tion of plants for the chemical recycling of spent fuel elements from civilian reactors. Of prime interest to American industry is the newly authorized declassification of information on civilian power reactors.

The major release of data on research reactors dates back to November 1950. Many categories of restricted data have been available to cleared individuals and organizations in this country under the Atomic Energy Commission's Civilian Access Permit Program. The latest action will permit publication of a large portion of that information which hitherto has been governed by access permits. For example, among the facilities that become declassified under the new guide is our first full-scale civilian nuclear power plant now nearing completion at Shippingport, near Pittsburgh, Pa.; also the experimental sodium reactor at Santa Susana, Calif.; and the second-stage homogeneous reactor at Oak Ridge, Tenn. However, the access permit program remains as an important aid to the continued integration of U.S. industry and management in the atomic energy program on a free competitive basis.

In addition, and clearly related to the reactor data which will become available, is the declassification of the technology of the manufacture of heavy water; final stages of the separation of zirconium and hafnium, two metals used in reactors, and the liquid thermal diffusion process of isotope separation, which may be used to make slightly enriched uranium fuel.

Of interest to our friends abroad, especially those now participating in the program of cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy through bilateral agreements, is the fact that the United States can now effectively cooperate with other friendly nations on an unclassified basis for civil power purposes. This will greatly facilitate the conclusion of agreements for cooperation.

Uranium mining operators, underwriters and investors in the United States and in other uranium producing countries will benefit by the removal of all tripartite restrictions on the publication of statistics on over-all uranium ore reserves, and present and future ore concentrate production figures. The world uranium industry, which now represents a private investment of many millions of dollars, will be able to participate in planning for nuclear power development.

Putting a new declassification guide into effect does not declassify any documents. The releasable information becomes publicly available when reports, drawings, photographs, and so forth are reviewed and certified to be declassified under the new guide. The commission will move ahead rapidly in its review of classified information of interest to industry. The commission expects to institute shortly an accelerated review program similar to the one that examined more than 30,000 documents and reports early this year. Following this accelerated rate of review, publication will be encouraged, and the most useful of the declassified material should be available within 6 months or less.

The information to be released will provide a practical basis for enlarging and improving high-school, college and university curricula on nuclear science and engineering, and textbook publishers will be enabled to produce new, updated texts and general study aids on the applications of nuclear energy.

News Briefs

■ The American Foundation for Allergic Diseases has reported that, although more than 17 million people in the United States suffer from allergic diseases, not more than 1500 physicians are practicing in the field of allergy. Two recent survey's by the foundation indicate that little improvement in this shortage can be expected in the immediate future. The surveys, made possible by grants from the New York Community Trust, were concerned with both graduate and undergraduate medical education in the field of allergy.

■ The American Medical Association reports that, during the academic year 1955–56, 1573 women were studying medicine in the 76 approved 4-year medical schools in the United States. This is a 2.3-percent gain over the previous year.

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania had the highest enrollment of any school—182. The medical schools of Columbia University and State University of New York each enrolled 40 or more women.

■ More than 100 geologists, biologists, oceanographers, and other scientists have participated in the preparation of the Geological Society of America's *Treatise on Marine Ecology and Paleoecology*. Volume 2, *Paleoecology,* edited by Harry S. Ladd, will be available in January or February 1957. Advance orders may be placed with the Geological Society, 419 West 117 St., New York, N.Y.

Volume 1, edited by Joel Hedgpeth, will be published later in 1957.

■ The Department of Agriculture has reported that the total production of crops in the United States during 1956 was 6 percent above the average for the base period of 1947–49. This production, which equals the record of 1948 and 1955, was attained despite the reduced number of acres in cultivation and the losses due to a late spring and widespread drouth. The harvest was derived from 314 million acres, or some 29 million fewer acres than the average for the decade of 1945–54. The increase is attributed to the intensive use of farm machinery and fertilizer. The average yield per acre for 1956 was 123 percent of the average for 1947–48.

Scientists in the News

JAMES C. THOMSON, until recently medical consultant of the World Health Organization in Iran and Pakistan, has accepted a joint assignment under both WHO and the Food and Agriculture Organization to make nutritional status assessment surveys of the school children of Turkey. His address is UNTAB Office, P.K. 407, Ankara, Turkey.

CHARLES KITTEL, professor of physics at the University of California in Berkeley, has received the 1957 Oliver Buckley solid-state physics prize of the American Physical Society, for his applications of magnetic resonance methods to investigations of the electronic structure of solids. This $1000 prize is presented by the society "to a person who has been adjudged to have made a most important contribution to the advancement of knowledge in solid-state physics within the 5 years immediately preceding the award." The award will be presented at the annual meeting of the American Physical Society in New York at the end of January 1957, at which time Kittel will give the Buckley lecture on the subject "The role of magnetic resonance studies in the physics of solids."

THEODORE BERLAND, former assistant director of public relations at the Michael Reese Hospital Medical Center, Chicago, Ill., has joined the office of public relations of the University of Chicago as science writer. He succeeds GEORG MANN, who resigned to take another position.

The two A. Cressy Morrison prizes in natural science, which are awarded annually by the New York Academy of Sciences for original research, were presented to WILLIAM LOW, Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, for his paper on "The paramagnetic resonance and optical spectra of some ions in cubic crystalline fields," and to GUY-LAURENT REMILLARD, Université de Montreal, Montreal, Canada, for his paper entitled "Histochemical and microchemical observations on the lipids of interscapular brown fat of the female vespertilionid bat."

Sir ARNOLD HALL, technical director and scientific adviser and consultant for the Hawker Siddeley Group, Ltd., London, England, delivered the 1956 Wright Brothers lecture of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences on 17 Dec. in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D.C. The 1956 lecturer became director of the Royal Aircraft Establishment in 1951 at the age of 36 and was knighted 3 years later. He gained world recognition for his work in connection with the RAE inquiry into causes of the Comet Airliner crashes. The task of nearly complete rebuilding of a wrecked Comet was undertaken and cause of the accidents found under his direction.

LAWRENCE E. YOUNG, a member of the University of Rochester Medical School faculty since 1943 and widely known for his research in diseases of the blood, will succeed WILLIAM S. McCANN [*Science* **125,** 19 (4 Jan. 1957)] as Charles A. Dewey professor of medicine and chairman of the department, effective 1 July 1957. Young also will be physician-in-chief of Strong Memorial Hospital, teaching hospital of the medical school.

LAURENCE McKINLEY GOULD, president of Carleton College and a geologist by profession, has been appointed director of the U.S. Antarctic Program for the International Geophysical Year. Gould, who was a member of the 1928–30 Byrd Antarctic Expedition, will direct the scientific program of geophysical observations during 1957–58 at six stations, including one jointly operated by the U.S. and New Zealand, and will also coordinate the U.S. effort with those of the 11 other nations participating in the Antarctic Program.

EDWARD W. COMINGS, head of the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, Purdue University, has received the William H. Walker award of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

CLARENCE L. SNYDER, electrical engineer who pioneered in the study of storage batteries, has retired from the National Bureau of Standards after 39 years of service. His career at NBS has been devoted primarily to work on battery separators. Snyder also has made significant contributions to the development of nonspillable aircraft batteries.

Snyder graduated from the University of Colorado in 1914 with a degree in electrical engineering. He taught for 3 years at Eastern State Vocational School in Oklahoma before going to Washington in 1917 to start his government career.

GEORGE W. HOOVER, Navy commander, received the space flight award of the American Astronautical Society at its second annual meeting in New York on 7 Dec. The award was presented in recognition of his efforts in the Project Vanguard earth satellite program.

ARTHUR V. TOBOLSKY of Princeton University has received the Bingham medal of the Society of Rheology for his research on the elastoviscous properties of polymeric materials and the kinetics of polymerization reactions.

FRANCIS C. FLINT, technical director of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Division of the Continental Can Company, has been chosen to receive the 1957 Albert Victor Bleininger award of the Pittsburgh Section of the American Ceramic Society. Presentation will be made on 15 Mar. during a dinner at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM E. ADAMS, Raymond professor of surgery at the University of Chicago, recently spent several months in Scotland as guest professor of surgery at the University of Glasgow. He also gave addresses at the University of Aberdeen, the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, the Royal Academy of Medicine in Madrid, and the University of Madrid. In November he was made an honorary professor of surgery at the University of Madrid.

Recent Deaths

SAMUEL H. ANDERSON, Wanamassa, N.J.; 76; retired physicist who served for 24 years at the Fort Monmouth Signal Corps Laboratory; 20 Dec.

FRANK AYDELOTTE, Princeton, N.J.; 76; former director of the Institute for Advanced Study; 17 Dec.

HOWARD M. GIFFT, Ithaca, N.Y.; 48; professor of engineering and newly appointed dean of faculty at Cornell University; 20 Dec.

EDWARD HAMILTON, Morrisville, N.Y.; 48; assistant director of the State University Agricultural and Technical Institute; 20 Dec.

ARTHUR C. MILLARD, Plainfield, N.J.; 57; engineer with the Bell Telephone Laboratories; 18 Dec.

NICHOLAS H. SNYDER, Trenton, N.J.; professor of ceramics at Rutgers University; 18 Dec.

ERWIN VON SCHLICHTEN, Schenectady, N. Y.; 49; assistant professor of psychology at Union College; 20 Dec.

ALBERT E. WHITE, Ann Arbor, Mich.; 82; professor emeritus and former director of the Engineering Research Institute of the University of Michigan; 18 Dec.

Education

■ The New York Medical College–Metropolitan Medical Center has announced the first American Post-Graduate Assembly in Fertility and Sterility, to be held in New York City at the college and affiliated hospitals from 18 to 31 May 1957. Emphasis in the course will be placed on the clinical aspects of human infertility, including recent advances in diagnosis and therapy. A special feature will be sessions devoted to methods and problems in the organization and administration of sterility clinics, services, and teaching programs. The program of the assembly will consist of lectures, demonstrations, round-tables, operative clinics—including culdoscopy and tubal surgery—ward rounds, and specialty-clinic case presentations.

The course will be conducted by the department of obstetrics and gynecology, and is under the supervision of Abner I. Weisman, chief of the section of fertility and sterility. The faculty of the medical college and 18 guest professors from both North and South America will make up the teaching staff.

The course has been primarily designed for those already interested in infertility. It will afford the opportunity for physicians from other parts of the world (particularly Canada and Latin-America) to learn American methods and discuss their specific problems with leaders in the field in the United States. Arrangements have been made for simultaneous translation from English into Spanish for the benefit of the physicians from Latin-America. All schedules, literature, and outlines of the course will be in both languages.

The course has been arranged at the end of May to allow registrants to attend the annual meetings of the American Society for the Study of Sterility, the Endocrine Society, and the American Medical Association, which will be held in New York starting 31 May. Information and applications may be obtained from Dr. Ralph E. Snyder, Dean, New York Medical College, 1249 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 29, N.Y. Registration is limited, and the tuition is $150.

■ The X-Ray Diffraction Data Card File that is published by the American Society for Testing Materials under the editorship of G. W. Brindley of Pennsylvania State University is now being offered to colleges and universities at an 80-percent discount from the list prices. The discount is offered only on the basis that the card file will be used for classroom instruction. A certification to this effect will be necessary for the special discount to apply.

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