

age of 1.6 percent. Numerically, Asia leads the world with some 24 million additions annually.

Children born in the Netherlands have a longer life expectancy than anywhere else in the world—71 years for males, 74 for females. India, on the other hand, has the shortest life expectancy—32 years for both males and females.

Among men up to the age of 45, accidents, and especially motor vehicle accidents, constitute one of the leading causes of death. Luxembourg leads all other countries in the number of deaths from motor accidents—28.5 per 100,000.

Between the ages of 45 and 64 cancer is the leading cause of death for both men and women in all countries for which statistics are available.

The 664-page *Yearbook* has been compiled by the U.N. Statistical Office on the basis of information received from governments. The new issue features mortality statistics by age, sex, occupation, cause, and so forth. In addition, the *Yearbook* shows the population of every part of the world and the percentage of its increase since 1953, the population density, birth rates, marriage rates, divorce rates, life expectancy, and migration statistics. Since the data coming from advanced and less well developed areas are of unequal quality, they contain weaknesses. Nevertheless, they reveal the problems which must be solved to bring economic and social development abreast of population growth.

New Journals

New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics, vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 1958. Mabel Rice, Ed. New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Box 8018, Wellington, N.Z. Bimonthly. 30s.

New Zealand Journal of Science, vol. 1, No. 1, Mar. 1958. Mabel Rice, Ed. New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Box 8018, Wellington, N.Z. Quarterly. 20s.

Revista del Servicio Nacional de Salud, vol. 1, No. 1, Oct. 1956. Guillermo Valenzuela Lavin, Ed. Servicio Nacional Salud, Santiago, Chile. Bimonthly. \$6.

Revista de la Sociedad Cubana de Historia de la Medicina, vol. 1, No. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1958. Horacio Abascal, Ed. Sociedad Cubana de Historia de la Medicina, Academia de Ciencias, Habana, Cuba. \$2.

Technical Progress Review, vol. 1, No. 1, Mar. 1958. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. Quarterly. \$2. (Order from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25.)

Vigyan Shikshak, The Science Teacher, vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1957. V. N. Wanchoo,

Ed. All India Science Teachers' Association, New Delhi 8, India. Quarterly. \$2.

WEAR. An international journal on fundamentals of friction, lubrication, wear, and their control in industry, vol. 1, No. 1, Aug. 1957. G. Salomon, Ed. Elsevier, Amsterdam and New York. Bimonthly. \$15.

What's New in Agriculture, vol. 1, No. 1, Apr. 1958. G. W. Stamm, Ed. Farm Science Syndicate, Evanston, Ill. Bi-weekly. \$15.

News Briefs

The Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense have announced that the demonstration program for U.N. scientific observers of U.S. progress in reducing radioactive fallout in proportion to total yield of nuclear weapons may be expected to begin no earlier than 3 August and probably will start 10 August. The detonation that is to be a central feature of the demonstration has been designated by the code name Pinon.

National surveys of laboratory animals are being completed by the International Committee on Laboratory Animals which met recently at Unesco House in Paris. The committee, under Unesco sponsorship, will soon make available reports from the Benelux countries, France, India, Italy, Japan, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The committee has begun a compilation of regulations pertaining to animal import and export. ICLA plans a symposium on "Living Animal Material for Biological Research" to be held in September, near Paris.

A new standard is available for devices that convert sounds from electric to acoustic systems. It is the *American Standard Z24.24-1957, Procedures for Calibration of Electroacoustic Transducers, Particularly for Use in Water*, just published by the American Standards Association, 70 E. 45 St., New York 17.

The Atomic Energy Commission has confirmed that for the past several months a comprehensive review of its organization has been in progress. The study was conducted by a small task force headed by Assistant General Manager Harry S. Traynor in collaboration with John G. Adams, attorney and consultant.

The *Manchester Guardian* has recently pointed out that the word "scientist" did not exist prior to 1840. Writing in volume 1 of the *Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, Rev. William Whewell com-

mented, "We need very much a name to describe a cultivator of Sciences in general. I should incline to call him a Scientist." Previously, journal articles described such folk as "men of science."

Two leading institutions in Seoul, Korea, Chosun Christian University and Severance Union Medical College, have been united under the name of Yonsei University. The new coeducational university, with an enrollment of some 4000 students, begins its existence with two major building programs under way—the rehabilitation program initiated by Chosun Christian and the new medical school and hospital complex that was started by Severance Union. In addition, a recent grant from the China Medical Board of New York, Inc., provides \$450,000 toward a building for the teaching of the basic medical sciences in the medical school.

In the university city of Aleppo, Syria, a Syrian Society for Scholarly and Scientific Research has been founded. Its task is to further all scholarly and scientific research and to report on new discoveries in other parts of the world and draw attention to their value. The president of the society is Mohamed Yahia Haschmi.

Scientists in the News

DETLEV W. BRONK, president of the National Academy of Sciences and of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and LINUS C. PAULING, Nobel laureate and professor of chemistry at California Institute of Technology, have been awarded membership in the Soviet Academy of Sciences. They were among the first group of non-Soviet citizens to be honored in this way. In the past, the U.S.S.R. has recognized outstanding work by foreign scientists through "peace prizes," awards that usually took political factors into consideration.

The Soviet Academy elected 26 new Russian academicians and 55 corresponding members. The appointments raised total membership to 167 academicians and 361 corresponding members.

The new foreign members included two Canadians, EDGAR STACY and WILDER PENFIELD, and three Britains: Sir CYRIL HINSHELWOOD, president of the Royal Society; JOHN D. BERNAL, physicist at Cambridge University; and CECIL F. POWELL, physicist at the University of Bristol. Other scientists elected included representatives of France, Italy, the United Arab Republic, Sweden, East Germany, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Yugoslavia, Japan, and Belgium.