the congressional attacks were based on the contention that IDA, along with other nonprofit DOD-related research centers, was unduly extravagant with the taxpayers' money. A study conducted by a House committee revealed, for example, that an IDA vice president was allowed a \$417-a-month expense allowance for which he did not have to account; and that IDA's then-president ran up bills averaging \$300 a month at Washington's exclusive Metropolitan Club, which were passed along to IDA. The House committee charged that IDA's salaries were considerably in excess of those paid at comparable institutions. (Today IDA contests that point, but whatever the case, General Taylor receives a salary of \$49,200; MacDonald receives \$42,900; 71 of IDA's professionals receive at least \$25,000, and seven receive over \$30,000. IDA maintains that those who leave its employ for other organizations generally do so at a substantial increase in salary.)

The effect of congressional scrutiny of IDA has been a leveling off, even a slight decline, in budgetary support. Thus, last year IDA received \$14.9 million but this year it is working with \$14 million. Since costs have risen and the need for growth is an article of faith in American organizational life,

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **ACLU CRITICIZES HORNIG:** After a year-long investigation, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has expressed its "deep concern" over the exclusion of William R. Taylor, then a University of Wisconsin historian, from a White House Panel on Educational Innovation, following Taylor's public criticism of the Administration's Vietnam policy (News and Comment, 28 July, p. 409). President Johnson's science adviser, Donald Hornig, has maintained that a formal invitation was not issued to Taylor, a defense which the ACLU's Academic Freedom Committee has concluded is "immaterial" since Taylor already had a verbal invitation. In an interview with *Science*, Taylor said that he had felt "an enormous embarrassment on Hornig's part" during the telephone conversation in which Hornig told him that he would not be appointed to the panel, and that he was "terribly upset that Hornig never made any written clarification" of why he had not been appointed. The Council of the American Historical Association has also expressed concern over Taylor's exclusion. Taylor said that the controversy had had no harmful effects on his career, that he had been offered and accepted a chair at the State University of New York at Stony Brook beginning next year, and that the whole affair "has helped me if anything."

● **CANADIAN MATHEMATICS CENTER:** The University of Montreal has been awarded a 5-year, \$1.37-million grant by the Canadian National Research Council to support the establishment of a Mathematics Research Centre. The Canadian Defence Research Board will also provide \$400,000 for the center over a 5-year period. The new center will be concerned solely with research at the postdoctorate level, with particular emphasis on applied mathematics. Plans call for a staff of 19 by 1972 including a director, 11 permanent members, and 7 associate members. In addition, 13 visiting scientists from Canada and abroad will be invited to spend up to a year at the center.

● **THERMAL POLLUTION STUDY:** Maryland Governor Spiro T. Agnew has requested a federal study to assess how marine life in Chesapeake Bay may be affected by discharges of water from a nuclear power plant that is scheduled

to begin operation in 1973. The proposed study would be similar to a study of the probable effects of nuclear reactor thermal pollution in the Columbia River that will be undertaken by the Department of the Interior and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. Governor Agnew requested the study in a letter to Senator Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution. In the letter, Agnew advocated "that piecemeal efforts by individual states and power companies should be abandoned in favor of a unified and intensified Federally-directed study of the broadest scope."

● **NEW PUBLICATIONS:** The 1967 edition of *Research Grants Index*, a two-volume publication with information on approximately 17,000 biomedical and health science research projects supported by the Public Health Service, is available, at \$10 a set, from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Copies of the National Science Foundation publication "Basic Research, Applied Research, and Development in American Industry, 1966" in the NSF series *Reviews of Data on Science Resources* may be obtained, for 20 cents a copy, from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The Student in Higher Education, a report prepared by a committee of the Hazen Foundation, is available, free, from the foundation at 400 Prospect Street, New Haven, Conn.

● **INTERIOR'S ACADEMIC SUPPORT:** About \$25 million in academic research and development contracts and grants will be available from the Department of the Interior during fiscal 1969, the department estimates. The projection, although only about \$500,000 above the department's 1968 academic obligation, points to Interior's increasing emphasis on academic support. The department appropriated only \$3.8 million in 1963. A brochure describing the department's contracts and grants, *Guide to Department of the Interior Research and Development Contracts and Grants*, is available without charge from the Office of the Science Adviser, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.