News and Notes

Science News

As a result of the editorial "Shall All International Congresses Be Held Abroad?" [*Science* **119**, 3A (Mar. 19, 1954)], Donald P. Rogers, curator of The New York Botanical Garden, New York City, addressed the following **letter to The House Judiciary Committee:**

I am informed that you have under consideration H. J. Resolution 308 providing for the admission to the United States for a limited period of scientists who are at present excluded by certain provisions of the McCarran Act. I am not acquainted with the precise wording of this new bill; I should nevertheless like to urge that some such provision be enacted.

As a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Seventh International Botanical Congress, held at Stockholm in 1950, I took part in the discussion and voting on the location of the next congress. Because the programs of such congresses include important information concerning the most recent discoveries in botany and in such dependent fields as genetics and agronomy, and because they are attended by many of the leading scientists in the field, it is considered highly desirable that they be variously located over the years, so that as many scientists as possible, especially the younger ones, whose financial resources limit their travels, will be able to attend. None has ever been held in the United States; and the committee members from this country having in mind the benefit to American science that could be derived from the next congress, worked hard to have it brought here. We lost by a rather narrow margin; and I believe that one reason for this was the fact that a certain number of foreign scientists would be barred from attending a congress in this country by our immigration laws.

The experience of the Stockholm Congress indicates the small danger of opening our doors for such a purpose to scientists of political views opposed to our own. First, a number of scientists of high standing from Russian satellite countries submitted titles, which appeared on the program; but none of those I hoped to hear succeeded in reaching Stockholm. The conclusion generally accepted was that they had been prevented by their masters from leaving their own countries. The effect on the standing of Russia was considerable; whereas if Sweden had excluded them, the ill-will would have been directed toward the host country.

Second, a delegation of five Russian botanists appeared at Stockholm, without previous warning, and asked for places on the program. This request was met in part by the scheduling of a special meeting for the Soviet geneticists, at which they expounded their peculiar and politically dictated theories of genetics. Their contentions were questioned by many of those present, and were successfully refuted by a Portuguese botanist using the evidence provided by a distinguished American scientist. The result was a conspicuous defeat for what its exponent called Soviet science. Had the Russian speaker not had an opportunity to argue his case, the onus of suppression of evidence would have fallen on those who prevented his speaking.

Third, after the congress the Soviet delegation visited a number of Swedish botanical research institutions. The ill-will that they managed to arouse resulted in at least two scathing articles in Swedish scientific journals.

Fourth, at the last session of the congress the Soviet delegation managed to make a display of ineptitude and bad manners, in the matter of the presentation of a wreath for the tomb of the great Swedish scientist Linnaeus, that made them an occasion for amusement and derision among the representatives of other nations.

In summary, a change in our statutes which will permit the holding of truly international scientific congresses in the United States will benefit American science and scientists; and this country has nothing to fear from the attendance of politically unacceptable foreign delegates at such meetings.

Expressing an additional viewpoint, Walter Landauer, professor of genetics at the University of Connecticut, has written this to *Science*:

The editorial "Shall all international congresses be held abroad?" . . . appeals to scientists to write to the House Judiciary Committee in support of legislation that would facilitate the admittance to this country of visiting foreign scientists. Deplorable as are many of the provisions of the McCarran Act, it seems to me antisocial and unethical to plead for the establishment of an exceptional status for scientists. If the existing laws are unfair, they should be opposed on that basis rather than because of the more or less selfish interests of the American scientific community. Even the admission that these interests may be of great importance for America's future should not alter our opposition to preferential legislation. Visits by artists, philosophers, humanists, and others may be equally or more important.

The American Museum of Natural History has announced the return of the **4th Archbold Expedition to New Guinea** and the arrival of 98,000 zoological and botanical specimens collected during 8 mo in the eastern part of the Territory of Papua. The members of the expedition, whose work was partly sponsored by Richard Archbold, research associate of the Museum, included leader and botanist Leonard J. Brass of the Archbold Biological Station at Lake Placid, Fla.; Hobart M. Van Deusen, a member of the Museum's Department of Mammals; and Geoffrey M. Tate, in charge of the Archbold Expedition's New York headquarters, located at the Museum.

The collections—which may be divided into groups of 1950 mammals, 1650 reptiles and amphibians, 230 freshwater fishes, 80,000 insects and spiders, and 14,000 plants—were made in dry coastal areas, in rain forests, mountain forests, and alpine grasslands. The scientists made their first base of operations at Menapi on the Cape Vogel peninsula, after which they proceeded to camps in the Mt. Dayman area of the Central Range at altitudes of 7300, 5100, 3000, and 650 ft. The final collecting was done on Goodenough Island, one of the D'Entrecasteaux group that lies just to the east of New Guinea.

Studies based on the collections and on notes made in the field will be added to the conclusions of earlier Archbold Expeditions to this part of the world—three

to other sections of New Guinea and one to the Cape York Peninsula of Australia. The over-all project for which these investigations have been conducted is a study of the relationships of the fauna and flora of New Guinea, Malaysia, and Australia. In addition, the 1953 expedition collected parasites of warm-blooded animals for the research department of the Army Medical Service.

To help with the collecting, to make the camps, and to carry the two tons of supplies and equipment shipped out to the expedition from New York, nine full-time native workers and 60–70 part-time porters were hired. In addition to Richard Archbold, the American Museum of Natural History, the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard, and the Office of Naval Research also sponsored the 1953 expedition.

Scientists in the News

D. P. Barnard of Chicago, research coordinator for the Standard Oil Compay (Ind.), has been made Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Development).

J. L. Collins, head of the Department of Genetics, Pineapple Research Institute of Hawaii, Honolulu, retired in March after 25 yr of service. He has long been active in local scientific organizations, having served as president of the University of Hawaii chapter of Sigma Xi, the Hawaiian Academy of Science, and the Botanical Society.

Harry Waller Daniels has moved to Caracas, Venezuela, to take a position as head of the program development subsection of the Training Section for Creole Petroleum Corporation. Dr. Daniels was previously associated with Richardson, Bellows, Henry and Company as a project manager. His new address is in care of the company, Apartado 889, Caracas.

Robert H. Eustis, formerly chief engineer of the Thermal Research and Engineering Corporation, Conshohocken, Pa., has joined the physics staff of the Stanford Research Institute. A specialist in problems of combustion, heat transfer, and fluid mechanics, he will work in the Heat and Mechanics Section.

Ray H. Everett, a pioneer in the fight against venereal disease, is retiring as executive secretary of the Social Hygiene Society, Washington, D.C. He has devoted 36 yr to the field of social hygiene and was one of the first men in the country to make venereal disease a mentionable subject. Mr. Everett also is well-known for his pungent advice as a marriage counselor, his advocacy of sex education in the schools, and his humorous verse.

In February and March **Henry Eyring,** dean of the graduate school and professor of chemistry at the University of Utah, discussed "Nonlinear departures from equilibrium" at a number of colleges and universities as a Sigma Xi national lecturer.

Donald A. Fraser, formerly research officer at the Forest Insect Laboratory, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada has been appointed forest ecologist at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station, Chalk River, Ont.

R. Ruggles Gates, geneticist and emeritus professor of botany, University of London, who is now affiliated with the Harvard University Biological Laboratories, left Mar. 1 for a 3-mo visit in Japan. He will study the Japanese war children in the vicinity of Tokyo and also the Ainu tribe in Hokkaido. He plans to give lectures at several universities and to genetics societies.

Russell Gibson, associate professor in the Division of Medical Sciences, Harvard University, retired from active teaching a year ahead of schedule and is working for the U.S. Government in Iran.

Marburg University, Germany, has awarded this year's Emil von Behring prizes—each consisting of a medal, a scroll, and $1190—to the following three men: **Michael Heidelberger,** professor of immunochemistry at Columbia University; **Sir Macfarlane Burnet,** director of the Melbourne Medical Institute, Australia; and **Hans Schmidt,** former director of the Emil von Behring Institute for Experimental Therapy in Marburg.

Dr. Heidelberger also received another honor recently when the City College (N.Y.) Chemistry Alumni Association presented him with its Bicentennial Lecture Award Medal. The award lecture was on the subject "From immunology to quantitative immunochemistry."

The American Mathematical Society awarded its 1953 Bôcher Memorial Prize to **Norman Levinson** of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the contributions to the theory of linear, nonlinear, ordinary, and partial differential equations contained in his papers of recent years. This prize is awarded every 5 yr for a notable research memoir in analysis that has appeared during the preceding 5-yr period in a recognized journal published in the United States or Canada.

Warren C. Lothrop, a member of the staff of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., since 1946, has been appointed vice president in charge of research and development. This division will be housed in the new 60,000-ft^2 laboratory now being completed in West Cambridge.

Charles W. Mayo, a governor of the Mayo Clinic and a member of the U. S. delegation to the 8th General Assembly of the United Nations last year, has been elected president of the American Association

for the United Nations. The Association is an unofficial body for the promotion of the U.N.'s activities.

Two faculty members in the School of Agriculture at North Carolina State College, **Zeno Payne Metcalf** and **Walter John Peterson,** have been named William Neal Reynolds professors of agriculture. A professor of zoology and entomology and for 10 yr director of graduate studies, Prof. Metcalf has been affiliated with the College since 1912. Prof. Peterson joined the staff in 1942 as head of the Nutrition Section, Animal Industry Department, then became head of the Chemistry Department.

John Punnett Peters, professor of medicine at Yale University who was dismissed from a Government advisory post last June 12 on loyalty grounds, has filed suit for reinstatement charging that his constitutional rights were violated. The suit has been filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Dr. Peters was a special consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency.

Two hearings into Dr. Peters' activities, associations, and memberships in various organizations conducted by FSA's loyalty board resulted in findings that no reasonable grounds existed for belief that he was disloyal. However, a third hearing before the over-all Loyalty Review Board (since dissolved), culminated in a decision of "reasonable doubt," and Dr. Peters was subsequently discharged and barred from working for the Government for 3 yr.

R. L. Petritz of the Physics Department at Catholic University and the Physics Research Department, U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md., has received the Browder J. Thompson Memorial Prize from the Institute of Radio Engineers for his paper entitled, "On the theory of noise in P-N junctions and related devices," which was published in a special transistor issue of the *Proceedings* of the IRE.

At its recent annual meeting the National Society for Medical Research, Chicago, gave citations to the following three men:

Anton Rost, former president of the National Canine Research Foundation, for his many constructive suggestions on the better care of laboratory animals.

Walter Alvarez, Chicago physician and medical columnist, for his constant attention to the importance of basic medical research.

A. C. Ivy, head of the Department of Clinical Science at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, for his long and outstanding service to the Society and ". . . his significant service in promoting public understanding of the necessity, and the value of animal experimentation for the advancement of biology and medicine."

Harold W. Schwalm, formerly a farm advisor in Kern and Los Angeles counties, has been appointed regional director of the Southern California Agricultural Extension Service, which has recently established headquarters on the Riverside campus of the University of California.

At its annual meeting the American College of Radiology presented **W. H. Stewart** of New York, 85 yr old, with a gold medal in recognition of his "distinguished and extraordinary service to the American College of Radiology and to the profession for which it stands." A second medal for similar service was presented to **Benjamin H. Orndoff** of Chicago. Both men are past presidents of the organization.

Education

Ralph Iler of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company has been appointed **Baker Lecturer in Chemistry at Cornell University,** where he began a month's lectureship on Apr. 6. The title of his series is "Colloid Chemistry of silica and silicates."

A **course in medical mycology** that has been offered each summer for the past 7 yr at **Duke University School of Medicine and Duke Hospital,** will be given again this summer. It is designed to give the student a working knowledge of the human pathogenic fungi and an understanding of the diseases which they cause. Instruction by members of the departments of medicine, pathology, and bacteriology will emphasize the clinical, pathological, and therapeutic aspects of fungus infections. Patients, clinical materials, cultures, and laboratory animals will be available. An opportunity to study pathological materials, gross and microscopic, will be given those whose interest and previous training would make this of value to them. The practical laboratory aids that help to establish a definitive diagnosis will be stressed.

The course is open to clinicians, pathologists, bacteriologists, technicians, and others who have an interest in the medical phases of mycology. Classes meet 6 days a week from July 5 to July 31. Inquiries should be directed to Dr. Norman F. Conant, Duke Hospital, Durham, N.C.

By a recent action of the Tennessee State Board of Education, **East Tennessee State College** at Johnson City may now offer graduate majors in biology and chemistry leading to the M.S. degree.

By **helping to raise the standards of foreign medical schools,** the medical schools in the United States will also be benefiting themselves, according to an article by Henry R. O'Brien of the Public Health Service published in the March issue of *The Journal of Medical Education.* Dr O'Brien suggests several methods to improve medical education abroad without sacrificing the standards of American medical colleges. He feels that a few students from foreign schools should be trained in this country with the idea of eventually returning to their native lands and introducing ideas from U.S. schools. The founding of local or regional foreign schools with standards higher than most of those now existing abroad is the best answer to the problem, according to Dr. O'Brien.

Opportunities for graduate education in this coun-

try and for international meetings of doctors would facilitate an interchange of information that would benefit all concerned. Dr. O'Brien also recommends an increased exchange of teachers.

He refers to the suggestion of the Committee on International Relations in Medical Education of the Association of American Medical Colleges that medical schools link themselves with a foreign school. In 1951 the Public Health Service and the Economic Cooperation Administration made funds available for an exchange of faculty and residents. Washington University began the program by linking with two medical schools in Bangkok, and California is considering an affiliation with Djakarta.

ECA, World Health Organization, Fulbright Scholarships, the Public Health Service, the Rockefeller Foundation, and others also have given assistance to the program. Dr. O'Brien feels that the increased use of these methods will help to eliminate the problem of foreign students coming to this country with the hope of entering our medical schools, only to find that they cannot meet the admission standards. At the same time, American medical schools can better serve their own students through the exchange of personnel, information, and new ideas.

The annual **Hughlings Jackson Memorial Lectureship** will be held this year on May 19 in the amphitheater of the Montreal Neurological Institute. Th. Alajouanine, Prof. à la Faculté, Paris, will deliver the address, "On some aspects of verbal expression in aphasia."

In the belief that one of the great problems of the modern world is the tendency of people to give up moral, ethical, and religious standards and values as they acquire knowledge and understanding of the foundations of the natural sciences, the Danforth Foundation, in cooperation with the Summer Sessions at The Pennsylvania State University, is sponsoring a **1954 Summer Sessions Workshop on The Teaching of the Natural Sciences in Relation to Religious Concepts.** Natural science teachers with a background and a working interest in such problems will, it seems, play a larger and larger part in the direction of social forces as their special capabilities become more in demand. This workshop will be held at The Pennsylvania State University for two weeks, beginning July 6.

William G. Pollard, executive director of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, will be one of the participating lecturers. A nuclear physicist and industrial consultant, Dr. Pollard is also an ordained Deacon of the Episcopal Church. Harold K. Schilling, the other seminar lecturer, became professor and head of the Department of Physics at the Pennsylvania State University in 1947, and dean of the Graduate School in 1950. Dr. Pollard's lectures will be devoted to the interpretation of the natural sciences and religion and their interrelation, to a consideration of the nature of physical reality, and to the application of religious principles. Dr. Schilling will deal more specifically with educational matters, both the purposes, and the strategy and tactics of curricular and extracurricular teaching. In his lectures he will attempt to develop a point of view regarding the task of the Christian teacher, to identify and analyze teaching problems in the area of the relations between the natural sciences and religion, to suggest appropriate teaching techniques, and to formulate questions and point up issues for discussion in the workshop sessions.

The director of the workshop this summer is W. C. Fernelius, head of the Department of Chemistry at the Pennsylvania State University. Admission will be limited to 50 college teachers of natural sciences who have had at least three years of teaching experience. Through the cooperation of the Danforth Foundation, Inc., 25 full scholarships, covering fees, board, and lodging, are available for qualified applicants. For further information write Dr. W. C. Fernelius, State College, Pa., Attention: Danforth Scholarship Committee.

A $20,000 electron microscope has been installed at the **University of Georgia.** Under the direction of Paul R. Burkholder, discoverer of the mold that contains chloromycetin and new head of the Department of Bacteriology, it will be used primarily to speed research on southern plant and animal diseases and **various fundamental problems in biology.**

Grants and Fellowships

The **American Academy of Arts and Sciences** has awarded the following grants, included in 12 totaling $8885, from its Permanent Science Fund:

Harvard University. E. Barghoorn, Dept. of Botany. Stratigraphic position, geologic relations, and paleontologic origin of a pre-Cambrian coal deposit and associated fossiliferous shales in the Michigamme Shale of the Negaunee Iron Range.

University of Illinois. R. F. Erickson, Dept. of History. Contributions to 18th century science of the French Academy of Sciences expedition to South America, 1735–1744.

Harvard University. W. N. Irving. Eskimo and pre-Eskimo remains in the western Brooks Range of northern Alaska.

Wabash College, W. H. Johnson, Dept. of Zoology. Development of a chemically defined medium for the sterile culture of *Paramecium.*

Ohio State University. R. F. Novotny, Dept. of Geology. Bedrock geology of the New Hampshire portions of the Dover, Exeter, and York quadrangles.

Harvard University. R. A. Paynter, Jr., Museum of Comparative Zoology. Ornithological survey of the Lacandon Region of Chiapas, Mexico.

University of Southern California. S. C. Rittenberg, Dept. of Bacteriology. Metabolic activities of virulent and avirulent strains of *Bacillus anthracis.*

Harvard University. R. A. Scott, Dept. of Biology. Collection and investigation of fossil fruits and wood from the Eocene Clarno formation of Oregon.

Boston University. T. C. Smith, School of Medicine. Action of hormones in growth processes.

In February the **Damon Runyon Memorial Fund** allocated $61,000 for institutional research grants.

Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. C. P. Rhoads. Investigative care of children with cancer, with particular reference to 6-mercaptopurine and compounds related thereto, $15,000.

New York University. M. J. Kopac. Ultraviolet micrurgy, $10,750.

Trudeau Saranac Laboratory. G. W. H. Schepers. Environmental cancer: the capacity of inhaled industrial dust to produce pulmonary cancer in experimental animals, $9000.

St. Vincent's Hospital. Antonio Rottino. Acid-fast properties of Hodgkin's tissue, $5700.

College of the City of New York. Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Publication of cancer research articles, $100.

University of Washington. W. Volwiler, School of Medicine. Cytologic studies of gastrointestinal cancer and precursors, $10,000.

Los Angeles Tumor Institute. H. F. Hare. Supervoltage radiation effects on normal cells and the possibilities of increasing the effectiveness of this therapy by the addition of chemical substances, $8000.

Florida Southern College. B. Sokoloff, A. P. Cooke Memorial Cancer Hospital. Effect of ascorbic acid and its analog on the PNA/DNA in malignant tissue, $2550.

The National Science Foundation has granted **Duke University Marine Laboratory,** Beaufort, N.C., $12,000 to continue for the next three summers its program of offering 10 predoctoral scholarships of $200 each for 6 wk of course work or research. Inquiries concerning these scholarships should be addressed to Dr. C. G. Bookhout, Zoology Department, Duke University, Durham, N.C. In addition, four postdoctoral grants of $500 each will be made to biology faculty members from colleges and universities of the Southeast other than Duke University, for research in marine biology for a period of 12 wk. This part of the program will start in the summer of 1955 and continue for 3 yr.

Eli Lilly and Company has awarded the following research grants:

University of Chicago. C. G. Loosli, Dept. of Medicine. Use of tissue culture for the isolation of respiratory disease viruses.

Columbia University. K. Meyer, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fellowship for A. Linker, for work on hyaluronidase.

Duke University. C. R. Hauser, Dept. of Chemistry. Synthetic organic medicinals.

University of Illinois. R. M. Kark, College of Medicine. Carnitine metabolism.

University of Michigan. R. C. Elderfield, Dept. of Chemistry. For O. McCurdy, for work on synthesis of compounds related to the alstonia alkaloids.

University of Minnesota. P. D. Boyer, Dept. of Agricultural Biochemistry. Action of certain enzyme inhibitors and activators.

University of Pittsburgh. I. A. Mirsky, Dept. of Clinical Science. Carbohydrate metabolism.

Purdue University. R. A. Benkeser, Dept. of Chemistry. Reduction of heterocylic compounds by alkali metals in amine salts.

Purdue University. N. Kornblum, Dept. of Chemistry. Fundamental organic chemistry.

Rutgers University. U. P. Strauss, Ralph G. Wright Laboratory. Synthetic program on polysoaps.

Vanderbilt University. O. Touster, Dept. of Biochemistry. Carbohydrate metabolism in pentosuria.

University of Wisconsin. S. G. Knight, Dept. of Bacteriology. Metabolism of penicillin-producing organisms.

Harvard University has announced the award of a U.S. Public Health Service grant of $215,000 to the Judge Baker Guidance Center and Children's Hospital for a 5-yr study of the **emotional disturbances of childhood.** Particular emphasis will be placed on the role of aggression in children. This work will be closely related to the cooperative program of study in the Department of Psychiatry of the Harvard Medical School and the Harvard University Department of Social Relations designed to provide new information concerning the mental health of children. Funds for the research program will be apportioned at the rate of $35,000 for the first year and $45,000 each year for the succeeding 4 yr.

The principal investigators will include George E. Gardner, clinical professor of psychiatry at Harvard, director of the Judge Baker Center, and psychiatrist-in-chief at Children's Hospital; Samuel Waldfogel, director of research at the Judge Baker Center; and Dane G. Prugh, psychiatrist at Children's Hospital. Research personnel will be the members of the staffs of the participating groups.

The broad research areas to be investigated include juvenile delinquency, seizures, learning blocks (of an emotional nature), responses of the brain-injured child, the child facing operative procedures (surgery), and early childhood schizophrenia. Other research projects may be added later.

The fact that advancements in recent years have resulted mainly through the efforts and accomplishments of research "teams" has made it increasingly difficult for the Advisory Committee for the **John Scott Award** to recommend individuals who may qualify as recipients of the award, which at the present time consists of $1000, a copper medal, and a scroll. The Committee has asked for cooperation in its current effort to make the existence of the award for the purpose of honoring individuals better known.

The award was established more than 125 yr ago by John Scott, an obscure Scottish chemist of Edinburgh, who died in 1816. It is believed he was influenced in making Philadelphia the instrument of his benefactions because of his admiration for Benjamin Franklin. The original bequest amounted to $4000 and Scott's will directed that income "be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions, but no one of such premiums to exceed twenty dollars and along with which shall be given a copper medal."

By court order in 1920 and 1921, the City of Philadelphia, Trustee, acting by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, was authorized to distribute the income in premiums not exceeding $2000 each. None of the recipients, however, has received more than $1000. From Mr. Scott's original legacy of $4000, the Fund has grown to approximately $110,000 to date. Since this award was established, more than 400 notable men and women have qualified as recipients. Among them are Orville Wright, Thomas A. Edison, Madame Curie, Guglielmo Marconi, Lee DeForrest, Irving Langmuir, and Alexander Fleming.

With the court's permission, an Advisory Committee was formed in 1919 to assist the Board of Directors of City Trusts in selecting candidates for the award. The present members of the Committee are:

Ernest T. Trigg of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, Philadelphia; John W. Iliff and J. Warren Kinsman of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; Thomas A. Shallow of Jefferson Medical College; Wendel M. Stanley of the University of California;

Edward R. Weidlein of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research; Henry N. Paul, Jr., Patent Attorney, Philadelphia. The corresponding members are Harlow Shapley of Harvard University and Harold C. Urey of the University of Chicago Institute for Nuclear Studies.

Fellowships offering further **training for health educators** who are currently employed in state departments of education or state departments of health have been announced by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. These fellowships will provide for graduate study at any school of public health that is approved by the American Public Health Association. Each recipient must declare his intention of returning, upon completion of his study, to the position in which he is now employed.

Financial assistance will be given for tuition and maintenance depending upon the individual need as determined by marital status and number of dependents. Appointments will be made for 1 yr. Partial fellowships are available for qualified veterans to supplement G.I. educational benefits. Requirements include a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university and a minimum of 2 yr of experience as an educator in the field of health. Application forms may be obtained from the Division of Professional Education, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York 5.

Meetings and Elections

The **15th Annual Biology Colloquium** will be held at Oregon State College on May 8 under the auspices of Phi Kappa Phi. "Cellular biology" will be the theme, with Daniel Mazia, University of California, as leader. Among the other speakers will be Robert Chambers, New York University; H. Stanley Bennett, University of Washington; Max Alfert and William E. Berg, University of California; and Vernon H. Cheldelin, Oregon State College. For information address 15th Annual Biology Colloquium, 107 Commerce Hall, Oregon State College, Corvallis.

Officers of the **Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences** are: pres., J. L. Atwood; sec., Robert R. Dexter; treas., Elmer A. Sperry, Jr. Vice presidents are: W. A. M. Burden, J. W. Larson, E. T. Price, and E. S. Thompson.

The **International Congress on Thrombosis and Embolism** to be held in Basle, Switzerland, July 20–24, has been initiated by the University Hospital for Women, Basle, because of the increasing importance of thromboembolic diseases and of anticoagulants. During the meeting the possibility of establishing special sections within the hematological societies to cover thrombosis and embolism will be discussed.

Authors wishing to submit communications should register with the General Secretary, Gynaecological Clinic of Basle University, *before May 31.* Official languages are English, French, and German, and there will be simultaneous interpretation. Detailed information can be obtained either from the general secretary or from the nearest office of the American Express Company, which will accept applications for admission to the scientific meetings and collect subscriptions for the *Proceedings.*

The Basle congress will be followed by the **International Congress of Gynaecology and Obstetrics,** which is to take place in Geneva, July 26–31. The theme of the meeting will be "Prophylaxis in gynaecology and obstetrics." Information and applications may be obtained from the General Secretary, Dr. W. Geisendorf, Maternité, Geneva.

The University of Texas Medical Branch, with the assistance and cooperation of the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, recently held a 3-day conference at Galveston on the subject of **Medical and Psychological Team Work in the Care of the Chronically Ill.** The conference was under the chairmanship of Molly Harrower and Paul Holbrook, with Frank Fremont-Smith representing the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation and Chauncey Leake representing the Medical Branch.

The conference, while as a matter of policy making no specific recommendations, explored the field from many points of view. The increasing importance of team work between internists, psychologists, and psychiatrists was recognized, and various ways in which it could be improved were discussed. The problem of personnel shortage was noted as being critical, and training methods were studied with the objective of improving this situation. The possibilities of liaison between voluntary health agencies, medical schools, and governmental departments were explored. The intensity of interest shown and the gratifying results achieved convinced the majority of the conferees that future conferences of the same sort should be held.

The **National Society for Medical Research** has elected the following officers: pres., Anton J. Carlson; v. pres., Lester Dragstedt, University of Chicago; sec.-tres., Ralph Gerard, Illinois Neuropsychiatric Institute.

The **North Carolina Academy of Science** will hold its 51st annual meeting, May 7–8, at East Carolina College, Greenville—the Academy's first meeting at this rapidly expanding state institution. The current president of the Academy, Dean D. B. Anderson of N.C. State College, will preside. A special activity will be the organization of the Collegiate Academy of the N.C. Academy of Science. High school exhibits and essays are also sponsored by the parent organization.

A highlight of the meeting will be the presentation of the 1953 Poteat Award for the outstanding paper in the botanical section to E. K. Goldie-Smith of the University of North Carolina for her work entitled "Members of the Plasmodiophoraceae occurring as parasites of fungi." The Poteat Award for 1954 will be presented to the author of the outstanding paper in the geology section.

The **Northwest Scientific Association** has elected the following officers: pres., L. C. Cady, Research Council, University of Idaho; v. pres., T. J. O'Leary, Gonzaga University; sec.-treas., Francis J. Schadegg, Dept. of Geography and Geology, Eastern Washington College of Education.

More than 100 delegates attended the 3rd biennial symposium of the **Organic Chemistry Division of the Chemical Institute of Canada** held in Montreal in March. This established a new attendance record. G. E. McCasland of the University of Toronto, chairman of the Division, presided over all technical sessions and the dinner meeting; local arrangements were handled by Alfred Taurins of McGill University, the Division's secretary-treasurer.

Raymond U. Lemieux, the 34-yr old Canadian chemist whose synthesis of sucrose has been noted as one of the top chemical achievements of 1953, was presented with the Divisional Award at the dinner meeting. The presentation was made by one of Lemieux's former teachers, Clifford B. Purves, professor of industrial and cellulose chemistry at McGill University. Dr. Purves briefly traced the background and development of knowledge of the chemistry of sucrose from 1800 up to the present day and pointed out that "the most fascinating thing about sucrose was the steady failure of chemists to synthesize it in the laboratory."

Special speaker at the conference was Nelson J. Leonard, University of Illinois, who spoke on "Medium rings containing nitrogen." Dr. Leonard reported on a new method developed for synthesizing medium size ring compounds containing a nitrogen atom, by electrolytic reduction at a lead cathode in 30-percent sulfuric acid at 60° C, of bicylic alpha aminoketones. tones.

A survey of recent advances in organosilicon chemistry was described by Adrian G. Brook, University of Toronto. One such advance was the development of practical methods of preparing organosilylmetallic compounds. These reagents are presently limited to the triarylsilyl derivatives of the alkali metals, but their preparation opens up a hitherto inaccessible field for synthetic and mechanistic studies. Other speakers at the 2-day meeting discussed such topics as isotope effects, acetylated sugars, oxidation of wood lignin, aconite alkaloids, monocyclic terpene chemistry, and the synthesis of highly hindered diphenyl ethers.

The program for this year's annual meeting of the **Society of American Bacteriologists,** to be held in Pittsburgh, May 2–7, promises important news for scientists in many diverse fields of research. The agenda lists over 300 original papers and 5 symposia. The titles of the latter and their conveners are: *Training of food bacteriologists,* Judd R. Wilkins; *Recent advances in bacterial cytology,* James W. Barthalomew; *Applications of tissue culture methods in the study of viral infections,* John F. Enders; *Diverse pathways of microbial metabolism,* H. G. Wood; *Steroid requirements of protozoa,* W. J. van Wagtendonk.

Many of the papers to be presented are of sufficient merit to receive special attention, but only a few may be mentioned here. The discovery of a new virus associated with cases of primary atypical pneumonia and undifferentiated acute respiratory disease will be reported by a team of workers from the Walter Reed Army Medical Center and Ft. Leonard Wood; the new virus has been isolated, shown to be of etiological significance by serological methods, and grown in tissue culture. Its separation and differentiation from influenza virus was established.

The applications of tissue culture methods in the study of viral infections will be discussed by a panel composed of T. H. Weller, J. T. Syverton, W. F. Scherer, J. E. Salk, J. S. Younger, G. C. Brown, R. Dulbecco, M. Vogt, and A. G. R. Strickland. The use of tissue culture methods will be considered from the standpoint of etiologic studies, continuous cultures for assay, application to studies of poliomyelitis, metabolism of viruses, and interactions between animal viruses and neutralizing antibodies.

Reports on the discovery, characterization, mode of action, and clinical trials of several chemotherapeutic drugs also are expected to be of considerable interest. A partial list of antibiotics and synthetic drugs which will receive attention are streptogramin, bicillin, azaserine, candidin, ascosin, candicidin, trichomycin, benzimidazole derivatives, and certain tryptophan analogues.

At the symposium on microbial metabolism new enzyme systems involved in the metabolism of carbohydrates will be discussed by Bernard L. Horecker, Michael Doudoroff, L. O. Krampitz and R. E. Kalli. Amino acid metabolism will be considered during the regular Tuesday morning session. The discovery and characterization of D-amino acid transaminases will be described by Curtis B. Thorne. A new enzymatic transfer reaction resulting in the synthesis of gamma-linked peptides will be characterized by William J. Williams and Curtis B. Thorne and Jack Litwin.

The many papers and symposia for this meeting do not alone indicate the accomplishments and productivity of SAB members during the past year. Within the past 12 months members have published more than 20 books (not including laboratory manuals) in diverse fields from strict science to pure history; they include treatises on individual diseases, and textbooks and books devoted to specialized areas of bacteriology, virology, mycology, immunology, bacterial genetics, antibiotics, and biography. For the second successive year, a member of the Society was the recipient of a Nobel prize: Fritz Lipmann of Harvard University, for his work on the function and structure of Coenzyme A, shared this honor with H. A. Krebs. Selman A. Waksman received the prize in 1952.

The fourth annual **Summer Institute for the Teaching of Chemistry,** sponsored by St. Louis University, will be held this year from June 21 to July 30. The summer program offers four types of activity: (1) lecture courses, which are mainly of the survey type

and consider both fundamental and advanced ideas in the major fields of chemistry; (2) seminar in problems of the teaching of chemistry, which treats such subjects as evaluation of student performance, methods of instruction, course-content at various levels; (3) field studies, which include visits to industrial plants and laboratories in order to observe current research and developments in industrial chemistry, and visits to institutions carrying on active research such as electron microscope work, microseismograph research, use of the cyclotron, and studies of low-temperature life; and (4) the special lectures.

Although the Institute is part of the university's program leading to the M.S. degree in the teaching of chemistry, it is also open to high school teachers. Further information may be secured from Dr. Theodore A. Ashford, Director of the Institute.

At the meeting of the International Union of Biological Sciences held at Nice in August 1953, a **type-figuring subsection of the Entomology Section** was formed. The objective of the subsection is to make information on types of insects and other animals as readily available as possible, especially by distributing figures of type specimens to assist in research work, and by keeping information on file in event types should accidentally be destroyed. The activities of the subsection are directed by a committee under the chairmanship of N. D. Riley, Keeper, Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), London, SW7.

The aims of the subsection are: to collect in a central file negatives of photographs of type specimens, or of photographs of drawings or other illustrations of type specimens or of their parts; to catalog these and make lists available from time to time; to make and to distribute prints of the photographs, for suitable fees, to those requesting them; and, when finances permit, to make or arrange to have made illustrations of types for the central file.

The scope and degree of success of the work of the subsection will depend on the amount of cooperation provided by institutions and individuals who have custody of type specimens. The chief form of cooperation needed is the supplying of negatives or other illustrations for the central file. Unpublished illustrations are, of course, the most desirable. It is hoped that those who have custody of types will be ready to make information on these types available and will cooperate in contributing negatives as far as their facilities permit. The subsection is run on a nonprofit basis and in fact will operate at a financial loss until receipts from the sale of prints cover expenses or until grants are obtained.

It is proposed that organizations who contribute negatives shall retain title to them, except where the original photographing has been done under a grant from the subsection, but that they shall deposit them on indefinite loan to the Central File of Figures of Types. The right to publish, or to grant permission to publish, is understood to be accorded, for the period of the loan, to the committee or its duly accredited representatives. It is hoped that loans will be permanent, but contributors are protected by retaining the right to withdraw their negatives if they desire to do so.

The headquarters of the subsection and the central file are located at Ottawa, but later can be transferred elsewhere if a more suitable location should be found. Meanwhile, correspondence may be addressed to Mr. P. F. Bruggemann, Curator, Division of Entomology, Science Service Building, Ottawa, Ontario. Members of the committee will welcome comments, suggestions, and, particularly, offers of cooperation.

Miscellaneous

The following **chemicals** are wanted by the Registry of Rare Chemicals, Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, 35 W. 33 St., Chicago, Ill: chromium hexacarbonyl; silicon selenide; lactic aldehyde; dimethylphosphine; p-tolylarsonic acid; ptyalin; dimethyl diglycollate; isobutylene oxide, 2,5,4′-triethoxydiphenyl-1-diazonium chloride; quinquiphenyl; 1,3-dioxane; 1-methylxanthine; 2,3,-5,6-tetrahydroxybenzoquinone; N,N-dimethyl-laurylamine; 1-methylguanine; methylnitrolic acid; N-methyliminodiacetic acid; stachyose; peroxidase; actinomycin.

On Apr. 19, in recognition of Pan American Day and the Organization of American States, the Smithsonian Institution is conducting a ceremony at the U.S. National Museum to inaugurate a new exhibit hall entitled **"Highlights of Latin American Archeology."**

The **Nuclear Data Group of the National Research Council** is now printing new nuclear data items on 3×5 in. cards which are being made available in sets of about 100 for monthly distribution to subscribers. The card system is designed to make it possible to collect quickly and conveniently information either on particular nuclei or on particular properties of nuclei. These cards are a step in preparing quarterly lists of new nuclear data for publication in the Atomic Energy Commission's *Nuclear Science Abstracts,* similar to those that have appeared there is the past 2 yr. In 1954 these quarterly lists will be steadily cumulative; that is, each issue will contain a cumulation of all the data abstracted in the preceding months of 1954.

A number of individuals, laboratories, and libraries have already subscribed to the card sets, which are being offered through the Publications Office of the National Research Council, Washington 25, D.C., at an estimated cost of $20.00 per year. It is hoped that as the card project becomes established the subscription price can be materially reduced. The Nuclear Data Group, which now consists of K. Way, G. H. Fuller, R. W. King, C. L. McGinnis, and A. L. Hankins, is supported by the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Bureau of Standards under the sponsorship of the National Research Council.