

man . . . rather than thinking about the unthinkable."

Fulbright quoted from a letter which former presidential science adviser George B. Kistiakowsky had written him, in which Kistiakowsky argued that, during the last 5 years, "a fairly pronounced estrangement has been developing between the academic scientists and the military establishment in that the place of the former in various Department of Defense advisory councils has been very largely taken over by professional military scientists, and those in the aerospace industry and the think tanks." Fulbright termed Kistiakowsky's statement "a very disturbing observation."

Another line of attack on the "think tanks" was the charge that they are a source of disruption to the nation's universities. Fulbright especially mentioned IDA and its connection with various university disturbances, especially at Columbia. Fulbright charged that the military research programs were not worth the disruption of universities. He went on to expand his argument, saying that Defense Department research was disturbing not only U.S. universities but also U.S. relations with other countries, particularly Japan, Sweden, and Chile. When Foster replied that he thought much of the discontent in other countries was due to the Vietnam war, Fulbright replied that disruption in relations with Sweden and Chile was not directly connected with Vietnam but, rather, was due to "the omnipresence of the Defense Department all over the world."

One Fulbright associate said that part of Fulbright's anger at the "think tanks" and at Defense Department research was due to the Department's refusal to give him an IDA "command and control" study on the 1964 Tonkin Gulf incident. "They'll be sorry they didn't give him that study," the associate predicted. Fulbright told Foster that he thought there might be other hearings on foreign research sponsored by his department.

But a good deal more than Fulbright's pique is motivating the senatorial discontent about the size of the military budget. Not only is the Defense budget becoming fair game because of the general budgetary squeeze, but also it is being criticized because, to some senators, it seems to feed an expansionist and "trigger-happy" foreign policy. Not only are Fulbright and Mansfield concerned; so are less likely antimilitary champions such as Cooper, Hart, and Stuart

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **GODDARD RESIGNS:** On 21 May, the resignation of James L. Goddard, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was announced by HEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen. Goddard headed FDA for almost 2½ years during which time he was criticized by drug manufacturers for tightening federal drug controls. In Washington, Goddard was judged to be a dynamic administrator. Cohen said that he was accepting his resignation with "great reluctance." Goddard will leave FDA on 1 July to become vice president of a data processing firm.

● **RACE TALK CANCELED:** The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn canceled a symposium of prominent scholars scheduled for 10 May because of fear that racial questions to be discussed by Nobel Prize winner William Shockley, of Stanford University, might cause problems. Shockley and 13 other scientists and philosophers, had accepted invitations to speak at a symposium sponsored by the Polytechnic chapter of Sigma Xi, a scientific society. When the sponsors learned that Shockley planned to discuss his long-controversial proposal for a scientific investigation of purported racial differences in intelligence, they asked him to choose another topic. He refused. Rather than deny Shockley freedom to speak, the sponsors then decided to go ahead with the program and organized a panel of distinguished scholars to answer Shockley. However, according to the sponsors, a group of dissenting faculty members launched a campaign to force withdrawal of Shockley's invitation, calling him a "racist" and a "Nazi" and threatening riots and disorder. Noting that "it takes but one irresponsible act to precipitate such action," the sponsors proposed to cancel the symposium, a move that was approved by a vote of the faculty.

● **EXPANDED CHEMICAL WARFARE:** The Air Force has told Congress that it will spend \$70.8 million on 10 million gallons of chemicals used for Vietnam defoliation and crop-killing in the fiscal year beginning 1 July, a \$24.9 million increase over this year's figure. Next year's expanded efforts are in line with the continuing increase in the U.S. chemical warfare program in Vietnam. In the first 9 months of

1967, 843,606 acres in Vietnam were drenched with defoliants and 121,400 acres with crop-killing chemicals, a figure which slightly exceeded the totals for the whole of 1966.

● **PUBLIC NEGRO COLLEGES:** The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges has called on corporations, foundations and other private givers to provide "a massive upsurge" in their financial support of predominantly Negro public colleges. These 35 colleges and universities are largely "forgotten" when it comes to private support, the Association said. They are not eligible for help from the United Negro College Fund, and receive less than 1 percent of their income from private sources. These public colleges enroll about one-third of all Negro college students, and the families of these students have an average income of \$3300 annually, compared to a national median among college students of \$9500. The Association, which has prepared a booklet about these colleges, entitled *Investment in Opportunity*, noted that the Office for the Advancement of Public Negro Colleges will open in Atlanta on 1 July under the directorship of Herman B. Smith, Jr.

● **UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT RESIGNS:** The president of Florida State University, John Champion, resigned on 14 May after student demonstrations over his censorship (for obscenity) of a story in *The Legend*, the student literary magazine. The University's trustees have refused to accept Champion's resignation.

● **NIXON URGES EXPULSION:** Richard M. Nixon, the front-running candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, urged in a speech on 15 May in Oregon that Columbia University "rid the campus now" of students who created or supported Columbia's disturbances. Nixon said that the Columbia disruptions were "the first major skirmish in a revolutionary struggle to seize the universities of this country" and said that the United States was in danger of falling into the same educational pattern which characterizes Latin American universities, a system which Nixon asserted is "the worst in the world."