of authority of the AEC. He has told aides that he is reserving judgment on the plan for EPA until he learns more about it. Representative Dingell will oppose the EPA plan, partly in the belief that federal reorganization plans generally result in much confusion and little progress. Also, Dingell would prefer to see an agency such as EPA be part of a Department of Natural Resources. He questions whether EPA's administrator will have the influence of a department secretary, even though he is to have the same rank as the administrator of NASA.

The establishment of NOAA would represent a start toward building the "wet NASA" that members of the oceanography subcommittees of the House and Senate have been talking about enthusiastically. The NOAA plan falls somewhat short of their highest hopes in that it does not provide for the Coast Guard, with its numerous ocean-going vessels, to be part of the new agency. But it provides for more than many of them had expected. In addition to getting the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (BCF) and the anadromous fish and marine mining programs from Interior, NOAA would have the Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA already is in the Department of Commerce); the sea grant program from the National Science Foundation; the Great Lakes Survey functions from the Corps of Engineers; the data buoy program from the Coast Guard; and the National Oceanographic Center from the Navy.

The Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources, which President Johnson appointed at the direction of Congress (Julius Stratton of the Ford Foundation was its chairman), had urged that NOAA be created as an independent agency. But, while the oceanography subcommittees themselves have wanted an independent agency, indications are that, if NOAA must be in a department, they prefer Commerce to Interior. For one thing, ESSA, which would be NOAA's largest unit, should suffer no disruption since it is in Commerce already. Also, the oceanography community has not been favorably impressed by the way BCF has performed and has fared in Interior. Just this year, for example, BCF has moved to close its new aquaculture laboratory at Milford, Connecticut, and to cut back personnel at its Great Lakes laboratory at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Representative Charles A. Mosher (R–Ohio), a top ranking member of the House oceanography subcommittee, has been informed by Administration officials that the head of NOAA will have the rank of either an assistant secretary or an undersecretary. Mosher, wanting the new agency to have the highest status possible in the bureaucracy, is urging that it be an undersecretary. He told *Science* that, in order for NOAA to have the contracting authority and other powers it will need to carry out a "big job" of ocean science and technology, legislation will be necessary. "It needs to be spelled out [by statute] that here is a major mission," he said.

Representative Dingell will oppose the plan for NOAA as well as the one for EPA, although he entertains no hope of defeating either. He views the separation of the BCF and the anadromous fish program from Interior's sports fishery programs as illogical and disruptive.

The plans for both NOAA and EPA were developed in the main by the President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization, a body headed by Roy L. Ash of Litton Industries. The Ash council's recommendations have not been made public, however. The final decisions on the NOAA and EPA plans were made, of course, by the President.—LUTHER J. CARTER

Senator William Proxmire: What Makes Him Run?

Senator William Proxmire, one of the Pentagon's most persistent critics, leads the kind of disciplined life that a military man might admire. He awakens each morning at 6:30, performs a half-hour of calisthenics, eats a breakfast of juice, whole wheat toast, and skimmed milk, and then runs the full 5 miles from his home in Washington's Cleveland Park to Capitol Hill.

"Remember, now. He doesn't jog. He runs," cautions a friend. "The distinction is important to him." Consistency is also important to him. The running and exercise are always observed, even if he has an early morning appointment or if he is in another city. At age 54, the senior senator from Wisconsin is lean, muscular, and youthful from this regimen.

His workday is as disciplined and programmed as the chaotic nature of Senate life will allow. But no matter how busy the schedule, he refuses to miss a roll call vote on the Senate floor. He has not missed one since 1966, probably a record in the modern era of year-round sessions.

Proxmire's office also has a spartan, military character. No paintings or pictures grace the walls. The furnishings are plain and functional—a stark contrast to the carpeted elegance in which most of his colleagues like to work. Even the staff meets high disciplinary standards: an employee who is tardy on too many mornings loses part of his vacation.

Despite this well-ordered style of life, Proxmire is not dour, stuffy, or unpleasant. He is as amiable and well liked as anyone in the Senate. But it is easy to understand why, many years ago, his classmates at the Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, voted him the "Biggest Grind."

In many ways he has become the biggest grind in the Senate during the past 13 years—a grinding critic of wasteful spending, a scourge of the Pentagon, a tormentor of sacred cows (except those that produce milk in Wisconsin), and an advocate of strict senatorial ethics. He manages to combine all these roles with a consistent social liberalism, a demonstrated concern for the poor, the black, and the young.

Proxmire has emerged in the past 2 years as an important figure in the growing public debate over national priorities. As chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, an advisory and investigative body, he has searched for waste in the federal budget

and has criticized many of the choices this country has made in its public spending. He has also contributed to the dialog by holding unique hearings—in July 1969 and again this month—at which national leaders from many fields are invited to say what they think the nation's goals should be.

Proxmire's committee assignments do not give him much direct leverage in scientific or environmental affairs, but he sometimes plays a useful provocative role with respect to such matters. In April, for example, Proxmire was the first witness to appear at subcommittee hearings chaired by Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine on legislation to curb water pollution. He proposed a system of "effluent charges" which would require firms to pay in proportion to the strength and quantity of the wastes they discharge into rivers and streams.

Questions SST

Although the effluent charge concept is neither new nor proven, Proxmire was pushing the subcommittee to consider an idea that has not received the careful consideration it deserves. He had first become interested in the idea through the testimony of a resource economist before his Joint Economic Committee. Recently, Proxmire threw cold water on the administration's supersonic transport project by holding hearings at which two administration officials—Russell E. Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, and Gordon J. F. MacDonald, a member of the Council—acknowledged that the SST might be too noisy to operate and that this aircraft might produce major and possibly disastrous, environmental effects by substantially increasing the water vapor in the atmosphere.

Although Proxmire is not one of the more powerful senators, he is not without influence in asserting his views. He is in line to succeed John Sparkman, the 70-year-old Alabama Democrat, as chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, which deals not only with business and financial institutions but also with housing and urban assistance programs. He is also on the Appropriations Committee, where every seat is one of influence.

The scientific community has an obvious stake in the outcome of the debate over allocation of national resources. But some of its members have a more immediate interest in Proxmire's activities. He is now scrutinizing the $800 million that federal contractors in the defense and aerospace industries receive each year to pay overhead costs of independent research and development. The companies do not have to account specifically for how these funds are spent in bolstering their research capability. But if Proxmire has his way, these unrestricted payments will be eliminated almost entirely, and each R & D project will have to be contracted for a specific government purpose.

Proxmire's admirers see him as a free-wheeling critic and educator, a loner who makes a full-time job of sniffing out abuses, raising sensitive issues, and demanding that something be done about them. "Some senators concentrate on influencing their colleagues," says a friend. "He tries to get the word to the public and let the public influence his colleagues."

During his early Senate years, Proxmire's detractors said he talked too much on too many subjects and with too little authority. Some still make that complaint. But in recent years he has chosen his targets well, has hit his share of bull's-eyes, and is beginning to draw an audience.

Most recently, Proxmire has sought to impose some discipline on the Pentagon's weapons-procurement officers and on their friends in the giant defense industry. He has done much to make it socially and patriotically acceptable in Congress to question the $80 billion annual defense budget, which consumes almost half of each tax dollar.

As chairman of the Joint Economic Committee in 1969, Proxmire conducted hearings that the military-industrial complex will not soon forget. He revealed billion-dollar cost overruns on major weapons systems such as the C-5A cargo plane, the Minuteman missile, and the Navy's submarine rescue vehicle. Even worse, Proxmire showed that many new weapons are delivered late and do not work according to specifications—yet the contractors are not penalized.

Most important, perhaps, the Proxmire hearings shed light on the interlocking relationship between the Pentagon and the defense industry: some 2100 retired military officers now work for the 100 major defense contractors, and many Pentagon officials came to their jobs after working for these contractors.

Revelations such as these, combined with public disenchantment over the Vietnam war, have been largely responsible for the new congressional skepticism about military spending. Although the Pentagon budget is still wrapped in the flag, as far as most congressmen are concerned, it has been less sacrosanct since Proxmire and a few others began producing evidence of waste.

In the Senate's clubby atmosphere, it sometimes takes a loner, a maverick, to step to the front on a sensitive issue like military spending. But Proxmire has always been willing to stick his neck out. He had been in the Senate less than 18 months when, in 1959, he took the floor to criticize the leadership methods of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, then the all-powerful majority leader.

He was one of the early critics of the space program, arguing that manned flights were too expensive unless undertaken jointly with other nations. He was among the first to oppose funds for the supersonic transport. He has even startled his colleagues by questioning the need for certain public works projects in their states. And he has argued that senators should be required to disclose their financial interests to the public.

The La Follette Tradition

Such performances generally please the voters of Wisconsin, the state that during the first half of this century cherished the political independence, idealism, and aggressive liberalism of Robert M. La Follette and his Progressive Party. To some extent, Proxmire's record in the Senate is in the La Follette tradition. Certainly it is a marked contrast to the career of Proxmire's predecessor, Joseph R. McCarthy, who shocked the nation and discredited himself with his abrasive tactics in searching for Communists in government. Some of Proxmire's friends like to feel that he has, in a sense, redeemed the Senate seat by using the investigative process responsibly and effectively.

Proxmire's life has been characterized by a spirit of independence and persistence. He grew up in a conservative Republican family in Lake Forest, Illinois, a Chicago suburb, where his father, Dr. Theodore Proxmire, was a prominent physician. "My father was always a very tolerant man," the senator recalls. "But his window on the world was the Chicago Tribune editorial page . . . He just wasn't exposed to other views, as I have been."

After Bill Proxmire entered politics, his father was once quoted as saying, "I didn't raise my boy to be a Democrat. Harvard's where it happened."

That was pretty accurate. Proxmire graduated from Yale in 1938 and from Harvard Business School in 1940, then followed a well-worn path to Wall Street, where he worked briefly for J. P. Morgan & Co. While stationed in Washington with Army Intelligence during World War II, he acquired an interest in politics. After the war, he returned to Harvard for a degree in public administration (1948), did some teaching, and became a registered Democrat.

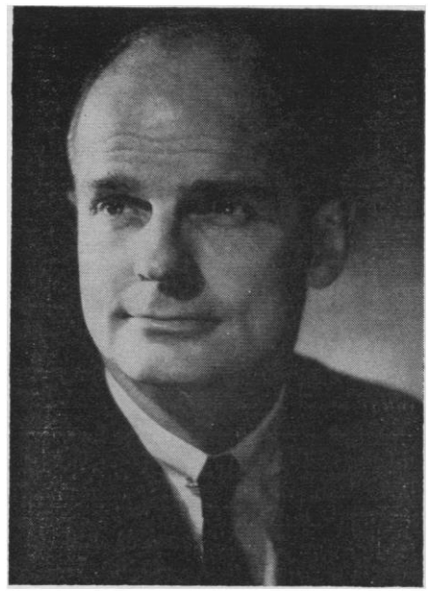
"I began to notice," Proxmire recalled in an interview, "that on all the critical problems the Republicans found reasons not to act, while the Democrats worked at solving the problems. It made a tremendous impression on me."

Proxmire is candid about his reason for moving to Wisconsin. He was looking for political opportunity and had narrowed his prospects to New Mexico, California, and Wisconsin. Wisconsin seemed promising because its Democratic Party, always small and ineffective, was beginning to show new signs of life. For years, the Wisconsin Democrats had run a poor third to La Follette's Progressives and the Republicans. But when the La Follette party disbanded after World War II, the Democrats were presented a golden chance to rebuild. The party had much to offer a young man in a hurry.

As a foothold, Proxmire took a reporting job with the Madison *Capital Times*, a liberal Democratic newspaper. It was a short and unhappy association. Proxmire was fired within 7 months, after frequent arguments with his editor over what constituted objectivity. But by then he had enough contacts to land another job there with the *Union Labor News*, which proved a more appropriate outlet for his enthusiasm.

Soon Proxmire was deeply involved with the young, liberal forces, centered mainly at the University of Wisconsin, which were seeking to revive the Democratic Party. He won a seat in the legislature in 1950, after an exhausting campaign in which he claims to have visited every home in his district and to have mailed each family a handwritten letter. (To this day, he is known as a tireless campaigner who thrives on handshaking and personal contact.)

For this feat, he was given the Democratic nomination for governor in 1952. To no one's surprise, he lost. He tried again in 1954 and in 1956, coming closer each time but still losing. By every normal measure, his career was



Senator William Proxmire

finished. Already he had become, like Harold Stassen, the brunt of jokes about perennial candidacy.

After the 1956 loss, Proxmire married Ellen Hodges, an officer of the state Democratic Party. (Both were divorced; both had two children.) He settled to a quiet life running a printing business. But when Senator McCarthy died on 2 May 1957, Proxmire's ambitions were revived. He was, after all, the best known and most experienced statewide Democratic candidate, and he could prepare quickly for the August special election, which would fill the Senate seat for the remaining 16 months of McCarthy's term.

He warmed up by defeating Congressman Clement Zablocki of Milwaukee in a primary. Then he was, as expected, a decided underdog in the special election against Governor Walter J. Kohler, who had beaten him in 1954 and 1956. *Time* magazine brushed Proxmire off as "a chronic candidate . . . classed in Wisconsin among the political sideshows."

But the scoffers were overlooking the progress that Proxmire and his party had made in the three previous races and in the passionate but losing presidential campaigns for Adlai Stevenson. Proxmire may, in fact, have turned the loser image to his favor. He told the voters, "My opponent doesn't know what it is to lose. I do. And I'll welcome the support of voters who do too, I'll take the losers. I'll take the debtors I'll take those who've lost in love, or baseball, or business. I'll take the Milwaukee Braves. The next senator from Wisconsin should be one who has known defeat."

To almost everyone's astonishment, Proxmire won.

He proceeded to a wild first year in Washington, during which his mind was constantly on the coming 1958 election. He almost set a record for speeches on the Senate floor (a reported 450 pages in the *Congressional Record*), conducted a one-man filibuster on the Chicago lake diversion bill, and proposed programs that would have added $23 billion a year to the federal budget.

Proxmire won his own 6-year term by a 57 percent vote in 1958. But those spending bills haunted him in the campaign. The Republicans called him "Billion-Buck Bill." President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon singled him out in campaign speeches as a big spender. "It was only after that experience," says a Wisconsin Republican, "that Proxmire became the watchdog of the Treasury."

If the talkative, aggressive Proxmire was taken lightly during his early days in the Senate, that is no longer the case. He has developed a reputation as a thorough, persistent legislator who does his homework.

If he is a maverick, he is a popular one. "He's so pleasant and accommodating," says one Senate friend, "that no one really dislikes him. . . . But he's so beautifully disciplined and programmed that sometimes we wonder what the real 'Prox' is like. He's the kind of guy you'd like to slip three or four drinks, just to see what would happen."

His reputation as a maverick may be overstated. The Democratic leadership, for example, is usually confident of getting Proxmire's vote on social legislation and on important party issues. "He votes on the low side for appropriations for a program," says one man, "but he always votes for the program. We consider him a liberal."

Yet there is a conservative streak in Proxmire that surfaces repeatedly. For one thing, his economic views are frequently those of a businessman. And he gets ample opportunity to assert them on the Banking and Currency Committee and on the Appropriations Committee. He also has made a valuable forum of the Joint Economic Committee, on which he rotates the chairmanship annually with Representative Wright Patman of Texas.

Certainly two presidents, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, have called Proxmire a maverick. They

Nixon Proposes Channel Sanctuary

President Nixon has asked Congress to approve legislation canceling 20 Federal oil and gas leases in California's Santa Barbara channel, scene of the nation's worst offshore oil spillage. The leases, purchased by seven oil companies in 1968 for $177.9 million, would be canceled to create a marine sanctuary of about 198,000 acres of ocean between Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz Island. Excluded from the cancellation would be three leases on which oil is currently being pumped; these would be operated, according to Nixon's plan, to reduce pressure in the channel's fragile geological formation. Also excluded from the cancellation would be 51 other leases in the channel, outside the sanctuary. Compensation for the loss of the leases would be determined by the courts and paid by crude oil from the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve, California.

The enabling legislation, to be sponsored by Senator George Murphy and Representative Charles M. Teague (both R–Cal.), is likely to be criticized both on Capitol Hill and by conservationists. One area of criticism was outlined for *Science* by Senator Alan Cranston (D–Calif.), who introduced legislation on 28 February 1969 which would terminate all 71 leases in the Santa Barbara channel, except those three on which there are producing wells. Cranston's bill would also provide a different, and less expensive, method of compensation to the oil companies.

The sanctuary area recommended by the President extends the area of the existing state sanctuary seaward to the island of Santa Cruz. The state sanctuary area is a 16-mile stretch along the coast, centered in Santa Barbara, and extending 3 miles out to sea. Nixon said the leases to be canceled are in this area. But, according to Cranston, only 16 of the leases are in this area; four of them are outside. If these four can be terminated, Cranston says, why not the others too? The well that blew out last year was beyond the limits of Nixon's proposed sanctuary, and so are several great natural seeps which pose a "continuing threat" to the coastline.

Cranston called the President's proposal "a step in the right direction" but "too little and too late." Lois Sidenberg, president of Get Oil Out, which is a conservation group in Santa Barbara, also said that the Nixon proposal did not cover enough leases. "You could have as damaging an accident or a blowout outside the sanctuary as within it," she told the Washington *Post*.

Another likely criticism concerns the compensation for the loss of the oil leases. Nixon's plan would cancel 20 leases where oil and gas have never been found in significant amounts, despite extensive exploration for the last 2½ years and the drilling of at least seven wells. Cranston thinks it is unwise to pay the companies the original purchase price for the leases that haven't produced. His bill would base compensation to the oil companies on the fair market value of the leases—which is likely to be less than the original cost—on the day the government terminated the leases. Representative John Moss (D–Calif.), of the subcommittee on Conservation and Natural Resources, Committee on Government Operations, also said that compensation should be based on the value of the leases, not their original purchase price.

Nixon's method of compensation would be unique—like the concept of the Teapot Dome scandal of the 1920's, when public oil rights were oil from the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve is unlikely to please the Navy, which has already raised objections; and it may revive memories of the Teapot Dome scandal of the 1920's, when public oil rights were compromised there. And it is possible that Standard Oil of California, which operates Elk Hills for the government, could make a double profit—once for running Elk Hills as it speeds up production, and once for compensation of its lost channel leases.—NANCY GRUCHOW

found that neither friendship nor party loyalty would keep the Wisconsin senator in line.

Early in the New Frontier administration, when congressional Democrats were striving to help the new president, Proxmire exhibited his stubbornness. He filibustered for 19 hours in an unsuccessful attempt to block Kennedy's appointment of Lawrence J. O'Connor, Jr., a former oil company executive, to the Federal Power Commission. Then he blocked a key Kennedy farm program. But when the Milwaukee Democratic chairman complained, Proxmire retorted, "I was elected by the people of Wisconsin, not by the President."

Lyndon Johnson's first sting from Proxmire came on Washington's birthday, 1959, when the new senator from Wisconsin took the floor to deplore Majority Leader Johnson's domination of the Senate. To Johnson, this was rank ingratitude. Only a few months earlier, Johnson had bypassed older members to give Proxmire a seat on the Agriculture Committee, an ideal spot for a dairy-state senator. But to Proxmire, all that mattered was that more senators should have a hand in making party policy.

After the speech, there was a saying that on 23 February the Senate heard two addresses: Washington's Farewell Address (read annually) and Proxmire's Farewell Address. "Other senators called me and said, 'Give it to 'im, Proxmire,'" he recalls. "But nobody would join me. . . ." Some say LBJ never forgot that speech. Proxmire insists, however, that it was not held against him. "President Johnson was a professional politician," he says. "He didn't bear that kind of grudge."

Some of Proxmire's closest friends in the Senate have also been known as maverick Democrats—Paul Douglas of Illinois, Wayne Morse of Oregon, and Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania. All three are gone now—Douglas was defeated in 1966, Morse and Clark in 1968—but Proxmire continues to operate in their tradition of outspokenness and independence.

He was especially close to Douglas, a respected professional economist, and has carried on much of Douglas's work. It was Douglas who initiated, a decade ago, the slow and unpopular inquiry into Pentagon spending. The administrative assistant who helped Douglas in that early effort, Howard Shuman, now works for Proxmire.

The year after Douglas's defeat, Prox-

mire picked up a truth-in-lending bill that Douglas had been pushing for 7 years, agreed to a few compromises, and got it through the Senate by a vote of 92 to 0. Proxmire also developed and put into the 1968 housing act some of Douglas's ideas for stimulating innovative housing experiments.

Proxmire and Douglas were allies in at least one historic floor fight. In July 1965, they began a filibuster that ultimately defeated Senator Everett Dirksen's proposal for a constitutional amendment to overturn the Supreme Court's one-man–one-vote ruling on apportionment of state legislatures.

Now, with his disclosure of the Pentagon's financial excesses, Proxmire has made an important contribution to a growing campaign to reduce defense spending. The military budget still is hard to touch in Congress, as evidenced by the easy House passage last month of the huge procurement appropriation for fiscal year 1971. But this year, for the first time, there was an organized lobbying effort aimed at cutting this budget.

Proxmire points out that, since his committee's hearings and since the Senate debate on the Safeguard antiballistic missile system, both Congress and the Administration have been cutting the defense budget. The Pentagon got $77.9 billion in fiscal 1969, but its budget in fiscal 1971 will be about $71.2 billion. "I think we are creating an atmosphere now in which the budget can be cut," Proxmire says. "I think we are just beginning."

In his recently published book *Report from Wasteland*, Proxmire contends that the United States could cut $10 billion from annual defense spending without endangering national security. He deplores the arms race, which he feels is based on an exaggerated view of the Soviet Union's military and economic strength. And he advocates establishment of an independent civilian arms procurement agency to act as the military's purchasing office.

Proxmire also warns, as President Eisenhower did a decade ago, about the influence of the military industrial complex. "The complex has more tentacles than an octopus," he says in the book. "Its dimensions are almost infinite. It is a military-industrial-bureaucratic-trade association-labor union-intellectual-academic-service club-political complex whose pervasiveness touches nearly every citizen."

His battles with this creature should put Proxmire in good position for his reelection bid this year. By opposing Pentagon waste and favoring withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, he has staked out what appear to be generally popular positions in Wisconsin. Some Republicans believe, though, that a dramatic turn in the war—for good or ill—could make him vulnerable on the issue of support for President Nixon.

Proxmire's Republican opponent seems certain to be John Erickson, general manager of the Milwaukee Bucks basketball team and a former coach at the University of Wisconsin. Erickson, a moderate conservative, is a good speaker and is well known in the state. He received the endorsement of the state Republican convention recently but could still be challenged in a primary. (James Lovell, the astronaut, considered the race but then backed off.)

Unless the war and military spending develop as issues, the Republicans are expected to use much the same arguments they employed against Proxmire in 1964. They will question his effectiveness as a senator, particularly his ability—and willingness—to deliver from the pork barrel. They will charge that he talks economy but votes for big spending programs. But Proxmire is likely to be heavily favored. He prepares for campaigns as much as 4 years in advance, perhaps remembering the defeats of the 1950's. And he still can be expected to stump the state as energetically as he did 20 years ago. "What can you do," asks one exasperated Wisconsin Republican, "with a guy who talks like a Republican and votes like a Democrat? . . . That sort of thing just happens to be popular in this state."

Proxmire has not become one of the truly powerful men of Congress. He has never been a member of the Senate "club," nor has he been particularly respectful of its traditions. He has never been regarded as a likely candidate for national office, except for an occasional mention as a dark horse choice for vice president. But he has created a role all his own as an informed critic and educator, and time may prove that it was a powerful role after all.

—WILLIAM CONNELLY

William Connelly is the Washington correspondent for the Winston-Salem, N.C., Journal and Sentinel.

APPOINTMENTS

Samuel B. Barker, associate dean, Graduate School, University of Alabama, Birmingham, to dean of the graduate school. . . . **Carl W. Hall,** chairman, agricultural engineering department, Michigan State University, to dean, College of Engineering, Washington State University. . . . **Ivan L. Bennett, Jr.,** vice president for health affairs, New York University, and director, NYU Medical Center has been named dean, NYU School of Medicine and dean, NYU Post-Graduate Medical School. . . . **Joseph A. Wells,** associate dean, Northwestern University School of Medicine, to dean, Loyola University of Chicago Stritch School of Medicine. . . . **Richard I. Weller,** professor of physics, Franklin and Marshall College, to dean, New School of Science and Mathematics, Edinboro State College. . . . **William R. Upthegrove,** chairman, mechanical engineering department, University of Texas, Austin, to dean, College of Engineering, University of Oklahoma. . . . **Ambrose Saricks,** associate dean, Graduate School, University of Kansas, to dean, Graduate School, Wichita State University. . . . **Edwin E. Pyatt,** professor of environmental engineering, University of Florida, appointed chairman of the department. . . . **William P. Bidelman,** professor of astronomy, University of Texas, to chairman, astronomy department, Case Western Reserve University. . . . **Harry E. Sutton,** professor of zoology and education, University of Texas, to chairman, zoology department at Austin. . . . **Arleigh B. Templeton,** president, Sam Houston State University, to president, University of Texas, San Antonio. . . . **James T. McFadden,** chairman, wildlife and fisheries department, University of Michigan, to dean, University School of Natural Resources. . . . **Robert M. Bird,** associate dean of planning and development, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, to dean of the school. . . . **John P. Craven,** visiting professor of ocean engineering and political science, M.I.T., to dean of marine programs, University of Hawaii. . . . **A. L. Fritschel,** dean of instruction, Northeast Missouri State College, to dean, College of Education, Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point. . . . **James A. Clifton,** professor of internal medicine, University of Iowa, to head of the department.