DALE R. CORSON has been appointed chairman of the department of physics at Cornell University. Corson joined the Cornell faculty in 1946. He is a consultant to the General Electric Advanced Electronics Center and to several panels and study groups in the Department of Defense. For two periods recently he has been on the research staff at California Institute of Technology.

JULIUS A. STRATTON, now vice president and provost of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed to the newly established post of chancellor of the institute. As chancellor, he will administer the academic program in all its parts, and all academic officers will come under his jurisdiction. In addition, he will act as deputy to the president, who is the institute's chief executive officer. Stratton will serve as the general executive officer for all institute affairs, and in the absence of the president, he will perform all the duties and functions of that position.

JULIAN S. SCHWINGER, professor of physics at Harvard University, will be a visiting professor of physics and mathematics at Stanford University this summer. He will lecture on "Differential equations of field theory."

The following are among those who have recently received honorary doctoral degrees.

Princeton University: HENRY EYRING, dean of the graduate school and professor of chemistry at the University of Utah; RAJKUMARI A. KAUR, Minister of Health for India.

Rutgers University: WILLIAM SHOCKLEY, director, Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory of Beckman Instruments, Inc.

Wayne University: GEORGE RIEVESCHL, JR., scientific assistant to the president of Parke, Davis and Company; LAWRENCE REYNOLDS, chief of staff and chairman of the executive committee of Harper Hospital, Detroit.

Denison University: GEORGE M. LYON, manager of the Veterans Administration hospital at Huntington, W.Va.

MAURICE EWING, professor of geology and director of Lamont Geological Observatory, Columbia University, has been elected to foreign membership by the Royal Netherlands Academy (Section for Sciences).

The New York Academy of Medicine has announced the appointment of GERTRUDE L. ANNAN as librarian, succeeding JANET DOE who is retiring. Miss Annan has been associate librarian for the past 3 years and previous to that was curator of the Malloch Rare Book and History Room of the academy library.

Miss Doe is retiring from her position as librarian after 30 years of service to the New York Academy of Medicine and to the library profession. Her outstanding leadership has won her recognition in many forms. She has served as president of the Medical Library Association and as a member of the committee that surveyed the Armed Forces Medical Library. She was presented with the Marcia C. Noyes award for outstanding achievement in medical librarianship. Among her many professional contributions are her bibliography of Ambroise Paré and her editorship of two editions of the *Handbook of Medical Library Practice.*

Recent Deaths

NICHOLAS C. ARTSAY, Valhalla, N.Y.; 68; mechanical engineer; 20 June.

WILLIAM S. BRYANT, New York, N.Y.; 95; retired authority on otology and otolaryngology; 26 June.

ALBERT W. CLAFIN, Providence, R.I.; 71; president of Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences; 18 June.

PASQUALE V. DI COSMO, Wildwood Shores, N.J.; 51; president and chief engineer of Cosmo Engineering Laboratories, Inc.; 25 June.

PAUL H. DIKE, Huntington Valley, Pa.; 78; retired assistant director of research for Leeds and Northrup; 25 June.

CHANNING R. DOOLEY, Summit, N.J.; 78; expert on industrial training; president of the *Training Within Industry Foundation*; 25 June.

CECIL E. EDDY, Melbourne, Australia; 56; director of the X-ray and Radium Laboratory of Melbourne; chairman of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the effects of atomic radiation; 27 June.

P. MAURICE GLASOE, Northfield, Minn.; 82; professor emeritus of chemistry at St. Olaf College; 15 June.

FRANK E. MALLON, Brooklyn, N.Y.; 61; clinical associate professor at the College of Medicine of the State University of New York; 24 June.

JAMES M. NAUL, Plainfield, N.J.; 68; electrical engineer; 23 June.

VLADIMIR A. OBRUCHEV, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; 93; leading Soviet geologist and geographer; president emeritus of the Geographical Society of the U.S.S.R.; research authority on the permafrost phenomenon; 19 June.

WILLIAM B. PLANK, Morgantown, Pa.; 70; mining engineer and founder of the mining engineering department of Lafayette College; 19 June.

HOWARD E. PULLING, Kennebunk, Me.; 70; plant physiologist; professor of botany at Wellesley College; 24 April.

RUDOLF RUEDEMANN, Albany, N.Y.; 91; former paleontologist of the State Museum (New York); 18 June.

FRANKLIN A. STEVENS, New York, N.Y.; 65; associate in medicine at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; 19 June.

Education

■ St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y., has broken ground for a Science-Pharmacy Hall on its Long Island Division Campus at Hillcrest, Jamaica. Approximately $4 million has been allocated for the construction and partial equipment of the new unit, which will accommodate 1200 students at one time with 600 classroom seats and 600 laboratory stations. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy for the start of the fall term in 1958.

■ Lowell Technological Institute will participate in the observance of the Perkin Centennial by holding a celebration, 26–28 Sept. During that period a lecture and display of rare books will be featured, and at a special convocation honorary degrees will be conferred. There will be a dedication ceremony for one of the institute's newest buildings, and the program will culminate in a day-long open house.

■ The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has announced that it will make available plutonium-beryllium neutron sources for subcritical assemblies used by nonprofit educational institutions engaged in training and research in the nuclear sciences. Loan of plutonium-beryllium neutron sources is an extension of a current AEC policy to make available certain materials for subcritical assemblies without a use-charge to the institution involved.

■ The use of entomology as a teaching medium in high-school biology courses was studied recently at Michigan State University. A survey questionnaire sent to 200 Michigan high schools brought replies from 135 teachers. Of the 135 schools represented by the replies, 97 percent include an average of 2½ weeks of insect study in biology courses, 93 percent study "the place insects have in our lives," 90 percent study "basic insect structure," 81 percent study various individual insects, 65 percent use some of the order names, and 15 percent study methods of insect control.

Although 81 percent of the schools have collecting equipment and 68 percent have laboratory equipment such as cages and aquaria, only 51 percent take field trips regularly, only 41 percent

make collections each year, and only 23 percent have any type of science club. The survey indicated that overcrowded facilities and overcrowded schedules cause some neglect of time-consuming activities such as field trips, class projects, and science clubs. It also indicated that some teachers have not received adequate training in making collecting equipment, handling aquaria, conducting field trips in urban areas, rearing insects, and selecting keys suitable for high-school use. It is expected that this information will prove useful in revising entomology courses offered to prospective teachers.—SHIRLEY TOUSCH, *Department of Entomology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.*

■ The Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Science Foundation, have jointly announced the establishment of a second Summer Institute on Nuclear Engineering for engineering college faculty members. The institute is at the Brookhaven National Laboratory and is under the joint sponsorship of NSF, the AEC, and the American Society for Engineering Education. Thirty students from 22 institutions are enrolled in the 2-month course, which was established to accommodate applicants who could not be admitted to the first institute because of space limitations. The first institute is being conducted by the Argonne National Laboratory School of Nuclear Science and Engineering; 60 faculty members from 36 colleges and universities are participants.

The National Science Foundation has made funds available to pay stipends to those attending these institutes and to defray travel expenses. The funds for those attending the Argonne National Laboratory institute will be administered by Northwestern University, and the funds for those attending the BNL institute will be administered by Associated Universities, Inc. No tuition will be charged.

■ Last month Sen. Herbert H. Lehman urged the U.S. Department of Agriculture to consider a site near Cornell University for a new animal disease laboratory. The suggestion was made in a letter from Lehman to the Secretary of Agriculture.

■ Progress is being made in the organization of the U.S. Army Mathematics Research Center that is being established at the University of Wisconsin. R. E. Langer of the university's mathematics department has been appointed director of the center; a contract for its operation was recently negotiated between the university and the Army; and an Army steering group has been named that is headed by Col. Paul N. Gillon, commanding officer of the Office of Ordnance Research.

The center is expected to operate at an annual cost of approximately $800,000. At present its offices are located within the university's mathematics department; however, ultimately it will occupy a major part of a new building.

The permanent staff of the center will be kept small. It will be supplemented by a gradually rotating corps of scientists from Army facilities and from academic institutions who will visit the center for varying periods of time.

■ Bryn Mawr College has received a gift of $25,000 from the Radio Corporation of America in recognition of its work "in providing advanced training for women in the physical sciences." This is the largest single donation Bryn Mawr has ever received from industry. The gift will be added to a fund for the construction of the new Science Center, which will be devoted to advanced training in chemistry, physics, and mathematics, as well as in biology and geology.

■ The Western Technical Writing Institute, specifically organized to teach engineers how to write, is being established at 465 E. Union St. in Pasadena, Calif. In addition to offering courses in technical writing and editing, the institute will conduct research in technical communication techniques. Faith Kildare, teacher and author of *Fundamentals of Professional Writing,* will direct the institute with the aid of an advisory board of industrial editors and technical writing directors.

In the Laboratories

■ A temporary laboratory has been leased in San Diego by the Convair Division of the General Dynamics Corporation to implement the company's new basic research program. Six of the 25 to 30 scientists who ultimately will comprise the staff, already are on the job.

The temporary laboratory is being equipped for explorations in gas dynamics, aerodynamics, theoretical and experimental physics, physical chemistry, mathematics, and metallurgy. It will consist of a main laboratory of 1200 square feet; a 200-square-foot chemical laboratory, an instrument shop, and six offices, including those of the director of scientific research, Charles L. Critchfield, and his assistant, W. H. Dorrance. The laboratory will be permanently housed in Convair's new $40-million Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile facility near Montgomery Field by the last quarter of 1957.

■ A revised stable isotopes inventory and price list is available from Oak Ridge National Laboratory, which the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation operates for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Changes in this catalog were made in accordance with the new distribution policy set forth by the AEC earlier this year.

Under the old distribution policy, electromagnetically enriched isotopes were only lent to users in the United States. Although this loan procedure limited their uses, it provided isotopes at very reasonable cost to the user. Also, many of the isotopes were returned to stock after expiration of the loan period and could be made available to new users. Because it would be impractical to lend isotopes to certain foreign users, a limited sales policy has been in effect for the past 2 years.

The revised procedures provide for the outright sale of many enriched stable isotopes to all domestic users, as well as to certain foreign users, and permits the loan of samples of rare and expensive items under certain conditions. Moreover, neither domestic nor foreign applicants will be required to file and obtain AEC approval before purchasing the materials.

■ San Diego, Calif., has given a tract of land on the city's northern limits to the General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corporation for the construction of a nuclear research laboratory. In accepting the gift, John J. Hopkins, president of General Dynamics, expressed gratitude to the citizens of San Diego for their "approval of our proposal to found here a Laboratory for Pure and Applied Science, and for the most generous offer of the land on which to build it. It is our hope that the new General Atomic Laboratory will not be concerned with last year's atomic products or with yesterday's atomic technology. Rather we are dedicated to the development of completely new products, to the pursuit of completely new thoughts, to the establishment of completely new technologies. . . ."

■ The new research reactor at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology has gone into operation. This is the nation's first private nuclear reactor for industrial research. It will enable industry to conduct reactor studies without security restrictions and military competition.

Built by Atomics International, a division of North American Aviation, Inc., the machine is housed in a new $1.25-million Physics and Electrical Engineering Research Building. It is not intended for the generation of electrical power, nor for research on reactors themselves. Probably its most frequent use will be in the production of radioactive samples.

The reactor is a "water boiler" type