power. But history will judge this generation according to how it employs this new force. We Americans do not regard ourselves as the moral custodians of the world, and we may not be responsible for how other nations confront the great challenge of the atom. But we are responsible for our own conduct—for what we do or do not do.

In his magnificent speech before the United Nations in December 1953, President Eisenhower made it clear how the American people proposed to resolve the atomic dilemma. He made it clear that we stand willing to join with the other nations in using atomic energy in a great world-wide crusade against human misery and want. In passing the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the United States Congress declared its support of the objectives of our President's peacetime international atomic pool plan. Following this, our Government announced its willingness to contribute significant quantities of atomic materials to a peacetime international atomic energy agency, and our British and Canadian allies made similar offers.

Men of small minds can always prove, in advance, that such magnificent undertakings as this peacetime international atomic energy agency will never be consummated. But I say that this nation of ours has not prospered and grown great by heeding the advice of those with no vision.

I refuse to believe that man is now inadequate to the task of using the atom for the betterment of man. I refuse to believe that the road the world is now traveling must end in the destruction of all we hold dear. I believe instead that the atomic age is as full of promise as of peril. I believe instead that man, using the wisdom and the fortitude that God has given him, has it in his power to meet and conquer the great challenge of this era—making the atom the touchstone to a world of abundance and justice for all men everywhere.

News and Notes

Marine Biological Laboratories

From 18 to 23 Apr. 1955 an International Conference on Marine Biological Laboratories sponsored by IUBS was held in Rome at the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerce. Seventeen panel members representing marine laboratories in 12 countries and 19 observers representing either laboratories in seven additional countries or international organizations took part in the conference. Official participants were Philip B. Armstrong (U.S.A., unable to attend because of illness), Lawrence R. Blinks (U.S.A.), Hans Brattström (Norway), Adolph Bückmann (Germany), Reinhard Dohrn (Stazione Zoologica di Napoli), Pierre Drach (France), Louis Fage (France), H. A. F. Gohar (Egypt), John L. Hart (Canada), Robert W. Hiatt (U.S.A.), Carl L. Hubbs (U.S.A.), Denzaburo Miyadi (Japan), John Runnström (Sweden), F. S. Russell (Great Britain), Tonko Sŏljan (Yugoslavia), Gunnar Thorson (Denmark), Charles M. Yonge (Great Britain), and G. Montalenti (Italy).

An organizing committee composed of Runnström, Yonge, and Hiatt prepared the conference program and selected the participants. In making selections the committee was forced to limit the number because of financial considerations and the need to insure efficiency in discussion. Other items considered in the selection of participants were geographic factors, types of laboratories, and the experience of individuals in educational and research programs sponsored by such laboratories. Hiatt presided as general chairman.

The chief aim of the conference was to assess the role of marine biological laboratories in the light of present-day trends and demands in biology and in the ever-expanding general field of oceanography, and to explore possible solutions to the practical problems that these laboratories face. Because marine biological laboratories have been established in many countries and for divers reasons, this conference was designed to bring key persons together to achieve world-wide focus on their objectives and problems. The organizing committee was fully aware that the small group of invited participants could in no great measure reflect universal views of those responsible for all laboratories, but all participants agreed that the results of the conference were far reaching in scope and clarified many problems for those responsible for administrative affairs of these research and educational centers.

There were no prepared papers; instead each panel member reviewed the current status of marine biological laboratories in his country or geographic area and then took his turn in leading a general discussion on a specific major problem. In this manner a comprehensive discussion was had on each subject on the agenda by all participants.

Yonge opened the conference by reviewing the historical development of marine biology with special reference to marine biological laboratories. This excellent presentation was then followed by accounts of laboratories, stressing their locations, ecologic associations, affiliation and support, objectives and scope of activities, and major research and teaching facilities. During subsequent days the following topics were discussed at length. (i) Is the marine biological laboratory a logical unit in the service of present-day demands in the marine sciences? (ii) How can marine laboratories make their greatest contribution to educational needs in marine sciences? (iii) What types

of institutional affiliations are most advantageous in promoting current objectives in marine biology? (iv) Is there a need for new kinds or new locations of marine laboratories, or should we try to consolidate the present marine biological laboratories? (v) What is the proper relationship between marine biological laboratories and fisheries research? (vi) What is the proper relationship between marine biological laboratories and the physical aspects of oceanographic research? (vii) How may marine biologists cooperate in the use of equipment and facilities? (viii) What are the current and future sources of financial support for marine laboratories? (ix) Is our present means of disseminating marine biological information sufficient? (x) In what manner can the international exchange of scientific personnel be augmented? (xi) What are the engineering problems of marine biological laboratories? (xii) Should an international directory of marine laboratories be compiled? (xiii) Would an international organization of directors or senior staff members of marine biological laboratories be worth while?

Space does not permit even a summary account of the proceedings here, but a few points digested from the resolutions adopted are presented because of their widespread significance. (i) The term *marine biological laboratory* is too restricted and does not convey the proper scope of work at the laboratories so described. Therefore, such laboratories are encouraged to delete the word *biological.* (ii) Every effort should be made to prevent any increase in the number of marine periodicals and, if possible, to reduce their number by fusion. It was further recommended that marine laboratories be encouraged to distribute collected reprints. (iii) The importance of small laboratories, often affiliated with universities was recognized, particularly as field stations to implement the teaching and research projects of the staff. These laboratories need not justify their existence by becoming major centers of fundamental research. (iv) The conference brought to light a universal shortage of qualified marine biologists and, therefore, recognized the great importance of university courses in marine sciences, which should be available in all countries. (v) The news of new laboratories, particularly in tropical waters, was welcomed, as was the reconstruction of several laboratories in Europe that were destroyed during World War II. Welcomed also was the close collaboration of Scandinavian countries in planning their marine laboratories. The development of marine laboratories through encouragement by UNESCO in South America was noted, and a few vast regions still devoid of such marine laboratories were specified. (vi) The necessity for an international directory of laboratories was made very apparent during the conference, as was the need for information on technical developments in marine science. (vii) The desirability of an international organization of directors and senior staff members of marine laboratories was recognized, and an interim committee was chosen to investigate this and other matters brought forth during the meeting.

The proceedings of the conference will be edited and published for general distribution through IUBS as soon as possible. Copies of the proceedings may be obtained, when published, from G. Montalenti, secretary of IUBS, Instituto di Genetica, Universita, Via Mezzocannone, 8, Naples, Italy.

ROBERT W. HIATT
University of Hawaii, Honolulu

A New Design for *Science*

Beginning with the 1 July issue, the trim size of *Science* will be increased from 7½ by 10¼ in. to 8¼ by 11¼ in., and the text will be arranged in three columns instead of two. In addition, *Science* has been completely redesigned to make it more modern in appearance and easier and more pleasant to read. The content and organization will remain essentially the same as they are now.

It is felt that the role of *Science* in the dissemination of scientific information can be fulfilled more adequately by the new physical make-up. A more detailed description of the changes and the reasons for making them will be presented in the next issue, in the new format and type face. Revised suggestions to contributors concerning types of articles and the preparation of manuscripts will appear in other July issues.

Science News

On 6 June the U.S. Supreme Court announced its 7-to-2 decision that the Government had wrongfully dismissed **John P. Peters,** professor of medicine at Yale University, from his position as a part-time consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service. The dismissal was the result of the Loyalty Review Board's 1953 "post-audit" finding that there was a "reasonable doubt" as to Peters' loyalty. Before this adverse decision was rendered, Peters had twice been cleared by loyalty boards of the Federal Security Agency, of which the PHS was a unit.

The Court ruled that the action of the Loyalty Review Board was "patently in violation" of the Executive Order that established the board's jurisdiction. The Court's decision ordered the Civil Service Commission

> . . . to expunge from it records the Loyalty Review Board's finding . . . and to expunge . . . any ruling that petitioner is barred from Federal employment by reason of that finding. His prayer for reinstatement, however, cannot be granted, since it appears that the term of petitioners' appointment would have expired on December 31, 1953, wholly apart from his removal on loyalty grounds."

Since the decision was made entirely on technical grounds, it has left the Constitutional issue untouched. Both Peters and the Department of Justice had asked

for the settlement of the question of whether or not a Government worker charged with disloyalty has a right to face his accusers. However, the majority opinion held, in keeping with the tradition of the Court, that

> . . . the case can be decided without reaching the Constitutional issue.
>
> From a very early date, this court has declined to anticipate a question of constitutional law in advance of the necessity of deciding it.

In his concurrence, Associate Justice William O. Douglas could not agree with the majority view:

> With all deference, I do not think we can avoid the Constitutional issue in this case. . . .
>
> Dr. Peters was condemned by faceless informers, some of whom were not known even to the board that condemned him. . . . So far as we or the board know, they may be psycopaths or venal people, like Titus Oates, who revel in being informers. They may bear old grudges. Under cross-examination their stories might disappear like bubbles. . . .
>
> Confrontation and cross-examination under oath are essential if the American ideal of due process is to remain a vital force in our public life.

In a recent issue of *Human Biology* [27, 12 (Feb. 1955)], José Pons reports the results of a study of the **"Sexual diagnosis of isolated bones of the human skeleton."** Linear measurements of the femur and sternum were taken on Portuguese skeletons of known sex. Using Fisher's method, Pons obtained discriminant functions that permitted the sexing of femora with probabilities of accuracy approaching 95 percent. Similarly, using Penrose's method of discriminant functions, he found probabilities of accuracy in sexing sterna to be 89 percent.—W. L. S., JR.

In a report released on 12 June by Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Ad Hoc Interdepartmental Committee on Community Air Pollution urged a broad Federal program of research and technical assistance in **air pollution problems.** The committee recommended legislation authorizing such a program, and suggested that the program be administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, with the assistance of a permanent interdepartmental committee on community air pollution. It said that "safeguarding public health is the most compelling reason for extending Federal assistance on air pollution."

The committee, which was appointed by Secretary Hobby last fall at the request of President Eisenhower, was composed of representatives of the departments of Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, and Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Science Foundation, in addition to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, was chairman of the committee.

The committee report reaffirmed the principle of state and local responsibility for community air pollution control. It recommended that the Federal Government aid state and local agencies by conducting and supporting research in this field; collecting and disseminating information; providing technical assistance; and demonstrating new principles and methods. It also called attention to the need for "adequate and exemplary practices for the control of community air pollutants from factories, plants, and other industrial sites operated or controlled by the Federal Government."

In noting the gaps in current knowledge about the nature and effects of air pollution, the committee said that "both the specific chemicals themselves and the concentrations which result in annoyance, discomfort, physical irritation, disabling illness, permanent injury, or even death, have yet to be determined." The report also considered the economic effects of air pollution and called attention to its "adverse effects on plants and animals upon which this country depends for food, fiber, and other essential commodities."

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has announced a **reorganization of the Alaska activities** of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Under this reorganization, Alaska activities will be divided into two major fields: management of the commercial fisheries, and administration of the wildlife and game-fish resources. Donald L. McKernan, assistant director of the service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations in Honolulu, Hawaii, for the past 3 years, has been named administrator of Alaska commercial fisheries. Clarence J. Rhode, at present regional director of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Alaska, will hold an equivalent title as head of the wildlife management unit.

Research on the Alaska commercial fisheries, which at present is being handled by the Seattle laboratory under the direct supervision of the Washington office, will be included in the commercial fisheries organization so that all functions concerned with the management of the commercial fisheries of the Territory will be directed by a single field organization. Both the commercial fisheries and the wildlife units will have their own enforcement staffs, but personnel, equipment, and facilities will be shifted between the two organizations as seasonal and program demands require. One central unit in the Juneau headquarters office will provide fiscal, personnel, and other administrative services to both organizations.

Scientists in the News

Mary Elizabeth Reid, biologist at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., has retired after a long career in public service. She is recognized as an outstanding authority in guinea pig nutrition and vitamin C metabolism and is the author of numerous publications in these fields.

Reid studied at the University of Wisconsin, where she received her Ph.D. degree in plant nutrition in 1923. Her postdoctoral work was carried out at Yale University under Lafayette B. Mendel, and at the Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N.Y.

James Francis Didusch, internationally known medical and embryological illustrator, died in Baltimore on 16 Mar. at the age of 65. Didusch had been a member of the Baltimore laboratory of the department of embryology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington since 1913, and had contributed hundreds of remarkably accurate drawings to the *Carnegie Contributions to Embryology.* He was well known for his illustrations elsewhere, particularly in clinical books and articles.

Moyer D. Thomas of Stanford Research Institute is the first recipient of the **Frank A. Chambers** award, which was presented on 25 May by the Air Pollution Control Association during its recent annual meeting in Detroit. Named for the late head of the smoke inspection and abatement department of Chicago and pioneer in air research, the award was made to Thomas principally for his development of the Thomas Autometer, a recording instrument for the analysis and measurement of the sulfur dioxide content of the air.

At his own request, after 25 years of service as chairman of the department of plant pathology at the University of Wisconsin, **G. W. Keitt** has been relieved of administrative duties so that he can devote full time to teaching and research. **Glenn S. Pound** has succeeded as chairman.

Fred Allison, who retired recently as head of the physics department and dean of the graduate school at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has been appointed visiting professor of physics by the University of Texas. His 1-year assignment will be spent at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

W. Feitknecht of the University of Bern, Switzerland, was guest of honor at the 29th annual colloid symposium, sponsored by the American Chemical Society's division of colloid chemistry and the Southeastern Texas section of the society, in Houston, Tex., 20–22 June. He presented a paper on the "Size and shape of particles in inorganic colloids."

Charles B. Huggins, professor of surgery and director of the Ben May Clinic for cancer research at the University of Chicago, has received the Benjamin Stockwell Barringer gold medal and award of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons. He was honored for his contributions to the treatment of cancer.

A pioneer in the study of the relationships between hormones and cancer, he developed surgical approaches for removal of the organs that produce male sex hormones to curb prostate cancer. He also developed surgical techniques for removal of the adrenal glands which have been used in the treatment of advanced cases of breast cancer.

The George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C., has announced that **Harold Stevens,** associate professor of neurology at Georgetown University, will succeed **Walter Freeman,** professor of neurology, who resigned this semester to move to the West Coast. Stevens is also chief of neurology at Childrens' Hospital, neurologist to the Group Health Association Clinic, consultant in neurology at Crippled Childrens' Hospital and St. Elizabeths Hospital, electroencephalographer with the District of Columbia Health Department, and consultant in neurology at Mt. Alto Veterans Administration Hospital.

Byran Patterson, curator of fossil mammals at the Chicago Natural History Museum and lecturer in geology at the University of Chicago, has been appointed Alexander Agassiz professor of vertebrate paleontology at Harvard University. Patterson has studied the ancestry of mammals, particularly the evolution of mammals in South America.

Roy Bird Cook, practicing pharmacist of Charleston, W.Va., and in addition a historian and author, will be the 1955 recipient of the Remington Honor medal, pharmacy's highest recognition of service to the profession.

Two Carleton College scientists will retire this year: **Harvey E. Stork,** professor of botany, and **Roy A. Waggener,** professor of zoology. Stork has been in the botany department since 1920 and chairman of the department since 1926. In addition, he has directed the college's arboretum since its founding in 1920. Especially interested in the Minnesota Academy of Science, he was the first president of that organization; he is also a past president of the National Association of Biology Teachers. Stork is a graduate of Indiana State Teacher's College, and earned his M.A. degree at Indiana University and his Ph.D. degree at Cornell University. He was in the photography section of the Army Air Service in World War I and is an accomplished nature photographer. His numerous botanical expeditions include four to Costa Rica and one to the Andes, where he was second in command of the University of California Botanical Garden Expedition. He has written two textbooks, *Studies in Plant Life* and *Evolution of Plants.*

Waggener has been a member of the Carleton faculty for 27 years and was chairman of the department of zoology for 15 years. He is a graduate of La Grange College, took his M.A. degree at Brown University, and earned his Ph.D. degree at Cornell University in 1927. Before joining the Carleton staff, he taught at Brown and did summer teaching at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. He has also been a high-school teacher and was a superintendent of schools in Missouri. Waggener has conducted extensive research in mammalian and amphibian histology, physiology and endocrinology.

The Georgetown University School of Dentistry Award of Merit for 1955 has been given to **George C. Paffenbarger,** senior research associate of the American Dental Association at the National Bureau of Standards. He was honored for "significant contribution to dental research in the field of dental materials during the past 25 years."

Robert H. Alway, head of the pediatrics department at the University of Colorado since 1953, has been appointed professor of pediatrics and executive head of the department in the Stanford University School of Medicine.

Another appointment at Stanford is that of **Quentin Monroe Geiman,** now teaching in the Harvard School of Public Health, who will become professor of preventive medicine, specializing in tropical public health.

Carroll M. Williams of Harvard University gave the Purdue Biological Society special lectures for 1955. He discussed "Insect metamorphosis: a tool for the study of growth."

Ross A. Baker, special lecturer in chemistry at San Diego State College, was the recipient recently of the Oscar R. Foster award of the Chemistry Teachers' Club of New York. This honor has been bestowed annually for the past 19 years upon a member of the teaching profession for meritorious service to students and to the club.

Frederick S. Philips, head of the department of pharmacology, Division of Experimental Chemotherapy of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York, has been appointed research consultant for the American Cancer Society, effective 6 Sept.

In his new post, Philips will be concerned with research directed toward finding practical chemotherapeutic agents effective against cancer in man. The research will not be limited to a search for chemical agents; attention will also be given to materials of natural origin, such as viruses and hormones.

The following appointments to assistant professor have been announced by Massachusetts Institute of Technology: **Frank J. Heger, Jr.,** structural design, department of civil and sanitary engineering; **Louis N. Howard,** mathematics; **Herbert M. Jenkins,** economics; **Edward N. Lorenz,** meteorology; **Charles L. Miller,** surveying; **Charles C. Reynolds,** metallurgy.

Meetings

The fifth summer seminar of the **Canadian Mathematical Congress,** which will be on analysis, will be held at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, 17 Aug.–9 Sept. Lectures will be presented by Heinrich Behnke, W. K. Hayman, and Jean Leray. A subseminar will be conducted by V. Hlavatý, and instructional courses will be given by G. D. E. Duff, N. S. Mendelsohn, and D. B. Sumner. For information address the Secretariat, Canadian Mathematical Congress, Chemistry Building, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Participants in the University of Michigan's sixth annual summer-session biological symposium, **Human Biology: Integrating Mechanisms in Man,** to be held at Ann Arbor, 11–22 July, are as follows:

Frank A. Beach, Sterling professor of psychology, Yale University. Contributions: effects of hormones on behavior of animals; nervous mechanisms in reproductive behavior; *Patterns of sexual behavior.*

Karl H. Pribram, director of the department of neurophysiology, Institute of Living, Hartford, Conn. Contributions: neuronographic analyses of cerebral cortex; neural mechanisms in rage and placidity; cortical action and organization.

James G. Miller, chairman of the department of psychology, University of Chicago. Contributions: analysis of unconscious processes; personality assessment; psychotherapy.

A. Irving Hallowell, professor of anthropology, University of Pennsylvania. Contributions: general ethnology; personality and culture; test procedures for culture studies; general psychobiological characteristics of man; *Culture and experience.*

The 83rd annual meeting of the **American Public Health Association** and 40 related organizations will take place in the Kansas City, Mo., Municipal Auditorium, 14–18 Nov. More than 5000 public health workers representing city, county, state, national, and international organizations are expected to attend. The topic of an opening general assembly, "Where are we going in public health?," will also be the theme of the entire meeting. Designed to lend perspective to the 5-day conference, this initial assembly will deal with changing factors such as population redistribution, increased mobility of people, and increase in the aged population, all of which affect public health needs. Outstanding authorities from outside the health field are being invited to participate. In all, 400 scientific papers will be presented during 75 sessions. For information, write to the association at 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Education

Last month **Kalamazoo College** held ground-breaking ceremonies for the Louis C. Upton Science Hall, which is to house the biology department. The new building, together with the R. E. Olds Science Hall, will give the college complete facilities in three basic fields of science—biology, chemistry, and physics. During the ceremony tribute was paid to Frances Diebold, head of the department of biology, who is credited with having raised the department to its present stature.

A collection of more than 700 volumes and other **literature on archeology** has been presented to the department of anthropology and sociology of the University of California, Los Angeles, and to the Southwest Museum by Kenneth Macgowan, professor of theater arts at U.C.L.A. and vice president of the Southwest Museum. The collection contains much archeological literature about Mexico and Central America and includes many works on Mayan civilization.

The books, many of which are out of print, are

from Macgowan's private collection, considered to be one of the most complete and best balanced libraries of its kind in the nation. In addition to his activities in motion pictures and the theater, Macgowan for many years has had an active interest in archeology, and has been widely recognized for his contributions to the field.

Carnegie Technical, campus publication of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, has devoted its entire April issue to the problems of preparation for **careers in engineering and science.** Prospective students, guidance counselors, and science teachers should find the articles contained in the issue very helpful. A limited number of copies has been reserved for interested persons.

Purdue University's new $4-million chemistry building was dedicated on 16 June, the final day of the American Chemical Society's 14th national organic chemistry symposium, which was sponsored jointly by the university, the society, and the society's Purdue section. Twelve organic chemists participated in the symposium: Roger Adams of the University of Illinois; John D. Roberts of California Institute of Technology; Arthur C. Cope of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Nelson J. Leonard of the University of Illinois; Gilbert Stork of Harvard University; Stanley J. Cristol of the University of Colorado; Frank H. Westheimer of the University of Chicago; Melvin Calvin of the University of California; George S. Hammond of Iowa State College; John C. Bailar, Jr., of the University of Illinois; Elias J. Corey, also of Illinois; and Vincent du Vigneaud of Cornell University.

In the Laboratories

Headquarters of the **Air Force Cambridge Research Center** moved on 10 June to new quarters at Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass. Only a few military and civilian personnel will remain at the original Cambridge address. These persons, employed in one of the scientific laboratories and in the comptroller and procurement divisions, will move to Bedford at a later date when additional construction is completed.

On 17 May production lines started rolling in the **Fisher Scientific Co.'s** new reagent-chemical plant, which has been built on a 9-acre site in Fair Lawn, N.J. This is thought to be the first plant in this country designed exclusively for reagent chemicals. The new $1.2 million facility will produce chemicals in lots of only a few hundred pounds; each lot will receive as many as 14 laboratory tests.

The **Dalmo Victor Co.,** San Carlos, Calif., a subsidiary of Textron American, Inc., has announced plans for a new $1.2 million building to bring under one roof all of the electronic firm's present facilities. The 180,000 ft², L-shaped plant will be constructed on 10 acres of land in Belmont, Calif.

Sales of **liquid insecticide sprays** in the United States totaled 10.4 million gallons last year, an increase of 21 percent over 1953, according to a report read at the 41st mid-year meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association. The estimate was based upon returns from 70 firms representing the major portion of the insecticide industry.

Miscellaneous

The first results of an intensive reseach program by the Air Force into the effects of hydrogen contamination in **titanium and titanium alloys** have just been made available to industry by the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, in a report prepared by Wright Air Development Center. The report consists of papers and discussions presented at a WADC technical meeting in late 1954. Entitled *Hydrogen Contamination in Titanium and Titanium Alloys: Part 1, Hydrogen Embrittlement in Alpha-Beta Titanium Alloys,* the publication may be obtained for $4.75 from OTS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. (Order PB 111620).

The official reports of the seven **medical research** institutes of the U.S. Public Health Service outlining their accomplishments in 1954 in developing better methods for preventing, diagnosing, and treating such diseases as mental illness, cancer, heart disease, and arthritis, are included in a 56-page publication entitled *Medical Research Accomplishments.* In these authoritative reports, each institute points to progress achieved in 1954 by institute investigators or by investigators at non-Federal laboratories who have been aided by Federal grants.

About two-thirds of the approximately $80 million appropriated annually for the National Institutes of Health supports research and training in universities, medical schools, and other nonprofit voluntary organizations. The pamphlet is available from the Social Legislation Information Service, 1346 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington 6, D.C., at $1 per copy.

The New York Zoological Society is exhibiting a reptile rarity, a pair of **Komodo Monitors,** in the Bronx Zoo's Reptile House. These largest of living lizards are the only ones on exhibition outside their native Indonesia.

A new edition of a directory of services and facilities available to cancer patients throughout the United States has been issued by the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The directory, ***Cancer Services and Facilities in the United States, 1954,*** compiled by the National Cancer Institute, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for 45 ct a copy.

The revised volume lists for the first time institutions and laboratories offering tissue diagnostic and cytodiagnostic services, as well as homemaker services available to cancer patients.