they regard as a service, and free speech, which they regard as a right. But there seems to be a developing consensus that, if some recruiting is to be ended, all recruiting (excepting perhaps by educational institutions) must be ended; to give administrators arbitrary power to distinguish between different government agencies and firms would be discriminatory and could lead to continuing inequities.

• *Research.* Harvard, unlike many universities, does not permit classified research on university time, but a faculty member is free to use 1 day a week for any outside consulting he desires. Nevertheless, there are charges that the university is "complicit" in the war because of some of its research commitments. No one really knows the facts about the broad scope of research conducted at the university, and some faculty members suspect that there may be ways around the university's absolutist rule. This area of study is now the most ambiguous, but could be extraordinarily important.

• *Free speech and forms of protest.* The issues raised by the McNamara and Dow incidents may be reviewed again. There is a school of thought that believes Harvard should lay down definite guidelines about the kinds of demonstrations that are unacceptable and the punishments they will carry. The college administration has avoided this

Waterman, First NSF Head, Dies at 75

Alan T. Waterman, first director of the National Science Foundation and former president of the AAAS, died on 30 November at the age of 75, following a brief illness. Waterman headed NSF from its founding in 1951 until 1963. In the last year of his service, he was past the government's compulsory retirement age, but continued to serve under a special order from President Kennedy.

Waterman completed both his graduate and undergraduate work at Princeton. After receiving his Ph.D. in 1916 he became an instructor in physics at the University of Cincinnati. During World War I, he spent 2 years with the Science and Research Division of the Army Signal Corps. He then became an assistant professor and later an associate professor of physics at Yale.

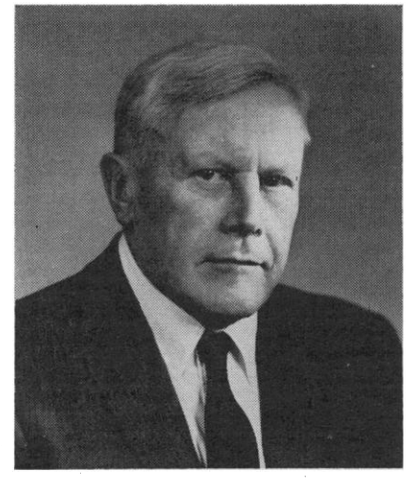
During World War II he served with the Office of Scientific Research and Development, holding several positions, including chief of the Office of Field Service. In 1946, Waterman became deputy chief and chief scientist of the then newly established Office of Naval Research. He went directly from ONR to NSF.

Since his retirement he had been active in various advisory and administrative activities, serving on numerous boards and committees, including the Board of Trustees, Atoms for Peace Awards; Advisory Board, Center for Strategic Studies, Georgetown University; Liaison Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. Library of Congress; Special Consultant to the President, National Academy of Sciences, and Chairman, Committee on Scholarly Communication with Mainland China; Advisory Committee, Pacific Science Center, and Board of Trustees, University Corporation for Atmospheric Research.

Waterman was a member of many scholarly organizations, and recipient of numerous awards including the Presidential Medal for Merit, for his work with OSRD, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his leadership in government support of basic research. He also held the Captain Robert Dexter Conrad Award, from ONR, and the Public Welfare Medal from NAS. Recently he received the Karl Compton Award from the American Institute of Physics.

On the death of Waterman, his successor at NSF, Leland J. Haworth, issued a statement, which said in part: ". . . When Alan Waterman took the helm of this fledgling agency in 1951, few in Government recognized the importance of basic research in the total spectrum of the Nation's scientific and technological enterprise. Alan Waterman was one of those few; his work at the Office of Naval Research had already established that agency's leadership in providing financial support for basic American science. When he came to the Foundation he began to build another organization through whose efforts science could develop strength commensurate with its promise and with the Nation's needs.

"Following the precepts set forth in the famous report by Vannevar Bush, 'Science, the Endless Frontier,' as embodied in the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, Dr. Waterman, in concert with the



National Science Board, established the basic philosophy still used in the Foundation, whereby scientists themselves largely determine the direction and progress of basic research. The Foundation early established the pattern of giving strong support to research at the Nation's colleges and universities where much of the best basic research and all of the training of future scientists, engineers, and physicians is carried out. To the widely endorsed concept of providing strong support to advanced students already committed to scientific careers, the Foundation, under his leadership, added the next logical step of assisting improvement of scientific education on the earlier rungs of the educational ladder. Thus the Nation is also strengthened through a better informed citizenry, with an ever-increasing depth of understanding of what science is, and what part it plays in the lives of everyone. . . ."

—G.M.P.