Persons familiar with the Soviet scientific community point out that while Western scientists no doubt would find many aspects of Soviet life constricting, Soviet scientists appear to be quite content. Outside of the biological sciences, which have been severely affected by the dominance of Lysenko, there is little evidence that ideology has curbed scientific inquiry. The work of Soviet scientists not only is well supported by the government, but scientists also occupy an elevated position in Soviet society and are rewarded with superior pay scales, living conditions, and prestige.

What is perhaps most revealing on the question of scientific discontent is that defections among Soviet scientists are a rarity, though they are among the most widely traveled of their countrymen. Rigorous screening may, of course, be a factor, but it appears that the comfort that the West might derive from discontent in Soviet scientific ranks has led some persons to arrive at the conclusion that such discontent exists.

## Area Redevelopment: Officials Defend Cautious Start

The recently established Area Redevelopment Administration finds itself somewhat haunted by the overly enthusiastic claims made by many of its backers in the course of winning Congressional approval.

The redevelopment program, which was one of the Administration's first major victories in Congress, is intended to bring new permanent jobs to economically depressed areas by helping to finance industrial development and public works needed to support industry.

While backers argued that the relatively small sum of \$394 million would go a long way toward stimulating economic development in areas bypassed by prosperity, its opponents contended that the depressed areas could not be revived by spot applications of federal money. A third view was that the program was sound but needed vastly more money, but this was not pushed for fear of arousing antispending opposition.

The program, which has been operating 5 months, has not progressed much beyond the stage of processing applications, and has drawn from Commerce Secretary Hodges the observation that it is moving too slowly.

20 OCTOBER 1961

Redevelopment officials, however, caution that each project they undertake will be regarded as a precedent, and they insist that they prefer to move with care. Their principal problem, they insist, is that localities have been slow to come to them with soundly worked out projects, and under their Congressional mandate, they point out, they cannot go out to the country to drum up business.

What is plaguing them, they say, is that in getting the bill through Congress, backers of area redevelopment attributed to it therapeutic powers that will be a long time in coming, if they come at all.

## Fallout Measurement: Soviets Opposed to a Role for the U.N.

The Soviet Union demonstrated again this week that its cooperation with the United Nations' scientific agencies is contingent upon their not undertaking activities which the Soviets regard as conflicting with their Cold War interests. In general, the programs of these agencies have been charted with this sensitivity in mind, and most U.N. scientific activities have flourished amid the problems that afflict the U.N.'s political organs. An exception is the International Atomic Energy Agency, where Cold War issues have arisen, and the Soviets have threatened to walk out.

The Soviet insistence upon what amounts to a scientific veto was emphasized Monday when a spokesman for the Communist bloc denounced a proposal to use the World Meteorological Organization to monitor radioactive fallout. The proposal, made by Canada and supported by 24 other nations, called for employing the existing weather stations in 102 nations and territories to gather and distribute fallout data. It was attacked by the communist spokesman as a propaganda move designed to further the Cold War objectives of the West, and it was made clear that if the WMO adopted the proposal, cooperation from the substantial portion of the world under communist rule would not be forthcoming.

As concern mounts over the radioactive fallout resulting from the Soviet Union's extensive series of atmospheric tests, the Communist bloc is not surprisingly reluctant to contribute data that document the hazard it has been creating.—D.S.G.

# Announcements

A regional counselor program in physics has been established to promote local cooperation for better physics teaching in high schools. Specific projects of the program, supported by grants from the American Institute of Physics and the American Association of Physics Teachers, will include improving teacher training through cooperation with training institutions; strengthening the state and local syllabus in physics; assisting school systems in the proper selection of apparatus and laboratories; and promoting public awareness of the importance of physics teaching and the conditions under which it is done well.

Forty-one college professors and physicists in industry and government, appointed as counselors in 40 states and Puerto Rico, will interview state superintendents of education and state science supervisors and prepare reports of local developments concerning new curricula, enrollment changes, science projects, and science-teacher recruiting and training programs. (Regional Counselor Office, AIP, 335 E. 45 St., New York 17)

An electronic information storage and retrieval system will be developed for the National Library of Medicine by General Electric Company. The computer-based system, to be known as "Medlars," will be designed to process several hundred thousand pieces of bibliographic information annually, thus enabling the library "to broaden and accelerate its services to medical education, research, and practice." It is estimated that the development, installation, and testing of the system will take 2 years.

The National Academy of Sciences is compiling a register of American scientists interested in overseas assignments. Specialists in the biological and physical sciences and related fields who wish to be considered for such openings are required to complete and return a special form, available on request. (NAS, Committee on International Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington 25, D.C.)

The National Science Foundation has announced closing dates for receipt of the following proposals:

Design and development of labora-

tory equipment prototypes for school and college courses in mathematics, science and engineering; 15 November 1961. Awards will be announced in March 1962. (NSF, Division of Scientific Personnel and Education, Washington 25, D.C.)

Basic research in the life and social sciences; 15 January and 1 February 1962, respectively. Proposals received prior to these dates will be disposed of approximately 4 months later. Proposals received after these dates will be reviewed following the summer closing dates (15 May and 1 May, respectively). (NSF, Washington 25)

#### Courses

A 4-day course on surgical rehabilitation of arthritic deformities will be held at the New York University Medical Center from 14 to 17 November. Although designed for orthopedic surgeons, sessions are also open to a limited number of experienced rheumatologists. Tuition: \$85. (Associate Dean, N.Y.U. Postgraduate Medical School, 550 First Ave., New York 16)

### **Meeting Notes**

A symposium on the application of **switching theory in space technology** will be held in Sunnyvale, California, from 27 February to 1 March 1962. The symposium, jointly sponsored by the U.S. Air Force and the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, will consist of sessions on circuit logics, new switches and storage devices, and systems. (Rockwell Hollands, Newsbureau, Dept. 24-03, Bldg. 101, Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., Sunnyvale, Calif.)

A 3-day symposium on the basic problems in **neoplastic disease** will be held at Columbia University from 12 to 14 March 1962. The symposium will cover nucleic acid structure and synthesis; viral and genetic studies; protein synthesis; and antibody structure and function. Also included will be sessions on the clinical aspects of the biochemistry, pathological-physiology, morphology, and therapy of cancer. (Institute for Cancer Research, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 630 W. 168 St., New York 32) A. P. Elkin, emeritus professor of anthropology at the University of Sydney (Australia) has received the first Herbert E. Gregory medal for "distinguished service to science in the Pacific." The award, established by the trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii, was presented at the 10th Pacific Science Congress (Honolulu, 21 Aug.-9 Sept.).

Recent awards of the American Heart Association:

Tinsley R. Harrison, of the Medical College of Alabama, and Louis N. Katz, of the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago, will receive the 1961 Gold Heart awards, presented annually for "highly significant contributions to scientific understanding of the cardiovascular diseases, and to individuals who have rendered outstanding service in advancing the association's program."

The following science writers will receive the 1961 Howard W. Blakeslee awards for "outstanding reporting on diseases of the heart and blood vessels":

Mildred Spencer, for reporting in the Buffalo (N.Y.) Evening News.

James C. G. Coniff, of Upper Montclair, N.J., for his article in the August 1960 Everywoman's Family Circle Magazine.

**Douglas Ritchie**, of London, England, for his book entitled *Stroke*.

George W. Wharton, former head of the zoology department at the University of Maryland, has become chairman of Ohio State University's department of entomology and zoology.

Thomas F. Paine, Jr., professor and chairman of the department of microbiology at the University of Alabama Medical Center, has been appointed professor of medicine at Vanderbilt University and chief of the medical service at Nashville General Hospital.

**Bruce F. Powers**, physical chemist, and **Howard L. Wiener**, mathematician, have joined Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Operations Evaluation Group.

Ralph B. Hogan, chief of the laboratory branch in the U.S. Public Health Service's Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia, has retired to become director of the Pennsylvania State Department of Health's division of laboratories. He is succeeded by U. Pentti Kokko, former deputy chief of the branch.

The following scientists will receive \$5000 Gairdner Foundation (Toronto, Ontario) awards for their work in the treatment of arthritis and heart diseases:

Alan C. Burton, professor of biophysics at the University of Western Ontario.

Sir **Russell Brock**, cardiac surgeon at Guy's Hospital and Brompton Hospital, London, England.

Jonas H. Kellgren, professor and director of the rheumatism research center at the University of Manchester (England).

Alexander B. Gutman, director of the department of medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

**U. S. von Euler-Chelpin**, professor of physiology at Karolinska Institutet in Stockholm, Sweden.

Mayhew Derryberry, head of the Public Health Service's health education activities, is serving a 6-week assignment as a special World Health Organization consultant to the Health Ministry of Japan.

**Robert K. Crane**, associate professor of biochemistry at the Washington University Medical School, has been appointed professor of biochemistry and chairman of the department at the Chicago Medical School.

Gustav J. Martin, biochemist, has been named director of National Research Associates' newly dedicated David Griffiths Memorial Laboratory of Basic Research.

Judith L. McKay, a biologist with the U.S. Public Health Service's National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been accepted for training in the Peace Corps. She will maintain a teaching and research post in Nigeria.

John T. Wilson, assistant director for biological and medical sciences at the National Science Foundation, has been appointed professor of psychology and special assistant to George W. Beadle, chancellor of the University of Chicago.