

Economist. Buchan, who was director of ISS from the start, came to the post from the *Observer*, for which he had been a correspondent in Washington and, later, military and diplomatic correspondent in London. The stated purpose of the Institute was to study "the influence of modern and nuclear weapons and methods of warfare upon the problems of strategy, defence, disarmament and international relations."

However, though British in location and personnel, ISS was financially a creation of the Ford Foundation, which started it off with a grant of \$50,000 a year for 3 years. Ford's support was reduced to \$35,000 a year in 1961, but in 1963 it was decided to make ISS international by admitting foreigners to its previously all-British Council, and the following year Ford provided a \$600,000 grant to be expended over 6 years. Eventually this brought onto the Council persons from some dozen western nations, including several Americans, among them Albert J. Wohlstetter, University of Chicago political scientist; Louis J. Halle, a former State Department official who is at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; Robert R. Bowie, of the Harvard Center for International Affairs; and Marshall D. Shulman, director of the Columbia University Russian Institute. Today, the Ford grant, plus \$25,000 each from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, account for some 55 percent of the ISS budget, with the rest coming from membership fees, corporate gifts, several European foundations, and the sale of publications. The total budget, however, is modest as such things go, somewhat less than \$200,000 a year. (The RAND Corporation, for example, has an annual budget somewhere in the neighborhood of \$15 million.) But, though the money is relatively insignificant, the connections are not, for ISS is, in many respects, a super-think-tank of cold war scholarship, a sort of international—though mainly Anglo-American—fraternity of what has come to be known as "defense intellectuals."

In terms of staff, ISS is tiny—27 in all. Buchan and two associates constitute the full-time professional staff; there are eight research associates appointed for limited periods, and the rest are clerks and secretaries. But the number of persons associated with ISS is actually well over a thousand, since, instead of being organized on the con-

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **CALTECH NAMES BROWN:** Harold Brown, Secretary of the Air Force since 1965, has been named as the new president of the California Institute of Technology. Brown is a former Director of Defense Research and Engineering (1961–65) and a former staff member and director of the Livermore Radiation Laboratory of the University of California (1952–60). Brown will succeed Lee A. Dubridge who resigned to become President-elect Nixon's science adviser.

● **ANSWER TO AGNEW:** The operation of a chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) on a Maryland state college campus, which was questioned in October by Governor Spiro T. Agnew, has been upheld by the college president. Agnew requested an investigation of the Towson State College SDS chapter after a campus campaign visit during which he was heckled by students he believed to be SDS members. Towson State College President Earle T. Hawkins told *Science* that, in response to Agnew's request, an investigation was made that "showed no need for university action against students or faculty members" who were involved in the militant student organization. Agnew said the issue was whether a state college should "support an organization that appears intent upon disruption."

● **SCIENTISTS AGAINST CHEMICAL WARFARE:** An effort to establish a "Scientists' Committee To End Chemical Warfare in Vietnam" will be made at the AAAS meeting in Dallas. The organizing session will meet at 8 p.m. on 28 December in the Embassy East Room of the Statler-Hilton Hotel. J. B. Neilands of the University of California at Berkeley is acting chairman of the organizing group and E. W. Pfeiffer of the University of Montana is executive secretary. Other members of the 12-man organizing group include Edward U. Condon of the University of Colorado, John T. Edsall of Harvard, and Arthur W. Galston of Yale.

● **TROPICAL STUDIES:** The permanent North American headquarters of the 24-university consortium, the Organization for Tropical Studies (OTS), has been established at the University of Miami. OTS, which serves about 280 U.S. students and research scientists,

provides research facilities throughout Central America in tropical terrestrial biology, zoology, botany, geography, and marine and atmospheric sciences. OTS operations are funded by member institutions, the National Science Foundation, and the Ford Foundation.

● **ARMY ACCELERATOR:** A \$4-million tandem Van de Graaff electrostatic accelerator, the only one of its kind within the Department of Defense, has been completed at the Army Nuclear Defense Laboratory (NDL) at the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. The accelerator will be utilized to perform basic research, aimed at enhancing U.S. ability to predict nuclear weapons defects and to develop new nuclear defense weapons. NDL, which conducts basic and applied research on effects of nuclear weapons, including initial and residual radiation, fallout, shielding, and thermal radiation, operates on a \$2-million annual budget.

● **AID TO STATE SCIENCE:** The federal government has given the State of Tennessee an \$85,000 National Science Foundation (NSF) grant as part of its effort in assisting studies on science policy planning at the state and local levels. The purpose of the grant is to find out how science and technology might better contribute to the economic and social welfare of Tennessee. The 18-month study, which will center at the University of Tennessee, is also supported by a \$41,800 grant from the state, a \$15,000 grant from the Tennessee Valley Authority, and a \$10,000 NASA sustaining grant to the University of Tennessee. The federal grant was awarded under a long-standing NSF policy development research provision, but indicates NSF's increased willingness to boost applied research efforts under the new NSF reorganization policy.

● **MINORITIES IN MEDICINE:** Stanford University's School of Medicine will increase its enrollment of educationally deprived racial minority students. Ten places for minority students are being reserved, commencing in September 1969. Stanford's medical school now admits 64 students each year. The university will provide tutoring for the students, but all students accepted will be required to compete on the same basis as regularly admitted students.