

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### ● NSF DEVELOPMENT GRANTS:

A \$4.1 million grant to the University of Indiana for the construction of a new high-powered cyclotron is one of four development grants totaling some \$15.6 million awarded recently by the National Science Foundation. The 200-Mev cyclotron, which will have a segmented main magnet that will produce very high spatial and energy resolution, is still in the very early stages of construction. The total cost of the cyclotron is estimated at about \$8.2 million. Other grants were awarded to Michigan State, the University of Washington at Seattle, and Case Western Reserve. The largest—\$5 million to Washington—will go partly toward the development of four interdisciplinary and environmental departments. Michigan State received \$4.3 million and Case Western Reserve a 2-year grant of \$2.2 million. The other grants are for 3 years.

NSF also announced 12 more recipients of grants under its new Departmental Science Development Program. The 3-year grants are aimed at improving graduate education and research in individual departments of various universities. Recipients are: City University of New York (physics), Claremont Graduate School (mathematics), Hunter (biological sciences), Louisiana State (chemistry), Oakland University in Rochester, Michigan (engineering), State University of New York at Binghamton (geology), Denver (mathematics), Illinois at Chicago (chemistry), Louisville (psychology), Utah State (interdepartmental program in ecology), Washington State (chemical physics), and Wesleyan in Connecticut (physics).

### ● HOUSE CUTS EXCHANGE BUDGET:

In an effort to "keep the professors at home and let them teach instead of conducting research abroad," as Representative Durward G. Hall (R-Mo.) put it, the House cut by one-third the appropriation for the Department of State's educational and cultural exchange program. The reduction—from a requested \$45 million to a final \$30 million—was made, in the words of the Appropriations Committee's report, because "this was an area where substantial reductions could be made in view of the present financial situation and also in view of the efforts to discourage private citizens from traveling abroad."

Last year the program's appropriation was \$46 million. The cut is the most severe that the program has suffered in its history. As of this writing, the Senate had not yet acted on the appropriation.

### ● MOON MAPS:

The Geological Survey has published 13 multi-colored maps of regions of the moon's surface. Each shows the geologic features of approximately 120,000 square miles of the moon's surface area. The 13 completed so far are part of a series that will eventually include 44 maps. Information about the maps available may be obtained from Distribution Section, U.S. Geological Survey, 1200 South Eads St., Arlington, Va.

### ● IDA REORGANIZES:

The Institute for Defense Analyses (*Science*, 17 May, page 744) has dropped its official ties with the 12 universities that had served as sponsors of the defense-oriented research agency. But representatives of the 12 universities are still a part of IDA, the distinction being that they are now IDA members serving as "private individuals from a university" rather than actual representatives of that university. At the same special meeting held on 4 June, C. Douglas Dillon, former Secretary of the Treasury, was added to IDA's board of trustees.

### ● CRISIS MEETING:

The New York Academy of Sciences has scheduled a "town meeting" on the "Crisis Facing American Science" in hopes of persuading the President and Congress to save science from the adverse impact of impending budget cuts. The meeting, which will be held on 21 June at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City, will permit scientists and their political representatives to discuss what an Academy spokesman calls "the disaster that will result from cutting off funds for scientific research and education." The Academy has invited numerous congressmen, government officials, scientists, and educators.

### ● NEW PUBLICATIONS:

NASA has published *Sonic Boom Research*, the proceedings of an April 1967 conference held in Washington, D.C. Copies may be obtained for 50¢ from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

make curricula and student living conditions more relevant to student needs were seen as inevitable. "We felt that major changes in the structure of higher education were both necessary and desirable," Eddy says.

While acknowledging that some situations may require calling the police, the conferees were agreed that, when police are called, there is no turning back. "Once you have turned your campus over to civil authorities, it is no longer your campus," Eddy says. "The president of the college can't be the police chief and say, 'Don't beat the students over the head.'"

Principally, the conference focused on the question of how to avoid confrontations in which a university administration finds itself opposed not merely by a small radical minority, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, but by large numbers of students and many faculty members as well. "We would reaffirm the importance of strong presidential leadership," Eddy says, "but with the recognition that the president no longer can be king. Within the university there must be multiple seats of authority, with students, for instance, responsible for their own judicial system and the faculty responsible for curricula. The seats of authority should be interlocking. Students should have a voice in curriculum planning, for example."

According to Eddy, most of the conferees felt that student government must be strengthened and given a significant voice in governance of the institution and should not be by-passed in the selection of student members of university committees or in other matters.

The liberal attitudes evident at the Chatham conference about the student's role in institutional governance clearly are no longer a rarity in academic circles, even though more conservative men still head many institutions. In fact, the Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students now being promulgated by the sponsoring groups who drafted it [AAUP, AAC, the National Student Association (NSA), the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, and the National Association of Women's Deans and Counselors] seems pallid by comparison with currently emerging attitudes about student rights. It says, for example, that rules governing student conduct should be prepared with "significant student participation." Edward Schwartz, president of NSA, would have students gain "complete control" over such rules, and