caused by the commissioning of federal research through contracts and grants to industry and nonprofit institutions. High salaries, actually supplied by federal funds, are often paid scientists and engineers working in firms performing government R&D work, so that the government is bidding up the price of scarce professional manpower to the detriment of its own cadre of professionals. Efforts to limit nongovernment salaries financed by federal funds are still mainly in the discussion stage.

A discernible pattern has developed in some areas, notably aerospace, under which able junior scientists and engineers enter government service, move into responsible, relatively high-level jobs fairly quickly, and then move out into private industry or the universities, where they capitalize on their federal experience.

Such movement in and out of government is probably inevitable and to some extent healthy, but the Astin study indicates that at upper levels the traffic tends to be one-way and creates in the federal service a deficit of talent.

The problem of professional manpower for the federal service is a complicated one, and "comparability" is no panacea even if Congress fully accepted it, which at present seems unlikely.

Last year President Kennedy asked for special action on executive and high-level professional salaries, but two specific factors seem to block any drastic action in the near future. First, limitations on salaries for federal officials—$22,500 a year for members of Congress and $25,000 for Cabinet officers—put an effective ceiling on all federal salaries, and pay-raise bills are usually shunned in election years. Second, the CSC and the federal officials who make pay policy have historically been reluctant to, as one official put it, "create an inequitable situation among employees"—in this case, to create a substantially different pay scale for a technocracy within the bureaucracy in what would be interpreted by other civil servants as a breach of the equal-pay-for-equal-work principle.

It was apparently for a combination of these two reasons that a decision was made last September not to press for substantially higher pay for executives and professionals in shortage categories until the fate of yet another general pay bill was decided.

—JOHN WALSH

Announcements

In an attempt to increase the coverage of the **forthcoming events** calendar in *Science*, the editors request that organizations scheduling meetings, conferences, or symposiums send pertinent information to our office as early as possible. Letters including the title and subject of the meeting, dates, place, and sponsors, and if applicable, subjects and deadlines for submitting papers, should be mailed to Forthcoming Events, *Science*, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

The discovery of two **new species of birds** has been reported by the Smithsonian Institution. The species, found in little-known regions of Panama, are:

A hummingbird, discovered by C. O. Handley, Jr., of the U.S. National Museum, on the Isla Escudo de Veraguas, has been named *Amazilia handleyi*. It is similar to, but larger than the Reifer's hummingbird.

A wood-quail, found by Pedro Galindo, of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, Panama, and named *Odontophorus dialeucos*; it lives in the Serrania del Darien. The quail most nearly resembles the *Odontophorus strophium*, near Bogota, Colombia.

The Office of International Science Activities of the National Science Foundation invites suggestions of topics for seminars to be held under the **U.S.–Japan Cooperative Science Program**, during 1965. Seminars may be in any scientific discipline, but are limited to U.S. and Japanese participants, a maximum of ten from each country. Final approval of topics and delegations is made by NSF and the Japanese administering agency. Information is available from Norman P. Neureiter, Office of International Science Activities, NSF, Washington 25.

Scientists in the News

The Research Corporation, New York, has named **Paul J. Cohen**, associate mathematics professor at Stanford, and **Heisuke Hironaka**, associate mathematics professor at Brandeis University, to receive its 1963 award. The $10,000 award is presented annually for outstanding achievements in science. Each recipient this year has "resolved by highly orignian means a famous and important problem in mathematics."

Hans Ziegler, professor of technical mechanics at the Eidgenossische Hochschule, Zurich, Switzerland, now on a year's leave of absence, is visiting professor of aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

H. William Koch, of the National Bureau of Standards, has been appointed chief of the radiation physics division of NBS.

Frederick Robbins, professor in Western Reserve University's medical school and director of pediatrics and contagious diseases at Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital, has taken a year's sabbatical leave to work at Donner Laboratory and Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley.

The new president of the International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior is **John H. Hodgson**, chief of the Dominion Observatory's seismology division, Ottawa, Canada.

Carl F. Kossack, formerly with the IBM Corporation, Dallas, Tex., has become director of the newly formed computer sciences laboratory in the Southwest Center for Advanced Studies, research section of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest, Dallas.

The American Public Health Association's highest award, the Sedgwick medal, has been presented to **Gaylord W. Anderson**, founding director of the school of public health at the University of Minnesota.

The Atomic Energy Commission Citation this year was presented to **Shields Warren**, pathology professor at Harvard University and scientific director of the Cancer Research Institute of the New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston. He was honored for contributions as U.S. representative to the U.N. scientific committee on the effects of atomic radiation and for his work with the AEC division of biology and medicine.

Jack L. Hough, formerly professor of geology at the University of Illinois, has been appointed oceanography professor at the University of Michigan, and research geologist at the university's Great Lakes research division, Institute of Science and Technology.