

physics of the University of Chicago and was an associate director of the Yerkes and McDonald observatories.

#### Facilities

The first major telescope to go into operation at Kitt Peak will be the 36-inch reflector that has just been installed. Not large by modern standards, it is nevertheless of advanced design, for use primarily as a photoelectric instrument for measuring star brightness. It will be the forerunner of an 84-inch reflector to be completed in 1961 or 1962.

The mirror blank for the 84-inch reflector has recently been delivered to the observatory from Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y. The final grinding and polishing are being done by the observatory staff.

Design of a large orbital (satellite) telescope is perhaps the most dramatic project now under way at the observatory. Unlike the specialized, smaller orbital telescopes now being planned by other observatories, this is to be an instrument of high resolving power, to be turned into position on command from earth and to communicate its observations back to earth. An instrument of 50-inch aperture is at present under consideration.

Construction of the orbital telescope is a long-range project, and it is expected that such a large, fully controllable instrument will not be put in orbit for several years. The project was placed under the direction of the Kitt Peak National Observatory both because the size of the effort would probably exceed the capacity of a single university and because it is planned that, once such a telescope is in orbit, it will be a part of the observatory's regular instrumentation and will be available, as are the observatory's other telescopes, to all qualified U.S. astronomers.

The National Science Foundation and the observatory are cooperating with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at all stages of planning and design of the instrument. Close coordination with NASA's program of astronomy in space is being maintained.

Also being planned is a new solar telescope that will be the world's largest. This instrument will have a parabolic mirror 60 inches in diameter with a focal length of 300 feet, which will produce a solar image several times larger and more brightly illuminated than that attainable by any other ground-based solar instrument.

### Oceanographers Will Study Little-Known Swan Islands

This month the Coast and Geodetic Survey's oceanographic research ship *Explorer* will visit one of America's smallest and least-known possessions, the Swan Islands, for a series of studies. The Swan Islands are two tiny strips of land in the Caribbean Sea, 97 miles northeast of Honduras. Thickly wooded Great Swan is about 2 miles long and ½ mile wide. Rocky, inaccessible Little Swan is 1½ miles long and ½ mile wide. Only the larger island is populated.

Oceanographers are particularly interested in the Swans because they lie near the precipitous depths of the Cayman Trough. Coast and Geodetic divers will explore the shelf and sea surrounding the islands. Photographs of animal and plant life will be made, sea water will be chemically tested, and samples of bottom sediment will be taken.

#### Other Projects Planned

Other projects will be carried out for various government agencies cooperating in the work. A geological survey is scheduled. Deep-sea creatures will be collected for the Fish and Wildlife Service. Specimens of island mammals, reptiles, and insects will be gathered for the Smithsonian Institution. (Some of the animals may go to the National Zoological Park for exhibit.)

Wildlife on the Swans was described by a British archeologist-zoologist who visited the islands in 1938. On Little Swan he saw innumerable booby gannets, so tame they pecked fearlessly at his legs. He also observed frigate birds, many iguanas, and the hutia—the strange, rabbit-sized rodent that nests in jagged rock fissures under prickly bushes. Of the insects, the ants were the worst pests, the Englishman wrote. He suffered some 300 bites that itched for weeks.

#### Census To Be Taken

Besides its scientific work, the current expedition will take a 1960 census of the Swans for the United States Census Bureau. The 1950 count was made by a member of the Civil Aeronautics Administration on duty there. At the time, 36 persons—mostly men but including a few women and children—were living on Great Swan. Twelve of these had been born in the United States. The others were from other Caribbean islands and from Central America.

The United States acquired sovereignty over the Swans in 1863. Since 1857, when American firms first collected guano for export under the 1856 Guano Act, American interests and personnel manning navigation and communication outposts have continuously used and occupied the islands.

The U.S. Weather Bureau now maintains a meteorological station on Great Swan; the Civil Aeronautics Administration maintains an airways beacon.

### President Names New Member of the Atomic Energy Commission

Robert E. Wilson, chemical engineer who retired in 1958 as chief executive officer and chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has been named by President Eisenhower to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He will fill the vacancy created in the five-man commission by the death last August of Harold S. Vance. Wilson has been nominated to serve the 4 months remaining in Vance's term and a 5-year term of his own.

The proposed new member has had considerable experience in the activities of the AEC, having served on the commission's general advisory committee since shortly after the commission was created in 1947. Hearings on the nomination by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy are expected to be held soon.

With Republicans Wilson and chairman John A. McCone, the commission will have a political make-up of two Republicans, one Democrat (John S. Graham), and two independents (John F. Floberg and John H. Williams). The Atomic Energy Law sets no requirement for the political composition of the commission and, although the Joint Committee has a Democratic majority, appointments to the Atomic Energy Commission are traditionally apolitical. John McCone said recently: "The other commissioners and I are delighted that Dr. Wilson has accepted the President's nomination."

### Markle Scholars Named

Twenty-five young medical scientists, all faculty members of medical schools in the United States and Canada, have been appointed Markle Scholars in Medical Science by the John and Mary

R. Markle Foundation of New York. Each appointment carries with it a \$30,000 grant, to be paid to the medical school where the scholar will teach and do research. The grant will be spent at the rate of \$6000 a year and will be used for the scholar's support and to aid his research for the next 5 years.

There were 58 candidates nominated for the grants by medical schools this year. Five committees composed of educators and other professional men helped to select the 25 scholars, whose appointments will begin on 1 July.

The foundation was established in 1927 by the late John Markle, Pennsylvania coal operator, "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge . . . and the general good of mankind." The scholar in medical science is now the fund's chief object of interest.

The new Markle scholars, most of whom are assistant professors or the equivalent, are as follows:

Gonzalo E. Aponte, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, pathology; J. Thomas August, Stanford University School of Medicine, internal medicine; Dana C. Brooks, Cornell University Medical College, anatomy; Lamar E. Crevasse, University of Florida College of Medicine, internal medicine; John R. Evans, University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine, internal medicine; James J. Ferguson, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, internal medicine; and Robert A. Fishman, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, neurology.

John R. G. Gosling, University of Michigan Medical School, obstetrics and gynecology; Joseph A. Hinke, University of British Columbia Faculty of Medicine, anatomy; Charles H. Hollenberg, McGill University Faculty of Medicine, internal medicine; William D. Huffines, University of North Carolina School of Medicine, pathology; Frank L. Iber, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, internal medicine; and Stanley W. Jacob, University of Oregon Medical School, surgery.

Richard C. Lillehei, University of Minnesota Medical School, surgery; James F. Lind, University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine, surgery; John G. Loesch, University of Illinois College of Medicine, psychiatry; Frank I. Marcus, Georgetown University School of Medicine, internal medicine; David S. Maxwell, University of California (Los Angeles) School of Medicine, anatomy; and Richard L. Naeye, University of Vermont College of Medicine, pathology.

Hubert C. Pirkle, University of Louisville School of Medicine, pathology; Frank R. Schmid, Northwestern University Medical School, internal medicine; Seymour I. Schwartz, University of Rochester School of Medicine, surgery; Daniel B. Stone, State University of Iowa College of Medicine, internal medicine; Ralph J. Wedgwood, Western Reserve University School of Medicine, pediatrics; and G. Rainey Williams, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, surgery.

### **New Atomic Weight for Silver Announced by Standards Bureau**

A more precise value for the atomic weight of silver has been determined by investigators at the National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. The new value represents a major achievement in research and could affect the accepted atomic weights of other elements. In redetermining this important constant, a key value for gaging the atomic weights of other elements, the Bureau has obtained a value which differs significantly from that accepted in international scientific circles—107.873, as compared with the value of 107.880 that is now in use.

V. H. Dibel, who with W. R. Shields and D. N. Craig conducted the research, points out that the experiments included the first comparisons with calibrated samples of known isotopic abundances. The redetermination was made as part of a recent redetermination of the faraday, a basic electrochemical constant.

### **Fuchs Interviewed in East Germany**

Klaus Fuchs, who spent 10 years in British prisons for having given Western atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, is now deputy director of the East German nuclear research station in Rossendorf, near Dresden. Released from jail last summer, Fuchs is devoting himself to studying the reactions of known nuclear particles and directing construction of a pilot plant for industrial atomic energy.

At a recent press interview, when asked whether he would repeat his acts of espionage if he had a second chance, he is reported to have said: "It is hard to say. . . . The Soviet Union is on the right line. It is for peace. Whatever helps the Soviet Union is right."

The *New York Times* article of 18 February in which the interview was described mentions Fuchs' high praise of the young assistants who work under him at Rossendorf. He emphasized that they are "workers' children, educated under our system," and commented: "They would be the exception in capitalist countries. Here, they are the rule."

Like many other research and technical centers in East Germany, the Rossendorf institute has contacts with scientists abroad and exchanges scientific information. However, according to the *Times*, Fuchs expressed regret that there was very little exchange with American scientists, saying: "I hope that much more can be arranged in this direction."

### **News Briefs**

**Conquest award.** The Columbia Broadcasting System's television program "Conquest," for which the AAAS serves as adviser, has received the 1959 award of the Edison Foundation as "the best science television program for youth."

\* \* \*

**History of science.** Yale University has announced that a department of the history of science and medicine is being established, which will offer both undergraduate and graduate courses, beginning next September. John F. Fulton, noted neurophysiologist and Sterling professor of the history of medicine, has been named chairman, and Derek J. deSolla Price, British scientist and historian, has been appointed to a newly created professorship in the history of science and has been named curator of scientific instruments. The new department will be part of both the Yale Graduate School and the School of Medicine and will replace the present history of medicine department, which operates chiefly within the medical school.

\* \* \*

**Nuclear science institute.** Fifty-one students, 47 from 18 foreign countries and four from the United States, are enrolled in the first session of the International Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering that began last month at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill. The institute replaces the former International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering, organized at Argonne in 1955. The curriculum at