

trade name will come as a result of the publicity generated by the hearings and the magazine articles. A modest move in this direction was even made by the AMA at its last convention, when a resolution was passed suggesting that doctors use generic names when prescribing for indigent patients.

A number of suggestions of what should be done have been made before the committee. The two that seem most likely to drastically change the situation are these:

1) Passage of a law giving the government effective supervision over drug manufacture, similar to that which has existed for many years in the meat packing industry. This, proponents say, would make doctors much more willing to prescribe by generic rather than brand name, since they would no longer have to rely on the specific company's reputation as the only clear guarantee of the potency and safety of its products.

2) Establishment of a program, perhaps run jointly by the Food and Drug Administration and the American Medical Association, to keep physicians informed on the relative value and price of new drugs. As things are now the physicians have no convenient index of information that would allow them to sort out the misleading from the meaningful messages among the barrage of promotion to which they are subject (about a pound of mail a day plus regular visits from the companies' "detail men").

The idea behind these and similar proposals is that they would bring about a decline in the purportedly excessive profits, pseudo research, and promotion, since the economic situation that brought these things into existence would be sharply altered.

There is not enough time left in this session of Congress to push through any strong legislation, even if Kefauver should offer such proposals, which he has not yet done.

Whatever legislation is offered, this year or later, will have to face determined opposition from the industry, probably supported by the American Medical Association, which has always worked very closely with the drug industry on legislative matters. Testifying before the committee last week, Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, never sounded more confident than when he assured Kefauver that when representatives of the AMA were called as wit-

nesses they would endorse the industry's point of view.

In the past the AMA has tended to regard almost any increase in the government's activity in the medical field as another step on the road to socialized medicine. And the ultimate lines in this controversy can most usefully be drawn not between those who think drug prices are too high and those who do not, but between those who would be willing to see a substantial increase of federal activity in the medical field and those who are not so willing.

### **Regulations for Selection of Fulbright Scholars Changed**

Last year's public concern about the standards and procedures for the selection of Fulbright scholars has resulted in significant changes in the rules promulgated by the President's Board of Foreign Scholarships. The regulations which caused difficulty and those that have replaced them are discussed in an article by Louis Joughin of the staff of the American Association of University Professors that appears in the spring issue of the *AAUP Bulletin*.

The new regulations provide that all evidence relating to the possible disloyalty of a candidate shall be turned over to law enforcement agencies for treatment similar to that given evidence relating to any other kind of possible felony. The board has thus denied itself opportunity to make informal inquiry about disloyalty and to apply, in this area, vague standards without responsibility under law.

Another procedural innovation relates to rejections, by the board's subcommittee on appointments, of candidates approved by the screening committees of the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, who make the actual nominations. Henceforth a reversal of this sort will automatically result in review by the whole Board of Foreign Scholarships to consider all the facts.

Last year's rejection of Darwin specialist Bert Loewenberg of Sarah Lawrence College for a Fulbright lectureship particularly disturbed some of this country's scholars because his application had been highly endorsed and because a request had been received from scholars of Leeds University, in England, for his services during the Darwin centennial year. The Board of Foreign Scholarships, in response to public

inquiry, said that disloyalty had not been a factor in its decision but gave no other explanation.

The article in the *AAUP Bulletin* points out three problems which have not been fully solved. First, the Board of Foreign Scholarships remains free to select candidates on the basis of their "potential contribution to the objectives of the program," as set forth in the board's policy statements. This vague standard permits the consideration of any kind of evidence that the board may regard as relevant, including evidence which is not academic, and even including some which might relate to "loyalty."

Second, the board continues to reserve the right to consider secret evidence which the screening committees have not seen. Third, since the function of the board is to make decisions about scholarly matters, it would seem desirable that its membership consist chiefly of persons who qualify in the first instance as distinguished scholars in the several fields of learning; this has not recently been the case, Joughin says.

In commenting on the situation, Joughin points out that his article could not have been written without the cooperation of officials in the State Department and the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, who made possible full and frank criticism of the program they administer.

### **AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize**

Through the generosity of an anonymous donor, the AAAS offers an annual prize of \$1000 for a meritorious essay in socio-psychological inquiry. Previous winners of this prize and the titles of their essays have been: Arnold M. Rose, "A theory of social organization and disorganization"; Yehudi A. Cohen, "Food and its vicissitudes: a cross-cultural study of sharing and non-sharing in sixty folk societies"; Herbert C. Kelman, "Compliance, identification, and internalization: a theoretical and experimental approach to the study of social influence"; Irving A. Taylor, "Similarities in the structure of extreme social attitudes"; and Stanley Schachter, "The psychology of affiliation."

#### **Conditions of Competition**

The conditions of competition for the prize to be awarded at the 1960 annual meeting, New York City, 26-31 December, are as follows:

1) The contribution should further

the comprehension of the psychological-social-cultural behavior of human beings—the relationships of these hyphenated words being an essential part of the inquiry. Whether the contributor considers himself to be an anthropologist, a psychologist, a sociologist, or a member of some other group is unimportant as long as his essay deals with basic observation and construction in the area variously known as social process, group behavior, or interpersonal behavior. For ease of reference in the rest of this statement, this general area will be called “social behavior.”

2) The prize is offered to encourage studies and analyses of social behavior based on explicitly stated assumptions or postulates, which lead to experimentally verifiable conclusions or deductions. In other words, it is a prize intended to encourage in social inquiry the development and application of dependable methodology analogous to the methods that have proved so fruitful in the natural sciences. This is not to state that the methods of any of the natural sciences are to be transferred without change to the study of social behavior, but rather that the development of a science of social behavior is fostered through observation guided by explicit postulates, which in turn are firmly grounded on prior observations. It may be taken for granted that such postulates will include a spatial-temporal framework for the inquiry. It may properly be added that the essay should foster liberation from philosophic-academic conventions and from dogmatic boundaries between different disciplines.

3) Hitherto unpublished manuscripts are eligible, as are manuscripts that have been published since 1 January 1959. Entries may be of any length, but each should present a completed analysis of a problem, the relevant data, and an interpretation of the data in terms of the postulates with which the study began. Preference will be given to manuscripts not over 50,000 words in length. Entries may be submitted by the author himself or by another person on his behalf.

4) Entries will be judged by a committee of three persons considered well qualified to judge material in this field. The judges will be selected by a management committee consisting of the chairman and the secretary of Section K and the executive officer of the AAAS. The committee of judges reserves the right to withhold the prize if no worthy essay is submitted.

5) Entries should be sent to Dael Wolfe, Executive Officer, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C. Entries should be submitted in quadruplicate. Each entry should be accompanied by six copies of an abstract not to exceed 1200 words in length. The name of the author should not appear anywhere on the entry itself but should be enclosed on a separate sheet of paper which also gives the author's address and the title of his essay. Entrants who wish to have their manuscripts returned should include a note to that effect and the necessary postage. In order to be eligible for consideration for the prize that will be awarded at the 1960 annual meeting of the Association, entries must be received *not later than 1 September 1960*.

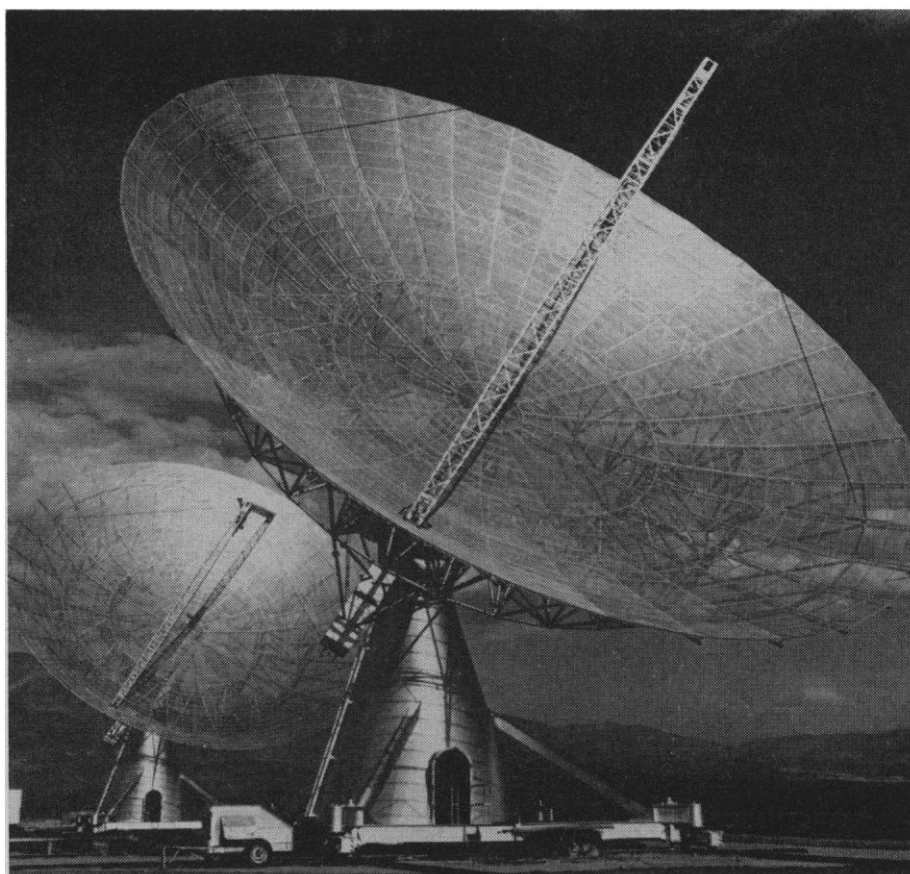
### **Navy Telescope Locates New Radio Sources in Space**

Nine radio sources from outside Earth's galaxy have been located in the first 2 months of operation of a new radio telescope that is run for the Navy

by California Institute of Technology. Until the end of 1959, when the telescope went into full operation, only five other radio sources of the more than 100 detected outside the Milky Way had been precisely located and identified by all the radio telescopes of the world. The giant instrument was built by CIT under contract with the Office of Naval Research.

Located in a valley 259 miles from Los Angeles, the facility consists of two 90-foot parabola antennas mounted on a 1600-foot-long railroad track running east and west. Working in tandem, the twin dishes have a resolving power greater than that of any other known radio telescope in operation or under construction.

Although at present the radio telescope is being used to try to identify other radio sources in space, the two antennas can also be used to study planets and other large celestial bodies. Two planets can be studied at the same time by using the dishes independently. It is hoped that the new instrument may be helpful in determining whether the planet Jupiter is surrounded by a corona or by a Van Allen type radiation belt.



The new twin-antenna radio telescope that is operated for the Navy by California Institute of Technology. [U.S. Navy]