ing from 60 to 70 percent manganese oxide.

Although the Antarctic Continent is far larger than Europe, no important mineral deposit has yet been discovered there. This is largely because of inaccessibility and because most of the continent is buried under an ice sheet that in places is more than 2 miles thick. Clark Peninsula lies on a part of the Antarctic coast from which the ice sheet has withdrawn, leaving about 100 square miles of land free from ice and snow.

Manganese has become a strategic metal because of its role in strengthening steel. The deposit on Clark Peninsula may not, of itself, be of commercial value, but it indicates that the region would be well worth exploring.

Wilkes Land lies in the sector claimed by Australia, although this claim is not recognized by the United States. A Soviet outpost has been established 265 miles to the west in an area known as Bunger's Oasis. The Australians, in recent months, have built a station still farther west, in the Vestfold Hills. These outposts were established for the International Geophysical Year and their stated objectives are nonpolitical.

The only overt rivalry is in the overlapping claims of Argentina, Britain, and Chile for Palmer Peninsula on the opposite side of the continent. This is a promising region because it appears to be a continuation of the Andes Mountains, which have enriched Bolivia with tin and Peru and Chile with copper.

Adolescent Sex Behavior

The American Social Hygiene Association will begin studies early this summer on sex behavior and venereal disease among adolescents. The first study, by the University of California in Los Angeles, probably will last a year. Martin Loeb, associate professor of social welfare, will direct the project, which is subsidized by the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation and the Child Welfare Foundation of the American Legion.

National Air Pollution Committee

Establishment of a National Advisory Committee on Community Air Pollution has been announced by the U.S. Public Health Service. The committee's first meeting will be held on 3 June in Washington. It will review the objectives, policies, and accomplishments of the program established by the USPHS under a 1955 Act of Congress and will make recommendations to the Surgeon General. The program has been basically one of research and technical assistance to states and communities attempting to cope with the growing problem of community air pollution. Membership of the Advisory Committee will consist of Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney as chairman and 12 members representing state and local air-pollution control agencies, universities, industry, professional associations, and private consulting firms.

Jackson Memorial Laboratory Alumni Activities

The Alumni Association of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Me., has announced a plan to encourage the research interests of students and facilitate their preparation for careers in biological and behavioral science. Two alumni scholarships will be awarded at the end of the summer. One will enable a summer student in the laboratory's 1957 college and secondary-school groups to return for an additional apprenticeship in research in 1958. The other will aid a research assistant employed by the laboratory to continue advanced scientific study at a recognized graduate school.

Another program, still under development, calls for the establishment of a roster of Alumni Science Advisers. These older alumni throughout the country who are professionally established will be available to offer career advice and information to younger student alumni who reside or study in nearby areas.

The Jackson Laboratory is believed to be the only institution of its kind with a formally organized alumni unit. Members of the alumni association have been associated with the laboratory in various capacities ranging from assistants and student apprentices to professional scientists.

Carnegie Expands

The Carnegie Institute of Technology has announced the start of a $24,350,000 building and development program. Of the total, $7 million will go toward an expansion of the faculty and an increase in faculty salaries, at the rate of $700,000 a year for 10 years.

Because the program will enlarge the College of Engineering and Science, another engineering and science building will be erected for $2 million. Among many other improvements, a library building will be built for $1.8 million.

The average yearly day-school enrollment at Carnegie is 3300 men and women. About 1800 students attend evening and summer sessions each year. To improve facilities for them, a campus activities center will be established for $2.3 million. This project includes housing for married graduate students.

Buffalo Master's Program

New programs leading to master's degrees in the natural sciences and in the social sciences have been established by the University of Buffalo Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. These programs are particularly designed for teachers, librarians, technicians and others who desire additional work in a broad area while meeting special professional requirements.

Fields from which the courses may be chosen for the master of science degree in the natural sciences are biology, geology, mathematics, physics, and chemistry. Among the various fields of study in the social sciences program are anthropology, economics, geography, psychology, and sociology.

The Scientist and the Politician

Roger Revelle of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography recently made the following comments in a talk about "The scientist and the politician":

"It seems to me that the political education of scientists is a relatively straightforward problem. It can be accomplished primarily through training in the humanities. The essence of politics is that it deals with particular problems, not with generalities, and with unique problems that are never exactly the same as those that have arisen before. . . . The scientist must learn that men do not behave reasonably but in accordance with the patterns of their culture, that the human mind is not a logical machine. . . .

"In carrying out their political tasks scientists need also a breadth of knowledge of science itself. One essential part of the political education of scientists must therefore be to avoid a too narrow specialization. The physicist must be taught something of biology and geology if he is to play his proper role in political society.

"As for the scientific education of the politician I feel myself on less certain ground. I am convinced that it is not sufficient or perhaps even useful to offer him a series of survey courses in various scientific fields. These will serve only to freeze his understanding at a particular stage in the advance of science. It is far more important, it seems to me, to teach the future politician something of the nature of scientific discovery, the difficulty of finding out the truth, the objectivity, imagination and selflessness that are required, the fact that major discoveries always lie close to the frontier of science and not far beyond it, that such discoveries cannot be hurried by increasing money or effort but that once they are made they ramify in many directions with almost explosive speed. The politi-