defense of the free world because the possession and competence in the use of nuclear weapons by leading nations of the free world are the chief deterrent to aggression and to war. . . .

"The United States Government is convinced that no world-wide health hazard exists from the past or planned tests. In this connection the United States proposed a resolution unanimously adopted by the United Nations Tenth General Assembly establishing a scientific committee on radiation, of which Japan is a member, to facilitate pooling and distribution of all available scientific data on the effects of radiation upon man and his environment. During the forthcoming tests the United States will make every effort to eliminate any danger and to minimize any inconvenience to maritime commerce and fishing. . . .

"In view of precautions which will attend the tests and the widespread dissemination of information with respect to maximum permissible levels of radiation, the United States Government anticipates no economic losses from radioactive contamination of marine life."

Meteorological Buoy

A robot marine weather station, so compact it can be anchored like a navigational buoy to send weather data from remote areas, has been developed by the National Bureau of Standards. The buoy can be left unattended for as long as 6 months. Preliminary tests in Chesapeake Bay show that the station has a radio range of more than 800 miles. If moored in certain areas of the Caribbean, it might give warning of forming hurricanes.

The station is 20 feet in length and 10 feet wide, with a draft of slightly more than 3 feet. It is constructed of aluminum and other nonmagnetic alloys.

The vessel, which has two masts, can be anchored in waters as deep as 3600 feet. Four watertight wells extending below the deck hold all the electronic and meteorological equipment assembled in compact, shock-mounted units.

U.N. Economic and Social Council Agenda

The 21st session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council opened in New York on 17 Apr. Scientific items to be considered, as they appear on the provisional agenda, are as follows.

International cooperation on cartography. The council will have before it a report of the Secretary-General emphasizing three points on cooperation in this field.

The first deals with the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East which was held at Mussoorie, India, in February 1955 and with the recommendations adopted there which are of particular concern to the United Nations. The recommendations were that the United Nations assist governments in the solution of various problems, such as limits of mapping responsibility for the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, first-order triangulation and leveling connections between neighboring countries, and gravity observations at sea, as well as strengthening cooperation in cartography.

The second point refers to continued consultations with governments on the adoption of a standard method of writing geographic names on maps, as requested by the council at its 15th session.

The third point concerns means to further the completion of the international one-millionth map of the world, as requested by the 15th session of the council.

International cooperation with respect to water-resource development. At its 18th session, the council considered an interim report which noted that in many areas the supply of water is proving inadequate to meet the growing demand, that this is a deterrent to economic growth, and that the situation calls for full knowledge of all water resources and for their management in a fashion permitting maximum benefits from them. The interim report singled out a few areas in which it was felt that international action should be taken and examined ways and means of coordinating activities at different levels.

The suggestions of the interim report met with wide acceptance in the council and led to the adoption of a resolution which requested that the Secretary-General pursue along the proposed lines the endeavors toward strengthening international technical cooperation and report to the council on the results with recommendations on further appropriate action.

This report of the Secretary-General reviews the progress made during the past 2 years at the international and regional levels and singles out some important problems for further consideration by the United Nations.

World calendar reform. In the summer of 1954, the council discussed a proposal by India that the United Nations should adopt a plan prepared by the "World Calendar Association, Inc." for the reform of the Gregorian calendar. The objective of the plan is the adoption of a new universal and invariable calendar based on astronomical data and on the movement of the earth around the sun.

The council asked the Secretary-General to obtain the views of governments on the desirability of calendar reform and placed the matter on the agenda of its 19th session, in the spring of 1955. At its 19th session, the council decided to defer the question to its 21st session.

Studies on atomic energy as a factor in economic development. The United States is proposing this item, as a matter of urgency, with a view to having prepared for submission to the council at an early session an analysis and evaluation of reports and materials available concerning the possible uses of atomic energy for purposes of economic development, particularly of underdeveloped countries.

Convening of an international conference on the creation of new resources of energy and materials. This item has been placed on the supplementary list at the request of France. In an explanatory memorandum, France explains that a general raising of the standards of living cannot be brought about simply by the conservation of existing resources but depends, above all, on the creation of new resources. These resources can be created (i) either in the field of energy, by the rational use of new sources of power (atomic energy, solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, and so forth), or (ii) in the realm of materials available by the investigation of natural resources that have not yet been exploited (new materials derived from the sea, and so forth), and, more generally, by the development of methods that will enable man to control natural conditions (techniques concerned with artificial rain, soil improvement, cultivation without soil, and so forth).

AAAS Theobald Smith Award

Nominations are requested for the AAAS Theobald Smith award of $1000 and a bronze medal, which has been given yearly since 1937 (except for a lapse during the war years) by Eli Lilly and Company under the auspices of the AAAS. The award will be presented at the association's 123rd meeting in New York, 26–31 Dec.

The prize is given for "demonstrated research in the field of the medical sciences, taking into consideration independence of thought and originality." Any U.S. citizen who was less than 35 years of age on 1 Jan. 1956 is eligible. Research is not judged in comparison with the work of more mature and experienced investigators. The vice president of AAAS Section N–Medical Sciences and four fellows will form the committee of award.

Nominations may be made by fellows of the AAAS. Six copies of all data to be

submitted should be sent *before 1 Sept.* to the secretary of Section N, Dr. Allan D. Bass, Department of Pharmacology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville 5, Tenn.

Idaho Reactor Damaged

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has announced that the core of the experimental breeder reactor No. 1 at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho was damaged in an experiment to determine the behavior of the reactor during sudden power increases. On 29 Nov., during a planned power surge in the course of the final experiment of a series, a verbal instruction to shut the reactor off was misunderstood, and as a result enough heat was produced to damage the core.

Some radioactivity was released within the building, which was promptly evacuated. No significant radiation exposure or damage other than to the core occurred as a result of the experiment. The full extent of the damage to the core will not be determined until it can be removed and examined. It is believed that the heat generated was sufficient to cause at least partial melting.

Work is underway to remove the core. It is believed that portions of the core structure will have to be replaced to put the reactor into operating condition if additional experimental work with the reactor is considered desirable. The reactor was designed and is operated by Argonne National Laboratory.

News Briefs

■ The Atomic Energy Commission has announced formation of a Committee for Uranium Isotopic Standards that will work toward establishment of national AEC-certified standards. Standards will be established on the basis of U-235 and U-238 content and of total uranium content. Based on this group of primary samples, the AEC will prepare and distribute certified samples. Generally recognized standards of this sort will be of value both in Government operations and private industry for a variety of comparison purposes associated with analytical work.

■ West Germany's first refrigeration and speed laboratory for testing airplane equipment has recently been completed at Brunswick under the auspices of the German Research Authority for Aviation.

■ Ornithologists at the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology have succeeded in recording for the first time the voices of two very uncommon birds, the whooping crane and the trumpeter swan. The whooping crane is North America's second rarest bird and is nearly extinct; the trumpeter swan is the fourth rarest. Both species often call in duets, the female adding her voice to the trumpeting of the male. The Cornell group had already recorded the voice of the rarest species, the ivory-billed woodpecker. Third in rarity, the California condor, is believed to be nonvocal.

■ The Wix auditorium of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel, was dedicated on 3 Apr. in the presence of 500 persons who were attending the opening of the International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry. The $500,000 auditorium is the gift of Michael Wix, British cigarette manufacturer. It was built for the symposium, which was the first international conference on science held in Israel.

Scientists in the News

ROGER W. RUSSELL, professor and head of the department of psychology at University College, London, England, has been appointed executive secretary of the American Psychological Association. Before going to London in 1949, Russell had been associate professor of psychology at the University of Pittsburgh. He will return to the United States in July.

Russell replaces FILMORE SANFORD, who has resigned to become associate director for scientific studies of the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health. The commission was established as the result of special legislation that permitted the appropriation of $1,250,000 in Federal funds to support nationwide studies of mental health.

ROBERT L. CLARK, formerly of the Office of Defense Mobilization, has joined the National Science Foundation to serve as executive secretary of the National Committee for the Development of Scientists and Engineers [*Science* **123**, 662 (20 Apr. 1956)]. In establishing the committee on 3 Apr., President Eisenhower said: "The National Science Foundation will provide staff services for the Committee and provide leadership to other departments and agencies in carrying forward activities which will contribute to a solution of the problem."

ALBERT G. HOGAN, professor emeritus of animal nutrition at the University of Missouri, received the $1000 Osborne and Mendel award of the American Institute of Nutrition at its annual meeting on 18 Apr. He was honored "for his development of synthetic rations for use in nutritional studies and for his original investigations in the field of biochemistry and nutrition, which have made him one of the greatest contributors to the development of our present knowledge of animal nutrition."

DORLAND J. DAVIS has been appointed associate director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Bethesda, Md. In the newly established post Davis, who has served since 1954 as chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, will be responsible for the planning, organization, and direction of the institute's research program in Bethesda and its field station in Hamilton, Mont.

RAYMOND W. HESS of the National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, has received the Jacob F. Schoellkopf medal of the Western New York Section of the American Chemical Society "for outstanding contributions to the solution of the chemical, social and economical problems associated with the control of pollution, and for devoted service to the Western New York Section as officer, committeeman and historian."

CLIFTON G. FOUND, for 9 years research director for the General Electric Lamp Division, Cleveland, Ohio, and its technical adviser since 1951, retired from active service on 30 Mar. He has served G.E. for more than 40 years.

A native of Canada, Found attended the University of Toronto, where he received both his B.A. and Ph.D. in physics. He joined G.E. at Schenectady in 1916, where he was put in charge of lamp research in 1936. He transferred to Nela Park, Cleveland, in 1942 to serve as research director in what is now the Advanced Lamp Development Laboratory. He has written many scientific articles and holds a score of patents. Found expects to reside permanently in Bay City, Mich.

WILLIAM H. ARMISTEAD, director of the research and development division at Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y., has been elected a vice president of the company.

GEORGE N. PAPANICOLAOU, professor emeritus of clinical anatomy, Cornell University Medical College, has been selected as the recipient of the $5000 Passano Foundation award for 1956. He will receive the award in Chicago on 13 June during the week of the American Medical Association convention. He is being honored for his fundamental researches in exfoliative cytology, now widely applied in the early detection of cancer, especially of the uterus.