plete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica.

3. All areas of Antarctica, including all stations, installations and equipment within those areas, and all ships and aircraft at points of discharging or embarking cargoes or personnel in Antarctica, shall be open at all times to inspection by any observers. . . .

4. Aerial observation may be carried out at any time over any or all areas of Antarctica. . . .

5. Each Contracting Party shall . . . inform the other Contracting Parties . . . of

(a) all expeditions to and within Antarctica, on the part of its ships or nationals, and all expeditions to Antarctica organized in or proceeding from its territory;

(b) all stations in Antarctica occupied by its nationals; and

(c) any military personnel or equipment intended to be introduced by it into Antarctica. . . .

Article XI. 1. If any dispute arises between two or more of the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, those Contracting Parties shall consult among themselves with a view to having the dispute resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Any dispute of this character not so resolved shall, with the consent, in each case, of all parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement; but failure to reach agreement on reference to the International Court shall not absolve parties to the dispute from the responsibility of continuing to seek to resolve it by any of the various peaceful means referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article XII. 1. (a) The present Treaty may be modified or amended at any time by unanimous agreement of the Contracting Parties. . . . Any such modification or amendment shall enter into force when the depositary Government has received notice from all such Contracting Parties that they have ratified it. . . .

Article XIII. 1. The present Treaty shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States. It shall be open for accession by any State which is a Member of the United Nations, or by any other State which may be invited to accede to the Treaty with the consent of all the Contracting Parties. . . .

Minneapolis Newsman, "Fortune" Editor, Win Science Writing Awards

Victor Cohn, science writer for the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and Francis Bello, a member of *Fortune* magazine's board of editors, will receive the AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Awards of $1000 each. The prizes will be presented 27 December at a dinner in Chicago during the annual meeting of the AAAS, which administers the annual awards.

The judges also selected three additional science writers to receive honorable mention citations for excellence in science reporting in the newspaper field. An equal number were awarded honorable mention for science writing in magazines.

William Hines, science writer for the Washington (D.C.) *Evening Star*, Earl Ubell, science editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, and Doug Walker, writer for the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal Herald*, received the honorable mention newspaper citations. Winners of honorable mention in the magazine field included James R. Newman, member of the editorial board of *Scientific American*; Walter Sullivan, science writer for the New York *Times*; and Georg Zappler, a graduate student in zoology at Columbia University.

News Winner

Cohn won his award for a series of articles on the state of Russian science entitled, "Year of the Sputnik," which appeared in the Minneapolis *Tribune* 6–22 October 1958. His series, written after a 5-week tour of Russian facilities for physical research, analyzed and reported on the recent upsurge of Russian science and technology.

"The Year of the First Sputnik has ended," he wrote, "and in that year the Russians have advanced more in science than we. . . . Russia will lead the United States in most important fields of science—not just space or Sputniks—in 10 years, in the opinion of many informed Americans." His articles then describe various scientific and technological fields in which the Soviets are making major advances.

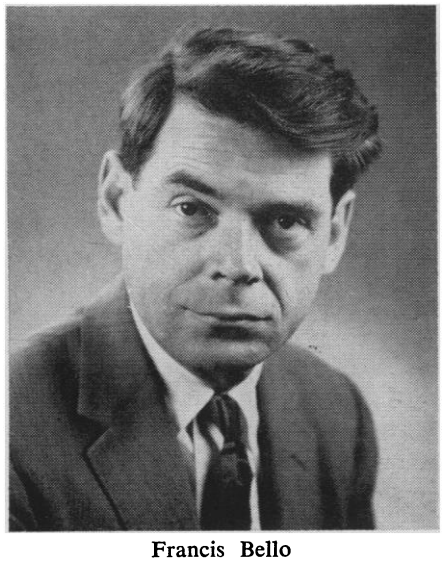
Born in Minneapolis in 1919, Cohn attended South High School there and in 1941 graduated from the University of Minnesota. After brief service on the picture desk of the Minneapolis *Star*, he served in the U.S. Navy from 1942 to 1945.

Returning to civilian life, Cohn became a copyreader, then a science reporter for the *Tribune*, and he has held this position ever since. He is secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Science Writers. Cohn and his family live in Minneapolis.

Magazine Winner

Francis Bello's prize-winning article, "An Astonishing New Theory of Color," which appeared in the May 1959 issue of *Fortune*, describes in graphic detail a new theory about the way the human eye sees color. The new theory is the result of the experimental work of Edwin H. Land, founder and head of the Polaroid Corporation. Bello contrasts the new theory with the commonly accepted one based on the early work of Sir Isaac Newton three centuries ago. For all this time, Bello's article points out, we may have been com-

Victor Cohn



Francis Bello

pletely fooled in our explanation of human color vision.

Bello was born in Newark, N.J., in 1917. He majored in chemistry at Drew University, from which he received his A.B. degree in 1939. He joined the *Fortune* staff in 1941 as a researcher. He left to serve for several years in the Air Force, then returned to *Fortune* as a staff writer. In December 1949 he was appointed an associate editor, and in April of this year he became a member of the board of editors. Bello and his wife and two sons live in South Orange, N.J.

Honorable Mention Winners

Hines won honorable mention in newspaper writing for a six-part report on Project Mercury's man-in-space program, entitled "The Astronaut Story," which appeared in the *Evening Star* in July. Ubell received recognition for a five-part series which appeared in May in the *Herald Tribune*. Entitled "The Institute For Advanced Study," it described the work of this select group of scientists at Princeton University. Walker won recognition for a December 1958 series of five articles in the *Journal Herald*, entitled "A Journey Into Space."

In the magazine field, Newman received honorable mention for "Einstein's Great Idea," which appeared in the 16 May issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* as one of the "Adventures of the Mind" series. The other two articles cited for honorable mention appeared in *Natural History*, a publication of the American Museum of Natural History. Sullivan's article, "Geophysical Year Ends," was published in January, while Zappler's article on "Darwin's Worms" appeared in November 1958.

Judges

A panel of eminent representatives from the fields of journalism, science, and education selected the winners. The judges were Earl English, dean of the school of journalism at the University of Missouri; Caryl Haskins, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; James Linen, publisher of *Time*; Morris Meister, president of Bronx Community College; Alan Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation; and James Wiggins, executive editor of the *Washington Post and Times Herald* and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Awards were established to give recognition and encouragement to outstanding science writing, to stimulate public interest in science, and to foster a deeper understanding of science by the general public. The awards are made possible by a grant from the Westinghouse Educational Foundation.

United States and Soviet Union Sign Exchange Pact

The United States and the U.S.S.R. have signed an agreement on cooperation in exchanges in the fields of science, technology, education, and culture in 1960–61. The agreement was signed in Moscow on 21 November after about 2 weeks of negotiation. It is based on discussions that took place between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev on the occasion of the latter's visit to the United States. During the negotiations both delegations noted with satisfaction the fulfillment of the previous 2-year exchange agreement.

The new agreement, which goes into force on 1 January, provides for a concrete 2-year program of exchanges in the fields of education (including student exchanges), science, public health, agriculture, industry, transport, construction, and trade. Provision is also made for exchanges in the various fields of the performing arts, for cooperation in the motion-picture field, and for exchanges of radio and television programs and of publications and exhibits. In addition, the two countries have agreed to "render assistance" in arranging for visits by representatives of public organizations and groups, exchanges of athletes, development of tourism, and establishment of direct air communication. The pact included as an addendum the text of the Memorandum on Cooperation in the Field of the Utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes, which was signed in Washington, D.C., on 20 November.

Britain Signs Similar Pact

On 1 December Britain and the U.S.S.R. signed a similar document, the first cultural agreement with the Soviet Union that the British Government has signed. Such cultural agreements as have been concluded between the two countries in the past have been between unofficial bodies. Britain's pact will be effective for 1 year, beginning in April. Abstracts from this country's new agreement with the Soviet Union will appear in the next issue of *Science*.

News Briefs

The program of the First International Congress of Endocrinology, which will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, 18–23 July 1960, will consist of ten symposia, a round-table discussion, and sessions for papers. The speakers at the symposia and the round-table discussion have been invited. Investigators interested in presenting papers to the communicated sessions are reminded that abstract forms for such papers must be secured from the Congress Secretariat, Statens Seruminstitut, Copenhagen S, Denmark, and that these abstracts must be submitted by 31 December 1959.

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The Alfred E. Cohn Library at the Rockefeller Institute was dedicated on 3 December. The special exercises included a memorial service in honor of the late Alfred Einstein Cohn, cardiologist and former member of the institute, who died in 1957. Cohn was among the first to make electrocardiograms in this country.

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The Eugene F. DuBois Library was dedicated 24 November by the staff of the Second (Cornell) Medical Division, Bellevue Hospital, New York. The library occupies the exact site of DuBois' pioneer research in human metabolism, begun at Bellevue in 1911.

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The Commonwealth Fund, New York, recently issued an annual report that announces the award of grants totaling $3,803,325 in fiscal year 1958–59. About 84 percent of the amount appropriated was directed toward the general area of health. Medical education and community health activities received grants of $1,353,993; medical research, grants of $990,959. Fellowships and other awards in the health field totaled $848,923. Providing support for the medical schools of the country is the chief activity of the fund at the present time.

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Rocket Club, a public-service film made with the cooperation of the U.S. Air Force, was shown for the first time in Washington, D.C., on 9 December. The 15-minute color film, which emphasizes the organization of local rocket clubs for young experimenters in the missile and rocket sciences, is designed for use by educator, parent, church, and youth groups. Free prints of *Rocket Club*, for showing to adult-supervised groups of 15 or more, may