

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **NEW SCOPE FOR DARWIN:** The Supreme Court has ruled unconstitutional a 1928 Arkansas "monkey law," which outlaws the teaching of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution in the public schools. The Court unanimously held that the Arkansas statute, which permits the teaching of the biblical version of the creation of man, but not Darwin's theory, violates the right of religious freedom under the First Amendment. In Tennessee, where the celebrated monkey trial of 1925 led to the conviction of John T. Scopes for teaching evolution, the legislature repealed its antievolution law last year. This leaves only Arkansas and Mississippi with antievolution statutes. Some legal experts say that the present Arkansas ruling may be broad enough to bring down the Mississippi statute.

● **COLUMBIA ORGAN LAB:** An interdisciplinary engineering laboratory aimed at developing artificial human organs has been established by Columbia University. The Artificial Organs Research Laboratory will allow chemical and mechanical engineers to provide advanced technical resources and engineering theory to medical and biological scientists for the design of artificial organs, such as an implantable kidney. Columbia's research laboratory engineers, under the direction of Edward F. Leonard, a professor of chemical engineering, will collaborate projects with medical scientists from Mount Sinai School of Medicine, the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, and other New York hospitals.

● **MINORITY REPRESENTATIVES:** Only two natural scientists are expected to be among 80 intellectuals invited to an international symposium, aimed at assessing the problems confronting the next American president. Paul Doty, Jr., professor of molecular biology at Harvard, and John Maddox, former lecturer in theoretical physics at the University of Manchester and editor of *Nature*, may be among those attending the International Association for Cultural Freedom (IACF) seminar, financed by the Ford Foundation, on 1-5 December in Princeton, New Jersey. A total of 31 Americans are expected to attend the seminar; eight are social scientists. Two other natural sci-

entists, Vicram Sarabhai, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India, and Jacques Monod, of France, were also invited to attend, but declined.

● **YALE GOES COED:** Yale University will move to full coeducation by admitting 500 undergraduate women next fall, thus breaking its 266-year-old all-male tradition. The new Yale students will be eligible for all the same courses as men and be regarded no differently by the administration. President Kingman Brewster, Jr., has announced that Yale's ultimate goal is to have at least 1500 women undergraduates without reducing the male undergraduate enrollment of 4000; the cost of the program is estimated at \$55 million. Yale's decision to offer full coeducation was made 1 year after Vassar College rejected an invitation from Yale for a cooperative arrangement, whereby separate classes and administrations would have been retained.

● **CALTECH TOO:** Women will be given a greater opportunity to study in the sciences when the California Institute of Technology extends its undergraduate program to women in September 1970. It is estimated that 5 or 6 percent of its students will be women. Caltech now has 775 undergraduates. Of about 800 graduate students, 45 are women.

● **FORD FELLOWSHIPS FOR BLACKS:** The Ford Foundation has set aside \$1 million for a doctoral fellowship program to help more black graduate students enter college teaching. About 35 or 40 graduate fellowships, covering tuition and living expenses, will be awarded each year to blacks interested in college careers in the natural and social sciences, and in the humanities. The fellowships, which will be available in 1969, will be renewable annually for 5 years.

● **NEW PUBLICATIONS:** *Foreign Agricultural Research Agreements Executed Under Public Law 480*, a summary of Agriculture Department sponsored foreign research projects funded with PL 480 currencies, may be obtained free from the International Programs Division, Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D.C.

bia as a satisfactory place to be. "It's a nice life," commented one researcher, "especially for the senior faculty and the scientists. We have plenty of money for our graduate students and we don't have to teach too much." New York, for all its perils, is still livable. Columbia's moral defects seem remote. Why bother to struggle for change?

The Students

As far as the students are concerned, their political leadership is almost totally demoralized; the "movement" has fallen apart. Despite the fact that polls taken during and after the uprising showed a majority of students endorsing the goals of the demonstration (only a minority approved the tactics), it took an unusual combination of circumstances to produce a coalition around the radical Students for a Democratic Society in the first place.

Many students today are angry; few are revolutionaries. For SDS, the Columbia insurrection and the world revolution were tightly linked. The buildings were not merely occupied; they were "liberated." The students were not merely students; they were acting in the name of the alienated and the dispossessed in America and across the world. For a time in the "communes"—as the liberated buildings were called—and after the bust, a large number of students briefly shared these perceptions. But the unity did not last. The majority of students were as angry as SDS, as militant, and, when the police came, as brave. But they could not for long sustain the conviction that world revolution was at hand. "Mark Rudd [Columbia SDS leader] believes there can be no free university without a free society," explained one leader of Students for a Restructured University, which split from the SDS-dominated Strike Coordinating Committee shortly after the bust. "Every time we opened our mouths we had to talk revolution. SRU people are not against revolution, they just don't believe it's very likely. We were willing to settle for an articulated student position on university restructuring."

Left to their separate paths, both SDS and SRU have considerably shrunk. Administrative action—the healing efforts of Cordier and, particularly, the dropping of trespass charges against large numbers of arrested students—has helped create a less acid atmosphere. SRU spent the summer, with the help of grants from the Ford,