put in the hands of bureaus which have their own interests involved quite independent of the interests of advancing the scientific knowledge that may be the concern of groups. . . .

"I would take this as a typical example: Suppose a man is employed by the National Bureau of Standards on study of a problem in radioactivity. He will presumably have been cleared for work on this problem in Washington on this job. We may well suppose that in Los Alamos there comes to be a problem which needs investigation by a person of his ability, and the director of the Los Alamos scientific laboratory makes arrangements with the director of the Bureau of Standards to have this man transferred.

"But before he can be transferred, he will have to go through channels of clearance which will involve perhaps many weeks before the transfer can be made. And it may well be that his usefulness is over, that the job which he was supposed to do will already have been done by some other method with the expenditure of considerably more time and effort.

"This is the kind of thing to which I refer as the security techniques frequently destroying their own objective, because they become too highly organized.

"This seems to me to be at the moment one of the major problems that we face as a nation in connection with the security problem—namely, making it possible to make available to the part of the nation involved the skills of people in other parts of the nation, but, more generally, developing our security system in such a way that the essentials of secrecy, insofar as they are essential, can be maintained while transfers are made of individuals from one place to another for work. . . .

"[There should be] a greater centralization [of the security system], but with this thing kept in mind: That the responsibility for getting the job done is the thing that must be maintained as the matter of top importance. . . .

"I would personally like to see an office of security so developed that it can be used as a source of reference and advice to the individuals who are concerned with getting jobs done. . . ."

AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Awards

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has announced the establishment of two $1000 AAAS–Westinghouse Science Writing Awards to recognize outstanding science writing in the nation's newspapers and magazines. The awards are provided by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation through the Westinghouse Educational Foundation. The prizes will be made annually for excellence in science writing in the natural sciences, including engineering and technological applications but excluding medicine.

In making the announcement, Dael Wolfle, executive officer of the AAAS, said that the new awards program is intended "to recognize and encourage outstanding popular science writing, to stimulate public interest, and to foster a deeper understanding of the significance of science by the general public." He observed:

"Science and technology play a dominant role in human affairs today. Therefore, a broadly informed citizenry is essential, not only to continued scientific progress through public support of science but also to the solution of problems of major public concern which arise from such progress.

"Clear, accurate, impartial science writing in magazines and newspapers is an effective force in scientific communication to the nation as a whole. In administering the Westinghouse Science Writing Awards, the AAAS helps fulfill its purpose of advancing science directly and indirectly, and aids in discharging the responsibility all scientists feel toward building a broader public understanding of scientific developments and their implications to society."

The first of the new awards will be made during the winter meeting of the AAAS at Chicago in December 1959. The awards will be presented at the annual dinner of the National Association of Science Writers, an affiliate of the AAAS. Graham DuShane, editor of *Science,* will act as the administrator for the awards program.

To be eligible for the 1959 awards, a magazine article or a newspaper or press association report must have appeared in print between 1 October 1958 and 30 September 1959 in publications within the United States. Either a single article or a series of articles is eligible for an award.

In addition to the $1000 cash prizes for the authors, citations will be awarded to the newspaper and magazine in which the prize-winning articles appeared. At the discretion of the judges, special citations also may be awarded for distinguished service in science journalism.

Persons prominent in journalism, science, and public affairs will serve as the board of judges for the new program. The judges will be selected in the near future.

Entries in the Westinghouse Science Writing Awards competition will be judged on the basis of their initiative, originality, scientific accuracy, clarity of interpretation, and their value in promoting a better understanding of science by the layman. Deadline for entries in the 1959 competition is *10 October.*

The new competition is open to all who are engaged in science writing, irrespective of their professional employment or what previous awards they may have won in other competitions. However, only articles that have appeared in magazines directed to the general public are eligible. This excludes work that has appeared in trade journals or professional magazines.

International Atomic Agency Plans New Activities

At the end of its April meetings, the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency decided that the agency should make a study of problems involved in the setting up of one or more isotope training centers in Arab and other countries in Africa and the Middle East. The director general was authorized to send experts to carry out surveys on the spot. Requests for IAEA's assistance in establishing such training centers had been received from several member countries. Letters from member countries had suggested that the existing facilities in Cairo and Ankara be used as a basis for such centers.

The board also accepted a United States offer of $600,000 for the agency's functional laboratory to be built at Seibersdorf near Vienna; the Netherlands will contribute a gamma spectrometer for the laboratory.

During its 2-week session, the board dealt with several other issues concerning major sectors of the agency's activities. It approved draft agreements with the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States for the supply of nuclear materials and authorized the director general to sign the agreements. The U.S.S.R. has agreed to supply 50 kilograms of uranium-235, the U.K. 20 kilograms, and the U.S. 5000 kilograms. The agreement with the U.S. also provides for the supply of additional quantities of nuclear materials matching the total of such supplies provided by other member states prior to 1 July 1960.

Another important subject before the IAEA governors was the agency's technical assistance activities. The group approved the sending of two preliminary assistance missions—one to Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela, and the other to China (Taiwan), Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Viet-Nam—to make detailed surveys for determining possible lines of agency assistance to these countries. A third mission will visit Argentina and Brazil to investigate the possi-