America. Ellender is chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, which has authority over sugar legislation.

The task of overcoming these entrenched political forces will fall on Kennedy. For it is only the President who commands the position and prestige to quickly mobilize general support for policies in an area where entrenched special, rather than national, interests have long held a controlling influence. —H.M.

News Notes

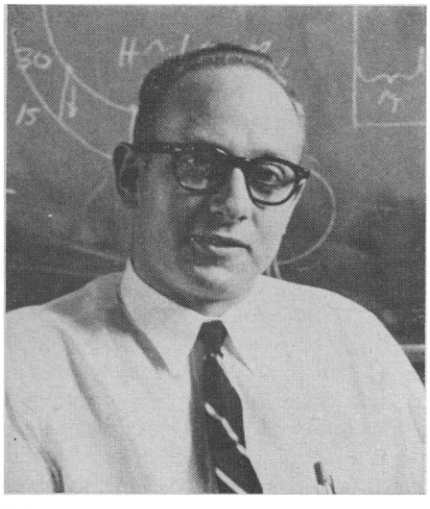
Four Major AAAS Awards Presented at Association's New York Meeting

The American Association for the Advancement of Science presented four major awards during its 127th annual meeting this week in New York.

Newcomb Cleveland Prize

Edward Anders, associate professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago, is the 32nd recipient of the $1000 AAAS Newcomb Cleveland Prize, the Association's senior award, given for "a noteworthy paper, representing an outstanding contribution to science." Anders's prize-winning work, which established a new and direct link between meteorites and asteroids, was selected from the papers delivered at last year's AAAS meeting in Chicago.

Anders, a native of Libau, Latvia, came to the United States in 1949 after 3 years of study at the University of Munich. He holds a master's and a doctor's degree in chemistry from Columbia University. He became a United States citizen in 1955.



Edward Anders, Newcomb Cleveland Prize

Anders conducted research at Brookhaven National Laboratory in 1954 and was an instructor in chemistry at the University of Illinois from 1954 to 1955. He joined the faculty of the University of Chicago as an assistant professor of chemistry in the Enrico Fermi Institute in 1955 and was appointed associate professor in 1960. Last spring he was visiting professor of geochemistry at the California Institute of Technology. He is also a consultant to the theoretical division of the Goddard Space Flight Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Adminstration.

Anders began his research activities in the field of radiochemistry. After spending nearly 6 years on an unsuccessful search for the 43rd element, technetium, in nature, he shifted his interest to cosmochemistry, particularly meteorites. Support for his work has come from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the National Science Foundation.

Upon receiving the award on Monday at New York's Commodore Hotel, Anders delivered an address on recent work on meteorites, in a general symposium on "Moving Frontiers of Science."

The Newcomb Cleveland Prize has been administered by the Association since 1923, when it was established by the late Newcomb Cleveland of New York. A life member of the Association, he preferred to remain anonymous until his death in 1951. With his bequest of $25,000, the AAAS continues to make the award in his name.

Theobald Smith Award

Richard J. Havel, associate professor of medicine and staff member of the Cardiovascular Research Institute, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, has won the 1960 AAAS Theobald Smith Award in Medical Sciences for his work in intermediary and lipoprotein metabolism. The $1000 award, which was established in 1936 by Eli Lilly and Company, is given to an investigator under 35 who has "demonstrated research in the field of medical sciences, taking into consideration independence of thought and originality."

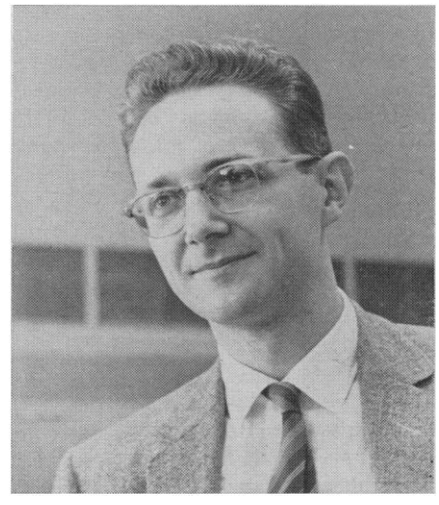
Havel graduated from Reed College and received M.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Oregon. He then spent 4 years as intern and resident at New York Hospital. After serving as instructor in medicine at Cornell University Medical College, and then as clinical associate at the National Heart Institute, he assumed his present post in California.

Havel's early work was concerned with ways of producing heparin-like activity in serum, and with the structural requirements for heparin-like activity. Later studies were devoted to the effects of fat ingestion, of fasting, and of carbohydrate ingestion on lipids and lipoproteins of human serum. Havel's most recent experiments have led to his proposal of the concept that the sympathetic nervous system exerts a controlling action on the mobilization of fatty acids from adipose tissue which may be altered by central stimuli as well as by hormonal factors.

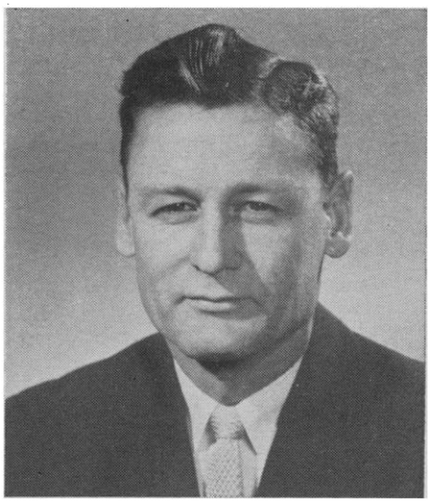
Havel's investigations have had significance for the field of atherosclerosis and heart disease. The American Heart Association awarded him an Established Investigatorship for his early work.

Campbell Award

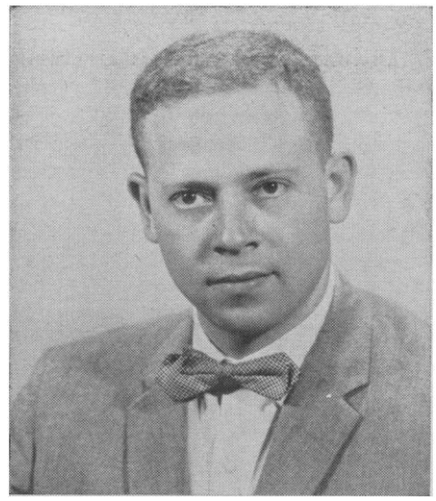
M. E. Gallegly, Jr., professor of plant pathology at West Virginia University, has won the $1500 AAAS Campbell Award for Vegetable Research, which was established 3 years ago by the Campbell Soup Company to recognize research of either fundamental or practical significance to the production of vegetables for processing purposes. Gallegly was honored for his work on late blight in tomatoes and potatoes, which has made it possible to breed resistant strains. His contributions, made in cooperation with his associates (especially the staff members of the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico), have been fundamental to a better understanding of the interaction of the



Richard J. Havel, Theobold Smith Award



M. E. Gallegly, Jr., Campbell Award



Robert Rosenthal, Socio-Psychological Prize

host pathogen in the disease, incited by *Phytophthora infestans.*

Gallegly received a B.S. degree in agriculture from the University of Arkansas and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin. He has been at West Virginia University since 1949.

Socio-Psychological Prize

Robert Rosenthal, associate professor of psychology at the University of North Dakota (at present on leave to serve at Ohio State University) has received the AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize for his paper on bias in experimenters. This $1000 award, offered through the generosity of an anonymous donor, is given for a meritorious essay that furthers comprehension of the psychological-social-cultural behavior of human beings through studies based on explicitly stated assumptions or postulates which lead to experimentally verifiable conclusions or deductions.

Rosenthal's prize-winning work, which describes a series of three experiments, is devoted to the thesis that the personality and expectations of experimenters influence the results they obtain. Rosenthal points out that although this personal element in social science research has long been known, it has received little attention. He plans to continue his investigations in the area, having already scheduled 3 years of additional research.

Rosenthal earned all of his degrees from the University of California at Los Angeles; he received his Ph.D. in 1956 at the age of 23. Before joining North Dakota as an assistant professor, in 1957, he had taught at UCLA and the University of Southern California and had served as a clinical psychologist at the U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital in Los Angeles.

He is a specialist in projective techniques. His work has been supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, and he has a grant for his current research from North Dakota's Faculty Research Grants Fund.

Weisskopf To Head CERN: Reorganization Announced

Eminent Austro-American physicist Victor Weisskopf of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was appointed fourth director-general of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) at the 18th Session of the CERN Council, held at CERN, in Meyrin, Switzerland, on 8 December. He will serve for 2 years, from 1 August 1961, when he succeeds J. B. Adams, who will return to the United Kingdom as director of the Culham Laboratory for Plasma Physics Research.

Weisskopf was recently granted a leave of absence from M.I.T. to take an appointment as scientific member of the directorate then being set up to assist in CERN management. The directorate consists of two research members, one administration member, and one member in charge of applied physics. The appointment is particularly noteworthy because the United States is not a member of CERN.

New Internal Organization

The CERN Council also announced that, effective 1 January, the organization will have 12 divisions instead of six. A spokesman said, "The decision was reached in order to take into account the fact that CERN has passed from the stage of construction to that of actual fundamental research."

The 12 divisions will have charge, respectively, of the proton synchrotron machine—that is, the 28,000-Mev proton accelerator; the synchrocyclotron machine, a 600-Mev accelerator in operation since 1957; nuclear physics experimentation; engineering; data handling; theory; track chambers, such as cloud chambers and hydrogen-filled bubble chambers; nuclear physics apparatus, such as a propane bubble-chamber and beam-transport equipment; accelerator research—for example, the design of new types of accelerators; site and buildings establishment and maintenance; finance; and general administration.

Spain Joins; New Council Officers

The CERN Council, the organization's governing body, made up of scientific and political representatives of the member states, made another significant announcement. On 1 January Spain will become the 14th member state.

New CERN officers and committee chairmen have been named. Jan Willems (Belgium) is president for 1961. He succeeds François de Rose (France), who has been president for 3 years and whose term of office could not be renewed under the terms of the convention. Edoardo Amaldi (Italy) and Jan Hendrick Bannier (Netherlands) are vice-presidents.

The chairman of the Scientific Policy Committee will be Cecil Powell (United Kingdom), who succeeds Amaldi. W. H. Alexander Hocker (Federal Republic of Germany) will succeed J. H. Bannier as chairman of the Finance Committee.

Flemming Approves New Policy on International Meetings

Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, who has been one of the advocates of a change in the State Department policy that limited the attendance of federally employed scientists at international meetings, made the following statement to a staff reporter about the recent easing of the restrictions (see page 1911):

"I am very pleased that the State Department has agreed—barring un-

foreseen international developments—to our government scientists' joining other American scientists in attendance at the Fifth International Congress of Biochemistry in Moscow next August.

Through this joint participation in the Congress we will have an opportunity to display our leadership in biomedical research. Our prestige will be enhanced in an important segment of the world scientific community and we will gain invaluable first-hand information on progress in other countries in the field of biochemistry."

Plans for First British Satellite Announced Jointly by U.K. and NASA

Scientists from Great Britain and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have recently completed a series of meetings on the cooperative launching of the first British satellite. The experiments to be conducted were selected, and it was agreed that they would be flown in a Scout vehicle to be launched by NASA in about a year. In addition, a second U.K. Scout satellite is being planned.

These joint projects are an outgrowth of the offer made by NASA to provide launching facilities for experiments of mutual interest prepared by scientists of other countries. This offer was made through the U.S. National Academy of Sciences' delegate to COSPAR last year.

Description of Satellite

The initial British satellite, designated International Ionosphere Satellite S-51 but referred to as U.K. No. 1, is to be roughly spherical and nearly 2 feet in diameter. Four telemetry antennas will transmit in the 136 to 137 megacycle-per-second band to ground stations, either directly from the instrument payload or from a tape recorder on which data gathered while the satellite is in orbit will be stored. This tape recorder will play back on command from ground stations, one of which will be in the United Kingdom at the Radio Research Station, Slough. The experimental data will be available first to the U.K. scientists responsible for the instruments in the satellite.

Electrical power will be generated by four paddles carrying solar cells and will be used to charge a system of batteries in the satellite. This power supply will be designed to operate for a year, after which time the radio transmitters will be switched off.

Structure, telemetry system, tape recorder, and power supplies are the responsibility of NASA.

The scientific instruments are being designed and made in Britain. They will include instrumentation for a Birmingham University electron density experiment, which will be carried, in part, on a boom which will swing out radially from the satellite after launching. A similar boom will carry a probe electrode for one of the University College, London, experiments. The cosmic-ray detector of Imperial College, London, will be mounted on the spin axis of the satellite, immediately behind the spherical detector of the University College ion-mass spectrometer.

The satellite will be launched from Wallops Island, Va., into an orbit which will carry it over the United Kingdom. It will be stabilized by spinning about its axis.

Scientists in the News

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences has announced the winners of the Academy Monograph Prizes for 1960. Three awards of $1000 each go to the authors of especially meritorious unpublished monographs, one each in the fields of the humanities, the social sciences, and the physical and biological sciences.

Rodney Needham of Oxford, England, received the social sciences award for a manuscript on "Structure and Sentiment."

Max Jammer of Jerusalem, Israel, won the physical and biological sciences prize for his work entitled "Concepts of Mass in Classical and Modern Physics."

The Academy Monograph Prizes are intended to encourage and assist the publication of scholarly contributions to knowledge that are too long to be published as articles in the learned journals and too specialized or too short for publication as a general book. In response to this prize competition more than 200 manuscripts were submitted by scholars and scientists from all parts of the English-speaking world.

Per K. Frolich, deputy chief chemical officer for scientific activities and chief scientist of the Army Chemical Corps, retired on 31 December. He joined the Corps in 1954 from Merck and Co., Inc., Rahway, N.J., where he was vice president and scientific director of the Chemical Division. Prior to that he had been director of the Esso Laboratories Chemical Division of the Standard Oil Development Company.

While with the Army, Frolich was responsible for research and development and for engineering activities throughout the Chemical Corps. He plans to engage in consulting activities and will continue to live in Annandale, Va.

The third annual **F. G. Novy Lecture** at the University of Michigan was presented on 15 December by **Herman C. Lichstein**, professor of bacteriology, University of Minnesota. He spoke on "Physiological Control Mechanisms in the Bacterial Cell."

E. Barthel, Jr., assistant director of the Armour Research Foundation at Illinois Institute of Technology, has resigned, effective 1 January, to become program director for international activities of the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. He is succeeded by **Niels C. Beck**, who has served as director general of the Union of Burma Applied Research Institute, an ARF project, for the past 4 years.

Dennis C. Smith of the Turner Dental School of the University of Manchester (England) is visiting associate professor at the Northwestern University Dental School for 1960–61. On 18 January he will speak on "Research in Dental Materials and Its Relation to Clinic Practice" as the dental school's annual Thomas L. Gilmer memorial lecturer.

David W. G. Arthur, research associate in the University of Arizona's Steward Observatory and in the lunar and planetary laboratory of the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, has been awarded the British Photogrammetrical Society's Silver Medal for 1960. He received the honor for work done in England in 1958 as cartographer and photogrammetrist with the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, a post he held for some 15 years. Arthur joined the Arizona staff last October as a member of Gerard P. Kuiper's lunar research group. Kuiper is establishing the IAP's new lunar and planetary laboratory at the university.

Erratum: In the report "Estimate of the human load of mutations from heterogeneous consanguineous samples," by N. Freire-Maia and A. Freire-Maia [*Science* **132**, 1317 (4 Nov. 1960)], recalculation, by the formula of Morton Crow, and Muller, leads to values of —0.18 for Caucasians and 8.74 for Negroes, instead of the values of —0.24 and 10.46, respectively, given at the end of the next-to-last paragraph.