

The Academy formed the Research Council as a council of representatives of various specialized societies in order to achieve a synthesis of fragmented scientific effort. . . .

Accordingly, it is meaningless to say that the National Research Council is an active, effective agency whereas the Academy does little but elect new members. I repeat, the Research Council is a part of the Academy, and the officers and Council of the Academy are responsible for the conduct of all the affairs of the Academy including those carried out under the aegis of committees of Divisions of the Research Council.

Bronk announced that, henceforth, NAS and NRC would be drawn together under a Governing Board consisting of the Council of the Academy and the chairmen of all the NRC divisions. Thus he proceeded to weld the two organizations. In 1954, NRC was wholly divested of any remaining traces of autonomy. The overall organization came to be referred to as The National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. And the President of the Academy occupied the theretofore separate position of chairman of the National Research Council.

It had taken some 40 years to bring life to Hale's concept of an operating arm for the Academy, but Bronk had done it.

Bronk's presidency—1950 to 1962—coincided with the forced-draft expansion of federal support for science and technology, the Korean War, the Cold War, McCarthyism, the Sputnik trauma, and, finally, the beginnings of a thaw between East and West. Year by year during his presidency the expanding role of science and technology in the nation's life was accompanied by a burgeoning of activity within the Academy, and the linkage of the Academy, mainly, in the person of Bronk, to the federal government's own expanding apparatus for dealing with scientific and technical problems. Whether the Academy's growth—to an annual budget of some \$13 million in the year of Bronk's retirement—was in functional accompaniment to the growth of science and technology or the result of becoming an odd-job shop for federal agencies is a matter of some contention.

The fact is that during those 12 years, though Bronk held to the tradition of a part-time presidency, NAS-NRC became the home of an astonishing inventory of activities. Building upon past assignments and acquiring new ones, NAS-NRC was associated

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **NSF LEGISLATION:** The House of Representatives last week once again passed a bill by Representative Emilio Q. Daddario (D-Conn.) amending the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to streamline NSF and to give it more authority. A nearly identical bill by Daddario (*Science*, 1 April and 5 August 1966) was approved by the House last July but failed to be considered by the Senate before Congress adjourned. The new bill (HR 5404) has now been referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare where it awaits hearings.

● **NON-PROFIT MAGAZINES MAY FACE TAX:** The Internal Revenue Service issued proposed amendments to its code last week which may have the effect of taxing advertising profits of some journals published by tax-exempt organizations. The changes, the IRS said, are aimed at clarifying the meaning of "unrelated business taxable income," and "unrelated trade or business" as they relate to certain tax-exempt organizations. The purpose of the unrelated business tax, the IRS explained, is to "remove the unfair competitive advantage which tax immunity would confer upon exempt organization businesses." The 36 pages of proposed regulations can be found in the *Federal Register* of 14 April. Before the regulations go into effect, written comments from interested parties will be received and a public hearing held.

● **MEDICAL EDUCATION GRANTS:** The Harvard Medical School and Brown University have each received grants of \$600,000 from the Commonwealth Fund of New York to further pioneering programs in health care and medical education. The Harvard grant provides funds for two new projects in work to study and improve systems and arrangements for providing health care. The first project, a comprehensive medical care plan, is aimed at finding how medical care can be better organized and delivered more effectively. The medical school will work with affiliated teaching hospitals in implementing it. The second, a study of provision of care for a total-community will attempt to show how a com-

munity hospital—working with local physicians—could serve as the focus for comprehensive health planning and care for the entire community. The grant to Brown will be used in implementation of the graduate curriculum of its 6-year medical science program. The program was begun in 1963 and is conducted as a sequence of undergraduate and graduate studies, fully integrating premedical and preclinical education and leading to a master's degree in medical science. The first class to enter the program will begin the graduate phase next year. Other medical program grants awarded by the Commonwealth Fund include: \$158,100 to Albany Medical College and \$158,465 to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for a cooperative program of premedical and medical studies; \$66,667 to the Citizens Commission on the Delivery of Personal Health Services, New York City; and \$150,000 to the Academy of Religion and Mental Health, New York City.

● **HARVARD LISTS FUNDS FROM CIA CHANNELS:** Fifteen foundations which have served as channels for CIA funds contributed \$456,000 to Harvard University programs between 1960 and 1966, according to a study prepared at the direction of Franklin L. Ford, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The money, the study showed, went to 13 programs and activities ranging from individual research to a summer school international seminar. Humphrey Doermann, assistant to the dean, who conducted the study, used a list of foundations in the 24 February *Congressional Quarterly* as a basis for CIA-associated organizations. A major finding of the study, Doermann said, is that none of the funds came from direct front organizations set up by the CIA. The 15 were all previously existing foundations which were used to channel some CIA money. Also, there was no evidence of any unusual restrictions placed on the programs financed by the foundations, Doermann said. Among the donor organizations were: the Asia Foundation, American Friends of the Middle East, Fund for International Social and Economic Education, African-American Institute, and Rubicon Foundation.