Dean Barrett also listed five important needs that the advanced Science Writing Program should help meet:

"First, to increase the number of dependable science and technology writers on newspapers, press services, magazines, radio and television and industry;

"Second, to increase substantially the number of reporters and editors who, though not devoting full time to science, will be able to handle such material interestingly and accurately;

"Third, to provide a means of helping present science writers to broaden their knowledge of both subject matter and techniques;

"Fourth, to provide a modest number of individuals capable of giving science-writing instruction at other institutions, and;

"Fifth, to serve as a pilot project whose experience can be drawn upon by other institutions."

Court Voids 18-Month Limit on Dismissal Suits

A Government rule barring reinstatement to Civil Service of people who waited more than 18 months to challenge their dismissals for alleged security reasons has been struck down by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. The court, in a 2-to-1 decision on 1 January, held the 18-month limit unreasonable. The decision may open the way for a number of former Government employees to sue for reinstatement and back pay.

The Justice Department established the 18-month rule after the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Cole v. Young. The decision, handed down on 11 June 1956, was that the Government could dismiss as security risks only employees in sensitive positions. During the three previous years many persons in nonsensitive positions had been dismissed under the Eisenhower security program. The decision in Cole v. Young meant that their dismissals had been illegal.

Marine Microbiology Laboratory

The Institute of Marine Science of the University of Texas has recently established a marine microbiology section under the direction of Carl H. Oppenheimer. The institute is situated on Mustang Island at Port Aransas, approximately 25 miles north of Corpus Christi. The laboratory provides facilities for studying the relationships of bacteria to the many environments nearby. Close at hand are attached algal flats, muddy bottom bays, accumulations of organic matter, oyster reefs, continental shelf environments, rock jetties, open beaches, and various sources of pollution. A course in marine microbial ecology will be offered during the summer. A curriculum has been established for advanced degrees with emphasis on marine bacteriology through the department of bacteriology of the University of Texas.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Chemistry. The Division of History of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society is soliciting nominations for its $500 Dexter Award. The award is made on the basis of services that have advanced the history of chemistry in any of the following ways: by publication of an important book or article; by the furtherance of the teaching of the history of chemistry; by significant contributions to the bibliography of the history of chemistry; or by meritorious services over a long period of time which have resulted in the advancement of the history of chemistry. All information, in duplicate, should be sent before 10 March to the secretary of the division, Sidney M. Edelstein, Dexter Chemical Corporation, 819 Edgewater Rd., Bronx 59, N.Y.

Ophthalmology. The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness has announced the establishment of a special travel fund to aid younger ophthalmologists and other scientists engaged in ophthalmological teaching or research to attend the 18th International Ophthalmology Congress that is to be held in Brussels, Belgium, 8–12 September. The fund was made possible by a grant from the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council to a Council subcommittee. All applications for aid from the fund should be submitted before 1 March to Dr. Gordon H. Seger, Chief, Extramural Programs, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Md.

Psychiatry. The Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry has announced the availability of a limited number of block grants (fluid funds) for research in departments of psychiatry in medical schools and clinical facilities with established training programs. Applications should be submitted before 1 March. For further information, department representatives are invited to write to the Executive Officer, Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry, 251 Edwards St., New Haven 11, Conn.

Sex. The Division of Medical Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council is accepting applications for grants-in-aid of research for consideration by the Committee for Research in Problems of Sex. The funds for support of this program are provided by the Rockefeller and Ford foundations. The committee is concerned primarily with encouraging research on the mechanisms underlying sexual behavior, with special emphasis on the higher mammals and man. Proposals involving endocrinological, neurological, psychological, anthropological, phylogenetic, and genetic studies directed toward this objective are therefore invited. Requests that deal with the physiology of reproduction or with related biological and biochemical fields should be addressed to the committee only if they give promise of shedding light on behavioral mechanisms.

Preliminary inquiries should be addressed to Room 309, Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington 25, D.C. Completed applications for the fiscal year 1958–59 should be postmarked on or before 7 March.

News Briefs

Award of 59 unclassified physical research contracts with universities and private research institutions has been announced by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Six are new contracts, and the remainder are renewals of contracts which have been in force.

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It is possible to transplant a tooth from one part of a patient's mouth to another in carefully selected cases. Chester C. Fong and R. Gordon Agnew, both oral pathologists of the College of Dentistry, University of California, describe a technique for surgically transplanting the third molar in an early stage of root development to the site of a missing permanent first molar in the January issue of the *Journal of the American Dental Association.*

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Frank Pace, Jr., president of the International Golf Association, has announced that the proceeds of $10,000 from the fifth International Golf Championship and Canada Cup Matches, held this year in Tokyo, Japan, will be set aside to establish a scholarship fund for Japanese students to study nuclear science at American universities. The establishment of this scholarship fund was the result of an agreement between Pace and Matsutaro Shoriki, owner and president of the Yomiuri Shimbun newspapers, which cosponsored the event with the Japan Golf Association.

* * *

University of Cincinnati excavations in Greece at the site of King Nestor's palace have brought to light a beehive tomb from an earlier generation—probably that of King Neleus, Nestor's father—and a hitherto unknown northeast wing of the palace. These are among the major discoveries in the sixth year of the university's archeological investigations

at Nestor's 3000-year-old palace. Carl W. Blegen, professor emeritus of classical archeology, directs the annual excavations near the Greek seaport town of Pylos.

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The Robert A. Welch Foundation, Houston, Tex., reports that its trustees have approved the renewal of 28 grants and the establishment of four new grants to support fundamental chemical research at nine institutions within the state of Texas. These 32 grants amount to a total of $1,066,993.

Scientists in the News

DETLEV W. BRONK, president of the National Academy of Sciences and president of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has received the gold medal of the International Benjamin Franklin Society.

GEORGE W. HERVEY, one of the founders of the post-war Red Cross Blood Program and its director of statistics since it was established 10 years ago, retired on 31 December from Red Cross service. He was appointed on 1 September 1947, becoming one of a small staff chosen to plan and launch the now nation-wide program. The first of the 51 Red Cross regional blood centers was opened in Rochester, N.Y., on 12 January 1948. Hervey developed methods of collecting and analyzing scientific and operational data that contributed greatly to the success of the program.

In 1957, Hervey acted as consultant to the Joint Blood Council in conducting a national survey of blood usage and collection facilities. The council is composed of the Red Cross, the American Association of Blood Banks, the American Hospital Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Now a colonel (retired) in the Medical Service Corps, U.S. Army Reserve, Hervey, as an Army officer in World War II, conducted manpower surveys at installations throughout the United States. He was awarded the Army commendation ribbon and later received the War Department's civilian certificate of appreciation for special studies of Army general hospitals.

Hervey received his bachelor of science degree from Rutgers University in 1915, his master of science degree from the University of Missouri in 1920, and his doctor of science degree from Harvard University in 1927. He now lives in Arlington, Va.

Recently the Royal Society (London) had its 295th anniversary. As is customary at the annual birthday celebration, society medals were presented.

Sir HOWARD FLOREY, professor of pathology at the University of Oxford, received the Copley Medal, senior award of more than £1000. Florey is best known for his work on penicillin. He is still working on antibotics, particularly in connection with treatments for tuberculosis.

The society's two Royal Medals—one for the physical science, one for the biological—went to W. V. D. HODGE, Cambridge mathematician and creator of the theory of harmonic integrals, and F. G. GREGORY, the plant physiologist who is probably best known for his work on the mechanism which brings about flowering and the reproductive phase in plants.

Dame KATHLEEN LONSDALE received the Davy Medal for her work on crystal chemistry. The medal is given annually for the most important discovery in chemistry made in Europe or North America.

Other medalists were Sir NEIL HAMILTON FAIRLEY, who received the Buchanan Medal for his research on tropical medicine, and J. PROUDMAN, who was awarded the Hughes Medal for his outstanding work on dynamic oceanography, and in particular on storm surges.

RICHARD COURANT, director of New York University's Institute of Mathematical Sciences, was honored at a convocation on 8 January to celebrate his 70th birthday. Courant has been head of the department of mathematics at N.Y.U.'s Graduate School of Arts and Science since 1934 and scientific director of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences since its creation in 1953. Before joining N.Y.U. he was professor of mathematics and director of the Mathematics Institute at the University of Göttingen, Germany.

FRANK BRINK, JR., has been appointed to the newly created office of dean of graduate studies at the Rockefeller Institute. Brink is a member and professor of the institute who is conducting research in biophysics. As dean, he will assist the president and the faculty committee on educational policies in the development of graduate education. He will organize the programs of lectures, seminars, and laboratory instruction and will counsel with graduate students and their faculty advisers.

There are nine scientists among the ten young men under 35 years of age selected by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as Outstanding Young Men of America for 1957. They are: THOMAS G. BAFFES, Skokie, Ill., surgeon, developer of a surgical correction for transposition of the great vessels of the heart; WILBERT E. CHOPE, Columbus, Ohio, president and founder of Industrial Nucleonics Corporation; RICHARD A. DEWALL, Minneapolis, Minn., surgeon, developer of a simplified mechanical heart-lung machine; ALFRED J. EGGERS, JR., Los Altos, Calif., aeronautical research scientist in the area of small-scale models for missile testing; DWIGHT D. GUILFOIL, JR., Arlington Heights, Ill., president and general manager of Paraplegics Manufacturing Company; KEITH E. JENSEN, Montgomery, Ala., medical microbiologist who is studying influenza viruses; ROBERT E. L. NESBITT, JR., Albany, N.Y., researcher in the cause and prevention of infant death in association with the birth process; MJ. DAVID G. SIMONS, U.S. Air Force, Holloman Air Force Base, N.M., physician-scientist who broke existing records for free-balloon flight exceeding 100,000 feet; CHEN NING YANG, Princeton, N.J., physicist, 1957 recipient of the Nobel Prize in physics.

The Union Carbide Corporation has announced the appointment of JAMES F. EVERSOLE as vice president of the Union Carbide Development Company and of FREDERICK H. ROBERTS as vice president, research, of the Bakelite Company. Both companies are divisions of the corporation. Eversole was formerly vice president, research, of Bakelite; Roberts has been director of research for the Bakelite laboratory in Bloomfield, N.J., since 1955.

CHARLES N. MOORE, professor emeritus of mathematics at the University of Cincinnati, is visiting professor of mathematics at Antioch College during the winter and spring quarters.

JEREMY N. MORRIS of London, England, is serving as visiting professor of epidemiology at the Yale University School of Medicine until March. During his stay, he is participating in the teaching of epidemiology and in developing a comprehensive plan of instruction for the coming years. Morris is director of the Social Medicine Research Unit of Great Britain's Medical Research Coun-