News and Notes

New Assistant Editor

Charlotte V. Meeting has joined the staff of *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly* as assistant editor. She succeeds Ruth C. Christman, who served ably and faithfully for many months in an acting capacity. Miss Christman will continue as before to edit the AAAS symposium volumes.

Miss Meeting comes from McGraw-Hill Book Company, where she has been science and mathematics editor in the School Department since August, 1946. Prior to that she was on the editorial staff of Silver Burdett Company and did editorial work at Columbia University's Teachers College. Before going into textbook editing and production, Miss Meeting had experience in newspaper and periodical publication.

Annual Meeting, American Society of Agronomy, Dallas, Texas

The American Society of Agronomy and its affiliated organization, the Soil Science Society of America, again had the largest attendance in the history of the two groups at their Nov. 17–20, 1953, annual meeting in Dallas, Texas. The registration was 1202; a previous high was 1193 in 1952.

At a general meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, Nov. 17, L. G. Monthey, executive secretary, said that the organization had passed through its most successful year since it established a central office in 1948. Headquarters are at Madison, Wis. Monthey reported that it has been possible to transfer $16,000 to the earned surplus reserve, to be used as a contingency fund.

C. J. Willard, Ohio State University agronomist, is president for the coming year. He served during the past year as vice president and program chairman. The new vice president and president-elect is G. G. Pohlman, Department of Agronomy, West Virginia University; retiring president is H. E. Myers.

E. Truog of Madison, Wis., will head the Soil Science Society of America during the coming year, replacing Eric Winters. New vice president of this Society, which also functions as the six Soil Science Divisions of the American Society of Agronomy, is M. B. Russell, Urbana, Ill.

H. L. Ahlgren of Madison, Wis., succeeding H. R. Albrecht, as president of the six Crop Science Divisions of the American Society of Agronomy. The new vice president of these divisions is G. H. Stringfield, Wooster, Ohio.

The 4-day program included 52 general and divisional meetings, as well as numerous committee sessions. A total of 331 papers and talks were presented. In addition, an audience of 800 gathered for a preconvention grassland program Nov. 16, to hear 9 papers presented by widely known crop and range management specialists.

Four special tours were featured during the week: a range tour in the Dallas area; a soils tour of the Texas Blacklands adjacent to Dallas; a cotton tour; and a tour of potash mines at Carlsbad, N. M.

In his presidential address, H. E. Myers, retiring president, described early research work in federal and state dry-land experiment stations. Speaking of the former USDA Office of Dry Land Agriculture, Myers said that an important monument to the agency and its early leaders is the sound agricultural progress which has stabilized family farms in a region where the adversities of nature are great and frequent.

Among numerous findings of scientific interest reported at the Dallas meeting are:

(1) Four Colorado workers were able to increase production of crude protein on grazing land from 250 to 1200 lb per acre, through better use of irrigation and other management methods.

(2) E. O. Gangstad told of late developments in the production of kenaf and explained that tank retting is the only method that has given a fiber of satisfactory quality from this crop.

(3) Soil microorganisms select ammonium nitrogen in preference to the nitrate form when they have a choice, but will use the nitrate form if they cannot get ammonium, four Iowa agronomists said.

(4) A new laboratory method for estimating the ability of soil to store moisture was described by R. J. Hanks.

(5) Band seeding of alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil gave 21 percent more seedlings than broadcasting in 9 field tests over a 3-yr period, said Milo B. Tesar.

(6) Although Minnesota workers still have the problem of getting an oat variety that combines resistance to all types of rust with ability to yield high, stand well, and produce a quality kernel, they have been able to combine resistance to races 7 and 8 of stem rust in one oat variety, and this resistance was effective at higher temperatures, W. M. Myers said. Previously, it had not been possible to get resistance to all rusts in one variety.

(7) Coumarin-free varieties of yellow-flowered sweet clover are now a possibility according to G. T. Webster. Previously, plant breeders had been unable to combine a low level of coumarin and the yellow blossom into one variety of sweet clover.

(8) Use of colchicine in producing new kinds of sorghum was described by J. G. Ross and C. J. Franzke. The drug produced a wide variability in seedlings from treated plants and also induced an immediate "fixing" of the new characteristics in these seedlings.

(9) A new test for soil nitrogen was reported by E. Truog. It shows how much available nitrogen is in a particular soil and it is an indicator of the need for fertilizer nitrogen for that soil.

MAURICE R. HAAG

The American Society of Agronomy
Madison, Wisconsin

Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association

THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the American Psychological Association was held in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 4–9, 1953, with Western Reserve University as the institutional host. The meetings consisted of 76 symposia and discussion groups, 96 sessions of individual research papers, and several business meetings, addresses, and various informal gatherings. Most of the meetings were arranged and sponsored by the Association's 17 divisions and reflected the various special interests of these divisions.

In the field of experimental psychology there were sessions on learning, physiological and comparative psychology, symbolic processes, reinforcement and learning, motivation, vision and visual perception, factors in performance, and information theory, as well as a symposium on "Some Psychological Problems in Communications Research." Clinical and counseling psychology were represented by research reports and symposia on psychodiagnosis, theories of personality, and studies of shock therapy, psychosurgery, personality dynamics, and evaluation of psychotherapy. Sessions on social psychology and personality included such topics as stress and anxiety, group influences on behavior, the authoritarian syndrome, social motivation, perception and personality, group processes and productivity, leadership, and personality measurement. New developments in psychological testing, interviewing, statistical techniques, factor analysis, high-speed computers, content analysis, and validity of tests were presented and discussed in sessions on evaluation and measurement. Several programs were devoted to special problems of child psychology, maturity and old age, and educational, industrial, and military psychology.

Many of the symposia were concerned with professional and educational problems of psychologists, such as "The Place of Child Psychology in the Profession of Psychology," "The Role of the Psychologist in Work with the Disabled," "The Training of Ph.D.'s in Social Psychology," and "The Profession of Psychology and the Social Values of Psychologists." A day-long symposium on the "Role of the School Psychologist in Services to the Parents of a Child with a Handicap" was sponsored by the Division of School Psychologists in conjunction with the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Of special significance to the development of psychology as a profession was the adoption as official policy of the Association a statement enunciating psychology's relations with other professions. This statement lists the criteria of a good profession and then gives a set of basic principles to be used as guides in psychology's relations with other professions.

Laurence F. Shaffer delivered the annual presidential address, entitled "Of Whose Reality I Cannot Doubt." The address was based on a study of psychologists' perceptions of reality as revealed by their various approaches to psychological phenomena. One classification, he said, may be made in terms of mediated versus immediate observation, or the "intuitive" versus the "objective" frames of reference. Responses to a scale designed to measure attitudes along a continuum ranging from intuitive to objective, and responses to questions asking for biographical data revealed that, although on the whole psychologists cannot be separated into two distinct groups, there are relative differences among them. These differences reflect direct experiences; some psychologists have direct experience with objective phenomena of experimentation and statistics and others with face-to-face contacts with people, and it is these direct experiences that determine their perceptions of reality and, therefore, their approach to the science of psychology.

Among the other addresses were those given by Gardner Murphy, as recipient of the Kurt Lewin Memorial Award of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues—a division of the APA—on "Human Potentialities," and one by David W. Louisell, professor of law at the University of Minnesota, on "The Psychologist in the Legal World."

E. Lowell Kelly was chosen as president-elect of the Association. The next meeting will be held Sept. 3–8, 1954, in New York City.

LORRAINE BOUTHILET
American Psychological Association, Inc.
Washington, D. C.

Science News

The following letters concerning the American Chemical Society's refusal to accept **Madame Joliot-Curie** as a member appeared in the February issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.*

October 24, 1953

Dear Sir:

Knowing the effort carried out by your journal to inform its readers as perfectly as possible, about questions related to American and international science, I should like to present you a copy of the document attached to this letter.

I do not think that it needs much comment, but some clarification may perhaps be useful:

In order to receive regularly "The Journal of the American Chemical Society," Madame Joliot, director of the Curie Laboratory, presented in the month of March 1953, a request for admission to the American Chemical Society, supported, conforming to the rules, by two members of the Society, professors of the Sorbonne, and accompanied by a notice of her scientific work.

As is indicated by the attached document, the Committee of Admission has rejected this demand without giving any justification. On the 11th of September 1953, Madame Joliot asked by letter for the reasons for this refusal, but up till now she has received no answer.

All my French colleagues with whom I have talked about this incident, think as I do that it is not Madame Joliot but the American chemists who are being insulted by this attitude.

Indeed, how can one explain this decision? Is it the insufficiency of scientific titles of the candidate, or is it due to political reasons?

Has one to think that from now on, in order to become a member of such a society, one has to present a loyalty certificate delivered by . . . [the chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee]?

In 1950, the American government refused to give me a temporary visa, in spite of the invitation of the American Electro-Chemical Society, of two U.S. universities, of M.I.T., and of the Association of the Alliance Française, for reasons analogous to those published in your journal in October 1952.

Many American colleagues have expressed to me, on this occasion, either by letter or verbally, while passing through Paris, their profound regrets and their absolute disagreement with that refusal.

Have the American chemists since then made such progress that they do not want to have in their ranks, even from afar, such personalities as Madame Joliot? Shall we see soon in the American monographs of nuclear physics: "Artificial radioactivity was discovered in 1934 by unknown scientists," as we have seen in an epoch that we have not forgotten, in German school books the "Lorelei Lied," with the notation "Dichter unbekannt?

M. HAISSINSKY

Institut du Radium
Paris, France

Dear Dr. Rabinowitch:

It was kind of you to send me a copy of the letter written you on October 24 by Doctor Haissinsky concerning the action taken by the Admissions Committee of the American Chemical Society on the application for membership of Madame Joliot-Curie.

Membership in the American Chemical Society is not a prerequisite for subscription to any of our publications. At the end of 1952 nonmember subscriptions outnumbered member subscriptions abroad by more than two to one. The exact figures are: member subscriptions, 9,934, and nonmember subscriptions, 23,354. The reason which Doctor Haissinsky gives for this application, therefore, is not a valid one. Madame Joliot-Curie or anyone else who so desires may obtain the journals simply by subscribing for such of them as may be desired.

Membership in this organization involves far more than a mechanism for subscription to its journals. There are more than sixty items in our list of activities, and the publication of our scientific journals is simply one. Also, under our Federal Charter, we have certain responsibilities to our government. The objects further specify certain responsibilities to the people of this country.

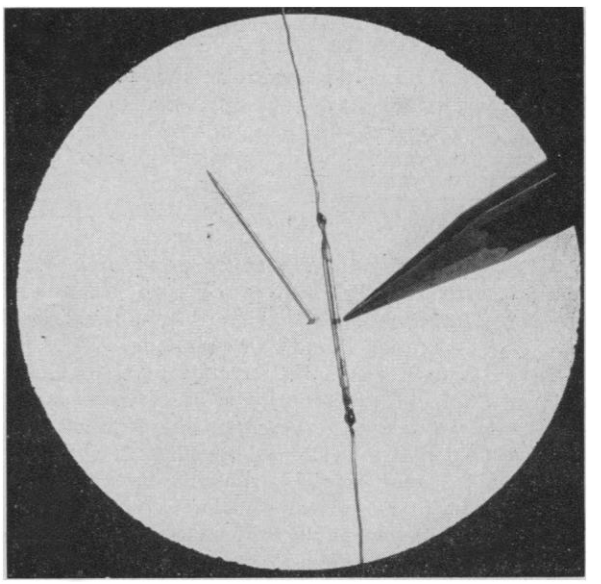
Section 2 of the Charter of the American Chemical Society, granted by Act of Congress in 1937, sets forth its objectives. It concludes "thereby fostering public welfare and education, aiding the development of our country's industries, and adding to the material prosperity and happiness of our people." The qualifications for membership as set forth in the Constitution provide that "The membership of the Society shall consist of individuals interested in the objects of the Society."

According to information that has been made available to the Admissions Committee and which it believes to be completely reliable, Madame Joliot-Curie is an avowed and active Communist. The Committee does not see how a person actively working to further Communist beliefs, can have a sincere interest in fostering public welfare in the United States, aiding the development of the industries of this country, or adding to the material prosperity and happiness of the American people.

The Society recognizes that science is international. It has proved its belief in this by cooperative undertakings involving its many foreign colleagues. Race, color, creed, and political beliefs of themselves are not a consideration of membership. Only when firm convictions as evidenced by the activities of an applicant demonstrate his or her inability to comply with the objects of the Society is there any consideration for membership other than professional competence.

ALDEN H. EMERY

Executive Secretary
American Chemical Society



New lamp for use in missile tests.

The smallest lamp in the world, the size of a pinhead, has been perfected by the Westinghouse Electric Company for use in missile tests. A neon glow lamp only 1/20 in. in diameter, it aids in timing photographic records of missiles in action. It also can be used for similar camera work in laboratories where space is cramped. The lamp is about one-third the diameter of the "grain of wheat" lamp, holder of the smallest-lamp title since 1932, that is used in bronchoscopes and other instruments for examining internal organs of the human body.

The new lamp produces a 1/40-w glow from a gap 1/25 in. long between two tiny electrodes, each only 3/100 in. in diameter. The slim glass cylinder which encloses the lamp is about 1 in. long and contains, in addition to the electrodes, a trace of neon. The device can be powered by hearing-aid batteries.

An editorial in the Jan. 23 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* directs attention to **smoker's respiratory syndrome,** a condition described by G. L. Waldbott in the same journal and in the *Annals of Internal Medicine.* Symptoms of this condition are chronic pharyngitis, wheezing, dyspnoea, chest pain, and predisposition to respiratory infections. The author states that this syndrome is very common and is often mistaken for bronchial asthma

or bronchiectasis. Treatment of early cases is the complete and prompt cessation of smoking, which leads to complete subsidence of symptoms within about seven days. If smoking is resumed, the symptoms return. In more advanced cases, extensive antibiotic treatment as well as avoidance of tobacco smoke is required. A few far advanced cases are irreversible. The author states that the evidence is presumptive that this condition leads to chronic emphysema and to so-called "intrinsic asthma." Further, this syndrome may readily be confused with the two last-named diseases, the treatment of which is prolonged and often unsuccessful.

The description of this syndrome adds to the number of diseases that have been attributed to smoking during recent years, the most widely-known being pulmonary carcinoma, while "smoker's larnyx" and cardiovascular changes are other recorded effects.—E.M.L.

A new survey of the effects of the present immigration act on the issuance of visas to foreign scientists is now being made by the Federation of American Scientists. The Federation would thus very much like to be informed of any case in the last two years in which a scientist was refused a visa or in which the issuance of his visa was delayed so long that his projected trip to the United States had to be cancelled. It would be helpful if as many details as possible be given. All information will be treated confidentially; no information will be made public without the written consent of the scientist involved.

It is clear that if the present restrictive United States visa provisions are to be amended it will be necessary for the American public and Congress to be convinced of the inadequacy of the present law. This can be accomplished only by assembling information which shows the adverse effects of the present visa policy. Cooperation of foreign scientists in this matter is therefore essential. Information should be sent to the Committee on Visa Problems, Federation of American Scientists, 1749 L St. NW, Washington 6, D.C.

Scientists in the News

The Borden Awards are designed to recognize and encourage outstanding research achievements in the United States and Canada. They are administered by professional and scientific associations, and are based upon research reported in public documents or scientific journals. Currently nine annual awards of a gold medal and $1000 each are available. The 1953 award winners are as follows:

Raymond B. Becker, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Florida and dairy husbandman at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, for outstanding contributions to knowledge of the feeding and management of dairy cattle. (Through the American Dairy Science Association.)

Herbert R. Bird, chairman, Department of Poultry Husbandry at the University of Wisconsin, for research achievements in poultry nutrition. (Through the Poultry Science Association.)

George H. Hart, dean, School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of California, for research contributions relating to diseases of dairy cattle, animal nutrition, and animal pathology. (Through the American Veterinary Medical Association.)

Robert Jenness, professor of agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota, for achievements in the chemistry of milk. (Through the American Chemical Society.)

Ruth M. Leverton, professor of human nutrition at the University of Nebraska and director of human nutrition research at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, for studies of basal metabolism and aspects of human nutrition. (Through the American Home Economics Association.)

F. Eugene Nelson, professor of dairy bacteriology at Iowa State College, for bacteriological studies of milk products. (Through the American Dairy Science Association.)

Jean Oliver, distinguished service professor at the State University of New York College of Medicine and director of the Renal Research Unit of Overlook Hospital, for outstanding achievements in the field of kidney research. (Through the Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Lawson Wilkins, associate professor of pediatrics at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and chief of Endocrine Division at the Harriet Lane Home, for endocrine research. (Through the American Academy of Pediatrics.)

Harold H. Williams, professor of biochemistry at Cornell University, for research in human and animal lactation. (Through the American Institute of Nutrition.)

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius J. Connolly, head of the Department of Anthropology at Catholic University from 1949 until he retired in the fall of 1953, has been named professor emeritus of physical anthropology.

Rene J. Dubos of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, an authority on bacteria, has been appointed Hitchcock professor at the University of California, Berkeley, for March and April. He will deliver the first of a series of six public lectures on Mar. 16. Two of the lectures will be on the general subject of "Disease and society," while the remainder will concern "Infection into disease."

T. J. Kukkamaki of the Finnish Geodetic Institute and **Bertil Hallert,** director of the Institute of Photogrammetry of the Institute of Technology of Stockholm, are guest lecturers at the Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry and Cartography, Ohio State University.

Alton Meister, head of clinical biochemical research in the National Cancer Institute who has made important contributions to the understanding of cancer tissue growth, will receive the $1000 Paul-Lewis Laboratories Award in Enzyme Chemistry at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society.

J. E. Morton, professor of statistics at Cornell University, has been appointed consultant on industrial research to the National Science Foundation. On leave of absence from Cornell, Dr. Morton will serve in the Foundation's Office of Program Analysis where he will plan and direct a survey of the scientific research undertaken by American industry. The industrial research study is part of a broad survey of scientific activities in the United States by which the Foundation seeks to gather facts on the current status and needs of science.

Mary L. Reddick, neuro-embryologist, has accepted an appointment as professor of biology at Atlanta University. She will work with K. Milton Nabrit, chairman of the Department of Biology with whom she has been associated for many years as a co-worker in the Atlanta University System.

Herman D. Ruskin, since 1949 medical specialist in charge of the Department of Medicine at Krugersdorp Hospital, Transvaal, South Africa, has been named assistant professor of medicine at the State University of New York College of Medicine, New York City.

Doretta M. Schlaphoff, head of home economics at the University of Nebraska, has been selected for the deanship of the Kansas State College School of Home Economics, effective July 1.

Walter S. Wiggins, assistant dean in charge of graduate and postgraduate medicine at State University of New York College of Medicine, has resigned to accept a position as associate secretary for the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association in Chicago.

H. P. Wilkins, Fellow of the British Astronomical Society and an authority on the moon, expects to be in this country from June 7 to July 14. He hopes to address as many groups as possible during his stay. Mr. Wilkins' itinerary is being arranged by Dr. James Q. Gant, Jr., 1726 M St. NW, Washington, D.C.

Education

The teaching of the **humanities and social sciences in the nation's colleges of engineering and science** is to be appraised closely by authorities in engineering education under the terms of a $30,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The study will focus attention on programs that appear to be well conceived and to be working effectively. With this as a background, the committee will make its own recommendations for improving courses, teaching materials, and methods.

Scheduled for completion by June, 1955, the study will be under the direction of George A. Gullette, head of social sciences at North Carolina State College, full-time coordinator. Plans for the study were made by Sterling P. Olmsted, head of the English Department at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and chairman of the Humanistic-Social Division of the A.S.E.E., with Dr. Gullette, William C. White of Northeastern University, vice president of the A.S.E.E., and James Perkins of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Central offices for the project will be in Raleigh, N.C., but Dr. Gullette and his staff will visit many of the colleges and universities which are developing new concepts and practices in the teaching of the humanities to students in engineering and science. The work of this field group is to be planned by Dr. Gullette and a steering committee representing the English and Humanistic-Social Divisions of A.S.E.E. The first 6 mo of the study will be devoted to establishing a list of colleges and universities to be visited, appointing field workers, working out the membership of an Advisory Committee of Liberal Arts and Engineering Education, and preparing a brochure for detailed description of the entire study project. In addition to Drs. Olmsted and Gullett, the steering committeee is made up of Warren H. Crater, Newark College of Engineering, Dr. C. Rexford Davis, Rutgers University, and Thomas Farrell, Jr., State University of Iowa.

Hans A. Krebs, Department of Biochemistry, The University, Sheffield, England, will deliver the Paul Reed Rockwood Lecture in the College of Medicine, State University of Iowa on Mar. 29.

Ellsworth S. Obourn of the John Burroughs School, Clayton, Mo. is to take charge of **UNESCO'S program for the study of science education** and the improvement of science teaching in the member states of UNESCO. Dr. Obourn has already served as technical expert and advisor to the Ministry of Education at Bangkok in Thailand in 1952 and 1953 on a UNESCO project being carried out under the UN expanded program of technical assistance. Since one of the primary needs of the underdeveloped countries is the increased use of science in agriculture and industry, there is a universal demand for the expansion of science instruction in the schools. In many countries it has been nonexistent, except for university training, and UNESCO's first emphasis is on the improvement of science in the primary schools, especially in those countries where 99 percent of the children do not go beyond fifth or sixth grade. The most important element of UNESCO's campaign is the introduction of the laboratory method of instruction and thus of training in the habit of experiment and of scientific thought.

UNESCO has already sponsored the publication by the Oxford University Press of a series of 10 handbooks for teachers, both in primary and secondary schools, in order to aid them in bringing science into their teaching, even in the absence of special courses. The volumes on science in primary schools and on chemistry in secondary schools have been published. The handbook for primary school teachers is now being translated into Urdu for use in Pakistan. Earlier, UNESCO also published a series of catalogs, or "inventories," of scientific equipment, which list the curricula and the necessary equipment for teaching the various sciences in high schools, universities, engineering schools, medical schools, and agricultural colleges.

They indicate the price and the source for the procuring of each item.

For those countries that lack foreign exchange for such purchases, UNESCO is publishing this month a series of 80 workshop designs, or "blueprints," for the production of school science equipment by small industries or by vocational schools. There is one portfolio of 80 drawings for elementary schools and another for 76 drawings for secondary schools and university laboratories. They are prepared in the international engineering code, and the drawings themselves contain no words so that they are useful in any language. Accompanying them are sheets with full specifications for the purchase of the raw materials, instructions for the manufacture on a small scale and on a large scale, and instructions for the use of the equipment by the teachers. This project was originally sponsored by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, primarily for the founding and encouragement of small industry in that area. With the aid of the "know-how" provided by UNESCO's drawings, many underdeveloped countries will be able to establish the manufacture of scientific equipment and instruments essential for science teaching in the schools. UNESCO has also undertaken to organize science teachers' associations in various countries and is engaged on the continuing study of the curricula used in science teaching throughout the world. It is for the development of this world-wide program in the modernization of science and in the incorporation of science in general education that Dr. Obourn goes to UNESCO.

Grants and Fellowships

Brandeis University is offering several fellowships and scholarships of value up to $2100 to graduate students who wish to study for the M.A. degree in chemistry. Inquiries should be addressed to the Chairman of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.

The **National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis** has announced the approval of grants for research and professional education projects totaling $1,873,485 which took effect Jan. 1. Of the amount authorized, $902,248,30 was allocated for research on means for preventing the disease and improving methods of treatment, and $971,236.70 for programs in professional education.

For investigations dealing with virus research

Children's Medical Center. J. F. Enders, Research Division of Infectious Diseases, $53,807.

University of Cincinnati. A. B. Sabin, Dept. of Pediatrics, $87,566.

Western Reserve University. F. C. Robbins, Dept. of Pediatrics, $31,306.

Tulane University. J. P. Fox, Dept. of Epidemiology, $40,962.

University of Pennsylvania. L. B. Flexner, Dept. of Anatomy, $7665.

Mount Sinai Hospital. G. Shwartzman, Dept. of Microbiology, $74,194.

George Washington University. P. K. Smith, Dept. of Pharmacology, $46.599.

University of Utah. L. P. Gebhardt, Dept. of Bacteriology, $67,523.

University of Michigan. T. Francis, Jr., Dept. of Epidemiology, $127,595.

California Institute of Technology. R. Dulbecco, Dept. of Biology, $63,533.

California Institute of Technology. M. Delbruck, Dept. of Biology, $39,012.

University of Chicago. E. A. Evans, Jr., Dept. of Biochemistry, $36,335.

Johns Hopkins University. R. M. Herriott, Dept. of Biochemistry, $17,084.

Washington University. E. Robins, Dept. of Psychiatry, $20,250.

Washington University. C. F. Cori, Dept. of Biological Chemistry, $10,950.

Tulane University. E. D. Kilbourne, Dept. of Medicine, $24,081.

University of North Carolina. E. C. Curnen, Dept. of Pediatrics, $14,045.

For projects seeking improved methods of treatment

Washington University. J. L. O'Leary, Dept. of Neurology, $9991.

University of Utah. J. F. Bosma, Dept. of Pediatrics, $20,617.

Mount Sinai Hospital. H. L. Hodes, Dept. of Pediatrics, $21,851.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. R. S. Harris, Dept. of Biochemistry, $46,228.

Massachusetts General Hospital. J. S. Barr, Orthopedic Service, $11,554.

For programs in the field of professional education

American Academy of Pediatrics. E. H. Christopherson, executive secretary, $10,000.

Meharry Medical College. E. P. Crump, Dept. of Pediatrics, $24,800.

New York University College of Medicine. H. A. Rusk, Dept. of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, $25,066.

University of Buffalo. S. Kimball, School of Medicine, $191,466.

Cornell University. J. C. Hinsey, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, $80,878.

Dillard University. A. W. Dent, president, $200,000.

American Association of Medical Social Workers. M. L. Hemmy, executive director, $16,790.

Marquette University. J. S. Hirschboeck, School of Medicine, $29,500.

Tulane University. M. E. Lapham, School of Medicine, $79,731.

Yale University. V. W. Lippard, School of Medicine, $150,000.

Orthopaedic Hospital, Los Angeles. C. L. Lowman, $3000.

Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. R. L. Bennett, medical director, $16,670.

University of Wisconsin. H. D. Bouman, Dept. of Physical Medicine, $72,000.

National League for Nursing. M. C. Henry, director, $47,690.

University of Washington. L. B. Patterson, School of Nursing, $13,644.

The following research grants recently have been received by **New York University-Bellevue Medical Center:**

Post-Graduate Medical School. C. F. Wilkinson, Jr., Dept. of Medicine, $20,000 from the Lillia Babbitt Hyde Foundation. Sitosterol and its effect on the blood cholesterol and atherosclerosis and a further preliminary study of nitrogen metabolism.

College of Medicine. L. E. Holt, Jr., Dept. of Pediatrics, $5000 from the Gerber Baby Foods Fund. Infant nutrition.

Eight grants for studies in chemotherapy of leukemia and allied forms of cancer have been approved by the **Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.** The grants, totaling $704,563, are to be administered by the National Cancer Institute.

Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Boston. S. Farber. Chemotherapy of cancer, $50,000, and chemotherapy of leukemia and related disorders, $150,000.

Columbia University. A. Gellhorn, College of Physicians

and Surgeons. Clinical and laboratory investigation in cancer chemotherapy, $141,255.

University of Pennsylvania. R. Jones. Chemotherapy of leukemia and allied diseases. $85,000.

Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. C. P. Rhoads. Expansion of cancer chemotherapy with special reference to lymphomas and leukemia, $200,000.

Stanford University. B. E. Hall. Clinical, cytologic, and metabolic effects of 6-mercaptopurine and other chemotherapeutic agents in human neoplasia, $17,460.

University of Utah. T. F. Dougherty. Influence of adrenocortical hormones on leukemogenesis, $18,036.

University of Utah. M. M. Wintrobe. Factors and mechanisms concerned in hemopoiesis, $42,012.

The **University of Illinois College of Medicine** has been awarded the following research grants:

Department of Medicine. M. H. Lepper, $4032, from Abbot Laboratories. Repository penicillin.

Department of Biological Chemistry. S. B. Binkley, $3600, from Parke, Davis and Company. Investigation of blood dyscrasias.

Department of Surgery. W. H. Cole and H. P. Jenkins, $500, from Davis and Geck. Continued support of a visual education grant for cost of motion pictures.

In the Laboratories

The Beltone Hearing Aid Company of Chicago has announced the formation of the **Beltone Institute for Hearing Research** to sponsor a program of original study in hearing problems. Research assignments will be developed and financed in conjunction with the work of hearing centers and of leading universities. In addition to its research projects, the Institute plans to sponor the translation and distribution to professional men, educational institutions, and the general public of some of the more important studies on hearing that are not available in English.

The **Fisher Scientific Company** has announced that work has begun at Fair Lawn Industrial Park, N.J., on a new plant for the Fisher Chemical Division. The plant, to be completed in the fall of 1954, will be the largest in the United States designed exclusively for reagent-grade chemicals. In addition to two buildings devoted to manufacturing, laboratory analysis, and packaging, a third building will house a research section for the development of new chemicals and new chemical sources.

A new building in Chattanooga houses office, warehouse, and laboratory facilities for the **General Dyestuff Corporation** and **Antara Chemicals,** sales divisions of the General Aniline and Film Corporation.

The **General Electric Company** has announced the construction of a new laboratory at Schenectady to help house its expanding activities in the fields of radioactivity and radiation. The facility, a part of the General Engineering Laboratory, will occupy a former factory building on the perimeter of the main plant. Conversion of the building at a cost of $300,000 is now under way.

Some of the activities planned are application of radioactive isotopes to the solution of various industrial problems; development, testing, and application of various types of particle accelerators; studies of radiation damage; development of radiation shielding techniques; development of neutron activation analysis techniques; and calibration of various radiation instruments. The building will house six separate "hot" laboratories equipped for the safe handling of radioactive isotopes, and there will be three test cells for particle accelerator work.

The new **Pink Bollworm Research Center,** located in the area formerly occupied by Fort Brown in Brownsville, Texas, was dedicated on Jan. 24. This research center is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, several state experiment stations, the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation, and the cotton industry. Fred C. Bishopp, former assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, is coordinator of the Center.

Shell Chemical Corporation has formed an ammonia division with headquarters in San Francisco, headed by G. R. Monkhouse, vice president of the company.

Stauffer Chemical Company has started operations at its new $3,500,000 plant in Louisville, Ky. The installation, located on a 90-acre tract one mile outside the city limits, was built for the production in tank-car quantitities of perchlorethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and hydrogen chloride. Stauffer owns an adjoining 90 acres of land for expansion, which is expected to occur within two years.

Meetings and Elections

R. L. Wilder, University of Michigan, has been named president-elect of the **American Mathematical Society.** L. V. Ahlfors, Harvard University, and A. Zygmund, University of Chicago, were elected vice presidents.

Officers of the **American Society of Plant Physiologists,** Western Section, are: chairman, Harlan K. Pratt; vice chairman, Samuel G. Wildman; sec.-treas., D. J. Wort.

The **Laurentian Hormone Conference** of the AAAS will hold its 1954 annual meeting at Mont Tremblant Lodge, Mont Tremblant, Quebec, during the period Sept. 5–10. Interested investigators and specialists in the hormone field may apply for attendance by writing to the Committee on Arrangements, 222 Maple Avenue, Shrewsbury, Mass., for application blanks. Since accommodations at the hotel necessarily limit the attendance, only those persons submitting applications can be considered. *The application blanks must be received by the Committee no later than May 24.* The following program has been arranged:

1. *Pituitary Hormones*: "Aspects of the biochemistry and physiology of neurohypophysical hormones," H. B. van Dyke, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons; "The fate and metabolism of anterior pituitary hormones," Martin Sonenberg, Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research; "The mechanism of stimulation of ACTH secretion," P. Munson and N. F. Briggs, Harvard School of Dental

Medicine; "Pharmacological alteration of adrenocortical function," R. Hertz, W. W. Tullner, J. A. Schricker, F. G. Dhyse, and L. F. Hallman, National Cancer Institute, Maryland.

2. *Steroid Chemistry and Biochemistry*: "The use of microorganisms in the synthesis of steroid hormones and hormone analogues," J. Fried, R. W. Thoma, D. Perlman, J. E. Herz and A. Borman, The Squibb Institute for Medical Research; "Some recent advances in the methods of isolation and the physiology and chemistry of electrocortin," S. A. Simpson and J. F. Tait, Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, Medical School, London.

3. *Hormones and Abnormal Growth*: "Experimental pituitary tumors—their induction mechanism and hormonal secretions," Jacob Furth, Biology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tenn.; "The endocrinology of neo-plastic growth," Rulon W. Rawson, Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

4. *Hormones and Aging in Man*: "Some observations on hormones and phenomena of aging in man and woman," Earl T. Engle, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons; "Studies of steroid metabolism in men and women of various ages," G. Pincus, R. Dorfman, L. P. Romanoff, B. Rubin, and E. Bloch, Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology.

5. *The Mechanism of Hormone Action*: "On the mechanism of action of insulin," R. Levine and M. S. Goldstein, Michael Reese Hospital, Illinois; "Effects of ions and hormones on carbohydrate metabolism," B. Hastings, C. T. Teng, and A. E. Renold, Medical School, Harvard University.

6. *Hormone-cardiovascular interrelationships*: "Endocrine factors in experimental atheragenesis and blood pressure regulation," L. Katz, J. Stamler, and R. Pick, Michael Reese Hospital, Illinois; "Present status of the VEM-VDM (Ferritin) systems in relation to circulatory homeostasis," E. Shorr, A. Mazur, and S. Baez, Cornell University Medical College and the New York Hospital.

The **New York Academy of Sciences** has elected the following officers for 1954: pres., Paul Fejos, Wenner-Gren Foundation, New York City; pres.-elect, Maurice L. Tainter, Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N.Y.; corres. sec., Junius B. Bird, American Museum of Natural History, New York City; rec. sec., Ross F. Nigrelli, New York Zoological Park and Aquarium; treas., Donald M. Benjamin, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N.Y. Vice presidents are Elmore H. Northey, American Cyanamid Company, New York City, and John Tee-Van, New York Zoological Park and Aquarium, New York City.

The Division of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry of the American Chemical Society will present a **"Symposium on solutions of electrolytes"** at Yale University, June 16–18. Topics for discussion will include: recent theoretical developments, thermodynamic properties of solutions of electrolytes, irreversible processes in solutions of electrolytes, polyelectrolytes, and biochemical electrolytes. A limited number of housing facilities will be provided on the campus of Yale University. The New Haven Section of the American Chemical Society and the Chemistry Department of Yale University will be hosts to the group.

The **Torrey Botanical Club** has elected the following officers for 1954: pres., Murray F. Buell; 1st v. pres., Lela V. Barton; 2nd v. pres., Clyde Chandler; corres. sec., Eleanor Witkis; rec. sec., Donald P. Rogers; treas., Elva Lawton.

Miscellaneous

An *Atlas of the Skeletal Development of the Rat,* embodying 14 years of collaborative research between the Institute of Experimental Biology and the Division of Dental Medicine at the University of California, has been published by the American Institute of Dental Medicine of Berkeley. Authors of the two-volume work are Hermann Becks, professor of dental medicine in the College of Dentistry, San Francisco, and Herbert M. Evans, director emeritus of the Institute of Experimental Biology, Berkeley.

The work establishes precise standards for the growth of the skeleton of rats. The standards are for the Long-Evans strain, developed on the Berkeley campus and widely used in this country for experiments in growth. The *Atlas* consists of 145 pages of photographs and x-ray pictures showing in microscopic detail the changes that occur in bone tissue at different stages of development, from 1 to 1316 days of age, of both normal rats and those which have had their pituitary glands removed.

The opening of a new library of **science films** at the **California Academy of Sciences,** San Francisco, has been announced. The library already has approximately 100 16-mm reels available for circulation at a low rental fee. Subject matter ranges from the plant and animal life of land and sea to astronomy and the other physical sciences. Schools or organized groups may obtain free film catalogues.

The Academy has also announced plans for the establishment of a permanent museum of photography. Photographic equipment dating from the daguerreotype to the present will be displayed. Funds and sponsorship are being provided as a public service by the San Francisco *Examiner.*

A compilation of titles and information pertaining to visual aids of value to instruction in general, medical, and veterinary parasitology has recently been prepared by the Committee on Visual Instruction of the American Society of Parasitologists. More than 200 titles of motion pictures, film strips, and slide sets are listed. Copies of **"Visual Aids to Instruction in Parasitology"** may be obtained from Dr. M. S. Ferguson, Communicable Disease Center, 50 Seventh St., Atlanta, Ga.