

London, Hermann Eilts of Boston University, and Emmanuel Sivan of Hebrew University, took place on 15–16 October and was considered by Safran to be a success. But he did not disclose the CIA's involvement, either to the participants or to officials at Harvard, until the news media got wind of it the previous week. Once the connection was made public, it immediately embroiled both the center and Safran in controversy, and led to a public request for Safran's resignation by half of the center's executive committee.

After a thorough investigation, A. Michael Spence, the dean of Harvard's arts and sciences, announced on 30 December that Safran would indeed resign as the center's director. Safran's motivation, according to Spence, is "to see the Center recover its momentum as a scholarly enterprise and . . . to avoid unnecessary and prolonged controversy that would interfere with his own teaching and research and that of others." But in a report, Spence said that CIA sponsorship clearly should have been disclosed at the outset and that "the University owes an apology to the participants, to scholars in the field, and to the academic community at large." Under accepted academic standards, not to mention Harvard's own rules, he added, disclosure "is essential for the protection of scholars who place their trust in us."

No fault was found in Safran's earlier acceptance of a \$107,430 CIA contract to write a book-length manuscript on Saudi Arabian politics. Two provisions in the contract were judged to be in violation of Harvard's guidelines for institutional contracts, but Safran was considered blameless because he had furnished a copy of the contract to university officials and received no reply. One of the provisions reserved the CIA's right of prepublication review and approval, and the other demanded that CIA sponsorship be concealed from the public. No mention of the CIA was made by Harvard University Press when it published the manuscript last year as *Saudi Arabia: The Quest for Security*.

CIA spokeswoman Kathy Pherson says that such requirements are routine at the agency, although she could not explain why they were imposed in a circumstance in which none of the resources were classified or provided by the CIA. Safran, who will remain a professor at Harvard, says he accepted the requirements because they seemed benign, and that in any event, the agency applied no pressure to alter the book's conclusions. (It has received favorable reviews.)

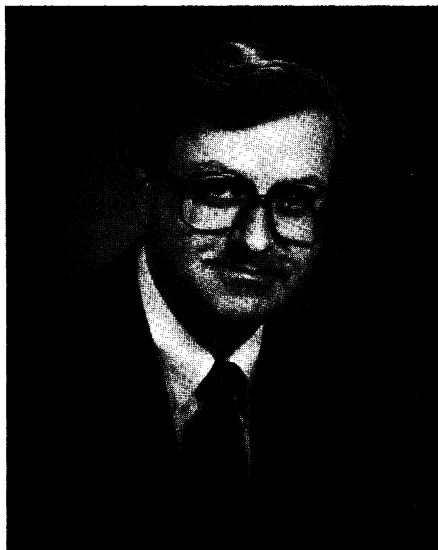
Spence said that the requirements conflicted with a long-standing rule that research be unfettered by institutional censor-

ship and that economic support be plainly stated. An exception is made for so-called "individual" contracts, in which the involvement of the university is minimal, and Safran says he thought both contracts fit into this category. But Spence says the distinction is not clear-cut and that a faculty committee will examine whether CIA funding of center activities is appropriate under any circumstances in light of "the special features of the region." ■ R. JEFFREY SMITH

McTague Named Acting Science Adviser

John P. McTague has been appointed acting director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), following the departure of George A. Keyworth II on 31 December. McTague, a physical chemist who was previously at Brookhaven National Laboratory, has been Keyworth's deputy for the past 2 years.

His appointment ends speculation that Erich Bloch would be given the job, at least



John McTague

Has been deputy adviser for past 2 years.

on a temporary basis, in addition to his post as director of the National Science Foundation. Such an arrangement was recommended by Keyworth and many considered it a foregone conclusion. But according to one source it was "never seriously considered" by top White House officials.

The White House is still looking for a permanent replacement for Keyworth, who is heading his own consulting firm. ■

COLIN NORMAN

OTA Optimistic About Scientific Work Force

As the post-baby boom generation moves into the 18- to 24-year-old age group, college enrollments will drop by 12 to 16 percent by 1995. But, says the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) "it is entirely possible that the supply of people trained in science and engineering will not decline at all."

In an analysis ordered up by the House Task Force on Science Policy, *Demographic Trends and the Scientific and Engineering Work Force*, the OTA finds no cause for alarm in the coming contraction of the work force. It says "career choices and market forces have a greater impact on the supply of scientists and engineers than do demographic trends." The data show that "there appears to be no direct relationship between the number of Ph.D.'s in science and engineering and the size of the graduate school age population." Thus, "a slight increase in the rate of selection of scientific and engineering careers . . . could more than compensate for the decline" in enrollments.

The 145-page "technical memorandum" goes on to emphasize, however, that the composition of the entering work force is changing—27 percent of college students will be minority members by 1998—and that it is especially important now to encourage minorities and women to study science.

Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians go to college at half the rate of whites, and those who select quantitative fields (engineering, mathematics, and computer sciences) do so at 1/2 to 3/4 the white rate. Social class and parents' educational levels are among the most powerful deterrents to progress for minorities, says the report. Although blacks and Hispanics in science and engineering earn lower salaries than do whites, "analysts consulted by the OTA did not report strong evidence" that discrimination by employers was a significant problem.

The situation is somewhat different for women: "gender-stereotyped career expectations and differential treatment of women scientists in the work force are the two major factors discouraging women from entering science and engineering." Women are still not particularly keen on engineering, for example, and enrollments have leveled off after the surge of recent years. This does not seem to be a result of a conditioned aversion to quantification, however, since women have obtained over 40 percent of bachelor's degrees in mathematics since 1974.

Although women have a 50 percent higher attrition rate than men, the report says men are more likely than women of comparable experience to be promoted and hired

for tenure-track positions. Women are twice as likely to be "underemployed," and data from the National Science Foundation show that "women earn less than men in almost every field of science, in every employment sector, and at every level of experience."

The report also addresses the alleged "problem" of the increasing dominance of foreigners in graduate departments in quantitative fields. The report emphasizes the benefits of cross-fertilization, and says there is no good evidence that foreigners are driving down salaries. In fact, it says, "recent analysis indicates that foreign degree recipients appear to contribute more than the full cost of their education to their host institution." ■ **CONSTANCE HOLDEN**

Britain Seeks to Broaden Debate on CERN's Future

Paris.

The British government has proposed to its European partners that a joint committee be set up to discuss the long-term future of high energy physics in Europe, and in particular to explore whether cutbacks can be agreed in the budget of the European Laboratory for Particle Physics (CERN) in Geneva.

The government's proposal follows intense debate within the British cabinet on the conclusions of a purely national review, conducted by a committee headed by Sir John Kendrew, which recommended in June that Britain should reduce its overall expenditure on high energy physics—including its annual \$50-million contribution to CERN—by 25 percent by 1991 (*Science*, 28 June 1985, p. 1509).

This timing, it was argued, would allow for the completion of the Large Electron Positron (LEP) 50×50 -billion-electron-volt (GeV) collider, currently under construction at CERN, but would require an "attainable adjustment" in the organization's plans after that date. It would also permit Britain to increase research funds allocated to other areas of science without substantially raising the overall budget.

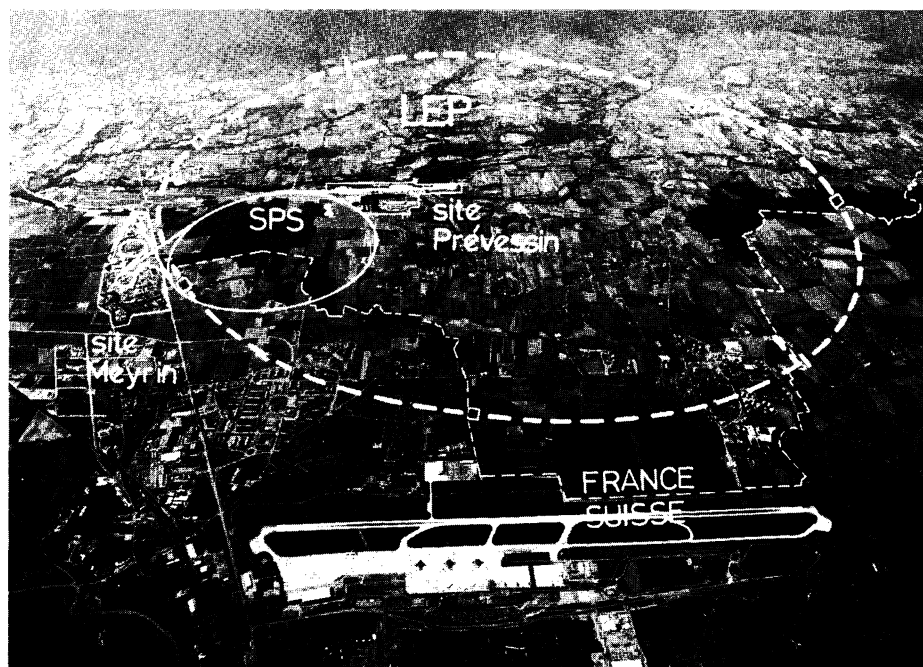
The need to cut back spending on high energy physics has apparently been accepted by the Science and Engineering Research Council, whose long-term strategic plan, published in London last month, reveals that it is already intending to distribute its research budget over the next 5 years based on the assumption that funding for high energy physics will fall by at least 20 percent over this period.

The government had clearly been hoping

that, following the publication of the Kendrew report, others among CERN's 14 member states might come forward with their support for either a negotiated reduction in the organization's budget, or make a major effort to attract new members (the strongest candidates being Japan and Canada, with the United States also being mentioned as a possibility).

Such declarations, however, have been

ing a series of visits to his counterparts in other European capitals. British officials are said to feel that, despite their reluctance to offer public support for Kendrew's recommendations, several other governments are privately sympathetic to the view that the time frame for CERN's long-term plans could be extended without inflicting excessive damage on European high energy physics as a whole.



CERN's new ring

Plans to upgrade LEP after 1989 could be jeopardized by funding constraints.

made difficult by the widespread outcry—coming particularly, but not exclusively, from the physics community—that greeted the Kendrew committee's recommendations. The European Committee for Future Accelerators (ECFA) dismissed Kendrew's call for a 25 percent cut in CERN's budget by 1991 as "totally unrealistic," arguing that because of fixed overhead costs it would imply "a cut of 50 percent in the materials budget and the consequent cessation of most experimental activity."

The British government is expected to make a statement on its response to the Kendrew report in the next few weeks. But whereas the report had concluded that Britain should give the CERN council "immediate notice" of its intention to reduce its contribution after the completion of LEP, the government is now expected to propose the joint review committee as an interim arrangement.

Preliminary discussions on this proposal were held last month by George Walden, the new undersecretary of state responsible for universities and scientific research in the Department of Education and Science, dur-

An official in West Germany's Ministry for Technology and Research—the largest single contributor to the CERN budget, paying 25 percent in comparison to Britain's 16 percent—said last week that Walden's suggestion had received a "positive response" in Bonn. He pointed out that the German government—in common with most of its West European partners—is already under strong pressure to increase its research spending elsewhere, for example, in space-related activities, without the promise of any overall growth in the size of the budget. But he emphasized that such a committee should look not merely at the possibility of reducing the costs of CERN's budget, but also more positively at the long-term opportunities facing the agency.

Meanwhile, at CERN itself, physicists are focusing their efforts on attempts to secure funding that would allow LEP to be upgraded from 50×50 GeV to 100×100 GeV as soon as possible after the completion of the first phase in 1989, aware that this could be one of the first casualties of any decision to reduce the laboratory's resources after that date. ■ **DAVID DICKSON**