the bills," he said. "Three-fourths of our older people have money incomes of less than $2000 a year. Only one-half have any kind of hospital insurance. Only 30 percent have three-fourths or more of their hospital bill paid by insurance."

The principal barrier for the Administration at this stage is the House Ways and Means Committee, presided over by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, Democrat of Arkansas, who, along with a majority of his committee, has opposed the Social Security approach in the past. Democrats dominate the committee, 15–10, but previous attempts to win the committee's approval have won no more than 9 Democratic votes, and no Republican support at all. Kennedy reportedly has gone to considerable lengths to woo the recalcitrant members, but his efforts to budge them any considerable distance from their traditional positions are complicated by the fact that the Ways and Means Committee has jurisdiction over three other high-priority Administration measures: reciprocal trade, tax reform, and welfare reform. While members who have hewed to a conservative line may vote out of character on one issue in response to the Administration's appeals, there is little likelihood that they will suddenly become Kennedy Democrats on four major issues.

Further complicating the prospects—and offering considerable cheer to the opponents of the Social Security approach—is the new House Democratic leadership, which they regard as far from formidable. Though the new speaker, Rep. John McCormack, exceeded his predecessor in dedication to the Administration's medical care plan, his ability to rule his frequently unruly party is generally doubted.

In the debates which will be carried on over the bill, in and out of Congress, considerable attention will be given the Kerr-Mills program, which was passed in the politically charged special session of Congress that preceded the last national election. The Kerr-Mills bill, which was adopted as an alternative to the Social Security plan which Kennedy pushed in the dual role of senator and candidate, developed from campaign pressures on both parties to legislate something in behalf of medical needs. The result was a bill which provides for an expansion of federal aid for the medical needs of federal-state welfare recipients and a new program of federal aid for the "medically indigent," those who are not on relief but who are unable to meet their medical bills. The program, which the AMA supports as filling in what it regards as one of the few gaps in financing medical care for the aged, has been implemented so far by slightly fewer than half the states, with the benefits varying considerably according to the contributions that the states make in matching the federal portion. While the Administration sees a role for the Kerr-Mills plan as a means of providing the needy with assistance beyond the scope of its Social Security approach, it fails to share the AMA's warm regard for the plan as the end-all of government involvement in medical financing.

Underlying the conflict between the views of the AMA and the Administration are markedly different ideas of what constitutes suitable medical care. The AMA argues that medical care is available to all in this country, regardless of ability to pay. For the needy, it says, the care is provided through a combination of public and private welfare efforts and donations of physicians' services. The Administration has countered that, first of all, there are serious gaps in the services for the needy, but that even if they were filled—as it is agreed Kerr-Mills could fill them—the level of medical care is held down by economic factors.

The Administration points out that when financial considerations exist, preventive medical services are least sought after, and that regardless of the delicacy that is employed in determining need, substantial numbers of persons are going to shy away from any medical services that smack of charity or welfare. For political purposes, in generating public support, these are compelling arguments, and they are being thrown into the balance by the Administration to counter the AMA's charge of socialized medicine. The AMA has tended to softpedal the charge in connection with the specific plan involved in the King-Anderson bill, but it argues that the plan would inevitably grow and open the way for putting the nation's doctors on the federal payroll. The latter charge is regarded as absurd by the bill's backers, but many of them concede that the bill is not the last word in federal aid for medical care, and that if it worked reasonably well, there would inevitably be considerable pressure for expansion of its benefits and a downward adjustment of the age requirements.—D.S.G.

Announcements

The AAAS Council has voted the formation of a **Section on Information and Communication**, which will focus on the problems of communication among scientists and between scientists and the general public. The new section, headed by George L. Seielstad of Johns Hopkins' Applied Physics Laboratory, will provide a formal platform for the discussions of science communication problems, replacing the informal conferences held at the AAAS during the past few years.

The following awards were presented during the annual meeting of the AAAS, held from 26 to 31 December in Denver, Colo.:

The $1500 **AAAS-Campbell Award** for vegetable research was shared by D. J. Hagedorn, of the University of Wisconsin, and R. T. Sherwood, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The $1000 **AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize** for a meritorious essay in that field was awarded to Morton Deutsch and Robert M. Krauss, of Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The **AAAS Industrial Science Achievement Award** was presented to Martin Marietta Corporation's Aerospace Division in Denver for the advancement of technological knowledge and the practical application of science through research.

The $1000 **Newcomb Cleveland Prize** was won by Halton C. Arp, of the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, for his report on a more precise method of determining the age of a star.

The 1961 **William Procter Prize** was presented to Edward R. Weidlein, former president of Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, for his achievements in industrial research.

A collection of articles on **Soviet space medicine**, translated from the Moscow periodical *Znaniye*, is available through the U.S. Department of Commerce. (Office of Technical Services, USDC, Washington 25, D.C. Order No. 61-31585. $1)

A **management council for manned space-flight programs** has been instituted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to hasten development of spacecraft, boosters, and necessary support equipment. The

council, chaired by D. Brainerd Holmes, director of NASA's Office of Manned Space Flight, will handle such matters as goals, schedules, pacing items, and other problems connected with Project Mercury, the advanced Mercury program, and Project Apollo.

Courses

The 3rd **Norelco Isotope School** will be held from 19 to 23 February in Baton Rouge, La. The school, conducted by Gamma Industries, provides the basic knowledge needed to apply for an Atomic Energy Commission license to handle sealed sources. Dates for future isotope schools, scheduled several times a year, will be supplied on request. Tuition: $100. (L. Masselli, Philips Electronic Instruments, 750 S. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.)

An introductory graduate course in **theoretical and mathematical biology** will be offered at Yale during the 1962 spring term beginning 29 January. Supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, a group of visiting American and European specialists will participate for 2-week periods. A limited number of grants-in-aid are available for out-of-town students and faculty members within reasonable commuting distance. (T. H. Waterman, 272 Gibbs Research Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.)

Scientists in the News

Chauncey D. Leake, chairman of the AAAS Board of Directors, has been elected to the Council for the Advancement of Science Writing, Inc. Leake is professor of pharmacology and assistant dean at Ohio State University's College of Medicine.

Isidor Elias, of Lockheed Missiles and Space Division, has joined the research staff of Acoustica Associates, Inc.

Edward L. Alpen, head of the biological and medical sciences division at the U.S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory in San Francisco, has won the 1961 Sustaining Membership Award for his work on radiological hazards and blood-forming functions of bone marrow. The award was presented at the annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

R. B. Young, vice president of Aerojet-General Corporation's liquid rocket plant, has received the American Rocket Society's propulsion award.

Edward V. Evarts, former chief of the laboratory of clinical science at the National Institute of Mental Health, has been appointed associate professor of physiology and chief of the laboratory of cerebral physiology at Duke University School of Medicine.

Robert W. Miller, formerly with the University of Rochester Atomic Research Project, has been appointed chief of the National Cancer Institute's epidemiology branch.

Joseph L. Pawsey, assistant chief of the division of radiophysics in Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, has been appointed director of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Green Bank, W.Va. He will succeed **Otto Struve**, who is returning to fulltime research and writing.

Christopher E. Barthel, Jr., physicist and former program director for international science at the National Science Foundation, has been named chief scientist of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Recipients of the Institute of Radio Engineers' 1962 awards:

Edward V. Appleton, of the University of Edinburgh (Scotland), will receive the IRE medal of honor for his use of radio waves in ionospheric research.

Victor H. Rumsey, of the University of California in Berkeley, has won the Morris N. Liebmann award for his work in frequency independent antennas.

William Culshaw, of the National Bureau of Standards in Boulder, Colo., will receive the Harry Diamond award for his work in microwave optics and interferometry.

George A. Morton, of RCA's Conversion Devices Laboratory in Princeton, N.J., has won the Vladimir K. Zworykin award for his work in electronic television.

L. Meyer Jones, vice president of Standard Chemical Manufacturing Company in Omaha, Neb., will rejoin the American Veterinary Medical Association as director of scientific activities, a position he held from March 1960 to May 1961.

Charles D. Shields, professor and chairman of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation at Georgetown University Medical Center, has been appointed to the newly created position of executive director of the university hospital.

Recent Deaths

P. McDonald Biddison, 77; electrical engineer and president of North Carolina Natural Gas Corporation from 1956 until his retirement in 1961; 25 Dec.

Grafton T. Brown, 68; chief of the division of allergy at Doctors Hospital in Washington, D.C.; 26 Dec.

Roland W. Brown, 68; paleontologist with the U.S. Geological Survey from 1929 until his retirement in 1958; 21 Dec.

A. F. Bruun; lecturer in oceanology at the University of Copenhagen; 13 Dec.

Rupen Eksergian, 72; member of the Franklin Institute's board of managers since 1945, and senior staff adviser to the institute's Laboratories for Research and Development; 30 Nov.

Robert W. Garner, 33; research engineer with the Mount Vernon Research Company in Alexandria, Va.; 29 Dec.

Roscoe W. Hall, 73; psychiatrist and retired clinical director of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C.; 25 Dec.

Oskar A. Johannsen, 91; retired professor of entomology and head of the department at Cornell, and former United States representative to the International Congresses of Entomology; 7 Nov.

Otto Loewi, 88; research professor of pharmacology at New York University College of Medicine, and 1936 Nobel laureate; 25 Dec.

Jean J. Raimond, Jr., 58; director of the Zeiss-Planetarium Haagsche Courant in the Netherlands since 1934; 3 Dec.

Reinhold Rudenberg, 78; inventor of the electron microscope and retired Gordon McKay professor of electrical engineering at Harvard University; 26 Dec.

John L. Saegmuller, 86; retired astronomical and engineering instrument maker with Bausch & Lomb Optical Company in Washington, D.C.; 20 Dec.

Sabri Sami; professor of structural engineering at West Virginia University; 7 Sept.