

News Notes

Pugwash Conferences Not Eaton's, American Scientists Explain; Name Change To Be Proposed

The Pugwash Conference of Scientists that is to be held in Moscow in November was discussed in an interview last month by industrialist Cyrus Eaton, and a report by United Press International that quotes Eaton as having made both proprietary and misleading remarks has led the three American members of the conference's International Continuing Committee to issue a letter of correction. The letter, which appeared in the 24 September Washington, D.C., *Post and Times Herald*, was signed by Harrison Brown of California Institute of Technology, Bentley Glass of Johns Hopkins University, and Eugene Rabinowitch of the University of Illinois. It said:

"... The conferences to which the story refers are not 'Mr. Eaton's Conferences'; they have been initiated by scientists, and are planned, organized, and directed by an international committee of three Americans, three British, and three Soviet scientists. After Bertrand Russell had launched, in 1955, an appeal to the scientists of the world to meet and discuss the implications of science for the future of mankind—an appeal signed by Albert Einstein just before his death, and by several other outstanding scientists from many countries—Mr. Eaton offered hospitality for such a meeting at his estate in Pugwash, Nova Scotia. It was held there in July, 1957, and was followed by a series of four other meetings in 1958–1960, held in Austria and Canada. These conferences dealt with the dangers of scientific war, disarmament, world security, international cooperation of scientists, and their responsibilities to mankind.

"The so-called Vienna Declaration of September 1958 summarized the unanimously held opinions on these subjects of 80 participants at the Kitzbuhel Conference, in which scientists of widely different national and political backgrounds took part. Other conferences were devoted primarily to a frank exchange of ideas, without an attempt to reach agreement, and no conference has issued public statements endorsing or protesting any specific policies—except for support, given in the Vienna Declaration, to the conclusion of an agree-

ment on properly controlled cessation of nuclear weapons tests—which is the official policy of all major governments in the world.

"Mr. Eaton generously accepted the costs of three out of five conferences held to date, and the organizers and participants owe him gratitude for having been a generous host, without attempting to influence the composition, program, and conclusions of the conferences. However, as Mr. Eaton has come to play an increasingly active and controversial role in political affairs, the scientists felt that his exclusive support of their conferences may place them in the wrong light. The Continuing Committee therefore solicited and obtained the greater part of funds for the conference in Kitzbuhel in September, 1959, from other individuals and foundations, and did not ask for support from Mr. Eaton in the organization of the Conference in Baden, Austria, in September, 1959 (except for secretarial assistance in the preparation and distribution of the conference papers). The Committee declined even this kind of technical support for the forthcoming Moscow Conference.

"In memory of our first meeting in Pugwash, the name 'Pugwash Conference' has been used in the subsequent conferences. It has become widely known in America, Europe, and the Soviet Union as designating a spontaneous, independent, and nonpartisan activity of scientists concerned with the survival of mankind in the atomic age. For this reason, the Continuing Committee has been reluctant to suggest a change in the name of the Conferences, despite possible misleading connotations, and confusion with other conferences organized by Mr. Eaton in Pugwash.

Name Change Proposal; Clarifications

"The public misunderstanding of our conferences as being initiated, sponsored, financed, directed or influenced by Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Eaton's own reference to them as such in correspondence and public statements, forces us to make this clarification. The Committee intends to propose to the Moscow Conference the adoption of a new name, which would avoid future misunderstanding.

"We are sorry that an encouraging cooperation between a generous business man, eager to assist the scientists of the world in their efforts to prevent the misuse of science for the destruction of

mankind, and to further its use for constructive purposes, has been made impossible by his reluctance to keep his support of the scientists' conferences clearly separated from his increasing involvement. We retain our gratitude to Mr. Eaton for his original support, and would welcome him, together with our other supporters, as our guests at the Moscow Conference; but we must make it unmistakably clear that Mr. Eaton's role in this and any future meetings can be only that of one of our guests, and not of a sponsor or active participant.

"We would like to correct also the statement by Mr. Eaton that the Conference is being held in Moscow because holding it in America was made impossible by the refusal of the State Department to admit Chinese participants. The possibility of holding a conference in the United States never yet has been explored by the Committee. Soviet scientists have offered to hold the next meeting in the Soviet Union, after five preceding ones had been held in the countries of the West; the American members of the Committee sincerely hope to be able to reciprocate by inviting our colleagues to assemble next time in the United States."

Test Ban Talks Resume without Bluster, But without Much Optimism

The Geneva negotiations on nuclear testing resumed last week after a 5-week recess. At the end of the week all was quiet and amicable, quite in contrast to the situation either at the U.N. or at the Vienna conference reported above. But there was nevertheless little hope that an agreement was likely to be reached with any speed.

On the Russian side, the Soviet behavior at the U.N. left little hope that Russians at Geneva are at all likely to make concessions that they had been unwilling to make in the rosy days before the summit collapse.

On the American side, sentiment has been rising against the ban, and particularly against trusting the Russians to obey any agreement in the absence of enforceable controls far stricter than any that can possibly come out of Geneva. This can hardly fail to make the Administration aware of the potential awkwardness of signing a treaty which the Senate might well refuse to ratify, indeed, which might not even command the support of the new Administration.

Cooperative Caribbean Expedition Launched

An expedition to the Caribbean Sea will be carried out by scientists of the Marine Laboratory, University of Miami, and of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, during the months of October, November, and December. The Scripps Institution's research vessel, the *Spencer F. Baird*, will be used to collect geological, biological, and oceanographic information from selected areas.

The program will be primarily a geological investigation, designed specifically for collecting long piston cores from areas that may provide a fairly complete stratigraphic record of the Pleistocene. A second, important phase of this program is the completion of a hydrographic cross section of the eastern Caribbean. These studies form a portion of the more extensive program instituted by the Marine Laboratory for studying tropical oceanographic phenomena and the changes that may have occurred with varied climatic events in the past.

The proposed program includes piston- and gravity-coring with precise bathymetric control, hydrographic studies through water sampling and bathythermographic measurements, plankton-distribution studies in the upper 200 meters, studies of the chemical properties

of the water, and measurements of the vertical distribution of radium near the sea floor. Gene A. Rusnak, research assistant professor of marine geology, is scientific leader of the expedition, which is supported by contracts with the Office of Naval Research and the National Science Foundation.

AEC Offers Health Physics Training Programs for State Representatives

The Atomic Energy Commission will offer intensive courses in health physics for representatives of state and local governments as a step in encouraging the states to assume control of certain radioactive materials under an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act, passed in September 1959. This instruction will provide work experience for persons who will be concerned with licensing and inspection functions in their respective states.

The commission's Health and Safety Laboratory in New York will begin a 10-week course in health physics on 17 October and will repeat the course in February of 1961. Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill., expects to offer the course early in 1961.

Similar instruction will be provided at Oak Ridge, Tenn. The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies will offer a 4-

week course in radioisotope techniques, starting 9 January 1961 and again on 6 March 1961. This will be followed by a 6-week course in health physics at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, beginning 4 April 1961.

There is no tuition charge, but persons attending, or their states, will be responsible for living expenses. Applicants should have a bachelor's degree in science or engineering, or its equivalent. The sponsoring laboratories will provide enrollment information.

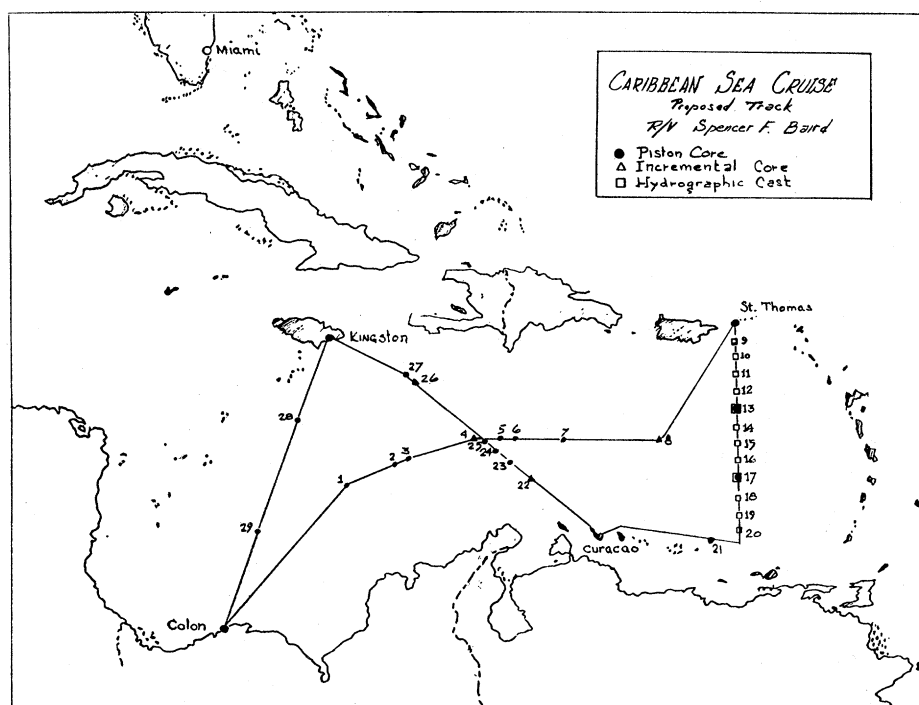
Two Other Programs Offered

The AEC provides two other types of instruction for state-employed personnel.

The first is a 1-year course in radiation control, consisting of an academic year at the University of Michigan or Harvard University, followed by 3 months of on-the-job training in AEC facilities. The commission pays tuition and all laboratory fees for students accepted for this course. Applicants should have a bachelor's degree, with adequate preparation in science, preferably including mathematics through calculus. However, public-health majors who may not fully meet these academic criteria will be considered.

The second instruction plan offers on-the-job orientation and work experience in the AEC licensing and regulation programs to representatives of states planning to assume regulatory responsibility for specified radioactive materials. This program will include a 2- to 3-week period of orientation for key administrative personnel of state regulatory authorities with AEC licensing, inspection, and compliance functions; the training will be given both at AEC headquarters in Germantown, Md., and at an AEC operations office. There will also be 4 to 8 weeks of on-the-job work experience for technically qualified personnel, in licensing functions at AEC headquarters and in inspection functions at an AEC operations office.

Information about the courses at the University of Michigan and at Harvard University may be obtained from Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies or from the commission's Office of Health and Safety, Washington 25, D.C. Arrangements for on-the-job orientation and training may be made through the State-AEC Relations Branch, Office of Health and Safety, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D.C.



Proposed track of the Caribbean Sea cruise.

News Briefs

Mental health budget. Shortly before adjournment, the Congress voted \$100,-900,000 for the National Institute of Mental Health for the coming year. The increase of approximately \$33 million over the Administration budget figure is by far the largest ever received by the institute. It is also much greater than the increases voted to any of the other components of the National Institutes of Health.

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What encourages graduate study? The National Science Foundation has made a \$50,000 research grant to the National Merit Scholarship Corporation (Evanston, Ill.) for a 2-year study of the various kinds of influence which different types of colleges have in stimulating their students to undertake graduate study.

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Plant taxonomy research. Raymond C. Jackson, of the department of botany, University of Kansas, Lawrence, is establishing a card file on all research problems in plant taxonomy under investigation in North America. Botanists involved in taxonomy work are earnestly requested to support this project, which is under the sponsorship of the American Society of Plant Taxonomists, by sending Jackson information on current research. Such information should include a brief description of each project, the names of those conducting the investigations, and the sources of research support. The object of the file is to eliminate duplication of taxonomic effort and to foster cooperation between those working on a common problem from different approaches.

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M.I.T. theses, 1958-59. Publication of abstracts of the 188 theses accepted for the doctor's degree at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the 1958-59 academic year has been announced by the M.I.T. Office of Publications, which has copies available at \$3.50 each.

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Hemophilic dogs. A new research laboratory for the study of abnormalities of the blood, primarily in a unique colony of hemophilic dogs—the only such colony known—was dedicated by the University of North Carolina School of Medicine on 25 September. The new unit has been named the Francis Owen Blood Research Laboratory.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Atomic energy. The general advisory committee to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission is now receiving nominations for the 1961 Ernest Orlando Lawrence Awards, which are presented by the AEC upon recommendation from the committee. The awards are for recent especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy in areas of all the sciences related to atomic energy, including medicine and engineering. The awards are made to no more than five recipients in any one year in the amount of not less than \$5000 each, and the total amount in any one year is not to exceed \$25,000. Nominees must be United States citizens, and must not have passed their 46th birthday by 1 July 1961. Nominations should be received before *1 November* by the Chairman, General Advisory Committee, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Post Office Box 3528, Washington 7, D.C.

Conservation. The National Wildlife Federation and its state affiliates offer a number of scholarships and fellowships for study in the field of conservation education. An applicant need not necessarily be enrolled at an institution of higher learning if his project or proposal has merit. Application blanks and further information may be obtained from: Executive Director, National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th St., NW, Washington 6, D.C. Completed application forms must be postmarked on or before *1 November*.

Fulbright. The Institute of International Education reminds prospective applicants that forms must be filed by *1 November* for some 800 Fulbright scholarships for graduate study or research in 30 countries. Requests for application forms must be postmarked before 15 October.

Inter-American Cultural Convention awards for study in 17 Latin-American countries have the same deadlines as given above.

Recipients of Fulbright awards for study in Europe, Latin America, and the Asia-Pacific area will receive tuition, maintenance, and round-trip travel allowances. The IACC scholarships cover transportation, tuition, and partial maintenance costs. The IIE (1 E. 67th St., New York 21) administers both of these student programs for the U.S. Department of State.

General eligibility requirements for both categories of awards are U.S. citizenship at the time of application, a bachelor's degree or its equivalent by 1961, knowledge of the language of the host country, and good health. Preference is given to applicants under 35 years of age who have not previously lived or studied abroad.

Medical education. An Alan Gregg travel fellowship in medical education will be awarded by the China Medical Board of New York, Inc., to enable a full-time faculty member of a United States medical school to undertake study in the Far East that will increase his effectiveness as a medical educator. The fellowship will provide for study and travel expenses and will include a stipend of an amount to be decided by the award committee.

An applicant must be a citizen of the United States and at least 30 years of age and not more than 55 years of age when the proposed project is due to start. Further, the applicant must, in general, be willing to devote a minimum of 4 months, full time, to the study project (maximum period 12 months) and spend a significant amount of time in one place. Applications for the 1961 fellowship should be submitted *before 15 December* to the Director, China Medical Board of New York, Inc., 30 E. 60th St., New York 22, N.Y.

Scientists in the News

Five Soviet scientists engaged in cancer research arrived 26 September for an exchange visit at the Public Health Service's National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md. The group included **Nicolai Blokhin**, president of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences and director of the Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of Cancer; **L. F. Larionov**, head of the laboratory of experimental chemotherapy in the Institute of Experimental Clinical Oncology; **L. A. Zil'ber**, scientific director of the Gamalei Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology and director of the department of immunology and malignant tumors; **M. M. Mayevsky**, head of the laboratory of experimental biotherapy in the Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of Cancer; and **V. V. Gorodilova**, acting director of the P. A. Gertzen Central Institute of Oncology and head of the laboratory of virology.

Kenneth S. Pitzer, professor of chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley, and chairman of the university's coordinating council for atomic energy projects, has been elected chairman of the general advisory committee to the Atomic Energy Commission. This committee is comprised of nine members who are appointed from civilian life by the President for 6-year terms. Pitzer was elected chairman upon the retirement of **Warren C. Johnson**, vice president of the University of Chicago.

Allen Hynek has been named chairman of the astronomy department at Northwestern University and director of the school's Dearborn Observatory. Since 1956 Hynek has directed (i) the national program of optical tracking of U.S. and Russian satellites from 12 new observatories around the world, (ii) the volunteer Moonwatch program, and (iii) the computation and analysis of orbits. With Hynek at Northwestern is associate professor **Karl G. Henize**, who was in immediate charge of the 12 world-wide observatories.

The two men have announced a new program in research and education in astronomy at Northwestern. The department has not been at full strength since 1958, when former chairman Kaj Strand left to assume charge of the U.S. Naval Observatory's astrometry and astrophysics division.

Kenneth V. Thimann, professor of biology at Harvard University, has been named foreign member of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome, Italy, for his fundamental contributions to plant physiology, with particular reference to his studies of plant hormones.

Columbia University has appointed **Robert A. Gross** professor of engineering science in mechanical engineering, a newly created title. Gross joined the Columbia staff after 7 years as chief research scientist at the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Company on Long Island. During the 1959-60 academic year he was awarded a National Science Foundation senior postdoctoral fellowship for study at the University of California, Berkeley.

Raymond Ewell, vice chancellor for research at the University of Buffalo, has gone to India for 4 months to serve as consultant to the Government of India on the fertilizer industry, under the auspices of the Ford Foundation.

H. P. Leighly, Jr., has joined the faculty of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy as associate professor of metallurgical engineering. Leighly has been serving as metallurgist at the Denver Research Institute and has been in charge of instruction in metallurgy at the University of Denver.

Myron S. Silverman, a supervisory bacteriologist at the U.S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory in San Francisco, has received a special research fellowship from the National Cancer Institute and will start a year's leave of absence from the laboratory in November to work on tissue transplantation and cancer immunity with P. A. Gorer, head of the department of pathology at Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.

M. W. Thring of the department of fuel technology and chemical engineering at the University of Sheffield, will arrive from England in November to conduct a course in pilot plants, models, and scale-up in chemical engineering at the Humble Oil and Refining Company, Baytown, Tex.

The training program for anesthesiology at the University of Washington School of Medicine (Seattle) was recently given departmental status and is to be headed by **John J. Bonica**, former director of anesthesiology at Tacoma General Hospital and Pierce County Hospital.

Also in the medical school, **J. Thomas Grayston** has been appointed professor of public health and preventive medicine and executive officer of the department. An authority on infectious diseases, he has headed a U.S. Navy medical research unit in Taipei, Formosa, for the past 3 years. During that period he was on leave from a position as assistant professor of preventive medicine at the University of Chicago School of Medicine.

Gilbert W. King was recently appointed associate director of research for systems and engineering at the Yorktown Research Center, International Business Machines Corporation, Yorktown Heights, N.Y. King, who joined IBM in 1958 after service with Arthur D. Little, Inc., and International Telemeter Corporation, has been serving as manager of the lexical processing research department, directing all programs in automatic language translation and information retrieval.

Joseph A. Wells, professor of pharmacology at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, has been named chairman of the school's pharmacology department.

Howard P. Jenerick, executive secretary of the physiology, developmental biology, and physical biology training committees, Division of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, has left NIH to become associate professor of physiology, and to conduct independent research, at Emory University School of Medicine.

Robert E. Wilson, for the past 3 years aeroballistics program chief at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Silver Spring, Md., has been appointed the laboratory's associate technical director for aeroballistics. He replaces **Hermann H. Kurzweg**, who has been named assistant director of research at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The surgeon general of the U.S. Air Force has announced the appointment of **Richard D. Mudd** as national consultant in occupational medicine. At present Mudd is medical director of the Chevrolet-Grey Iron Foundry, Saginaw, Mich.

Recent Deaths

Alberto E. Sagastume Berra, La Plata, Argentina; 55; professor of mathematics at La Plata University and a member of the Argentine Academy of Sciences; noted for his contributions to abstract algebra; author of *Introduction to Higher Mathematics* and *Lectures on Modern Algebra*; 11 Aug.

Wendell C. Lawther, Scranton, Pa.; 49; head of the department of physics at Keystone Junior College, La Plume, Pa.; 22 Sept.

Eugene R. Manning, Morristown, Pa.; 70; chemist for the Sun Oil Company for 18 years until his retirement in 1955, when he began teaching chemistry at the Pottsville center of Pennsylvania State University; 17 Sept.

B. Aubrey Schneider, Bergenfield, N.J.; 48; assistant director of the American Cancer Society's statistical research section; 22 Sept.

Carlile P. Winslow, Washington, D.C.; 76; director of the forest-products laboratory of the U.S. Forest Service, Madison, Wis., from 1917 until his retirement in 1946; 24 Sept.