vironment with gyplure. Adsorbed on a granular substance, it could be cheaply and widely distributed by high-flying airplanes. Since it is nontoxic there would be no danger of overdosage or contamination of cultivated areas. A single application might be effective for several years, as the chemical is quite stable.

Because of the toxicity of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, spraying has been limited in recent years to the periphery of the gypsy moth infestation to prevent its spread to the west and south. The gyplure granules would be most effective in such areas. Indeed, the effectiveness would very likely be directly related to the ratio of "dummy females" to live ones. Insecticide spraying could then be concentrated on areas of especially heavy infestation where it would do the most good.

The broadcast application of gyplure is an approach which can't conceivably do any harm, would be much less expensive than insecticides, and might possibly afford the means of finally eradicating the gypsy moth.

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Moulton Hall

I agree with the suggestion made by Frank L. Campbell [*Science* **141**, 311 (26 July 1963)] that the headquarters building of the American Association for the Advancement of Science be named and dedicated as Moulton Hall, in honor and tribute to the late Forest Ray Moulton (1872-1952), astronomer, author, mathematician, and business administrator, whose rare combination of talents recreated the physical, financial, and administrative structure of the AAAS at the most difficult period in its 20th century history. Under his strong, informed guidance and leadership it developed into the organization of power and prestige that it is today.

Moulton almost literally "took over" the Association in the middle 1930's, when its membership was continually declining (down to 18,000 in 1935) and rebuilt it. His confidence and drive overrode the sense of futility and discouragement that cramped the mid-30's, following the so-called Great Depression, and set the Association on an upward path. He was that rare combination of scientist and administrator (with an unexpected talent for business) who set the stage for the advancement of science along its present lines of organization.

It is a little-known fact that among other accomplishments Moulton made a spectacular and financial success of the 1933 Chicago World's Fair.

I knew Moulton in the later years of his life as a co-editor of *The Autobiography of Science* and as a friend. My memory of him is that of a man of courage, integrity, wisdom, and genius and the modesty to accept these gifts simply as his contribution to the welfare of mankind through the medium of science. Like Campbell, I would find myself hard put to write a competent biography.

The AAAS would honor itself by naming its headquarters building Moulton Hall.

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Nevada Test Fallout

Commenting on my reconstruction of the Nevada test fallout that occurred on 26 April 1953 in the Albany-Troy-Schenectady area of New York, James H. Lade [*Science* **141**, 1109 (13 Sept. 1963)] states that there has been "no increase in the incidence of cancer or leukemia over the past ten years" in the tri-city area. At the risk of prolonging the argument over the fallout I would urge that Lade cite the pertinent statistics so that we may judge whether routine medical data could be expected to show up any biological effect of unusual irradiation of the infant thyroid.

It will be recalled that I urged that a special survey be made to determine if human pathology might be associated with instances of intense fallout from weapon tests. It seems that no such survey has been made in the New York area but that one is under consideration in Utah.

Since the publication of my original report [*Science* **138**, 1196 (1962)] more data on continental fallout have come to light. For example, the hearings of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on 20–22 August 1963 reviewed the findings of the St. Louis Committee on Nuclear Information and unearthed the Knapp Report. The latter makes it probable that areas close to the Nevada tests were subjected to fallout comparable to the 26 April 1953 contamination. It would appear that some individuals received thyroid doses in excess of 100 rad, or 1000 times the normal dose to which the thyroid is exposed in a single year. One can no longer say with easy assurance that no one in the United States has been injured by fallout, although the matter should be decided by analysis of the affected populations in Utah and elsewhere.

To an outside observer it appears that the U.S. Government has not yet found a formula for dealing candidly with the fallout issue. What is the American public to believe when President Kennedy prefaces resumption of atmospheric testing in Nevada with assurance that there will be no danger of fallout and then, with the initial test firing, milk levels in Utah rise to unprecedented levels of contamination? Then a full year passes before the AEC releases—apparently with great reluctance—a real estimate of the whole situation.

The signing of the Nuclear Test Treaty underlines the importance of looking carefully at our tests in Nevada to make sure that populations adjoining the Nevada Proving Grounds are fully protected from fallout that is not contained by underground detonation techniques.

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Mature Scientists Need Support Too

At present there are three categories of career support offered by the National Institutes of Health, two designed for younger investigators (career development awards) and one for the active senior scientist. I would like to suggest a fourth category: senior scientists who are required by institutional and statutory regulations to retire, but whose potential for continued work is by no means at an end. These scholars should be provided with sufficient funds to insure their having adequate facilities and help to produce a written legacy of scientific information and intuitive, speculative thinking derived from experience and knowledge.

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