achievement in applied chemistry in the United States.

Established in 1906, the medal honors Sir William Henry Perkin and commemorates his discovery of the first synthetic dye in 1856. The 1956 medal will be presented to Britton in September 1956 at a dinner in his honor that will form part of the centenary celebration of Perkin's synthesis. Perkin's contributions provided a base for the synthetic dye industry.

Britton is honored for many outstanding contributions to industrial organic chemical development. His early work on the synthetic production of phenol made this raw material abundantly available for a large segment of the plastics industry. Derivatives also form such products as weed killers, insecticides, fungicides, and preservatives.

Britton also was a pioneer in the commercial development of silicone resins, the basis for an entirely new industry. Dow Corning employed his processes in making the first high-temperature silicone resin insulation for airplane engines. Subsequently the company produced silicone products for tanning leather, lens cleaners, polishes, and lubricants, as well as silicone rubber.

Agriculture is indebted to Britton not only for his development of phenol derivatives, but also for his synthesis of eight of the essential amino acids; seven of these are being studied as food supplements for man and animals. One of them, methionine, is the only essential amino acid now in commercial production; it is widely used in feed supplements, particularly for poultry.

CECIL H. WADLEIGH, career scientist and administrator in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has been named chief of the soil and water conservation research branch of the Agricultural Research Service. He fills a position that has been vacant since the death of Robert M. Salter in September.

In his new post, Wadleigh will direct and coordinate USDA soils research in 41 States, representing all important soils regions of the United States. Headquarters of his branch are at the USDA Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

WARREN C. JOHNSON, professor and chairman of the University of Chicago department of chemistry, became dean of the division of physical sciences on 1 Nov. He succeeds Walter Bartky, who last June was appointed vice president of the university in charge of special scientific programs.

THOMAS N. A. JEFFCOATE, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England, is visiting professor this month at the State University of New York College of Medicine in Brooklyn. He also delivered the Sir Arcot Mudaliar Lectures in Madras, India, this year and has recently completed a visiting professorship at the Royal Prince Albert Hospital in Sydney, Australia.

The following are among those who have recently received honorary doctoral degrees from Drexel Institute of Technology: ROGER ADAMS, head of the department of chemistry, University of Illinois; GEORGE R. HARRISON, dean of science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; C. GLEN KING, executive director, Nutrition Foundation; GEORGE P. LARRICK, Commissioner of Food and Drugs; HOWARD A. MEYERHOFF, executive director, Scientific Manpower Commission; ALEXANDER C. MONTEITH, vice president, Westinghouse Electric Corporation; C. GUY SUITS, vice president and director of research, General Electric Company; ROBERT E. WILSON, chairman of the board, Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Necrology

WILLIAM J. CROZIER, Belmont, Mass.; 63; professor of general physiology at Harvard University and research authority on human vision; 2 Nov.

JULIUS H. HESS, Chicago, Ill.; 79; professor emeritus of pediatrics at the University of Illinois College of Medicine; 2 Nov.

NORMAN D. HUMPHREY, Detroit, Mich.; 44; professor of anthropology at Wayne University; 30 Oct.

HOWARD M. MARJERISON, Boston, Mass.; 59; specialist in preventive dentistry and lecturer at Harvard University; 4 Sept.

JOHN C. TRACY, New Haven, Conn.; 86; professor emeritus of civil engineering at Yale University; 1 Nov.

Education

■ The Atomic Energy Commission has approved the loan of 2 tons of natural uranium metal and a neutron source to New York University for use in constructing a facility for a nuclear engineering education program. The university will use the material in a subcritical assembly—a facility in which a neutron flux can be produced, but which is incapable of sustaining a nuclear fission chain reaction. The assembly will consist of an arrangement of natural uranium metal rods in ordinary water. If a neutron source is introduced, nuclear fissions occur in the assembly, but the reaction cannot be sustained without the presence of the neutron source.

The facility requires no controls and will be safe at all times. Neither expensive shielding nor heat removal equipment will be necessary. It may be used for many laboratory exercises in nuclear engineering.

Simultaneously, the AEC announced that it has approved a policy of assistance to nonprofit educational institutions interested in establishing programs using subcritical nuclear assemblies. Such assistance will consist of supplying certain materials for assemblies without a use charge being made, subject to availability and to a deetrmination that such materials loans will result in a net advantage to the commission's program. The plan is designed to help to alleviate the current shortage of nuclear scientists and engineers.

■ Sixty-six students have been accepted for the second session of the new School of Nuclear Science and Engineering in Lemont, Ill., which opened on 7 Nov.; 45 are from foreign countries and 21 from the United States. The school is operated for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission by the Argonne National Laboratory. It is one of the major projects undertaken by the AEC in cooperation with the State Department and the International Cooperation Administration in support of President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace program.

Twenty-one nations are represented among the foreign enrollees. Of the U.S. students, 18 are sponsored by American industry and three are from the AEC. Plans are under way for a third session to begin next spring.

The second class, like the first, represents a cross section of scientists and engineers from Europe, Latin America, and the Near, Middle, and Far East, and brings the total of foreign enrollees for the two sessions to 75 persons from 29 countries.

Listed for the first time are students from Burma, Chile, the Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Norway, and Turkey. Nations having students at both sessions are Belgium, Egypt, France, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, and Thailand.

Most of the new students arrived in Washington, D.C., on 31 Oct. for a week of general orientation under the direction of the International Cooperation Administration. They were given background lectures on U.S. history and culture and on atomic energy. The School of Nuclear Science and Engineering has a full-time faculty headed by Norman Hilberry, deputy director of Argonne National Laboratory. J. Barton Hoag, who is on leave from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, is associate director.