

tory techniques have been introduced and instruments have been recalibrated to simplify sampling procedures and make them more accurate. Data previously reported have been adjusted to conform to new values resulting from these changes.

Levels of strontium-90 in the May samples were found to range, in the various milksheds, from 3.3 to 10.0 micromicrocuries per liter, as compared to the permissible limit of 80.0 μuc /liter. The yearly average for the period ending May 1958 for strontium-90 ranged from 4.1 to 9.4 μuc /liter.

Levels of strontium-90 in the June samples were found to range from 2.2 to 15.5 μuc /liter. The yearly average for the period ending June 1958 ranged from 4.2 to 9.6 μuc /liter.

In the July samples, the levels of strontium-90 were found to range from 3.3 to 18.7 μuc /liter. The yearly average for the period ending July 1958 ranged from 4.2 to 10.2 μuc /liter.

The maximum permissible levels recommended by the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurement represent concentrations which are currently considered safe over a lifetime and which may occasionally be exceeded for short periods of time.

Other radioactive elements found were also well below the permissible limits. For the period ending May 1958, the 12-month average levels for these elements, in micromicrocuries per liter, were as follows: iodine-131, 27 to 234 (permissible limit, 3000); strontium-89, 23 to 76 (permissible limit, 7000). Barium-140, 19 to 88 (permissible limit, 200,000); cesium-137, 43 to 60 (permissible limit, 150,000).

Science Legislation and the 85th Congress

In various issues of *Science* published during the period from last January to the present, there have appeared a number of items bearing the title Proposed Legislation. These items listed the bills introduced in Congress that seemed to have particular relevance to science, education, conservation, and other fields which might be of interest to readers of this magazine. During the course of the second session of the 85th Congress some of these bills were dropped, others were modified or incorporated into other legislation, and others were passed in the form in which they were introduced. Here, a review of a majority of these proposed bills is presented with notes on their history as they went through the legislative process and their status now, whether it be dead, pending, or public law.

Two points should be kept in mind for

a valid reading of the information presented. First, it should be realized that many bills receive no action because their provisions are transferred to another and different bill, and second, that many bills are imitative or are introduced more with the record in mind than with any hope or desire on the part of the sponsor that the bill actually be enacted.

Below, the précis of the bills are grouped according to the general field with which they are concerned. A brief statement of status follows the listing of each bill. (S, Introduced in the Senate; HR, introduced in the House of Representatives.)

Education

S 2916. Provide for grants to states to assist them to increase salaries of teachers of science in secondary schools and provide necessary equipment to use in connection with instruction of scientific subjects in such schools. Thye (R-Minn.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

No action.

S 2917. Promote general welfare of U.S. by providing program of scholarships for college undergraduate and graduate level education to be administered by Commissioner of Education. Thye (R-Minn.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

No action.

S 2956. Amend Vocational Education Act of 1946 to promote scientific education. Monroney (D-Okla.), Kerr (D-Okla.), McNamara (D-Mich.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

No action.

S 3187. Strengthen national defense, advance cause of peace, and assure the intellectual pre-eminence of the U.S., especially in science and technology, through programs designed to stimulate their development. Hill (D-Ala.) and 26 other senators.

No action. Similar to HR 13247 National Defense Education Act (Public Law 864) [Science 127, 389 (21 Feb. 1958); 128, 289 (8 Aug. 1958); 128, 521 (5 Sept. 1958)]

HR 9634. Expedite utilization of television facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs. Boggs (D-La.). House Education and Labor.

No action, but a similar provision went into Public Law 864.

HR 9620. Amend P.L. 874, 81st Congress, re assistance for maintenance and operation of schools in federally impacted areas, extend its effectiveness for two additional years. Auchincloss (R-N.J.). House Education and Labor.

No action, but a similar bill (HR 11378) was passed and signed by the President (Public Law 620).

HR 9635. Provide for establishment of national program of science scholarships; provide for establishment of a program of loans to educational institutions to aid in providing adequate science facilities. Brooks (D-Tex.). House Education and Labor.

No action, but some provisions contained in Public Law 864.

HR 9905. Authorize Secretary of Defense to grant scholarships and fellowships in scientific fields to promote defense and security of U.S. Dingell (D-Mich.). House Armed Services.

No action.

HR 9830. Authorize appropriation of funds to assist States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for general welfare. Perkins (D-Ky.). House Education and Labor.

No action.

S 3179. Authorize federal assistance to states and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction to eliminate national shortage of classrooms. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

No action.

S 2938. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow additional income exemption for an individual who is a student at an educational institution above secondary level. Frear (D-Del.). Senate Finance.

No action.

S 3156. Provide for expansion of certain programs for advance education for teachers in science and for establishment of certain programs for advance education for teachers in the humanities. Flanders (R-Vt.), Bricker (R-Ohio). Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

No action. Some provisions in Public Law 864.

S 3311. Authorize assistance to states and local communities in remedying the inadequacies in number of their teachers and teachers' salaries and shortage in classrooms. Murray (D-Mont.), Mansfield (D-Mont.), Cooper (R-Ky.), Morse (D-Ore.), McNamara (D-Mich.), Langer (R-N.D.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

No action.

HR 9692. Provide for a scholarship program to aid in maintaining and strengthening U.S. leadership in certain fields of science and technology. Martin (R-Mass.). House Education and Labor.

No action. Scholarship provision was dropped in National Defense Education Act. (Public Law 864.)

HR 10454. Establish a scholarship program to train scientists and technicians; provide scholarship beneficiaries be obligated to serve in Armed Forces

upon completion of their education. O'Konski (R-Wis.). House Education and Labor.

No action.

HR 10842. Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of exceptional children through grants to institutions of higher learning for training of personnel with advanced professional skills in special education. McGovern (D-S.D.). House Education and Labor.

No action.

HR 11833. Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to state educational agencies. May (R-Conn.). House Education and Labor.

No action.

HR 11329. Amend title IV of Housing Act of 1950 to authorize loans under college housing loan program for construction of science buildings and libraries at educational institutions. O'Brien (D-N.Y.). House Banking and Currency.

No action.

S 3642. Provide for accelerated development of secondary school education in natural sciences in the several states and territories. Yarborough (D-Texas). Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

No action.

S 3606. Provide financial assistance to the states for educational purposes by returning to the states a portion of federal income taxes collected therein. Proxmire (D-Wis.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

No action.

HR 12127. Provide for a program of federal grants-in-aid to assist the states to establish and maintain science and technological centers providing adequate facilities for advanced education and research in certain fields of science and engineering. Matthews (D-Fla.) House Education and Labor.

No action.

HR 11830. Provide for a federal program of loans to encourage and assist able and needy students to continue their education beyond the high-school level. Lane (D-Mass.). House Education and Labor.

No action. Similar provisions in Public Law 864.

HR 10180. Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to encourage training of additional engineers and scientists and expansion of facilities for engineering and science education by providing scholarships and fellowships for engineering and science students. Sikes (D-Fla.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

No action.

HR 10290. Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act in order to provide that

revenues under provisions of such act be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. Udall (D-Ariz.). House Judiciary.

No action.

(The status of other proposed legislation described in *Science* over the past 9 months will be given in News of Science in the next issue. The bills reported on will be those relating to general scientific activities, federal agencies, conservation, commerce, and others.)

Scientists in the News

NORMAN TOPPING, nationally known for his research and administrative work in education and medicine, took office on 2 September as the seventh president of the University of Southern California, his alma mater. He will be installed in traditional inauguration ceremonies on the campus 23 October. Topping returned to Southern California from the University of Pennsylvania, where he had been vice president for medical affairs for 6 years. He formerly was an assistant surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service and associate director of the National Institutes of Health.

Three members of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council Committee on Undersea Warfare were honored recently for their contributions to the Department of the Navy in the field of scientific research and development. At an informal dinner in Washington, Admiral ARLEIGH A. BURKE, Chief of Naval Operations, presented Navy Distinguished Public Service Awards to ERIC A. WALKER, president of Pennsylvania State University, and GAYLORD P. HARNWELL, president of the University of Pennsylvania. JOHN S. COLEMAN, executive secretary of the Academy-Research Council's Division of Physical Sciences, received the Navy Meritorious Public Service Award.

ANTHONY C. CLEMENT, professor of biology at Emory University, has been named program director for developmental biology, Division of Biological and Medical Sciences, National Science Foundation. Clement is on leave from Emory.

DONALD B. McMULLEN, chief of the department of medical zoology at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, will serve the World Health Organization for 15 months. He is to be the epidemiologist on a two-man team that will undertake a study of methods for preventing the spread of schistosomiasis in hydroelectric, irrigation, and drainage

projects in the Middle East and Africa. Headquarters will be WHO's Section of Endemo-epidemic Diseases, Geneva, Switzerland, but most of the time will be spent in the field. It is expected that initial surveys will be made in eight countries by the end of 1958.

AKIRA NOMOTO, professor at Chuo University in Japan, is serving this year as visiting professor in the department of mechanical engineering at Case Institute of Technology.

In the same department, NIMET OZDAS, formerly on the faculty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will serve as visiting associate professor. Ozdas received his diploma in engineering in 1946 from the technical University of Istanbul, Turkey, and his Ph.D. in 1951 from the Imperial College in London, England.

Two electrical engineers will receive Howard N. Potts Medals from the Franklin Institute on 15 October. EMANUEL ROSENBERG of Bogotá, Colombia, is being honored "for his conception of a fundamentally new principle for deriving electrical current from a rotating machine and for his solution of the many technical problems related to the development of the Cross-Field Generator." WILLIAM NELSON GOODWIN, JR., of New Hope, Pa., is being honored for "his many contributions to the field of electrical measuring instruments of which the thermal ammeter, the vacuum tube tester, and the rectifier instrument are examples, and in particular for his work on photoelectric exposure meters and establishing a scale for film speeds."

Dr. and Mrs. JAMES F. TAIT of London have joined the research staff of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, where they began work on 1 October following a lecture tour. Tait, in collaboration with his wife, (Sylvia A. Simpson) is codiscoverer of aldosterone, a natural hormone of the adrenal cortex which regulates the sodium-potassium balance of the body.

This year's honorary degree recipients include the following:

W. G. CADY, professor emeritus of physics at Wesleyan University, from Wesleyan University.

EARLE C. SMITH, chief metallurgist and director of research at Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, from Ohio State University.

GILBERT L. STOUT, chief of the bureau of plant pathology in the California Department of Agriculture, from Miami University.

HOMER S. SWINGLE, professor of fisheries management at Alabama Poly-