ment as a whole. In such cases, the position of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering in the Department of Defense exemplifies the type of representation the Council needs. Other agencies that are primarily scientific should be represented by their directors or agency heads. The Bureau of the Budget might also advantageously assign an observer in view of the Bureau's overall responsibilities in Government planning and management.

"It also will be necessary to meet the Council's staff requirements. Staff support could be furnished by the office of the Chairman with assistance from personnel in the National Science Foundation and in other departments and agencies. The National Science Foundation makes numerous basic surveys in science both inside and outside of Government, and good liaison between the Foundation and the Council would be helpful and productive. The Bureau of the Budget also could be helpful to the Council in evolving its plans for meeting long-range needs in science and technology and in determining capital requirements. Nowhere in Government today, for example, is the total research and development budget adequately reviewed as a whole distinct from the program of an individual agency. Nowhere is it reviewed in terms of its technical content and objectives apart from budgetary examination. Nor is there a current procedure for separately reviewing the research portion of the total budget. The uncoupling of research from development in the budget process would be of considerable assistance in determining the appropriate level of support of each of the several categories of research and development as well as the soundness of the total allocation.

"Establishment of a Federal Council for Science and Technology will not automatically solve all the management problems of the Government's research. But if the Council acts wisely and boldly, and if it is supported enthusiastically by the various agencies concerned, it can play a profound role in underwriting the United States' scientific leadership in the years ahead."

Membership of the Panel

Robert F. Bacher, professor of physics, California Institute of Technology; William O. Baker, vice president (research), Bell Telephone Laboratories; Caryl P. Haskins, president, Carnegie Institution of Washington; George B. Kistiakowsky, professor of chemistry, Harvard University; Alan T. Waterman, director, National Science Foundation; Paul A. Weiss, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; and Emanuel R. Piore, chairman, director of research, International Business Machines Corporation.

Arnold Arboretum Controversy

A test suit of the Arnold Arboretum controversy has at last been filed. In 1953 the Corporation of Harvard University announced a plan to transfer the library and herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, Mass., to the university's new herbarium in Cambridge. A group of interested persons, the Association for the Arnold Arboretum, accused Harvard of a breach of trust in its administration of the Arboretum and tried unsuccessfully to obtain a judicial hearing [*Science* **119**, 369 (19 Mar. 1954); **119**, 459 (19 Apr. 1954); **121**, 835 (10 June 1955)].

On 15 December 1958 John T. Hemenway, president of the Association for the Arnold Arboretum, announced the test suit in the following statement, delivered at the association's annual meeting.

"On December 4, 1958 a test suit was filed in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts to determine whether the Corporation of Harvard University has committed a breach of trust in its administration of the Arnold Arboretum. This suit was begun in accordance with a decision of Attorney General Edward J. McCormack, Jr. which permitted the suit in his name by a group of 'relators.' This group includes: John S. Ames, former President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Mrs. Oakes Ames, widow of Professor Oakes Ames, former head of the Arnold Arboretum; John T. Hemenway and Francis Blake, respectively President and Treasurer of the Association for the Arnold Arboretum, Inc.; Samuel Eliot Morison, Professor Emeritus of History at Harvard; Dr. Lewis Perry, former Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy; and Silas B. McKinley, prominent lawyer of St. Louis. The suit was filed by Thomas V. Rankin, of Boston, counsel for the relators. It is expected that this group will be later enlarged by the addition of other well-known persons both from Massachusetts and other States.

"This suit is the result of six years of persistent effort during which access to the courts was denied to those who claimed breach of trust on the part of the Harvard Corporation. Substantial doubts were raised by responsible persons on the advice of competent counsel as to the legality of the Corporation's administration of the Arnold Arboretum trust, and the Corporation was repeatedly requested to obtain a judicial ruling on the legal questions. Contrary, however, to the established practice of responsible trustees in these circumstances, the Corporation refused any cooperation in obtaining a judicial ruling; and the present suit is the result of action by an independent Attorney General acting in the interests of justice.

"The trust establishing the Arnold Arboretum was created in 1872 by an agreement between trustees of James Arnold of New Bedford and the Harvard Corporation, which was made trustee. Early in 1953 the Corporation adopted a plan which called for the removal from Jamaica Plain to Cambridge of most of the Arboretum's fine library and herbarium and which also involved the transfer of Arboretum personnel and the diversion of Arboretum income.

"This 1953 plan was protested by various friends and benefactors of the Arboretum who, on the advice of counsel, claimed a breach of trust on the ground that the plan sacrificed the objectives and public usefulness of the Arboretum. They asked the Harvard Corporation, as trustees, to take the usual course of applying to the courts for a ruling. When Harvard refused, there followed the long effort to obtain a judicial hearing which now, after nearly six years, has culminated in the present suit.

"This long effort has been supported by the Association for the Arnold Arboretum, Inc., a nonprofit Massachusetts corporation organized in 1953 "to protect and support the Arnold Arboretum in the public interest." The Association has some 1200 members from about 40 States, including many well-known horticulturists and Harvard alumni.

"By proving that justice cannot be indefinitely denied, a major objective of the Association has been achieved. The filing of this suit demonstrates that no board of trustees, however influential, is so far above the law that it can permanently prevent a judicial ruling as to whether a trust is being legally administered when serious doubts as to the legality are raised by responsible persons. For this reason, the suit has a wide significance, not entirely confined to the Arnold Arboretum or to Harvard University."

NSF Science Information Service

The National Science Foundation announced on 11 December the establishment of a Science Information Service, in accordance with the provisions of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and as directed by President Eisenhower on recommendation of his Science Advisory Committee [See *Science* **128**, 1616 (26 Dec. 1958)]. The Science Information Service is designed to make scientific literature in all languages more readily available in order to shorten the time spent by scientists and engineers in searching for needed information. The new service, which is headed by Burton W. Adkinson, will carry out NFS's responsibility to take the leadership in bringing about effective coordination of

the various scientific information activities within the Federal Government.

The foundation is also directed by the National Defense Education Act to establish a Science Information Council.

". . . consisting of the Librarian of Congress, the director of the National Library of Medicine, the director of the Department of Agriculture Library, and the head of the Science Information Service, each of whom will be ex officio members, and fifteen members appointed by the Director of the National Science Foundation. . . . It shall be the duty of the Council to advise, to consult with, and to make recommendations to the head of the Science Information Service."

The names of appointed members of the council and details of the first meeting will be announced soon.

Science in Commerce Department

Appointment by the National Academy of Sciences of a special committee of scientists and research administrators to study the scientific programs of the U.S. Department of Commerce, and to recommend new steps to meet the rapidly changing needs of science and industry, was announced by Lewis L. Strauss, the new Secretary of Commerce, and Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council. Mervin J. Kelly, president of Bell Telephone Laboratories, will head the nine-member committee. John C. Green, director of Commerce's Office of Technical Services, has been named executive secretary.

The Department of Commerce agencies to be studied include the Bureau of Public Roads, Maritime Administration, Patent Office, Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, National Bureau of Standards, and Office of Technical Services. The committee will spend several months reviewing the operations of these agencies; then on about 1 June, a report will be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce. The new committee's address is: Special Advisory Committee to Department of Commerce, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington 25, D.C.

Visiting Lecturers in Meteorology

The American Meteorological Society has undertaken the sponsorship of a visiting lecturer program in meteorology and the atmospheric sciences. With the aid of a grant from the National Science Foundation, a number of research meteorologists will visit colleges and universities to give lectures and hold informal discussions with students and faculty.

The purpose of the program is to impart information on the challenging problem posed by the atmosphere and on the opportunities for graduate education and research careers in the atmosphere sciences. The lecturers will be available beginning early in 1959 and, since the number of colleges they can visit is limited, it is urged that interested institutions communicate promptly with the director of the program, Professor Henry G. Houghton, American Meteorological Society, 3 Joy St., Boston 8, Mass.

Medical Electronics

An International Conference on Medical Electronics will be held in Paris, France, for 3 days during the week of 22 June 1959. Papers are being invited from scientists in some 20 countries. The scope of the meeting is indicated by the following tentative subjects: (i) information recording, processing, and transfer; (ii) electronic instruments for specific diagnostic analysis; (iii) electronic instruments for medical and biological research; (iv) sonics and ultrasonics; (v) servo systems and feed-back mechanisms; and (vi) therapeutic instruments.

Some 20 or more papers will be accepted from authors in the United States. Authors who wish to submit papers for consideration are invited to send 300- to 500-word abstracts to the American representative (North and South America) on the Program Committee, Dr. F. S. Brackett, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Md., by *30 January 1959.*

International Atomic Energy Agency

The December issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* published the following comments, partly drawn from the *New York Times,* about the effectiveness of the International Atomic Energy Agency at the end of its first year of operation.

"The International Atomic Energy Agency was established to act as a 'pool' or clearinghouse for fissionable materials needed around the world and as an agent to prevent diversion of these materials to military uses. During its first year of existence no country asked for nuclear materials and no request was made for its safeguarding services. Fundamental weaknesses in the IAEA were brought into the open at the second general conference in Vienna last fall by a request from Japan and an attack by Russia. Japan formally requested Agency assistance, as of September 23, in purchasing about three tons of natural uranium of reactor grade for its first national reactor and also requested that the Agency administer the safeguards provision of the bilateral research and power agreement between Japan and the U.S. The Japanese delegate said that the Agency should be able to offer better terms and conditions than those offered under the bilateral agreements. This refers to the fact that none of the world's producing nations will sell uranium to the Agency at a lower price than to customers under a bilateral agreement. When the handling charges are added, this makes uranium bought from the Agency more expensive. As to the safeguarding services, the IAEA is not yet equipped or staffed to perform them.

"The attack upon the Agency by Soviet Academician V. S. Emelyanov mentioned among other things its meager practical results, its inflated budget and overgrown administrative mechanism, and the lack of a single important scientific problem on its agenda. He seemed to oppose the building up of an inspection system and said the first objective should be assisting the nuclear programs of the underdeveloped nations."

U. S. Technologists Abroad

The *Engineering and Scientific Manpower Newsletter* reports that current figures supplied by the International Cooperation Administration indicate that more than 2000 American scientists and engineers are engaged in the world-wide activities sponsored by ICA. The magnitude of the ICA program may be judged from the following data. Requests for technical assistants in agriculture have resulted in the establishment of 1028 positions in 60 countries. Nearly 200 of these positions are as yet unfilled. In health and sanitation activities, 80 of the 398 positions are still open. In the programs dealing with industry, mining, and transportation, 88 of the 691 positions are unfilled.

The International Cooperation Administration operates in 66 countries—eight in Europe, nine in Africa, nine in the Near East, five in South Asia, ten in the Far East, and 25 in Latin America. The latter figure includes all the Latin American republics, Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, and Surinam. Most of the vacancies are in the Far East, South Asia, the Near East, and Africa. There are, in addition, 1500 scientists and engineers working for the technical cooperation programs through private industry and U.S. universities. In the past 3 years the demand for personnel has increased more than 40 percent, and ICA's employment division is seeking recruits.

There is no accurate count of the total number of American scientists and engineers working abroad. In all probability, the largest and most homogeneous