labor matters. Thus, Hill played the key Senate role in both the authorization and the appropriations process, and used his position to work for larger appropriations for NIH than the Executive requested. Yarborough is on the Senate Appropriations Committee, but he is a very junior member, and cannot attain Hill's subcommittee chairmanship. As of this writing, the chairmanship and membership of that appropriations subcommittee have not been assigned but Yarborough is trying to attain a seat on the subcommittee. Warren G. Magnuson (D–Wash.) apparently wants the chairmanship of the subcommittee, a prospect viewed with some pleasure by Washington observers in the health, education, and science areas. Magnuson is certainly not the most hard-driving member of Congress (he has reportedly been on extended vacation from his duties since he won his fifth Senate term last November). Nonetheless, he had an early interest in health research, oceanography, and the NSF, and has a generous attitude toward the expenditure of federal funds for such purposes.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee assumes special importance in a period when leadership in the House of Representatives, especially on health matters, leaves much to be desired. Hill used to work in tandem with the late John E. Fogarty (D–R.I.), the chairman of the HEW subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The House HEW appropriations subcommittee recently was further depleted when the skillful ranking Republican, Rep. Melvin Laird, became Secretary of Defense. Particularly in the health field, many observers expect the Senate to provide most of the initiative displayed by Congress in the next couple of years.

The strength of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is enhanced by the fact that, during a Republican administration, the committee's four senior Republican members have retained their membership on the committee. Javits, the most senior Republican, said in an interview with *Science*, that he felt that the Republicans on the committee "will be more authoritative and carry some additional weight" in this Administration. Javits also said that, during the Nixon Administration, "I see a major thrust in the field of science and technology, in using research ability to carry off the general policy of problem-solving." In the past the Republicans on the committee have worked with a good deal of cooperation, and, under the leadership of Javits and Winston Prouty (Vt.), have tended to act in a more liberal manner than many Republicans.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is hardly a microcosm of the Senate as a whole. Most of its members represent urbanized, liberal states; none come from the more conservative South. Most of the six new members of the committee this year are expected to be liberal in their voting; the three Democrats—Harold E. Hughes, ex-governor of Iowa, Alan Cranston, ex-comptroller of California, and Thomas F. Eagleton, former lieutenant governor of Missouri, are considered to be sympathetic to education, welfare, and health programs.

In a sense, Senators Lister Hill and Wayne Morse cannot be replaced. Nonetheless, with a passionate new chairman and several talented members, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee will make its voice heard during the 91st Congress.

—BRYCE NELSON

Un-Fair Harvard?: Faculty Report Surveys University-City Relations

In a simpler era, a university's conduct was above reproach. The university did good by adding to the growth of knowledge and the pool of "educated men." Its impact on its surroundings, its treatment of employees, the investment of its endowment funds, and the activities of its faculty members remained internal affairs—as long as the university stayed within the bounds of legality. Criticism, if sometimes heard, was customarily ignored.

That these days have passed forever is the clearest message from a Harvard faculty committee which last month released a 94-page report entitled "The University and the City." Harvard president Nathan M. Pusey appointed the committee last May, within a month of the assassination of Martin Luther King and two weeks after the beginning of the Columbia crisis. The assassination aggravated white racial guilt feelings at Harvard; the Columbia crisis, stemming from controversy over a college gymnasium to be built on the edge of Harlem, demonstrated the volatility of local issues. To many students (and numerous other people), the university no longer appeared so benign. Wasn't it acting harmfully—even evilly—on its immediate surroundings? Hadn't it failed to devote enough energy and money to solving the nation's social ills?

In a broad sense, the committee did defend the past by emphatically reaffirming the university's traditional purpose. "The university—any university—has a special competence," the committee declared. "That competence is *not* to serve as a government, or a consulting firm, or a polity, or a pressure group, or a family, or a secularized church; it *is* to serve as a center of learning and free inquiry." This view automatically precluded any drastic policy departures; the committee specifically ruled out, for example, a proposal by a Boston Negro group that Harvard devote a substantial portion of its endowment to local problems.

Continuity was maintained in another way. The committee repeatedly emphasized that the fundamental fact of life of Harvard's administrative structure is decentralization. The different faculties (Law, Medicine, Business, Education, Arts and Sciences, and so on) enjoy great educational and financial autonomy; each is responsible for balancing its own budget and determining how to spread its financial and teaching resources.

Because the report responds to a general uneasy feeling that the university should be "doing something," it roams over many subjects—Harvard and Cambridge, the university and blacks, the role of "urban studies" in undergraduate and graduate training—without exhaustively studying any of them. Nor does it systematically investigate the university's economic impact

on the Boston metropolitan area. Three important conclusions do, however, emerge:

- That the university's presence has an adverse effect on Cambridge's housing supply, and that Harvard should do something to cushion the impact.
- That the university could, and should, be doing more to increase the number of Negroes it employs.
- That, despite decentralization and the absence of a strong central policy on the "urban crisis," different parts of Harvard have drastically increased their city-related programs.

The Housing Market

For Harvard's immediate environment—the city of Cambridge—the committee's comments on housing had the most relevancy. Rents have gone up astronomically. During 1968, the Cambridge Economic Opportunity Committee surveyed the housing conditions of elderly persons in six Cambridge neighborhoods. Of more than 2000 residents contacted (two-thirds of the group were women), 57 percent were paying more than half their income for rent and heat. Not everyone was willing to disclose his income, but 63 percent of those who did reported incomes of less than $1500 a year.

The committee concluded that the city's tight housing market was the result not so much of conscious university policy as of Harvard's (and M.I.T.'s) mere presence. Harvard real estate purchases are deliberately confined to an area near the main campus; the university occupies 180 of Cambridge's 4000 acres. The real pressure on Cambridge housing derives from the enormous increase in graduate students and the attractiveness of a "university city" as a place to live. Graduate students from schools all over the Boston metropolitan area like to live in Cambridge, and so do many nonuniversity young people. Market mechanics take over: demands for space rises; prices increase; local residents must either pay more or move out—many have.

"The natural forces of supply and demand—primarily for housing but also for commercial space—are such," the committee stated, "that it is only necessary for Harvard to do nothing for Cambridge to become a predominantly upper-middle-class community—that is to say, a community very much like Harvard itself." The committee decided that Harvard should do something—first, build more high-rise housing for its own graduate students and faculty to relieve pressure on the market; second, help Cambridge increase its housing supply by supporting the construction of low-rental apartments.

The second recommendation is the crucial one. Another committee had already urged that the university build more housing for its own faculty simply as a means of retaining good people; Harvard will undoubtedly act in this area. But non-Harvard housing is another question entirely, and here the prospects for action are less good. The committee made no specific proposals, but it seemed to be saying that the university should use its influence and prestige rather than huge sums of its money.

As a nonprofit institution, it could become the sponsor of new low-rent housing constructed with federally guaranteed low-interest loans. As a big-name university, it could use its prestige to help the city obtain federal or state help for new housing (just as the involvement, even somewhat marginal, of Harvard and M.I.T. professors undoubtedly helped Cambridge have one of its neighborhoods selected to receive "model cities" money). Finally, as a large-scale landowner, the university could offer some of its own real estate for new housing sites. Whether the central Harvard administration will actively pursue any of these goals is unclear. And even if it does, the "natural forces" may, as the committee recognized, prevail anyway.

The committee urged university action in a second major area—that of jobs. It found that less than 3 percent of Harvard's 13,000 employees are black; it also found that Negro employment agencies, and the men they serve, regard the university as a difficult market to crack. Decentralization confuses prospective applicants, and many simply don't know where to go for work, even if they are aware that work exists. Moreover, "employment agencies felt that Harvard, unlike some employers, insisted that a candidate have all the requisite skills at the time he applies."

To change this situation, the committee recommended that Harvard do what many big-name corporations are doing: start an aggressive recruiting program for blacks; institute prejob training; and make allowances for new employees who may not be accustomed to holding permanent jobs. The university personnel office has already drafted a plan for improving its policies, but the office's director, John Teele, is not optimistic that there will be a dramatic rise in black employment. The committee's statistics, he says, can be misleading. Of Harvard's 13,000 positions, about half are teaching jobs, where Negroes tend to be underrepresented; thus, in the nonacademic jobs, the true percentage is closer to 6.

"We've been concerned with this problem a long time, certainly before everyone thought it was a hot issue," Teele says. The university does have contacts ("good," according to Teele) with Negro job agencies and has engaged in some prejob and on-the-job training. The biggest problem is keeping employees once they are in jobs. Teele guesses—he keeps no statistics—that the turnover of personnel is 50 to 100 percent greater for nonwhites than for whites. As much as anything else, good workers are being lured away by private industry. One of the contemplated changes is the hiring of a full-time specialist to reduce the turnover. Teele expects the situation to improve—but in years, not months.

Jobs and housing received the committee's intensive attention because they are subject to more central control than many other aspects of Harvard life are. Elsewhere, the committee noted the pattern of decentralization and resigned itself merely to recording what has been going on. The data collected, however, shows which way the river is running.

Community Service

The committee uncovered numerous Harvard programs in the Boston metropolitan area and found that most were of recent origin and that many offered a distinct "service" to the community. These included a Neighborhood Law Office in East Cambridge, staffed by second- and third-year law students; more than a dozen programs run by undergraduates in Phillips Brooks House, an undergraduate social service organization; experimental schools —and programs—devised and run by the Graduate School of Education; a comprehensive plan for prepaid health care for 30,000 Bostonians, envisioned by the Medical School; and classes for black businessmen sponsored by the Business School.

There is nothing mysterious about this proliferation of projects. They reflect increasing student and faculty interest in the city (the same force that stimulated the report). Students see their consciences and their careers inextricably linked to the future of the city. Faculty members, especially those

who are close to students, feel the same way. Demands for in-city training programs increase; urban research needs pyramid. Extracurricular activities, for both students and faculty, follow the same patterns. City governments are also exerting more pressure on the university; they find growing uses for the expertise of academics and the prestige of a big-university name, which can make politically unpalatable decisions seem more respectable.

Most of these projects live and die with little guidance from the central university administration. The implication is that, whatever the central administration does, Harvard's involvement in urban problems will depend primarily on the attitudes of the individual faculties. (The committee did suggest that urban projects would have the best chances of survival if they successfully combined service goals with the central training and research functions of the university.)

One reason for the committee's caution—apart from its respect for the fragmentation of decision-making—was internal disagreement over just what good the university *can* do. The prevailing tone was set by the chairman, James Q. Wilson, a professor of government who did most of the writing. The following passage, which bears his imprint, characterized the report:

> The intellectual disciplines are concerned with discovering what is generally true about human affairs, not what is true in the specific case . . . with simplifying our ways of describing or measuring complex situations, not remaining *au courant* about the details of current affairs. Occasionally, such intellectual knowledge is of value, but just as often it is not relevant to the particular political judgments that are vital to the direction of public policy. . . . Even the best social scientists rarely answer, expertly, a question put to them by a public official; typically, they tell the public official that he is asking the wrong question.

NSF: Funds Augmented, but Uncertainties Linger On

The budgetary fortunes of the National Science Foundation (NSF) brightened a bit more last week when President Nixon personally announced a $10-million elevation of the ceiling on spending which was imposed on NSF last spring. The latest increase brings the amount NSF can spend during fiscal year 1969, which ends on 30 June, to about $490 million. This is some $30 million less than the $520 million in spending authority NSF anticipated before congressional budget cuts and administration spending limits were applied last spring. The Nixon action was the second emergency transfusion. In November, the Johnson Administration had released $17 million in "rescue" funds to cushion the effect of spending restraints which seem to have fallen most heavily on NSF's university clients (*Science*, 22 November 1967), many of whom counted on receiving money granted in past years.

NSF director Leland J. Haworth said last week that the additional funds would be used first "to take care of the most critical situations that we know still exist among our grantee institutions." No details of the distribution of the new funds are yet available.

Nixon, who was accompanied by his science adviser, Lee A. DuBridge, when he made his announcement of the release of funds at the White House, said he had directed White House officials "to examine other research and development programs to ascertain where offsetting savings can be obtained," but he did not specify where. Nixon also noted that he felt the preceding administration had made a "serious error" in limiting NSF expenditures so severely.

If some observers saw in the President's remarks hints of happier days for NSF, it must be said that currently a number of uncertainties beset the foundation, and that some of these uncertainties stem from unmade decisions awaiting action in the President's "in" basket.

A leading question is that of the NSF directorship. Haworth's term expires on 30 June, when he will have passed his 65th birthday. Neither Haworth nor the Administration have indicated what their plans are, but many observers expect a change. And there has been a totally unconfirmed but unusually strong rumor on the Washington science grapevine which touts Emanuel R. Piore as successor to Haworth. Piore, 60, is an IBM vice president and chief scientist, and a former chief scientist of the Office of Naval Research. He is a member of the inner circle of national scientific leaders and is probably best known for leading rescue operations when the scientific community's fat is in the fire. Piore, for example, helped to liquidate Project Mohole, which was acutely embarrassing NSF, and played a key role in defusing the controversy over selection of a site for the proposed 200-Gev accelerator.

While the question of NSF directorship remains hanging, it seems evident that the whole top echelon of NSF positions will also remain unfilled. The amendments to the NSF basic law passed last spring provide that the NSF director's five top aides—the deputy director and four assistant directors who will occupy newly created posts—be Presidential appointees. Formerly only the director was the President's appointee. The five jobs have been kept open for more than 6 months, so changes in policies and programs as well as in top personnel await the President's pleasure.

Also, as a result of the amendments fostered by Representative Emilio Q. Daddario (D–Conn.), NSF faces its first authorization hearings. Until this year the foundation had operated under a continuing authorization, and its officials were required only to make annual appearances—usually brief, if sometimes in an uncongenial atmosphere—before House and Senate appropriations subcommittees. For the first time the agency is facing a program-by-program examination of its activities, to gain an authorization for its fiscal 1970 appropriation. The foundation appears to be taking the prospect very seriously, and an agency-wide committee has been preparing testimony.

In the House, NSF will face the Science and Astronautics Committee's subcommittee on science, research, and development, headed by Daddario, who is likely to be a friendly, but well-informed and inquisitive, auditor, anxious to know what NSF has done to implement congressional imperatives in the Daddario bill to extend such NSF programs as those in applied science and the social sciences.—JOHN WALSH

This outlook was not shared by all committee members. "The trouble with those fellows," says one discontented member, "is that they're skeptics." According to one view, there is a conflict between the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, whose members tend to study problems, and the professional schools, where professors view themselves as "problem-solvers." And it is probably true at Harvard that some of the professional schools (the School of Education, the Business School, and the Medical School, in particular) are more involved with specific city projects than the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is.

Opinion at Harvard, however, is probably not this neatly divided between Arts and Sciences and the professional schools. Though Wilson belongs to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the majority of the committee, which apparently agreed with him, came from professional schools. Moreover, many people—in and out of the professional schools—are going to be unhappy with the report. They believe all or some of the following statements: that the university by doing nothing (by being "neutral") is actively supporting the status quo; that the university has an intellectual and moral obligation to devote a great deal more of its resources—money and brains—to urban problems; that the university community is still basically apathetic about city problems.

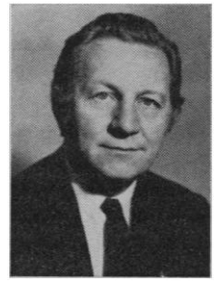
The report's future is unclear. It is addressed to the entire university—to everyone and no one. Most of the faculties are supposed to discuss it this spring. The committee did recommend the creation of a vice-president for External Affairs, who would be Harvard's community spokesman (the man who fills this job now has little policy-making authority) and oversee the university's planning and real estate activities. He would also compile a list of the projects proposed by different faculties in an attempt to minimize "the risk of aggravating community tensions by competing or maladroit interventions in Boston, Cambridge, and elsewhere." More practically, he would be an internal administration advocate for the slightly more activist role that the committee would like the university to take. But President Pusey, who would have to create the new job, seems distinctly cool to the idea of another vice president.

It is possible that the report will stimulate a "great debate," or even some genuine controversy and conflict. More probably, if Harvard is as decentralized as the committee claims, the activists will become more active and the skeptics more skeptical.

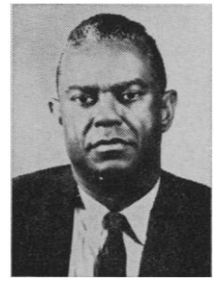
—ROBERT J. SAMUELSON

Robert J. Samuelson, a Harvard graduate and former news intern for Science, *is now a reporter for the Washington* Post.

APPOINTMENTS



C. R. DeCarlo



W. C. Daniel

Charles R. DeCarlo, an executive of International Business Machines, to president of Sarah Lawrence College. . . . **Walter C. Daniel**, chairman of English at the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, to president of Lincoln University. . . . **Roger Howell, Jr.**, chairman of the department of history and acting dean of Bowdoin College, to president of the college. . . . **Harry Z. Mellins**, chairman of the department of radiology at the State University of New York College of Medicine, to professor of radiology at Harvard and director of the division of diagnostic radiology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. . . . **Charles M. Gottschalk**, director of libraries in the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, will take a 2-year leave of absence to join the International Atomic Energy Agency in Austria as a senior officer assisting in the development of the International Nuclear Information Systems. . . . **Mason Fernald**, executive vice president of the Worcester Foundation, to chief executive officer of the foundation; he succeeds Hudson Hoagland who will retire. . . . **Joseph R. DiPalma**, chairman of the department of pharmacology at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, to dean of the medical college. . . . **Emanuel M. Papper**, chairman of the department of anesthesiology at Columbia University, to vice president for medical affairs and dean of the University of Miami School of Medicine. . . . **Byron Riegel**, director of chemical research and development of G. D. Searle and Company, to president-elect of the American Chemical Society. . . . **D. Mark Hegsted**, professor of nutrition at Harvard University School of Public Health, to chairman of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council. . . . **Harold Bloomquist**, acting librarian of the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine at Harvard, to librarian. . . . **C. G. Forshey**, professor of pomology at the Hudson Valley Research Laboratory of Cornell University's New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, to superintendent of the laboratory. . . . **Fred Rapp**, professor of virology at Baylor University College of Medicine, to chairman of medical microbiology at the Pennsylvania State University Medical Center. . . . **Irving J. Selikoff**, head of the division of environmental medicine at City University's Mount Sinai School of Medicine and director of its environmental sciences laboratory, keeps this position and takes over a 1-year term as president of the New York Academy of Sciences. . . . **Robert E. Stowell**, assistant dean of the School of Medicine, University of California, Davis, to acting director of the U.C.D. Primate Center. . . . **Paul P. Weinstein**, chief of the laboratory of parasitic diseases for the National Institutes of Health, to chairman of the department of biology at the University of Notre Dame. . . . **Franklin G. Ebaugh, Jr.**, dean of the Boston University School of Medicine, to dean of the University of Utah College of Medicine. . . . **Bernard T. Gillis**, associate chairman of the department of chemistry at Duquesne University, to dean of the graduate school at the university. . . . **Joel P. Smith**, associate provost and dean of students at Stanford University, to president of Denison University. . . . **Michael P. Walsh**, former president of Boston College, to president of Fordham University; he succeeds **Leo McLaughlin**, who will become chancellor of the university. . . . **Richard Bowen**, to president of the University of South Dakota. . . . **Frank A. Rose**, president of the University of Alabama, to chairman of the board of General Computing Corporation and president of its affiliated division The Education, Health and Research Foundation. . . . **Eli A. Rubinstein**, to assistant director for extramural programs and behavioral sciences at the National Institute of Mental Health.