organized especially to overcome the technical obstacles that still stand in the way of man's first flight to the moon.

■ A division for theoretical physics under the leadership of Conyers Herring has been formed in the physical research department of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York. In addition to a number of theoretical physicists already at Bell, the new department will have as members M. Lax, formerly of Syracuse, J. C. Phillips of Chicago, and A. D. Brailsford of Birmingham.

■ The Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation plans to build a $28.5-million plant in Puerto Rico to make thylene glycol, best known to the layman as a principal ingredient of "permanent" antifreezes. It also is used as a moistening agent for dynamite in low-temperature conditions, and as a moistening agent and conditioner in cigarette packaging.

Miscellaneous

■ A comprehensive guide to information on international migration for 24 countries has been published by the United Nations. The countries were chosen with a view to facilitating studies of emigration from Europe. The 200-page volume, entitled *Analytical Bibliography of International Migration Statistics, Selected Countries, 1925–1950*, was prepared by the Population Branch of the U.N's Bureau of Social Affairs, with the help of the United Nations Library, the Library of Congress, the U.N. Statistical Office, and the Statistical Division of the International Labor Office.

It meets in part requests by the U.N. Population Commission and the Economic and Social Council for means to improve statistics on international migration in order "to increase their adequacy and comparability." All information compiled for a given country was sent to the government of that country for completion or correction. As a result, in several instances, governments made additional data available for inclusion in the publication. The new bibliography is on sale for $2 per copy at the U.N. Bookshop and all other sales agents for U.N. publications.

■ The Southern Research Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is expanding its research program to improve the quality of cotton fiber, yarns, fabrics, and textiles, and to produce products with greater utility in such fields as surface coatings, plasticizers, printing inks, and many other industrial fields. Research is also being carried out on pine gum, turpentine, and rosin. Chemists are needed to conduct research in the solution of public problems in the fields of agricultural development and utilization of agricultural commodities, by-products, and residues, and in the creation of improved foods, feeds, drugs, fabrics, industrial chemicals and other inedible products.

Chemists with specialization in the fields of analytical, organic, physical, inorganic, and biochemistry are invited to apply for positions with federal agencies located in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Salaries range from $5440 to $10,320 per annum. Application form SF-57, which may be obtained at most post offices, should be submitted to the Director, Eighth U.S. Civil Service Regional Office, 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas, Tex.

■ Acting under a law that permits higher salaries when the Federal Government finds its scale too low to compete effectively with private industry, the U.S. Civil Service Commission has authorized increases of from $135 to $1075 a year in starting pay for engineers, scientists, and certain specialists. The commission expects that federal agencies will be able to recruit 4700 additional employees in these categories by the aid of the more attractive salary scales. Some 30,000 government workers will also benefit by the general increase, the total cost of which will be about $12 million annually.

■ The National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council has announced the availability of a second edition of *Baccalaureate Origins of Science Doctorates Awarded in the United States*, which was compiled by the Office of Scientific Personnel, under the direction of M. H. Trytten. The first edition covered the period 1936–1945; the current publication extends the work through 1950. The study was undertaken for the purpose of identifying all doctoral degrees granted in the natural sciences, by institution and field of specialization, from the beginning of 1936 on, and to determine where and when the first (usually baccalaureate) degrees were obtained.

The new volume, which costs $2, presents in tabular and graphic form the product of 10 years of research begun early in 1946. A few of the many questions it answers are as follows: (i) How many doctorate degrees in the natural sciences were granted in the United States between 1936 and 1950? How many were granted in each field? (ii) What are the annual trends in the national production of doctorates in the various sciences? (iii) Where are the doctorates in the natural sciences obtained? What sections of the United States furnish the most scientists? What sections furnish the fewest? (iv) What institutions granted the largest number of doctorates between 1936 and 1950? What institution granted the largest number in chemistry? physics? psychology? engineering? zoology? (v) What colleges most effectively stimulate the interest of their students in the natural sciences, as evidenced by continued studies culminating in the doctorate? (vi) What institution ranked highest in the production of young scholars who took the doctorate between 1936 and 1950?

■ The Lincoln Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology has issued a brochure describing current opportunities in physics, electrical engineering, mathematics, and psychology. Doctors and graduate engineers interested in working on classified projects may secure a copy of the bulletin by writing: Research and Development, M.I.T. Lincoln Laboratory, Box 24, Lexington, Mass.

■ U.S. Atomic Energy Commission research reports are now available in eight category "packages." Prices take into account reduced handling costs made possible by bulk packaging. The categories are health, physics, biology and medicine (220 reports); chemistry (455 reports); engineering (105 reports); geology and mineralogy (144 reports); instruments (292 reports); metallurgy and ceramics (380 reports); physics (1190 reports); miscellaneous (55 reports). For information, write to Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

■ The U.S. State Department's traveling exhibit, "Atoms-for-Peace," consisting of model reactors and a variety of atomic equipment, has, according to the *New York Times*, had considerable success in Hiroshima, Japan. About 120,000 people have visited the exhibit, a notably large attendance in a city of some 380,000 inhabitants.

■ The Priestley Memorial Association of Northumberland, Pa., will restore and maintain the home of Joseph Priestley, noted 18th-century divine and chemist, as a national shrine. The home, formerly owned by Pennsylvania State University, has been transferred to the custody of the Borough of Northumberland. Priestley's crude laboratory in which he continued experiments begun in England is attached to the house. It was here that he isolated carbon monoxide.

Help in providing funds for refurnishing and maintaining the house will be welcomed by the memorial association. Communications should be addressed to R. L. Davis, Director, Priestley Memorial Association, 306 Water St., Northumberland, Pa.