

there may be opportunities through a licensing program to exploit the inventions abroad that could be of economic benefit to the United States."

Of what happens when flexibility is denied, Daddario gave this picture in testimony before the same committee.

"For one thing, the government may have to deal with reluctant contractors who tend to compartmentalize their government research and isolate it from their most promising commercial ideas. We know, for example, that in many instances private contractors will separate their research teams working on government projects from their other researchers working strictly on commercial ones. This happens mainly because the contractors feel the need for legal protection of their most profitable investments. Hence they do not want to mix their private research talent with personnel working on government projects. It goes without saying that when this happens there is little cross-fertilization of ideas and the government may find itself shortchanged."

Question of Method

On the tactical level, Daddario has criticized the practice of tacking important amendments to bills during floor debate. Referring to the Long amendment, in testimony before the House Public Works Committee, Daddario said, "It is a provision which was never considered in committee, which the Senate never saw until it was time to pass the bill, and which received virtually no debate considering the complexities of the subject."

Long responded to this line of criticism, in the Senate debate on the Water Pollution Bill, in January when he described his experience in stirring committee action on his proposal. "I went before a subcommittee. I do not know whether it was the proper subcommittee, but I went before some subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary 3 years ago—in 1961. I went to great efforts to explain my proposal, but nothing happened. That being the case, I felt the committee would not support the bill. I decided that if the committee would not report the bill I would offer an amendment on the floor of the Senate. That is what I have been doing for the past 3 years. If any Senator does not know by now how to get a committee to consider a research proposal, he ought to offer an amendment on the floor of the Senate."

In both the House and Senate there

has been noticeable reluctance to deal comprehensively with patents on government-sponsored research. There have been studies and hearings and reports on the subject, but Congress usually takes a subject seriously when a specific piece of legislation is being proposed, and no comprehensive measure has been, so far. On copyright there has been virtually no discussion at all.

Now the pot seems to be near the boil. Creeping federalization of patents is under examination, and an investigation of the subject, as well as other aspects of the administration of the patent office and a full review of patent law, is being undertaken by the Senate Judiciary Committee under a resolution passed in February.

Behind this move is the realization by Congress that an entirely new set of relationships affecting inventors, manufacturers, and the government has been created by massive postwar government support of research, and that the patent system needs a thorough reappraisal.

Senator Long, who gained added leverage by his election to the post of majority whip, is by no means playing a lone hand. Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), for example, has similar views and has been an effective advocate of these views over the years as the policies of the AEC, NASA, and the Interior Department reveal.

A key man in the patent policy study will be Senator John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. McClellan is reputed to favor a flexible approach to patent policy.

Most significant, perhaps, is the news that Senator McClellan intends to introduce—reportedly this week—a bill embodying the flexible approach of the Kennedy memorandum. If such a bill were enacted it would wipe patent amendments from legislation to which they have been attached. Consideration of the bill should induce a fuller examination than has, up to now, been essayed in Congress on the complicated and controversial question of policy on government-financed research.

If there is one thing on which disagreement is unlikely it is the sentiment expressed by McClellan in the debate on the resolution on 8 February, when he replied to a questioner who asked why action had not been taken earlier. "Many bills," he said, "come up on which no action is taken. They

sometimes present perplexing problems and questions. If there is anything more complex and perplexing than the patent laws of the United States, I do not know what it is."—JOHN WALSH

Elliott Postscript: Reuss To Head New House Subcommittee Recommended by Research Study

A number of developments related to the now-defunct Elliott Committee have taken place during the past few weeks. The committee, properly known as the House Select Committee on Government Research, automatically expired with the 88th Congress at the end of last year. Its chairman, Representative Carl Elliott (D-Ala.), lost the primary election and is back in Alabama practicing law.

One of Elliott's principal recommendations, the establishment of a Government Operations subcommittee on Technical Operations, has been put into effect. The committee, to be chaired by Representative Henry Reuss (D-Wis.), will have as its chief staff member Harry Selden, who served on Elliott's staff. The subcommittee's scope of operation is now being worked out.

The Elliott Committee's final publication* has now been issued. Titled "Staff Resume of the Activities of the Select Committee on Government Research," it summarizes the recommendations contained in the ten studies issued by the committee during its 15-month study. The résumé also describes the organization of the committee's studies and contains reproductions of the questionnaires used in its inquiry into government support of research.

A critical epitaph to the Elliott Committee was placed in the 16 March *Congressional Record* by Representative George P. Miller (D-Calif.), who is chairman of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics. Miller also took exception to a review of the Elliott Committee that appeared in *Science*, 8 January.

Miller made his remarks to explain his reservations concerning a number of findings that the Elliott Committee published just prior to its expiration. Because of a tight deadline, the explanations were not included in the final reports.

Miller objected to the Elliott report on "Impact of Federal Research and

* Copies are available for 30 cents from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Development," on the grounds that it took a "quantitative" approach and failed to recognize the effect that federal R & D has on the quality of American life. He also objected to the committee's proposal for a Joint Congressional Committee on Research Policy. The space committee, he said, was given jurisdiction in this area, and is exercising it through its subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development, chaired by Representative Emilio Q. Daddario (D-Conn.). Miller also expressed doubt about the need for the Government Operations Committee to set up a new subcommittee, in line with Elliott's recommendations.

In regard to the *Science* article on the Elliott Committee, Miller denied its contention that his reservations had been aroused by Elliot's criticism of the space program. "I am well aware," Miller said, "that some people think our space program is siphoning off research talent and money. This is a possibility. We on the Science Committee are not unconcerned about the matter. On the other hand, we do not want to see the space program hurt on the basis of unsupported charges. To date this is all we have. And the tentative probing of the select committee in this area has produced little, if anything, of substance."—D.S.G.

Announcements

A new information center at Oak Ridge National Laboratory has been established to compile and evaluate data on **atomic and molecular physics**. It will be part of the National Standard Reference Data Program. Initially the center's activities will cover the interaction of heavy particles; particle penetration through matter; and excitation, dissociation, ionization, and detachment by external electric and magnetic fields. The new facility will be known as the Atomic and Molecular Processes Information Center, and will be directed by C. F. Barnett of ORNL's thermonuclear division. It is scheduled to be fully operational by 1 July, and inquiries may be addressed to Dr. Barnett then.

The Lowell Technological Institute Research Foundation recently established a **chemistry division**. Work to be undertaken at the laboratory will include research in textiles, leather, paper, organic, inorganic, physical, and

polymer chemistry. Allen S. Powell, formerly chief project engineer at the Wright Aeronautical Division, Curtiss Wright Corporation, has been appointed technical director.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Duke University's forestry school has announced the availability of scholarships, fellowships, and assistantships in **forestry** for the 1965-66 academic year. Students in masters and doctoral programs are eligible. The fellowships carry grants of up to \$2500, scholarships up to \$2000, and assistantships are up to \$3500 including summer employment. Work is available in ecology, physiology, soils, biometry, economics, pathology, entomology, and meteorology of forests. (Dean, School of Forestry, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina)

Opportunities for research training at the National Institutes of Health are available to young **physicians and dentists**, starting in July 1967. Approximately 120 appointments will be available, including 60 clinical associates, 40 research associates, and 20 staff associates. Medical school seniors who will enter internship in July 1965 will be considered, along with persons with more advanced training. Deadline for receipt of applications: *14 May*. (Clinical and Professional Education Branch, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014)

The Hospital for Special Surgery, affiliated with the New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College, has announced the availability of four fellowships for research training in **orthopedics**, for the fall academic term. The program is sponsored by the U.S. Public Health Service, and is designed to stress an interdisciplinary approach to orthopedics, including clinical epidemiology, genetics, and biometry. It includes programs in ultrastructure of hard tissues and nuclear medicine. The program for each recipient will be arranged according to his needs and preferences. Candidates who have completed residency training in orthopedics are preferred. Stipends will vary according to individual competence. Deadline for receipt of applications: *1 May*. (G. C. H. Bauer, Hospital for Special Surgery, 535 E. 70 St., New York 10021)

Applications are being accepted by the Devereux Foundation, Devon, Pa., for predoctoral internships and postdoctoral fellowships in **child psychology**. The 12-month program will vary according to the recipients' level of training and experience. Participants may work with several types of emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded children at various stages of treatment or rehabilitation. Candidates must be U.S. citizens. For the predoctoral internships, preference will be given advanced graduate students in clinical psychology programs approved by the American Psychological Association. Postdoctoral applicants must have had experience, including a prior internship in clinical psychology. Stipends vary from \$2400 to \$6000. Housing allowances will be provided, and training schedules can be arranged to allow recipients to maintain university contact. (H. Platt, Institute for Research and Training, Devereux Foundation, Devon, Pa. 19333)

Meeting Notes

The 46th annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology will be held 9-14 April, in Atlantic City, N.J. Additional information is available from Mrs. H. B. Lemp, 9650 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20014. The following member societies will meet:

- American Physiological Society
- American Society of Biological Chemists
- American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
- American Society for Experimental Pathology
- American Institute of Nutrition
- American Association of Immunologists

Papers are invited for presentation during the fourth annual conference on **research in medical education**, 31 October in Philadelphia. The topics to be covered will include faculty and student attitudes, teaching, and learning; prediction or measurement of academic performance; and reports of educational experimentation. Abstracts of up to 350 words are required in duplicate. Deadline: *1 June*. (P. J. Sanazaro, Division of Education, Association of American Medical Colleges, 2530 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201)