

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### ● EDUCATION BUDGET SLASH-

**ED:** The House Appropriations Committee has cut \$848 million from the Health, Education, and Welfare Department budget request for educational activities. Among the cuts was a nearly one-third reduction in funds for a proposed Education Professions Development Activities program. A Research and Training bill was also cut substantially with more than one-third slashed from the request. Another bill affecting colleges and universities, the Higher Education Facilities Loan Fund bill, was not substantially affected by the cuts and will provide the same basic program level as for 1968. In spite of major overall cutbacks in the HEW budget, HEW has been allotted \$14.28 billion for its overall activities, almost \$3 billion more than it received in 1968.

### ● UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO RECEIVES \$12 MILLION:

A gift of \$12 million—one of the largest single contributions in its 76-year history—has been given to the University of Chicago for its school of medicine by the A. N. and Jack Pritzker families of Chicago. The Pritzkers own the law firm Pritzker and Pritzker, and various real estate and lumber interests. George W. Beadle, president of the university, said Chicago's medical school will now be known as the Pritzker School of Medicine. Beadle said the funds will be used to strengthen the faculty and to create four endowed chairs in different branches of the medical school.

### ● INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF OCEAN STUDY PLANNED:

Vice President Hubert Humphrey has announced a favorable initial Soviet response to President Johnson's March proposal for an international decade of ocean exploration during the 1970's. Humphrey's report was announced by Edward Wenk, Jr., National Council on Marine Resources executive secretary, who recently met with officials of Soviet science agencies and the Foreign Office, in Moscow. Wenk said that similar favorable responses were noted in meetings held in London, Bonn, and Oslo. Humphrey, who is chairman of the Marine Science Council, has asked the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering to prepare preliminary recommendations

on the planned U.S. scientific contribution to the decade. It is expected that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, a unit of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, will play a key role in the international planning.

### ● NASA AUTHORIZATION:

The House of Representatives on 18 June approved the Senate version of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) authorization bill. The bill, which has been sent to the President, calls for a cut of about \$357 million from the proposed \$4.37 billion for NASA. It provides for the full \$55 million requested for the new NERVA nuclear rocket engine development program. The House also retained the amendment of Senator Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) which denies NASA funds to colleges and universities that bar U.S. Armed Forces recruiters from their campuses.

### ● FDA TO REVIEW COMMENTS ON ANTIBIOTICS:

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Commissioner James L. Goddard has extended to 9 August the period for comments on proposed regulations for the use of antibiotics in food-producing animals. The new FDA regulations would bar the use in food-producing animals of injectable antibiotics, including some forms of penicillin, all of which have been cited as a possible health hazard to man when traces remain in meat, milk, and eggs. Written comments may be submitted to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All comments will be reviewed before new regulations are published in final form.

### ● VANCE ELECTED YALE TRUST-

**EE:** Cyrus R. Vance, U.S. Ambassador-at-large and deputy negotiator at Vietnam peace talks in Paris, has been elected as a Yale University trustee over conservative spokesman and editor William F. Buckley, Jr. Ambassador Vance succeeds William McChesney Martin, Federal Reserve System chairman of the board. He will begin his 6-year term as a fellow of the 19-member Yale Corporation, the university's governing board of trustees, starting next month.

to carry on the fight was being planned. As one of their aides observed, to provoke the conservationists unduly might be imprudent inasmuch as the Louisiana senators probably would be coming before the Senate with a proposal to earmark the continental-shelf receipts not yet preempted.

Long and Ellender do not yet have an active proposal of their own outstanding, but they have had a part in developing legislation recently introduced in the House by a Louisiana congressman, Edwin E. Willis, chairman of the Special Judiciary Subcommittee on Submerged Lands. The principal provisions of the Willis bill, on which 4 days of hearings have been scheduled to start 24 July, are (i) that 37½ percent of the revenues from the outer continental shelf shall go to the state or states adjoining the submerged lands producing these revenues, to be spent on public schools and roads, and (ii) that the remaining 62½ percent shall be deposited in a Marine Resources and Conservation and Development Fund and used for the support of various activities, including pollution abatement in the Great Lakes and in coastal areas, fisheries development, aquaculture, hurricane protection, oceanographic research, and the development of sea-grant colleges.

According to Willis, his bill follows the precedent of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, which allocates most of the revenues derived from federally owned mineral deposits to the Reclamation Fund but reserves 37½ percent of the revenues for the states in which they are produced.

The Willis proposal, unlike some earlier proposals by Louisianans, does not seek to extend state regulatory jurisdiction to the federally owned outer continental shelf, although some oil companies plainly would prefer state to federal regulation. "We don't want this pegged as an oil company bill," one congressional aide remarks.

The main hope of the Louisianans is that most members of Congress from the 23 coastal and 8 Great Lakes states will rally to the idea that continental-shelf receipts should benefit coastal states and marine-resource development. Accordingly, as part of the effort to prevent the earmarking of receipts for the Conservation Fund, Long was buttonholing senators from the coastal states and, in effect, warning, "You don't know what you're giving away out there."