stitutes, and it will take over responsibilities for the borrowed programs. About $25 million of its funds are already attached to active grants; the rest is new money, free to be used for grants and fellowships in new directions. The institute will not, however, initiate an intramural research program for at least another year. The new institute will begin at a point a good deal below that of NIH's biggest spender, the National Cancer Institute, whose 1963 budget was $155 million, but it is substantially larger than NIH's smallest component, the National Institute for Dental Research, whose 1963 budget was a mere $21 million.

The Child Health and Human Development Institute, unlike the rest of NIH, will focus on normal patterns of growth, development, and behavior. Specifically, it will support basic research in all phases of human reproduction, from cell differentiation to problems of early infancy; in normal growth and development and special child health problems; in gerontology; and in mental retardation. NIH has supported such studies in the past, as the fact that the programs will be transferred rather than new indicates, but its administrative structure was limited by law to institutes addressed to "[a] disease or groups of diseases," and identification with familiar dread diseases is credited with helping NIH coax money out of Congress. As a result, however, basic research on normal human development has been farmed out to the various institutes to administer and has lacked the kind of overall direction that separate status and the national advisory councils provide NIH's full-fledged components.

According to Aldrich, who has himself been the recipient of NIH grants, the need to pin a disease label on NIH-sponsored research in human development began, in the middle 1950's, to produce a certain restiveness among grantees in such fields as obstetrics, pediatrics, and child psychiatry. In time, according to Aldrich, NIH administrators were persuaded that a separate institute devoted to the study of normal processes was a good idea, Congress passed a law enabling the Surgeon General to create such an institute, and the institute was begun, with the great good wishes of all concerned.

If Aldrich is as able an administrator as he is a diplomat, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development will have a rosy future. The story of the new institute is not so much the story of academic logic rewarded (though the research needs cited by Aldrich did play a significant role) as a story of medical research only narrowly evading the bear-hug embrace of politics. In this case, the leading bear was the President himself, representing the Kennedy family's long interest in mental retardation.

The Kennedy Hand

Among the task forces set up to advise Kennedy, when he was President-elect, was one on health and social security, headed by Wilbur J. Cohen, who later became the assistant secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Cohen's task force recommended the immediate establishment of a National Institute of Child Health, within NIH, by administrative action of the Surgeon General. There was some feeling that NIH was being told what to do, and Kennedy was quickly informed that such an institute would require congressional authorization. In his first health message to Congress, on 9 February 1961, Kennedy requested such enabling legislation, but in the meantime, and only 1 week later, the Surgeon General did exercise his authority to create a Center for Research in Child Health within one of NIH's established research divisions.

Within NIH the initial reaction was one of opposition. At about the same time there was considerable talk of establishing a special Institute on Aging. NIH officials, always under pressure from special interest groups to create institutes for their own favorite causes, began to envision themselves swamped by a scientifically nonsensical proliferation of specialized institutes devoted to whatever diseases, stages of life, or even petty irritations happened to engage the affection of the politically powerful. But as it became obvious that NIH was not going to be able to resist the attention of the Kennedys, and that something was going to happen, it also became obvious that NIH had to remain in control, to make sure that whatever happened, happened right. NIH began to use its own power—which, though it hardly measures up to the Kennedys,' is by no means negligible—to influence the shape of its new addition. The end result, a single institute devoted to broad problems of human development, incorporating both child health and aging, and a good deal in between, appears to be completely satisfactory to NIH officials and presumably will help reduce the discontent of the formerly homeless grant applicants in these fields as well.

Although division of responsibilities between the old institutes and the new will inevitably be somewhat vague, especially in the beginning, it is not too hard to see the Kennedy hand in the new institute's concern with mental retardation, a field which might with equal plausibility remain within the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). In fact, the largest transfer of funds from any categorical institute to the Institute of Child Health and Human Development is the $6,464,000 that is coming from NIMH and which includes $3,200,000 specifically earmarked for research in mental retardation. And if there are any doubts that the Kennedy presence will remain an important influence on the new institute, the bodily presence of the President's sister, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, on the 12-member National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council should go a long way to dispel them.

—ELINOR LANGER

Federal Support: Academy Study To Cover Grants and Contracts

The National Academy of Sciences' study of federal policies concerning the support of research will cover basic research *contracts* as well as grants, the Academy has announced (*Science*, 5 July 1963). The study, headed by George B. Kistiakowsky, is seeking "constructive suggestions and criticisms" from scientists with experience in federally supported research. Communications should be sent to: the National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Science and Public Policy, Washington 25, D.C.

Announcements

An **industrial liaison** program has been established at Lehigh University's materials research center. Through the program, business and industrial firms may participate in materials research and development projects at the university; special seminars, conferences, and lecture series will also be scheduled. Further information on the program is available from J. F. Libsch, Materials Research Center, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute has announced a graduate program leading to the Ph.D. degree in **plant pathology and physiology**, headed by S. A. Wingard, professor of plant pathology. Areas of specialization include diseases of agronomic and horticultural crops, physiology and genetics of disease resistance, physiological action of herbicides, plant growth regulators, and plant nutrition.

A **Nuclear Safety Information** Center (NSIC) has been organized at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tenn., to "assist in coordinating the national effort in nuclear safety research and development." The facility is designed as a focal point for the collection, storage, evaluation, and dissemination of nuclear safety information generated throughout the world. The NSIC will also compile bibliographies, interpret and evaluate information on specific subjects, and prepare specific review reports. Inquiries on the center may be sent to its director, W. B. Cottrell, NSIC, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, P.O. Box Y, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Scientists in the News

John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, has become a member of the AAAS Board of Directors, replacing William W. Rubey, who has resigned.

Kelly M. West, special assistant for scientific affairs in NIH's Office of International Research, is returning to the University of Oklahoma. West, who was on 2 years' leave from the university, will be professor of continuing education at the school of medicine.

Alex Berman, associate professor of pharmacy at the University of Texas, has received the Edward Kremers Award of the American Institute of Pharmacy, for "distinguished writing in the field of historical pharmacy."

George B. Chapman, of Cornell Medical College, has been appointed chairman of the biology department at Georgetown University, Washington.

Raphael W. Robertazzi, director of anesthesiology at Coney Island Hospital, has been appointed clinical professor of anesthesiology at the Downstate Medical Center of the State University of New York.

Howard C. Goodman, head of the clinical immunology section at the laboratory of immunology, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has taken a 1-year leave of absence to act as chief of the new immunology unit of the World Health Organization, in Geneva, Switzerland.

Victor G. Szebehely, of the space sciences laboratory at the General Electric Company, has been named visiting professor of celestial mechanics at Yale University for the 1963–64 academic year.

Edward J. Taaffe, former associate professor at Northwestern University, has become professor and chairman of the department of geography at Ohio State University.

J. A. Saxton has been appointed scientific attaché and director of the United Kingdom Scientific Mission at the British Embassy, in Washington. He will succeed **Harry Hookway**, who ends a 3-year assignment here early next year.

Saxton, deputy director of the Radio Research Station in Great Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, has been active in research on the dielectric properties of the atmosphere and studies of very high frequency radio wave propagation. In 1945 and 1950 he worked in the U.S. as radio physics liaison officer for the United Kingdom Scientific Mission, and he was a visiting professor of electrical engineering at the University of Texas in 1961.

Haldon A. Leedy, former executive vice president and director of the Armour Research Foundation, Illinois Institute of Technology, has been elected president and chief executive officer of Nuclear-Chicago Corp., Des Plaines, Ill.

Charles F. Barlow, associate professor of medicine at the University of Chicago, has been appointed Bronson Crothers professor of neurology at Harvard University.

Charles J. Mullin, Notre Dame University professor, has been appointed head of the physics department at the university, effective 1 September.

William E. Swinton, head of the life sciences division in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, has been appointed director of the museum.

The American Society of Civil Engineers has awarded the 1963 Theodore von Kármán medal to **Hunter Rouse**, director of the Institute of Hydraulic Research, University of Iowa.

I. Vernon Williams, head of the metallurgical engineering department, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J., has been elected president of the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Iwao Adachi, former director of applied optics at the Japanese Government Industrial Research Institute has become technical director at Pacific Optical Corporation.

Vernon E. Brock, former director of the Washington Biological Laboratory, U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, has become director of the Hawaii Marine Laboratory and zoology professor at the University of Hawaii.

Recent Deaths

Herman Haupt Chapman, 99; retired forestry professor, Yale University; 13 July.

John D. Cooney, 81; former associate clinical professor of urology, New York University; 25 June.

Frank K. Engel, 49; professor of medicine and director of the endocrinology division, Duke University medical center; 10 July.

Houlder Hudgins, 63; professor of industrial management, M.I.T.; 20 July.

John D. Lawson, 37; commander, U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Unit, Ft. Rucker, Ala.; of injuries sustained in an automobile accident; 7 July.

Howard J. Lucas, 78; professor emeritus of organic chemistry, California Institute of Technology; 22 June.

Sherwood Moore, 83; first professor of radiobiology at Washington University medical school; 9 July.

Philip S. Owen, 54; former executive director of the National Research Council; of a broken back sustained in a fall; 2 July.

Henry Quastler, 55; senior radiobiologist at Brookhaven National Laboratory's biology department; 4 July.

Homer C. Sampson, 78; professor emeritus of botany, Ohio State University; 2 July.

Jerry Barton Hoag, 62; physics professor at the University of Florida and fellow, AAAS; 10 November.