

. . . The thing to have done would have been to set up from the beginning a committee on the social sciences." Cherniss says, "The general question of the nature of the program was never laid before the faculty for study. . . ." Kaysen replies that setting up a new school which dealt in some way with the "problems of man and society" was discussed with the trustees at the time of his appointment in 1967 and "at early faculty meetings and board meetings I talked about my ideas in that direction." He cites the consideration of the Geertz appointment as evidence that the faculty have had plenty of chances to review the issue of starting such a group. One of the trustees defended Kaysen's handling of the social science thrust and the Bellah affair by saying it is very important in university administrations for a president or director to protect fledgling departments against conservative "wolves" who oppose them but aren't actually threatened by the change.

Kaysen's caution in proceeding with the social science project and sticking

by Bellah could very well be a sign of wise administration, reminiscent of the Harry Truman maxim: "The crackpots are having conniption fits. It convinces me I'm right." Conversely, in the name of making the institute more relevant to "man and society," Kaysen may be unwisely trying to distort a place whose identity is already well established among its own members and to the world.

Several faculty at the institute recall an attempt by the institute's first director, Abraham Flexner, in the 1930's to start an economics school there. According to various accounts, the appointments he made provoked controversy and led to a new appointments system using a full faculty vote. Flexner eventually left.

Now, however, a generation later, the institute also seems to be discovering that Einstein is a hard act to follow. Weil maintains that less important than Kaysen, Bellah, or the social sciences is the question of quality: continued so-called second-rate appointments will ultimately threaten the survival of the

institute as he knows it. Dyson, on the other hand, says the argument for Kaysen, Bellah, and the social sciences is that "These 26 [permanent faculty] by themselves wouldn't justify the place. This institution ought to be doing whatever the most brilliant young people all over the world are doing. . . . There are a lot of very brilliant young people who have no interest in pure mathematics or classics."

Those who favor the institute's pursuit of the "relevance" theme in scholarship argue that while the "cities are burning and society has a million and one pressing problems" in the words of one, the Walden-like seclusion of the institute is harder and harder to justify and the place itself runs the risk of stagnation. On the other hand, those most violently opposed to the controversial new appointee say that such dilutions threaten the institute with mediocrity. So there seems to be a question as to whether the ivory tower at Princeton can survive at all—let alone whether these warring tribes can coexist within it.—DEBORAH SHAPLEY

## White House Energy Policy: Who Has the Power?

President Nixon's message on energy, months in the making, and once scheduled for delivery in mid-March, is being revised extensively and probably won't be released until mid-April at the earliest, nearly 2 years to the month after the President's last major statement on energy. A variety of sources indicate that repeated delays in getting out the message stem partly from recent jostling for influence over energy policy within the Presidential palace guard and partly from the sheer difficulty of writing a major policy statement on issues whose form and dimension evolve by the week.

"The deeper they get into this, the more complicated the issues become," one former White House adviser says, and not without sympathy. As if energy issues were not complicated enough, this winter's fuel shortages have forced a critical reexamination of the oil im-

port quota system and, apparently, an extensive rewriting of the energy message as well. From one point of view, the shortages compellingly underscored the advice of a 1969 Cabinet task force on oil import quotas, which was simply to scrap present limitations on the use of foreign oil and to replace the quotas with a declining tariff. At the same time, however, the United States' continued balance of payments problems and the dollar's continued instability are seen by some authorities as equally compelling reasons for reducing reliance on foreign—especially Middle Eastern—oil. Indeed, Arab banks in possession of billions of dollars paid as royalties on oil exported to the United States are widely presumed to have taken part in this year's rash of currency speculation that has sparked the dollar's latest difficulties abroad.

Further, the oil import dilemma has

led to intense pressures on the Administration to promote expanded exploitation of the United States' own vast coal reserves—a move with a certain logic to it, but one that in turn has brought the federal Clean Air Act under threat of "softening" amendments, and one that conflicts directly with efforts to institute strict new regulation of surface mining.

Even as the White House found itself skewered ever more painfully by these dilemmas, the Presidential staff concerned with energy policy underwent a somewhat Byzantine, but nonetheless significant, revolution.

Unlike the energy message of June 1971, which was written and shepherded through numerous stages of approval by the White House Office of Science and Technology, the second message is being prepared on a higher tier of authority—by the Domestic Council staff—with essentially no help from the soon-to-be dismantled OST.

Up until late last year, the energy message was the specific responsibility of Peter Flanigan, then the President's chief adviser on business affairs; the message's main author then was James E. Akins, a respected authority on economic aspects of energy issues who was, and still is, on loan from the State De-

partment to the White House. In the weeks following the election, however, Flanigan was elbowed out of his key-stone position in energy matters by John Ehrlichman, the Domestic Council's powerful chief of staff. Ehrlichman thereupon established himself as the nominal head of a White House triumvirate on energy policy that also includes Henry Kissinger, the President's chief foreign policy adviser, and Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz, the new supercabinet's economic czar. With Flanigan's star in apparent descent, other, unidentified, White House staffers assumed a role in writing the energy message; it is no longer certain that the final version will reflect Akins' months of work.

Further complicating the new order, Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz, the supercabinet's counselor for natural resources, is emerging as a man to be reckoned with in matters of energy policy. The lines of authority between these two foci of power—Butz and the triumvirate—are unclear even within executive circles of the White House, although it is generally presumed that Butz will act as a "coordinator" of energy policy among federal agencies and that the Ehrlichman-Shultz-Kissinger group will be the final arbiter of policy.

Whether the latter is yet functioning in this capacity is open to question, what with Kissinger vacationing in Florida and Shultz immersed in the current monetary crisis. But there are signs of life. For example, the triumvirate has begun hiring a special energy staff, headed by one Charles J. DiBona, an engineer with a master's degree in economics, who formerly directed the Center for Naval Analyses, a small private think tank with close ties to Navy.

For all of this, the expectation in Washington is that the energy message will propose few if any radical departures from current policies and no new boost for R & D beyond that announced in the 1974 budget.—ROBERT GILLETTE.

## APPOINTMENTS

**Soberon Guillermo**, president, National Academy of Medicine, Mexico, to president, National University of Mexico. . . . **Eliot Stellar**, director, Institute of Neurological Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, to provost of the university. . . . **Arnold V. Wolf**, head,

physiology department, University of Illinois College of Medicine, to dean, Graduate College at the university. . . .

At Stanford University Medical Center: **Daniel D. Federman**, associate dean, Harvard Medical School, to chairman, medicine department and **A. Ralph Rosenthal**, assistant professor of surgery at Stanford, to head, ophthalmology division. . . . **Kenneth P. Goodrich**, vice president and provost, Macalester College, to dean, College of Arts and Science, Syracuse University. . . . **Stuart W. Tanenbaum**, professor of microbiology, Columbia University, to dean, School of Biology, Chemistry, and Ecology, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York. . . . **John H. Horvat**, associate dean, School of Education, Indiana University, to dean, College of Education, North Texas State University. . . .

**William M. Risen, Jr.**, associate professor of chemistry, Brown University, to chairman, chemistry department at the university. . . . **Richard F. Schwartz**, chairman, Graduate Group in Electrical Engineering, University of Pennsylvania, to head, electrical engineering department, Michigan Technological University College of Engineering. . . .

**Walter S. Owen**, professor of materials science, Northwestern University, to head, metallurgy and materials science department, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. . . . **James McGrath**, professor of physics, Kent State University, to associate provost and dean, Graduate School and research at the university. . . .

**Marvin A. Iverson**, chairman of psychology, Adelphi University, to dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at the university. . . . **Harry Prystowsky**, chairman, obstetrics and gynecology department, University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville, to provost, The Milton S. Hershey Medical Center and dean, College of Medicine, Pennsylvania State University. . . .

**G. Robert Ross**, vice president, University of Nebraska, to chancellor, University of Arkansas, Little Rock. . . . **Stephen R. Mitchell**, dean, College of Sciences and Arts, Washington State University, to vice president for academic affairs, Western Michigan University. . . .

**Robert Day**, professor of preventive medicine, University of Washington, to dean, School of Public Health and Community Medicine at the university. . . . **Abdallah M. Isa**, assistant professor of immunology, Meharry Medical College, to director, immunobiology division at the college.

## RECENT DEATHS

**A. P. Beutel**, 80; director emeritus, The Dow Chemical Company; 27 November.

**J. Werner Braun**, 58; professor of microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Rutgers University; 19 November.

**J. Douglas Colman**, 62; former vice president, Johns Hopkins Hospital and University; 8 December.

**Bion R. East**, 87; professor emeritus of dental public health practice, Columbia University; 28 November.

**Louis Hausman**, 82; professor emeritus of clinical medicine, Cornell Medical College; 7 December.

**Frederick L. Hisaw**, 81; professor emeritus of zoology, Harvard University; 3 December.

**J. B. Johnson**, 64; professor of medicine, Howard University; 16 December.

**Rafi Khan**, 54; professor of psychology, Northeastern Illinois University; 3 December.

**Alex E. Krill**, 44; professor of ophthalmology, Pritzker School of Medicine, University of Chicago; 8 December.

**Gabriel Lester**, 52; professor of biology, Reed College; 26 November.

**Laurence D. Lockie**, 73; former professor of pharmacy, State University of New York, Buffalo; 12 November.

**Sterling V. Mead**, 84; former professor of oral surgery, Georgetown University; 9 December.

**James A. Peters**, 50; curator of reptiles and amphibians, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution; 18 December.

**Yale Rabinowitz**, 54; associate professor of medicine, Loyola Medical School; 7 December.

**Henry E. Robinson**, 61; senior research fellow, National Bureau of Standards; 4 December.

**Francis F. Rosenbaum**, 60; clinical professor of medicine, Medical College of Wisconsin; 7 November.

**Erich M. Schlaikjer**, 66; former professor of geology, Brooklyn College, City University of New York; 5 November.

**Lincoln G. Smith**, 60; visiting senior research physicist, Princeton University; 9 December.

**Carl L. Stearns**, 80; professor of astronomy, Wesleyan University; 28 November.

**Wayne W. Wells**, 80; retired professor of science, Southern Oregon College of Education; 10 November.