

educators such as Eddy go far toward agreeing with him.

Nevertheless, the joint statement's appeal for such student rights as a free, uncensored student press, "due process" in disciplinary cases, and freedom to set up and run campus political and social organizations is a challenge to the practices of some institutions. Accordingly, the groups sponsoring the joint statement are expected to promote its widespread adoption and observance by establishing soon a Joint Commission on Rights and Freedoms of Students and a national clearinghouse and national consultation service on student rights. Some educators, including a number of those at the Chatham conference, favor the more fundamental step of lowering the legal age of adulthood to 18. This would be expected to eliminate much of the present ambivalence in the attitude of institutions toward their students and in that of the students toward themselves.

Treating students as responsible adults and giving them a major voice in policy through their student government will be a half measure, however, unless the student government itself truly represents student interests. Often it does not. "It's senseless for a large institution to put on its committees representatives of a student government which has been elected by only 15 percent of the student body," says Schwartz of NSA. On large campuses student representatives should be identified with particular constituencies, based on dormitories and perhaps on academic groupings such as departments, Schwartz says. "Elections at large—mass politics—work badly at large universities," Schwartz says, adding that at very few large institutions does the student government really represent the student body.

The University of Missouri campus at Columbia is a case in point. According to Lowe S. MacLean, the assistant dean of students, about half of the 20,000 students there live off campus and take little interest in the student government. The editor of the student newspaper has advocated establishing student councils for each of the university's 14 divisions, such as the college of arts and sciences and the college of agriculture.

The development of effective student constituencies on a large campus is a problem closely related to that of finding ways to help the student escape anonymity. The State University of New York at Buffalo this fall will start

Ley Succeeds Goddard at FDA

Herbert L. Ley, Jr., has been named to succeed James L. Goddard as Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Goddard, who resigned last month after an often stormy 28 months as FDA's head, will become vice president of EDP Technology, Inc., a data-processing corporation, in Atlanta, a city where Goddard spent a good part of his career. Ley, 44, was brought to FDA from Harvard's School of Public Health by Goddard in 1966 to direct the Bureau of Medicine, which tests and evaluates drugs. Ley has been closely identified with the policies that Goddard pursued in trying to impose more rigorous safety standards on the drug industry. Wilbur J. Cohen, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), in announcing Ley's appointment on 6 June at the White House, said that there would be "no change" in FDA direction and that Ley would "continue the fine record Dr. Goddard made." Ley, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, becomes the second



Herbert L. Ley, Jr.

physician—Goddard was the first—to serve as FDA's chief.

Cohen also announced the appointment of James H. McCrocklin, president of Southwest Texas State College, President Johnson's alma mater, to Cohen's former post of HEW undersecretary.—A.J.

building a new campus for 30,000 students for whom a series of 30 colleges will be established, each to serve no more than 1000 students. "Each college will have the intimacy of a Swarthmore," says Martin Meyerson, president of the university.

But while new or developing institutions such as SUNY at Buffalo or the University of California at Santa Cruz may provide mass education in a small-college atmosphere, there is not much evidence yet that large established institutions are going to accomplish this. As acting chancellor at Berkeley in 1965, Meyerson advocated dividing the College of Letters and Science into four separate colleges. This proposal, while still under consideration, has gained little momentum.

Black students are now appearing in significant numbers on many campuses which have had few of them in the past. Their separatist tendencies are making it difficult to fit them into the institutional framework. The University of Chicago, while declining to provide the separate housing demanded

by black students, has offered to help establish a club for them. In April, Arthur S. Flemming, president of the University of Oregon, after receiving the demands of the Black Student Union, established a committee on racism. Flemming has since moved to meet some of the students' demands, in particular their demand for special efforts to recruit black students and aid them financially.

At many institutions the black student union will be emerging as one of the centers of student power. Black student militancy and the civil rights movement in general already have had, and are likely to continue to have, an enormous influence on students at predominantly white institutions. As Schwartz says, "The student movement runs remarkably parallel to the civil rights movement in style of rhetoric and in style of demands and tactics."

Students at Howard University, Schwartz observes, set a new fashion in student militancy this spring by forcibly occupying the administration building. Such fashions quickly spread, for,