

The proceedings of the 5th **World Forestry Congress** (Seattle, Wash., 29 Aug.-10 Sept. 1960) will be published early in 1962. The price for advance orders, placed prior to January 1962, is \$25. A folder describing the contents of the three volumes is available on request. (V. L. Harper, 5th World Forestry Congress, c/o Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.)

Meeting Notes

A **science writers' seminar on arthritis**, sponsored by the National Foundation in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, will be held in Baltimore from 5 to 6 December 1961. The seminar, planned as a backgrounding workshop, will cover current knowledge and problems in research, treatment, and epidemiology of arthritis and rheumatic diseases. Registration deadline: *10 November 1961*. (Charles Bennett, Science Information Division, National Foundation, 800 Second Ave., New York 17)

The second international congress of **radiation research** will be held in Yorkshire, England, from 5 to 11 August 1962. Papers, which must be unpublished at the time of the congress, may cover radiation physics; radiation chemistry; or radiation biology, including human radiation biology, and may be submitted in either English, French, German, or Russian. Deadline for registration (\$24) and submission of 250-word abstracts (five copies): *15 January 1962*. (Alma Howard, Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, Middlesex, England)

Courses

A 10-week training session for **secondary-school science teachers and supervisors** will be held in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, from 8 January to 16 March 1962. The session, designed to help participants organize science teaching in depth, will cover chemistry, physics, and other sciences, with emphasis on the development of lecture demonstrations in radiation chemistry, physics, and biology, and in atomic energy. Deadline: *25 November 1961*. (Science Demonstration Lecture Program, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, P.O. Box 17, Oak Ridge)

Scientists in the News

Hidden T. Cox, executive director of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, will serve a 6-month term as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's assistant administrator for public affairs, effective in December. **John Olive**, AIBS deputy executive director, will serve as acting executive director of the society for the 6-month period.

Recent awards of the American Chemical Society:

Charles R. Hauser, James B. Duke professor of chemistry at Duke University, will receive the 1962 synthetic organic chemistry award.

George B. Kistiakowsky of Harvard University, former special assistant to President Eisenhower for science and technology, has won the Charles Lathrop Parsons award for outstanding public service.

Paul J. Flory, of Stanford University's chemistry department, has won the William H. Nichols medal.

Jack L. Strominger, of Washington University, is the 1962 recipient of the Paul-Lewis Laboratories award in enzyme chemistry.

William G. Chace, a research director at Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratory, will serve as advisory science editor for Plenum Press in New York, editing a forthcoming series in the field of high-energy pulse techniques.

Recent awards of the Botanical Society of America:

William R. Taylor, of the University of Michigan, and **F. C. Steward**, of Cornell, have been named merit award winners for their contributions to North American botany.

Paul B. Green, of the University of Pennsylvania, has won the annual Darbaker prize for his work in the study of algae.

Ernest D. Riggsby, professor of physical science at Troy State College (Alabama), has been appointed educational consultant to United States Steel Corporation.

Recent staff appointments at the University of Miami's Institute of Marine Science:

John H. Steele, biophysicist at the Aberdeen (Scotland) Marine Labora-

tory, will spend 1 year at the institute as visiting research assistant professor.

Robert J. Hurley, former underwater systems research oceanographer for Bell Telephone Laboratories, has been named research assistant professor.

Recent Deaths

W. S. Benedict, 73; dentist and former professor of dental radiology and oral surgery at Georgetown University; 17 Oct.

Edward R. Dye, 59; auto safety engineer at Cornell University aeronautical laboratory until 1958, when he founded the New Products Research and Development Engineering Company in New York; 14 Oct.

Harvey B. Haag, 61; former professor and chairman of the department of pharmacology at Medical College of Virginia; 14 Oct.

Paul R. Heyl, 89; retired physicist formerly with the Bureau of Standards, and consultant in physics and mathematics to various government and industrial projects connected with the war effort; co-inventor of the earth induction compass; 22 Oct.

Robert McKinney, 66; retired chemist formerly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture; 21 Oct.

Allan McLaughlin, 89; former assistant surgeon general of the U.S. Public Health Service; 20 Oct.

Koichi Muraji, 52; Japanese radiologist who conducted research on the victims of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings; 13 Oct.

Gustav H. Rieman, 58; professor of genetics at the University of Wisconsin; 15 Oct.

George H. Young, 52, director of research at Mellon Institute; 10 Oct.

Erratum: In the report by A. D. McLaren and R. A. Luse on the "Mechanism of inactivation of enzyme proteins by ultraviolet light (2537 Å)" [*Science* 134, 836 (22 September 1961)], two errors occur in the values given for Φ for enzymes in the last two lines of the table. The calculated value of Φ for ribonuclease is 0.03, not 0.30. The known value of Φ for trypsin is 0.015, not 0.105.

Erratum: In the article "Radio telemetering from within the body" by R. Stuart Mackay [*Science* 134, 1196 (20 Oct. 1961)] one line was omitted and another line was printed twice in the paragraph beginning just above the middle of column 1, page 1199. The first line of the paragraph is repeated in the fourth line. The first two sentences should have read: "The permissible radio-frequency deviation is limited to the bandwidth of the receiver if loss of signal is never to occur. Receivers can record higher-deviation signals by tracking them with a standard automatic frequency-control circuit, the frequency-discriminator signal then being the useful output (8)" (italicized words omitted).