

prize-winning study was to test the hypothesis that extreme authoritarians and equalitarians would exhibit an important perceptual similarity.

The California 30-item F scale and a social distance scale containing ethnic minority groups was administered to 253 summer students at the University of Houston along with perceptual closure scales designed specifically for the study. Subjects scoring in the same relative category—that is, in the low, middle, and high quarters on both the F scale and the social distance scale—were selected and compared with regard to percentage of perceptual closure. The results indicated a statistically significant curvilinear relationship; high and lows reduced the size of the openings by only 12 percent. Whereas the difference between the extremes was not significant, the difference between either extreme and the middle was significant at the 5-percent level of confidence.

Examination of population characteristics also revealed a surprising number of similarities between extremes. Although not all of these findings were statistically significant, the practically exceptionless tendency for extremes to vary together was highly indicative. The extreme groups, for example, were found to be somewhat older and of a higher level of education than the middle group. There were substantially more women in the extreme categories than men. Both extremes reported significantly lower parental incomes than did the middle. These findings, if confirmed in subsequent research, would tend to modify the prevalent beliefs that authoritarianism increases with age, that women tend to be more equalitarian in attitude than men, and that extreme equalitarians come from lower economic levels. In summary, then, it was found that the extremes were more similar to each other than either one was to the middle group with regard to perceptual and demographic characteristics.

The results of this study indicate the need for re-examining the generally held view that the attitude structures of the extreme authoritarian and equalitarian are essentially different. They also indicate that the results of studies reporting differences where only the California scales and the two extremes are considered are in need of re-examination.

Nuclear Progress Summarized

The Atomic Industrial Forum recently published "The Atomic Industry—1957," its annual progress report on developments in commercial applications of atomic energy during the year. The U.S. atomic industry completed the construction of 16 nuclear reactors, including seven power-type reactors and nine

research and test reactors, for both private and governmental purchasers in the United States and abroad, according to the report. The power-type reactors include those designed for naval ship propulsion and for prototype and demonstration power plants. In addition to these projects, industry continued or began the construction of 59 reactors, 35 of which are power-type reactors and 24 of which are research and test reactors, and received orders for the manufacture of ten new reactors—five for the production of electric power and five for research and test purposes.

Also, according to the report, American industry signed contracts for the construction of seven uranium ore processing mills, 13 companies announced plans to enter the field of nuclear fuel element production and research, one company began construction of a privately owned feed materials plant, three companies completed construction of plants for the production of zirconium, and two companies completed construction of plants for the production of beryllium.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Arctic Research. The Carnegie Corporation of New York supports scholarships which are tenable at McGill University, Montreal, and which are normally offered to students proceeding to a doctoral degree in a subject calling for active field research in arctic or subarctic North America. Candidates who do not intend to proceed to a degree are not necessarily disqualified. The awards have an average value of \$1500 for the academic session and \$1250 for the expenses of a summer's field expedition. If renewed for a second session, grants average \$1750.

Applications should be submitted before 1 March to the Secretary of the Carnegie Arctic Program, McGill University, 539 Pine Ave. W., Montreal, Canada, and should include a confidential recommendation of the candidate's qualifications in his or her selected field and a clear statement of the intended arctic or subarctic research project. No particular form of application is required.

Science Teaching. Nominations for Science Teacher Achievement Recognition awards designed to stimulate and recognize superior laboratory instruction in science in grades 7 through 12 in public, private, and parochial schools in the United States must be submitted before 15 February to the National Science Teachers Association, 1201 16th St., NW, Washington 6, D.C. Entries must be based on creative, laboratory-type procedures that may be utilized in the effective teaching of science. Recognition will be

in the form of cash awards, medallions, plaques, and certificates of merit. The program is conducted by NSTA under a grant from the National Cancer Institute, U.S. Public Health Service.

Zoological Nomenclature

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has announced that, beginning 30 June 1958, it will start voting on the following cases involving the possible use of its plenary powers for the purpose specified against each entry. Full details of these cases were published on 30 December 1957 in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (vol. 13, parts 10/11, and vol. 16, part 1): (i) *Selene* Lacépède, 1803; *rostrata* Lesueur, 1817 (*Muraena*); *latipinna* Lesueur, 1821 (*Mollienesia*); *fuscus* Storer, 1839 (*Syngnathus*); establishment of precedence of, over other names published in the same work and on the same date (Cl. Pisces). (ii) *Monograptus fimbriatus* var. *similis* Elles (G.L.) & Wood (E.M.R.), 1913; *Monograptus triangulatus* var. *major* Elles & Wood, 1913; *Monograptus communis* var. *rostratus* Elles & Wood, 1913; designation of lectotypes for (Cl. Graptolithina). (iii) *Calandra* (*Calendra*) Clairville & Schellenberg, 1798, suppression of, in favor of *Sphenophorus* and *Sitophilus*, both of Schoenherr, 1838, respectively, in interests of universality of nomenclature; *abbreviatus* Fabricius, 1787 (*Curculio*) and *oryzae*, emendation to of *oryza* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Curculio*), validation of (Cl. Insecta, Order Coleoptera).

Comments should be sent as soon as possible in duplicate to the secretary of the commission, Francis Hemming, 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England.

Scientists in the News

ERNEST H. VOLWILER, president and general manager of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., and a leader in medicinal chemistry, has won the 1958 Priestley Medal of the American Chemical Society. The gold medal, highest honor in American chemistry, will be presented to Volwiler for "distinguished services to chemistry" at the society's 133rd national meeting in San Francisco in April.

Volwiler's first contribution to medicinal chemistry was the commercial production of anesthetics during World War I, after German sources for these supplies were cut off. He developed manufacturing techniques for such anesthetics as Anesthesin, Benzocaine, and Novocaine. Later Volwiler's efforts to improve synthetic drugs resulted in the