

of academic research with a reduced Federal expenditure by imposing some limits on the expenditure of the Federal grant for other than the research itself." Handler opposed such a move and explained that "the burden would then devolve upon the universities to provide for those services whose provision had been deleted from Federal expenditures. But the universities are themselves fully committed. . . . The contemplated action would simply send the university closer to the borders of bankruptcy" and "disrupt morale." Taking note of Handler's opposition, Mansfield did, however, make use of the figures Handler had provided him in support of his own case. These indicated that \$1.245 billion of the \$1.7 billion received by universities from the federal government in support of research in 1967 had been expended for expenses other than the most immediate cost of the research itself.

In the Senate debate there was obviously some confusion about the definition of "indirect costs" and lack of knowledge of government procedures to eliminate illegitimate expenditure. Some senators are probably just as happy that the Mansfield amendment was not accepted in conference. The intent of the Senate and the House, however, seems clear: a ceiling will once again be imposed upon indirect costs associated with research grants. Mansfield said he was interested in focusing greater attention on the extent of federal involvement in research "and the degree of laxity" that has accompanied this involvement. "The real purpose of this amendment," he said, "is to encourage further scrutiny, not only by Congress but by other Government and non-Government institutions as well; and to demonstrate that this is but the beginning of an in-depth evaluation that will continue over months and years ahead."

Research Funds

While the Congress had some harsh words to say about DOD's expenditure of research funds, the Department did receive most of the funds it requested. Congress appropriated slightly more than \$7.55 billion to DOD for its research, development, test, and evaluation activities, about \$442 million more than in fiscal 1968 but \$455 million less than the Administration had requested. Although the DOD will not be able to start the 50 new university centers under Project THEMIS which it had planned for 1969, it will

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **BAN ON SOVIET VISIT:** Congressional criticism notwithstanding, the State Department will grant about 40 Soviet scientists permission to attend an international space conference in the United States in mid-October, but it may cancel a scheduled tour of Cape Kennedy. The action follows a protest letter, which Representative Paul Rogers (D-Fla.) sent to Secretary of State Dean Rusk requesting that the trip for the Soviet scientists be canceled, particularly the Cape Kennedy tour. Rogers said that U.S. approval of the Soviet tour would be inappropriate in light of the Communist invasion of Czechoslovakia, Soviet aid to North Vietnam, the Pueblo incident, and the alleged increases in Communist intelligence work here. The State Department said that it did not plan to cancel the Soviet visit because U.S. government policy has been to encourage international scientific meetings and exchanges.

● **FISH FLOUR:** An economy-minded Congress has decided to build only one initial demonstration plant for the production of fish protein concentrate. The bill, which authorizes no more than \$1.9 million for a pilot plant to be constructed or leased by the Interior Department, amends an earlier act which authorized two plants. The purpose of the pilot plant will be to demonstrate the engineering and design feasibility of manufacturing the food supplement. In February 1967, after more than 5 years of controversy, a process for manufacturing fish flour was approved by the Food and Drug Administration to insure that the protein concentrate made from whole fish would be safe for human use.

● **PSYCHOLOGY JOURNAL:** The University of Illinois at Urbana has received the 81-year-old *American Journal of Psychology* as a gift from an alumnus, Karl M. Dallenbach, owner and retiring editor of the journal. The quarterly, valued at \$100,000, is a magazine for experimental psychologists. It has been moved from Austin, Tex., where Dallenbach was chairman of the psychology department at the University of Texas, to Urbana, where it will be published by the University of Illinois Press. The magazine now will be edited by a board, consisting of Professors Lloyd G. Humphreys of the Uni-

versity of Illinois, M. E. Bitterman of Bryn Mawr, and E. B. Newman of Harvard. The present circulation is 2600.

● **ASTRONAUTS TREATY:** A treaty requiring the immediate return of astronauts and space vehicles downed on foreign soil and on the high seas was ratified by the U.S. Senate, 66 to 0, on 8 October. The treaty, which provides that signatories conduct search and rescue operations for astronauts and spacecraft accidentally downed on their territory, was signed by the United States, the Soviet Union, and more than 70 other nations on 22 April 1968.

● **DRAFT BOARD FAUX PAS:** Chemist Clarence Noll, dean of the College of Science at Pennsylvania State University, has received a letter from the Media, Pennsylvania, draft board, notifying him that he has been classified 1-A. Noll apparently had written a letter of appeal for a student, the names became mixed up, and Noll received the student's classification notice. Noll is 60 years old.

● **CHANGE:** A new journal of opinion and commentary on higher education has been established by a \$275,000 grant from the ESSO Education Foundation. The new nonprofit magazine, *Change*, will focus on such wide-ranging university issues as curricular structure, the learning process, the university and the urban crises, experimental education and technology, student government, and radicalism. Published six times a year in New York by Science and University Affairs, *Change* will first be available in late December. The ESSO Education Foundation was established in 1955 by Standard Oil of New Jersey and a number of U.S. affiliates, to assist higher education.

● **RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL:** The first international operation to dispose of solid radioactive wastes into the sea is described in a report by the European Nuclear Energy Agency. *Radioactive Waste Disposal Operation into the Atlantic, 1967*, may be obtained for \$1.80 from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington 20006.