NEWS and Notes

Joseph C. Boyce has been appointed associate director of the Argonne National Laboratory. Dr. Boyce, at present professor of physics and chairman of the Department of Physics in the College of Engineering of New York University, will assume his new duties in July.

Paul B. Pearson, who has been acting chief of the Biology Branch, Division of Biology and Medicine, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission since last September, has been appointed chief of the branch. Dr. Pearson will supervise the biology research program of the AEC, which includes work in the fields of biochemistry, genetics, and physiology at AEC installations and AEC-supported research projects at colleges and universities.

Maurice B. Visscher has taken over the chairmanship of the National Research Council Committee on Unesco, replacing **Bart J. Bok,** who leaves for South Africa on February 17 (see *Science,* January 27, p. 101). Communications formerly addressed to Dr. Bok should now be sent to Dr. Visscher, Department of Physiology, Medical School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

Howard J. Curtis, professor of physiology at Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, will give a series of special seminars at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, March 25–26. His subjects will be "Conduction in Nerve and Muscle" and "The Biological Effects of Nuclear Radiations."

Clark E. Thorp has been named chairman of chemistry and chemical engineering research at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology. Dr. Thorp, who is an authority on ozone technology, will head a department of 95 scientists and technicians now engaged in research projects for industrial concerns and government agencies. He has been with the foundation since 1941.

Isay Balinkin, associate professor of experimental physics at the University of Cincinnati, has been elected chairman of the Inter-Society Color Council. The council serves as a liaison group for scientific, professional, and industrial organizations dealing with color.

Leo Otis Colbert, director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been appointed to the Marine Laboratory Advisory Committee of the University of Miami.

Edward Rosenberg, chief of the Arthritis Clinic at Michael Reese Hospital, has been appointed assistant professor of medicine at the Chicago Medical School. Dr. Rosenberg is known for his work in arthritis, particularly with ACTH and cortisone.

Visitors to U. S.

Lancelot Hogben, professor of medical statistics, University of Birmingham, England; **Marcel Nicolet,** director of the Department of Radiation, Royal Meteorological Institute, Uccle, Belgium; **H. L. Ranson,** Advance Components, Ltd., London, England; **D. A. Temple,** chemist, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, and **Han San Ryu,** engineer, Department of Commerce and Industry, Seoul Korea, were recent visitors at the National Bureau of Standards.

A. H. McIntosh, of the Rothamsted Agricultural Experiment Station, Harpenden, England, has joined the Entomology Department of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station for a year, under an exchange agreement between the two stations.

G. Pauletta, director of research for the Carlo Erba Company of Milan, Italy, arrived at the University of South Dakota on February 2 to consult with Donald Slaughter, dean of the Medical School, and Jacob Belagorsky, assistant professor of pharmacology, on experimental work the school is doing on one of the Carlo Erba Company's preparations.

Georges Henri Rivière, associate general director of the International Council of Museums, visited the principal museums here last month, after spending seven weeks in Haiti, where he assisted the government in setting up a projected folk museum in Port-au-Prince. M. Rivière is curator of the new Museum of French Ethnology and Folk Art in Paris, to be opened soon.

Charles C. Macklin, Department of Histological Research, Faculty of Medicine, University of Western Ontario, Canada, will deliver the 26th Lewis Linn McArthur Lecture of the Frank Billings Foundation, Institute of Medicine of Chicago, at the Palmer House, Chicago, on February 24. His subject will be "The Alveoli of the Mammalian Lung: An Anatomical Study with Clinical Correlations."

Grants and Awards

A three-year grant of $50,000 per year from the Rockefeller Foundation has been made to the **Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory,** Bar Harbor, Maine. Effective March 1, the grant continues the support the foundation has given for the past five years toward the laboratory's behavior studies. Dr. John P. Scott is administrator of the Behavior Laboratories. Working with him are John L. Fuller, Paul B. Sawin, Emil Fredericson, Mary Alexander, and a staff of scientific assistants and research fellows from various universities.

Eta Kappa Nu Association, national honorary organization of electrical engineers, elected three Eminent Members to the association on January 30. The scientists chosen were **Vannevar Bush,** president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, **Royal W. Sorensen,** professor of electrical engineering at the California Institute of Technology, and **V. K. Zworykin,** head of research for the Radio Corporation of America. It was the first time

that Eta Kappa Nu had awarded this honor, although it has been provided for in the society's constitution for many years.

The ninth annual award of the Chicago Dental Society has been given to M. S. Burstone, instructor in pathology, Washington University School of Dentistry and Washington University School of Medicine. Dr. Burstone was cited for his work dealing with the effect of internal administration of radioactive phosphorus upon the development of the teeth and mandibular joint of the mouse. The award is made annually for an original investigation which contains some new material of value to dentistry.

The $1,000 Fisher Award in Analytical Chemistry will be presented to I. M. Kolthoff on March 28 at the Houston, Texas, session of the American Chemical Society's national meeting. Dr. Kolthoff, who is head of the Analytical Chemistry Division at the University of Minnesota, will be the third winner of the Fisher Award, established in 1947 to recognize and encourage outstanding achievement in the science of analytical chemistry. The first award was conferred on N. Howell Furman, professor of analytical chemistry, Princeton University; last year it was presented to G. E. F. Lundell, retired chief of the Chemistry Division of the National Bureau of Standards.

Fellowships and Prizes

The American Genetics Association is offering a thousand-dollar prize for the best essay written during 1950 in partial answer to the question: "Who marries whom, and why?" It is hoped that the contest will clarify some of the social, economic, and educational factors important in the determination of marriage choices. The purpose of the contest is to develop criteria for recognizing nongeographic factors which limit marriage choices.

An additional thousand dollars is offered in secondary prizes. The contest closes February 28, 1951. Competition is open to all qualified students and specialists in genetics. For additional information write to the American Genetic Association, 1507 M Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

The Department of Chemistry of the School of Biological Sciences, University of Tennessee, is accepting applications for graduate teaching fellowships for the academic year 1950–51. The fellowships are open to students who will be candidates for the master's degree or the doctorate in biochemistry. Appointments are for 10 months and are renewable. First-year stipends are $1,000 for fellows holding the bachelor's degree and $1,500 for fellows holding the master's degree. Tuition fees are remitted. Applications, including transcript of college work, personal data, and a recent photograph, should be sent to the Dean of the School of Biological Sciences, University of Tennessee, Memphis, by *April 1.*

The 1950–51 Frank B. Jewett postdoctoral fellowships for research in the physical sciences have been awarded to James Bruce French, physicist, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ilse Lisl Novak, mathematician, Wellesley College; Robert Frank Steiner, chemist, Harvard University; David Emerson Mann, physicist, University of Minnesota; and Roy J. Glauber, physicist, Institute for Advanced Study. The fellowships grant $3,000 to the recipient and $1,500 to the institution at which he chooses to do his research.

The Committee for Research in Problems of Sex of the National Research Council expects to have a few thousand dollars available for new grants-in-aid during the fiscal period July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951. Applications will be received until *March 15, 1950.* Blanks may be obtained from the Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. Preliminary inquiries should be addressed to Dr. George W. Corner, Chairman of the Committee.

A fellowship in gynecological endocrinology will be available in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, on July 1. Applicants must have had at least a one year's residency or equivalent training in obstetrics and gynecology. Work will be done under the supervision of A. E. Rakoff, clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecological endocrinology. The yearly stipend is $1,800. For further details write to Lewis C. Scheffey, Head of Department of Gynecology, Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia 7.

Meetings and Elections

The National Academy of Sciences will hold its annual meeting April 24–26 in Washington, D. C. Sessions for the presentation of scientific papers will be held on Monday and Wednesday, April 24 and 26. Members wishing to submit papers or to introduce a paper by a nonmember should submit title and abstract (in duplicate) to the Home Secretary, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. not later than *March 20.* A public lecture by I. I. Rabi, of Columbia University, will be given at 8:00 p.m. April 24 in the Academy Auditorium. The title of his address will be announced later. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Washington Hotel, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington 4, D. C. Reservations may be made by writing directly to the hotel.

The American Physical Society will hold its 299th meeting in Washington, D. C. April 27–29. Titles and abstracts of all papers contributed for presentation should be received by Karl K. Darrow, Secretary, American Physical Society, Columbia University, New York City 27, by *March 3.*

The American Mathematical Society will hold its 454th meeting at Michigan State College, East Lansing, February 24–25 in Room 118 of the Physics-Mathematics Building. On Saturday morning, February 25, a joint session with the Industrial Mathematics Society will take place. The society's 455th meeting will be held at Columbia University, New

York City on Saturday afternoon, February 25. All sessions will take place in Room 301 of the Pupin Physics Laboratories. At 2:00 p.m. C. L. Siegel, of the Institute for Advanced Study, will speak on "Classes of Analytic Transformations."

The New School for Social Research, New York City, is presenting a series of 24 lectures on **"Frontiers of Research in Science and Medicine,"** which began February 7 and will run through May 23. The series is offered without fee by the New School and the Institute for Muscle Research. Among the scientists taking part are Albert Szent Györgyi, in charge of research at the Institute for Muscle Research, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts; Otto Warburg, director, Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin-Dahlem; and Harry Goldblatt, Institute for Medical Research, Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles.

The lectures are based on laboratory findings of the working scientists in medicine and its border fields in science and are designed to educate the layman in problems, methods, and achievements of modern scientific investigations. Current problems in chemistry and biochemistry, biophysics, and medicine are subjects of discussion.

The American Society of Naturalists elected the following officers at its 35th annual meeting: president, Th. Dobzhansky, Columbia University; vice president, H. H. Plough, Amherst College; secretary, Bentley Glass, Johns Hopkins University. D. P. Costello continues in office as treasurer.

A joint committee on agricultural services to foreign areas has been created by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to assist in formulating plans to further the U. S. program of international cooperation in technical agriculture. The committee will also be concerned with the exchange of agricultural specialists and students with foreign countries.

Representatives of the association on the committee are John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State College; Charles E. Friley, president of Iowa State College; C. B. Hutchison, dean of agriculture and vice president of the University of California; H. P. Rusk, dean of the University of Illinois; Harry Brown, dean of the University of Georgia; and W. I. Myers, dean of Cornell University. Representing the department are Stanley Andrews, director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; P. V. Cardon, administrator, Agricultural Research Administration; F. F. Elliott, associate chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; A. Rex Johnson, assistant director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; T. Roy Reid, director, Office of Personnel; and M. L. Wilson, director of extension.

The annual spring meeting of the **Georgia Entomological Society** will be held in the American Legion Clubhouse at Fort Valley, Georgia, on March 3 and 4.

Horticultural Color Chart. Substantial progress was made towards a uniform standard for the biological sciences and horticultural groups at a meeting held on January 18 at the Chicago Natural History Museum. Although called primarily to discuss the needs of specialized plant societies, several representatives of the biological sciences were present, including Wendell H. Camp, president of the American Society of Plant Taxonomists, Theodore Just of the Museum staff, and Donald Wyman of the Arnold Arboretum.

The program for a scientific, accurate color chart began at Cornell University in October 1947, when the Commission on Testing and Reporting of the American Horticultural Council reported that without such a standard its work was meaningless. After an examination of existing standards, it was determined that all failed in some respect to meet the specifications set up, which included:

1. Low cost of reproduction, making wide distribution possible.
2. Relatively nonfading colors for permanence.
3. Color measurement by modern scientific color instruments for permanent recording.
4. Uniformly spaced samples in the color spectrum so that additional colors could be interspersed as needed.
5. Large samples on the edge of the page, so arranged that two or more samples or specimens could be compared directly, under or over the sample.
6. Nomenclature understandable to lay as well as scientific workers.
7. A wide range of colors to serve the entire field of biological sciences, with removable samples to limit range where desirable.
8. Both mat and glossy surfaces.

Two circumstances favored the progress of a chart based on these specifications. The importation from abroad of a new electronically controlled color press, designed for printing color cards for the paint trade, was one. Since paint color cards are color systems in miniature, by extending the scope of the process to include the 1,500 color samples which now seem necessary, the printing of the proposed chart would be enormously simplified. The press in question can print as many as 66 colors on a single sheet, and these colors need not be in any way related. For example, completely unrelated colors can be applied to a single sheet, each with individual texture and reflective surface. This press has perhaps a higher color accuracy than any color-reproducing process heretofore available, and it has been used to reproduce highly important color standards for governmental agencies. It is of no use for illustration reproduction, but is strictly a color-sampling press. Costs on this press would be roughly one-fifth of those for hand-pasted samples, the most accurate system heretofore available.

The second fortunate circumstance was the discovery that Dorothy Nickerson, color authority of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, had for several years been gathering material for a horticultural color chart, and had been cooperating with workers in this field in gathering color data. As secretary of the Inter-Society Color Council, Miss Nickerson knew the need and had anticipated the call for scientific data.

Out of this work came dummies for proposed systems, meeting fully the specifications set up. These were based on data supplied Miss Nickerson by organizations affiliated with the American Horticultural Council and others.

At the Chicago meeting, the format suggested was approved, and the color range checked. Except for the addition of an additional red-yellow-yellow group and a blue-blue-red group, with higher-keyed colors in all groups, the colors were pronounced satisfactory.

Nomenclature will be decided by a committee, but the consensus of the meeting was that the Inter-Society Color Council names be adopted, with cross-indexing of Ridgway's Maerz & Paul, and other color system names. Scientists present at the meeting emphasized the importance of using names for which Latin equivalents are available, for permanent taxonomic records.

Recommendations of the meeting were sent to the American Institute of Biological Sciences for further action, which body has under consideration the appointment of a committee to carry the chart through to completion. Biologists interested in the use of color may still register their special needs by sending data on systems used, the colors most used in these systems, sections which need extension, etc., to Miss Dorothy Nickerson, Box 155, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D. C., to Dr. M. O. Lee, Chairman, American Institute of Biological Sciences, National Research Council, Washington, D. C., or to me, as chairman of the committee.

R. MILTON CARLETON
Vaughan's Seed Company,
Chicago, Illinois

Miscellaneous

Two statements by scientific groups were made last week concerning the hydrogen bomb: one by the Federation of American Scientists in Washington, D. C., the other by a group of 12 physicists at the annual New York meeting of the American Physical Society at Columbia University. Both were based on President Truman's recent decision that the U. S. should go ahead with the construction of the hydrogen bomb. Both statements emphasized that there can be no security based on monopoly of a super weapon.

Excerpts from the FAS statement follow:

. . . No nation is secure against the hydrogen bomb. . . . American scientists are of many minds on many issues, but on one we unite: our country must turn from the false security of bombs to the slow, difficult task of gaining security by a positive approach to peace by mutual agreement, to peace by gradual disarmament, to peace by world-wide economic reconstruction and development.

The policy of our country has faced in two directions. We have sought to achieve international control of atomic energy on the one hand, while basing our military planning on atomic armaments. The question which faces us today is whether the United States will persist in its avowed policy of seeking peace through agreement or whether it will pay lip service to this policy while relying on force.

The decision on the hydrogen bomb can be interpreted by the world as a symbol that we have now set our course. We have placed a terrible weight in the balance for destruction. A greater weight must now be placed on the side of real security and peace.

Already a few voices have solemnly and wisely urged such a course. We repeat now our request that the President establish without delay a new commission with the broad perspective of the Acheson-Lilienthal Commission of 1946 to examine the whole issue of our atomic policy and to make a fresh start, a far-going revision which offers some real hope of breaking the present stubborn deadlock. . . . Our objective must continue to be effective atomic control, including thoroughgoing inspection. But we must consider alternative proposals, perhaps proposals without the far-reaching international ownership concept, perhaps proposals making greater concessions to national interests, certainly proposals in which procedural issues like the veto are subordinate to the simple question of adequacy in giving nations warning of possible violation.

We call on Americans to see in the President's announcement a new warning and a new challenge. We still have hope that there are no differences so great that they can only be solved by atomic war.

The 12 physicists, led by Hans A. Bethe, of Cornell, said in part:

. . . a hydrogen bomb, if it can be made, would be capable of developing a power 1,000 times greater than the present atomic bomb. New York, or any other of the greatest cities of the world, could be destroyed by a single hydrogen bomb.

We believe that no nation has the right to use such a bomb, no matter how righteous its cause. This bomb is no longer a weapon of war, but a means of extermination of whole populations. Its use would be a betrayal of all standards of morality and of Christian civilization. . . .

Statements in the press have given the power of the H-bomb as between two and 1,000 times that of the present fission bomb. Actually the thermonuclear reaction on which the H-bomb is based is limited in its power only by the amount of hydrogen which can be carried in the bomb. . . .

To create such an ever present peril for all the nations in the world is against the vital interests of both Russia and the United States. Three prominent Senators have called for renewed efforts to eliminate this weapon, and other weapons of mass destruction from the arsenals of all nations. Such efforts should be made, and made in all sincerity from both sides.

In the meantime, we urge that the United States, through its elected government, make a solemn declaration that we shall never use this bomb first. The only circumstance which might force us to use it would be if we or our allies were attacked by this bomb. There can be only one justification for our development of the hydrogen bomb, and that is to prevent its use.

The signers were: *S. K. Allison,* director of Insitute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago; *K. T. Bainbridge,* Harvard University; *H. A. Bethe,* Cornell University; *E. B. Brode,* University of California; *C. C. Lauritsen,* director of Kellogg Radiation Laboratory, California Institute of Technology; *F. W. Loomis,* chairman of Physics Department, University of Illinois; *G. B. Pegram,* dean of Graduate Faculties, Columbia University; *B. Rossi,* Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *F. Seitz,* University of Illinois; *M. A. Tuve,* director, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution, Washington; *V. F. Weisskopf,* Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and *M. G. White,* Princeton University.