made for the EOB, and though the panel emphasized that it offered the plan as a supplement, rather than replacement for, the many existing arrangements for financing higher education, it is not at all improbable that a vigorously promoted EOB might rapidly become a financial mainstay of college finance.

Since the Zacharias plan emanated from the White House science advisory apparatus, it might have been expected to benefit from the tradition that the advisory core does its hassling in private and unites in public to amplify its impact. (Formally, the Zacharias group was constituted as the Panel on Educational Innovation of the President's Science Advisory Committee, and its report was addressed to the U.S. Commissioner of Education, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.*) But, from the moment it was formally unveiled by Donald F. Hornig, the special assistant, at a press conference beginning at 2:30 p.m. 7 September, it was obvious that EOB would have to fend for itself in the jungles of education politics and the Johnson administration's currently deep preference for dampening domestic spending.

Standing before some 40 reporters, Hornig said the EOB proposal was being released "because it has some obviously interesting features." He added, however, that "we are not now proposing establishment of an Educational Opportunity Bank. . . . Our position is that it has interesting possibilities and is worthy of consideration."

Hornig then introduced Zacharias, who briefly outlined the EOB. Hornig observed the proceedings for a few minutes and then left the room, shortly after which Zacharias stated, "It is not enough to say here's an interesting thing. . . . It should be pushed through."

Question: Would he describe the status of the report in the administrative hierarchy?

Replied Zacharias: "I feel we ought to establish an EOB of some size. . . . But this is not a report out of the President's office. It's just a report of a panel. Hornig felt it would be a good thing to get a first-class public debate of this [proposal]."

If a howl of opposition can be classified as debate, the goal was swiftly achieved, for at 4 p.m., in a hotel a few blocks from the Executive Office building, two groups, representing more than 300 publicly supported educational institutions with over half the nation's higher-education enrollment, somewhat emotionally set forth their objections. These groups were the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and the Association of State Colleges and Universities, which, in a joint statement, damned the EOB as a "College Student Life-Indenture Plan."

"It is an ironic commentary on our times," the statement asserted, "that in this most affluent nation in the world's history, in the year 1967, a panel should seriously take the position that our society cannot afford to continue to finance the education of its young people, and must therefore ask the less affluent to sign a life-indenture in return for the privilege of educational opportunity."

The underlying principle of the plan, it said, is that "this generation of our society should largely abandon responsibility for the higher education of its young people and shift the cost to the students." And, in comments afterward by representatives of the associations, it was suggested that the EOB was simply a scheme cooked up by representatives of private institutions to get to the public treasury. Motives aside, it turns out that the Zacharias panel did not include any representatives from tax-supported institutions. The members were Frederick Burkhardt, chairman of the American Council of Learned Societies; Andrew Gleason, Harvard; Jacqueline Grennan, Webster College; John Hawkes, Brown; and George G. Stern, Syracuse.

Thus, in something less than a blaze of glory, EOB has been launched for public consideration.—D. S. GREENBERG

* Copies of the report, *Educational Opportunity Bank* (21 pages), are available for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Political Science: CIA, Ethics Stir Otherwise Placid Convention

Chicago. The American Political Science Association (APSA) held its annual meeting here from 5 to 9 September, and most of the program followed a well-established, accepted pattern. There were panel meetings in the morning and afternoon for presentation of papers; cocktail parties in the early evening for renewing old friendships; and plenary sessions at night for the presidential address, a discussion of politics in developing nations, and the announcement of awards. The gathering of more than 2500 political scientists also had its commercial attractions, and dozens of publishers spread displays across most of the second floor of the Pick-Congress Hotel, where the APSA met.

But for a brief fragment of the convention, there was a bitter reminder of last winter's disclosures that the CIA was covertly financing educational and cultural organizations. The uneasy moment came at the usually routine business session, when a motion was offered to prohibit the APSA's executive director and treasurer from also holding office in another organization, Operations and Policy Research, Inc. (OPR), which was identified last winter as a recipient of funds from CIA-supported foundations. The fact that Evron M. Kirkpatrick, the APSA's executive director, and Max M. Kampelman, the treasurer, were then, and still are, president and vice-president of OPR caused concern among some political scientists, and prompted APSA president Robert Dahl of Yale to appoint a special committee to determine whether APSA's independence and integrity had been compromised. In April the committee reported that none of OPR's research was classified, that Kirkpatrick and Kampelman were not involved in a conflict of interest, and that they should, in fact, be commended for their long service to the association.

Not everyone was satisfied with this outcome. The challenging motion, sub-

mitted by Robert H. Clarke of Cornell College (Mt. Vernon, Iowa), did not succeed, but a voice vote indicated that Clarke had plenty of friends.

Despite this, the APSA is definitely not finished with the repercussions of the CIA affair and the broader questions it raised. Last spring, when the special committee reported favorably on Kirkpatrick and Kampelman, another, larger committee was appointed to study more general problems of "professional standards and responsibilities." At the annual meeting, this committee was ready with a preliminary report and argued, moreover, that any further discussion of APSA-OPR ties should be deferred for another year until the committee had made its final recommendations.

Repeatedly, in its 19-page report, the committee emphasized the "complexity" of ethical issues and the abundance of "dilemmas and paradoxes" in establishing uniform professional standards. Although the report discussed many problems, it seemed to highlight two central sources of difficulty for political scientists: (i) the need for large amounts of funds to support their research; and (ii) the desire to participate in the political process, either to gather more intimate knowledge of the workings of government or to influence the course of policy.

On the first count, the panel said, "problems arise not so much because a scholar is told by his sponsors what to write but rather because a scholar may, wittingly or unwittingly, condition his manuscript to the assumed or divined values of his financial sponsors." The difficulty, it stated, is compounded by the implications of financial support: "A study of the 'The Administration of Farm Policy' conducted by a scholar with funds provided by the American Farm Bureau Federation . . . may represent unfettered scholarly research. The very nature of the sponsorship . . . however, cast[s] doubt upon the aims, methods, and objectivity of the investigation."

Political involvement, said the report, raises other dilemmas. The rules of the political game are very different from the standards of academic conduct. If the political scientist in government is "politically accountable," the report commented, "he will engage in combat with weapons as strong as those of his antagonist, justifying his course in terms of a higher public interest . . ." Even signing and defending a political advertisement, the report asserted, may

Chicago Names New President

It is barely 3 months since George Beadle announced that he would retire as the president of the University of Chicago in the fall of 1968, but a joint committee of faculty members and trustees did not need long to come up with a successor. The committee unanimously nominated—and the full board of trustees approved—Edward Hirsch Levi, now the provost and Number 2 man, as the university's eighth president.

"I'd have bet 2-1 on Levi two or three years ago," commented one of the university's top administrators. Apparently almost everyone else at Chicago felt the same way. "Edward Levi is so clearly and obviously the right person to serve as president of the University that it has been difficult to think seriously about other possibilities," Beadle said when the announcement was made.

Edward H. Levi

Levi is a son of Chicago. His grandfather was on the faculty, and he grew up in the surrounding neighborhood, attending the Laboratory Schools (primarily for faculty children) from kindergarten to high school. Only in 1937, after graduating with honors from both the college (1932) and the law school (1937), did he leave Chicago for further education. He went to Yale where he received a doctor of science of jurisprudence the next year.

The only long stretch of time Levi has been away from the university was from 1940 to 1950, when he worked in a number of government positions. He came back to Chicago to become dean of the law school, where he began a slow, successful rebuilding of the faculty and oversaw the construction of a beautiful new home for the law school.

In 1962 he was appointed provost, the university's chief academic officer, and he continued to help the university attract new faculty talent. By all accounts, he has been extremely successful. "He has always insisted on quality . . . he is a quality man," one senior faculty member said. This contribution is repeatedly emphasized as his most important achievement. In addition, he was a prime mover in an important reorganization and revitalization of the undergraduate college.

Levi's prospective appointment apparently marks the first time a Jew has been named to the presidency of a major private U.S. university. A 1966 study by the American Jewish Committee of 775 colleges and universities found that less than one percent of the schools had Jewish presidents, even though Jews compose between 10 and 12 percent of the student body and faculty.

As president, Levi will become more deeply involved in some of Chicago's nonacademic problems. Although he has participated in his share of fund-raising efforts, President Beadle has handled most of the work load in this area. Chicago, like all universities, needs money. It is currently conducting a 3-year, $160-million drive, to be completed next fall, and expects to raise $360 million in the period from 1965 to 1975.

Chicago also faces continual problems with the surrounding community, which is largely poor and Negro. The university has worked intimately with the Southeast Chicago Commission in sponsoring improvement programs, including urban renewal. The Southeast Chicago Commission is not officially a part of the university, but it is the next best thing. Its executive director holds a faculty appointment in Urban Studies, and Edward Levi knows him well. The executive director is his brother Julian.—R.J.S.

Sir John Cockcroft Dies at 70

Sir John Cockcroft, a leading pioneer in nuclear research and a Nobel Prize winner, died 18 September in Cambridge, England. His long and brilliant career began in 1924 when he worked under Lord Rutherford at the Cavendish Laboratory. Later he worked with Russian physicist P. Kapitza on the production of intense magnetic fields and the generation of low temperatures. After this he turned to nuclear physics and joined Ernest T. Walton in developing an ion accelerator. Their collaboration in 1932 resulted in the first proton-induced artificial disintegrations. Cockcroft and Walton both received Nobel Prizes in 1951 for this work. In 1939 Cockcroft accepted the wartime post of assistant director of scientific research in the Ministry of Supply and devoted his time to the development of a radar defense system. In 1940, as a member of the Tizzard Mission, he came to the United States to discuss military-related scientific cooperation between the two countries, returning the same year to England to take up the position of head of the Air Defence Research and Development Establishment. In 1944 he was appointed head of the Canadian Atomic Energy Project and director of the Montreal and Chalk River Laboratories. Returning to England again in 1946 he became director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, receiving the Atoms for Peace Award in 1951. In 1954 Cockcroft was appointed a research member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and remained a full-time member of the agency for 5 years. From 1961–65 he was chancellor of the Australian National University, Canberra. At his death, at the age of 70, Cockcroft held the positions of president of the Manchester College of Science and Technology, part-time member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and Master of Churchill College, Cambridge.—G.P.

Sir John Cockcroft

sometimes compromise a scholar's judgment. Yet, strict abstention from politics and policy making is not the answer. The committee noted not only that many political scientists believe that observing government from the inside is good research practice but also that "professionals" and "intellectuals in general" have "special responsibilities" to contribute to public understanding.

The committee urged that scholars openly acknowledge their sources of financial support, but indicated that most issues of ethics could merely be raised, not conclusively resolved. It made a few initial recommendations and will continue its studies, preparatory to issuing a final report at next year's meeting.

Interestingly, there was no real debate on the substance of the report. Critics of the Kirkpatrick-Kampelman ties with OPR contended that the issue of CIA involvement could be divorced from the grander questions studied by the ethics committee.

The defeat of their resolution deepened some members' disappointment with the proceedings of the APSA meeting. At the business session a number of other policy resolutions were offered. All were rejected. Some fell on the grounds that they involved ethics and should be left to the special committee; others (such as one condemning the House Unamerican Activities Committee's subpoenaing of membership lists of student organizations) failed because the APSA is prohibited by its own constitution from taking stands on "political" matters.

The day after the business meeting, 50 members responded to an informal invitation to discuss the possibilities of a "radical political science." The idea for the meeting did not spring from the defeats of the previous day; in fact, the notice announcing the discussion was posted well before the business session. But demonstrated impotence undoubtedly helped stimulate interest. The first "radical" meeting led to two others, and by the time the convention closed on Saturday there was an independent "Caucus for a New Political Science" with a 13-member steering committee and a mailing list of about 200.

The caucus' fundamental complaint is that the association at large has a built-in "establishment" bias. This perspective naturally leads, it was charged, to distortions in the conduct of the annual meeting and—just as importantly—in research and writing. This year's meeting, for example, had no formal discussion on Vietnam, and the caucus passed a resolution urging that both a full day of panels and a plenary session be devoted to the war at the next annual meeting.

The future shape or significance of the caucus is uncertain. It started off by saying some angry things, but decided immediately that it would remain within the APSA rather than try to become a totally separate, rival organization. Many—but not all, by a long shot—of its members are graduate students, and the interest it generated is not insignificant. No more than 130 people ever attended any one meeting, but, by comparison, only 250 to 350 people came to the business session of the full APSA.

The caucus' steering committee is already preparing for a meeting at the next APSA convention. But what will the independent caucus do? It has so far explored two roles: redirecting the attention of the annual meeting and of political scientists in general, and making the APSA more "activist."

American political scientists have been too preoccupied with "teaching the values and virtues of American democracy," Mark Roeloff, professor of political science at New York University and chairman of the steering committee, told the caucus. There seemed to be a widespread feeling that political scientists had not looked critically at the American system; the sympathetic perspective was neither wrong nor evil in itself, said Roeloff, but it led to "indifference or ignorance of fundamental or organic weaknesses [in American politics]. . . . Vietnam is not a mistake." There was no extended examination of political science's alleged shortcomings, but the thrust of criticism was that

"status quo" scholars ignored social problems. In practice, this charge seemed to mean that they were too sympathetic of powerholders, too indifferent to the powerless. The annual APSA meeting should be more "relevant," and the caucus decided to push in this direction: hence, the call for discussion of Vietnam and fundamental social issues.

But the caucus also discussed prodding the APSA into a more "activist" posture by bringing policy resolutions before the annual business session. Precisely what the caucus will do will probably remain unsettled until next year's meeting. Any determined effort to change the APSA's character, however, will encounter strong opposition. Many current leaders of the association, though wary, may have no objection to altering the content of the annual meeting, but they seem strongly convinced that the APSA should retain its present "professional" outlook. There are plenty of places, the argument goes, for the expression of political preference, and making the APSA take public positions would only be divisive. The end result would be unnecessary damage to the APSA's more useful purposes.

To discuss the APSA's annual meeting in these stark, factional terms may be misleading. This was, after all, a convention, and, like many conventions, it was fun. Much of the calendar remains undisturbed from year to year. On the final day, for example, many of the publishers who had been taking book orders all week began to give away their sample copies. In a few minutes hundreds of books flowed from publisher to professor, and the last meaningful scene of this convention, as of many others, was one of scholars scampering from one booth to another, their arms overflowing with books, rushing to get more.—ROBERT J. SAMUELSON

Scientific Biography: Work Will Contain Articles on 5000 Scientists

The first volume of the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, one of the most ambitious projects ever undertaken in studies of the history of science, is expected to be off the press sometime next year. The project is sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) and financed by the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the series is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons. When completed, the six- to seven-volume work is expected to contain articles on 4500 to 5000 natural and physical scientists and mathematicians, of all nationalities and periods, as well as a comprehensive index for tracing the genesis and development of scientific ideas and principles. Entries, which will be limited to subjects who are no longer living, will range from 300 to 700 words, for those who are considered minor figures in the history of science, to 3,600 to 10,000 words for the real giants among scientists. Ultimately, more than 1000 contributors throughout the world will participate in the preparation of the history.

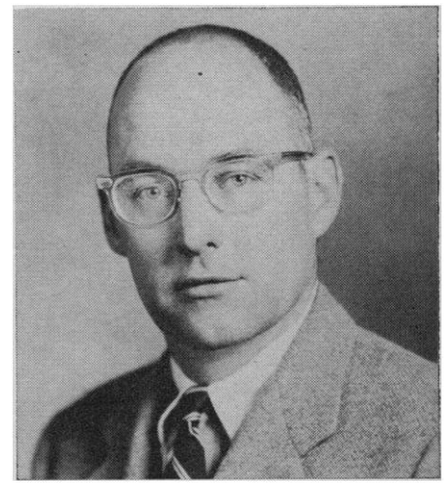
Persons whose contributions were primarily in technology, medicine, philosophy, or the social sciences will be included in the dictionary only if they had made substantial contributions to the natural and physical sciences as well. Most social scientists will be excluded from the work because of the pending publication of the *International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences* which will be published by the Macmillan Company in January.

Charles C. Gillispie, professor of the history of science at Princeton University, is editor-in-chief of the dictionary.

Under terms of the NSF grant which was awarded to the ACLS in October 1964, royalties, up to the full amount of the grant, will be returned to NSF. The 5-year grant totaled $269,100. After receiving the grant, Gillispie and his editorial board of nine associate editors appointed a panel of about 60 individuals representing major academic centers here and abroad. Gillispie said panel members were called upon to suggest authors as well as to decide which scientists would be included in the dictionary.

Those writing for the dictionary are, for the most part, historians of science. All articles are expected to be based on original biographical research, Gillispie told *Science*. Authors will be paid at the rate of 4 cents per word. About 250 of the biographies, including 170 by writers in the USSR, will be written by foreign historians. No scholars in Communist China will contribute to the dictionary, Gillispie said, because of a difficulty in establishing communication with them, although Chinese scholars will be covered in the work. Foreign authors will write in their own language, and their essays will be translated by professional translators in the United States.

Gillispie noted that the dictionary will be patterned after the *Dictionary of National Biography* and the *Dictionary of American Biography*. Although contributors are not expected to share any common philosophy of science or history, their essays will have some common features. All will give the subject's birthplace and date, notes about his family and their background, his education and intellectual genealogy, and an account of how his scientific interest derived its direction. A brochure by Scribner's about the dictionary stated that authors will be expected to "convey the subject's scientific personality and offer an informed de-



Charles C. Gillispie