

tracted both physicists and chemists. It has certain areas of applications for nuclear moment determinations. In some cases nuclear quadrupole moment ratios of isotopes can be accurately measured. The magnitude of the quadrupole moment, however, can be evaluated to no greater accuracy than the value of q can be estimated. It has been pointed out that the Zeeman effect is sensitive to H and θ and to a lesser extent η . The magnitude of the separation of the Zeeman components also depends on the nuclear magnetic moment, and the phenomenon can be used to evaluate the magnitude of this moment. In this respect the application will probably be limited in view of other much more powerful methods.

Studies on the nature of q are particularly appealing to the chemist because of the information on chemical binding that may be derived. Many more substances can be studied than by the microwave method on gases, but there is the very great complication of evaluating the role of lattice interactions

and motions in the lattice. In these respects the field is very new and there are many questions to be answered. An appealing experimental feature of the method is that the instrumentation is often quite inexpensive and relatively simple to construct.

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News and Notes

Cold Spring Harbor Symposium on the Biological Nature of Viruses

THE 18th Symposium on Quantitative Biology of the Long Island Biological Association, held June 5 through 11, was devoted to a consideration of the biological nature of viruses, and of the interactions between viruses and their host cells. M. Delbruck opened the Symposium with an outline of the program, in which he distinguished and defined three states of viruses, the infective, vegetative, and provirus states. In the infective state the virus is extracellular, metabolically inert, resting between cycles of reproduction. It is extracellular virus which has been most extensively studied by physical, chemical, and immunological techniques, and which is best known because of its accessibility. It is however of less interest to biologists than the intracellular states in which the virus demonstrates some of the properties of a living organism. In the vegetative state, the virus is intracellular, virus reproduction occurs, genetic changes of the virus take place, and the host cell metabolism is so disorganized that the pathology of virus diseases is produced. In the provirus state, the virus coexists with its host cell in a symbiotic relationship in which the virus assumes the *de facto* role of a genetic unit of its host cell. The provirus protects its host cell against the attack of related viruses, profoundly affects the genetics of its host cell, and is a natural method for the storage and preservation of viruses.

Evidence for the existence of the vegetative state in bacteriophages was presented by Doermann, and the stages in its maturation to the infective state were discussed by Levinthal. The intracellular development

of influenza virus was described by Henle and by Schlesinger, while developmental stages in other mammalian viruses were discussed by Sanders and by Melnick. Genetic recombination in bacteriophage was reviewed by Doermann, and analogous phenomena in mammalian viruses were described by Appleby and by Hirst, and a paper on this subject by Burnet was read by Fenner. The striking similarities between bacteriophages and animal viruses were made apparent, as well as the extraordinary difficulty of studying animal viruses by the usual techniques.

The properties of the provirus state in lysogenic bacteria were discussed by Bertani, including genetic interactions with related viruses and the protective effect of provirus against host cell destruction by related viruses. Bertani suggested that the prophage may be attached to some chromosome-like structure in the bacterial nucleus and so divides with it in cell duplication. Experiments on the inheritance of prophage lambda in crosses of *E. coli* K12, reported by Appleyard, were consistent with this hypothesis. The conditions involved in the transition from infective phage to prophage were discussed by Bertani and by Lieb. The physiological state of the host cell, the temperature, and the multiplicity of infection are important factors, as well as the genetic constitutions of host cell and virus. The transition from provirus to the vegetative state, the phenomena of induction, was described by Jacob, who suggested that the primary event is a local disturbance in the bacterium which dislodges the prophage from its locus on the bacterial chromosome so as to permit its uncontrolled multiplication. Evidence suggesting that genetic recombination in bacteria may be mediated by an agent analogous to a virus was presented by Hayes. This

agent controls the fertility of the bacterial cell and the direction of genetic transfer and possibly acts as a vector of genetic material.

The structure of the phage particle in the infective state was described from information derived from immunological methods by Lanni, from electron microscopy by Robley Williams and T. F. Anderson, and from interactions with the ionic environment by Lark and Adams. The phage particle is differentiated morphologically and immunologically into head and tail, and chemically into protein and nucleic acid. The phage particle becomes attached to the host cell by the tip of its tail, the protein portion being an apparatus for the introduction of nucleic acid into the host cell. The evidence presented by Hershey that nucleic acid alone may be the determinant of genetic specificity in viruses, as had previously been demonstrated for bacteria, has focused renewed interest on the structure of the nucleic acid molecule. Recent concepts of nucleic acid structure were presented by Watson and by Markham and were discussed in relationship to virus reproduction. The nucleic acid molecule seems complicated enough to account for all the specificity demanded by the geneticist.

The fate of the chemical components of the infecting virus particle, and the source of the raw materials needed for virus multiplication were discussed by Hershey and by Kozloff. The parent phage particle does contribute some material to the progeny, but the complexity of this material is still unknown. The bacterial contribution seems to consist mainly of structurally simple substances. The effects of virus infection on host cell metabolism were discussed by S. S. Cohen, who suggested various shifts in carbohydrate and pyrimidine syntheses to explain the observed results. The new base, hydroxymethylcytosine, discovered in phage T2 by Cohen and Wyatt, played a prominent role in these discussions.

The marked effect of virus reproduction on the properties of the infected host cell has always been evident to virologists. That the host cell may modify the properties of the infecting virus has not been so obvious. Several examples of temporary modifications of host range in phages produced by passage through certain host cells were discussed by Luria. The very important role that prophages may play in the adaptive modification of the typhoid typing phages was pointed out by E. S. Anderson. The mechanism of these induced modifications of viral properties is still obscure. The role of the host cell in reviving the infectivity of phages inactivated by ultraviolet irradiation was discussed by Bowen.

An important property of bacteriophages is the ability to transfer genetic characteristics from one bacterial strain to another. Zinder presented the hypothesis that genetically active fragments of host cell nucleic acid are built into the virus particle, which then serves as a vector for the transport of this material and for its introduction into a second bacterium. The similar process of bacterial transformation, in

which bacterial nucleic acid is transferred from cell to cell without an obvious vector, was discussed by Hattie Alexander.

The final session of the symposium was devoted to striking developments in tissue culture methods for the study of mammalian viruses. Plating methods for the production of virus plaques with encephalitis and poliomyelitis viruses were described by Dulbecco, who has also used suspensions of mammalian cells for one-step growth and single-cell experiments. Syverton described pure cultures of single types of mammalian cells which can be subcultured indefinitely *in vitro* and which support growth of many strains of viruses. The development of these tissue culture techniques should greatly facilitate the investigation of the biological properties of mammalian viruses.

The study of viruses as organisms rather than as the agents of disease was envisaged by Burnet years ago, but suitable techniques were not then available. In recent years, however, the subject of virus research has changed from the extracellular, infective state to the intracellular, vegetative state, in which the virus plays its role as an organism and as a pathogen. It is to the credit of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis that they have supported much of the basic research which has made this change of emphasis possible.

The Symposium on Viruses owed much of its success to the interest and support of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The papers and discussions will be published as Vol. 18 of the *Symposia on Quantitative Biology* before the end of the year.

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Scientists in the News

Fred Allison has retired as Head of the Department of Physics and Dean of the Graduate School at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

F. C. Bishopp, since 1904 associated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has resigned as Assistant Bureau Chief to accept a position with the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation as coordinator of all federal, state, and industry-sponsored research concerned with the control of the pink bollworm. His headquarters will be at Brownsville, Tex. He is succeeded in the Department of Agriculture by **Edward F. Knipling**, who joined the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in 1930. Since 1946 Dr. Knipling has been leader in the Bureau's Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals.

Jonas J. Christensen, staff member of the Institute of Agriculture at the University of Minnesota since 1920, has succeeded **Elvin C. Stakman** as Head of the University's Department of Plant Pathology and Botany. In 1929-30 Dr. Christensen studied in Europe as a Guggenheim Memorial Fellow, and in 1950 he spent four months in Japan as a plant pathologist with the

Natural Resources Section, Department of the Army. As a result of his work in analyzing and evaluating disease problems in production and storage of Japanese food crops, he was made an honorary member of the Japanese Phytopathological Society. He is the author of many technical papers and he has served as Associate Editor of the journal *Phytopathology* and as President of the American Phytopathological Society.

G. Arthur Cooper, Curator of the Division of Invertebrate Paleontology and Paleobotany of the U.S. National Museum in Washington, D.C., has been awarded an honorary doctor of science degree by Colgate University.

Morris B. Jacobs has been appointed Director of the Laboratory of Air Pollution Control, Department of Air Pollution Control, City of New York. Dr. Jacobs has been a member of the staff of the City's Department of Health for the past 25 years, his last assignment having been that of Chief Organic Chemist of the Bureau of Laboratories.

Herbert T. Kalmus, President and General Manager of the Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation, Hollywood and New York, is a new member of the Board of Directors of the Stanford Research Institute, Stanford. Dr. Kalmus, a chemical engineer, is also President and General Manager of Technicolor, Inc. of New York and Chairman of the Board of Technicolor, Ltd. of London.

John L. Kask, a veteran of more than 25 years of activity in the field of fishery management and research, has resigned as Assistant Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service to accept the position of Chairman of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Ottawa.

Thomas L. Kesler, recently a geologist for U.S. Steel in the Alabama area, has joined Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, as geologist. His first assignment will be at Foote's Kings Mountain Mining Division.

The Medical Library Association has presented the Marcia C. Noyes Award for outstanding service in the field of medical librarianship to **Mary Louise Marshall**, Librarian of the Orleans Parish Medical Society Library, 1920 to date, and currently also Medical Librarian and Professor of Bibliography at the Tulane University School of Medicine. Miss Marshall has served the Medical Library Association in several capacities, this service being indicative of her loyalty to the Association and her foresight with respect to the needs of the profession.

Lawrence Peters, Associate Professor of Pharmacology at Western Reserve University, has been appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Pharmacology at the Tulane University School of Medicine. Dr. Peters succeeds **Ralph G. Smith**, who

resigned in 1950 to accept an appointment as Medical Officer for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Geoffrey William Rake, Coordinator of the Office of Scientific Affairs of E. R. Squibb and Sons Division, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, has been named a member of the Board of Directors of the American Institute for the Tropics, New York, and Chairman of its Committee on Medicine and Public Health. He will leave shortly for international scientific congresses in Istanbul and Rome.

Julius B. Richmond, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Illinois and Superintendent of the Institute for Juvenile Research, has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at the State University of N.Y. College of Medicine. He will be the first full-time professor of pediatrics on the college staff. He succeeds **Tyree Wyatt**, who administered the Department on a part-time basis and who will continue his participation in the teaching program as Clinical Professor of Pediatrics. Dr. Richmond was for three years co-editor of *Yearbook of Pediatrics* and was also one of the authors of *An Introduction to Pediatrics*.

Augustus B. Wadsworth, formerly Director of the Division of Laboratories and Research of the New York State Department of Health, has been awarded the Hermann M. Biggs Medal for outstanding service to public health. The medal, established by the New York State Public Health Association, was presented to Dr. Wadsworth at the Association's annual meeting.

Daniel Thomas Watts of the University of Virginia Medical School has been appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Pharmacology in the West Virginia University School of Medicine.

Kurt F. Wendt, Professor of Mechanics and since 1948 Associate Director of the Wisconsin Engineering Experiment Station, has been named Dean of the University of Wisconsin College of Engineering. Dr. Wendt, who recently returned from a 20-day flying trip to India to conduct a technical education and research survey for the U.S. State Department, succeeds **Morton O. Withey** who retired July 1. **William R. Marshall, Jr.**, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering, has been appointed Associate Dean of the College of Engineering and Associate Director of the Wisconsin Engineering Experiment Station.

Stephen Wilson, former Vice Dean of the School of Pharmacy at the University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed to succeed **Roland T. Lakey**, Dean of Wayne University's College of Pharmacy, who retired this June after 29 years at the University.

Henry M. Woodburn has been appointed Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Buffalo, effective July 1. Since 1945 Dr. Woodburn, an inorganic chemist, has been Chairman of the U.B. Chemistry Department.

Education

United Cerebral Palsy has arranged five summer workshops designed to train teachers in the care and education of children with cerebral palsy. They will be held at the Universities of Arizona, Texas, and Nebraska, at San Francisco State College, and at Teachers College of Columbia University. The workshops were arranged by Maurice H. Fouracre, Head of the Department of Special Education at Teachers College, who is Chairman of the UCP Educational Advisory Board.

Catalogues of courses to be offered by the new College of Letters and Science of the **University of California** at Riverside are now available at the office of the registrar. Applications for admission to the four-year liberal arts college, which opens next February, must be filed by Jan. 15.

The **University of Vermont College of Medicine** was chosen as one of five medical schools in the United States to receive a \$1000 scholarship award, which is given annually by the Mead Johnson Company, manufacturers of infant foods, to a graduating senior to enable him to take a year of general practice residency following his internship. The UVM recipient is Delbert D. Griffith.

Grants and Fellowships

Dietmar Seyferth, a 24-year-old German-born graduate student at Harvard University, has been chosen to receive the first \$2000 **Charles Lathrop Parsons Scholarship** of the American Chemical Society. Mr. Seyferth was selected by Charles Lathrop Parsons, former Chief Chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines and Secretary of the Society from 1907 to 1945, for whom the scholarship is named. Dr. Parsons, now 86, was chosen last December as winner of the Society's first **Charles Lathrop Parsons Award**. The award confers on the recipient the privilege of designating the next Parsons Scholar, who may study for one year at any institution he selects and in any field, provided it has some relationship or value to chemistry or chemical engineering. The award will be presented no more than once in every three years to a chemist or chemical engineer chosen solely for public service activities.

There were 13 anthropologists, 2 geographers, and 3 sociologists included in the group of 97 **Ford Foundation Foreign Study and Research Fellowships** awarded last month. The average age of the recipients was 29, and the awards were for periods of 1 to 2½ years for studies in Asia or the Near and Middle East. It is expected that a similar program, a third series of Foreign Study and Research Fellowships, will be announced next fall.

The **Fund for the Advancement of Education** has granted 290 fellowships to high school teachers in the U.S. and possessions, for the academic year 1953-54. The grants, aggregating approximately \$1,500,000,

are designed to enable the recipients to forgo regular teaching duties for a full year, and to pursue self-designed programs to deepen their liberal education, improve their teaching ability, and increase their effectiveness as members of their school systems and communities. Grants were made to 140 men and 150 women; 184 were in the social sciences, 48 in mathematics and the natural sciences, and 24 in the arts, business administration, physical education, and industrial arts.

The **George Washington University** has received from Eli Lilly and Co. two grants, totaling \$10,250, for medical research in the value and effectiveness of certain vaccines and drugs used in combating infant and childhood diseases. John P. McGovern, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, will direct a study of the immunity to whooping cough that is developed in infants by the use of new vaccines. Josephine Kety and Leroy Hoeck, medical officers in pediatrics, will share with Dr. McGovern the direction of a study of the value of erythromycin in treating infant and childhood diseases.

The **Lowell M. Palmer Fund**, established this year by Carleton H. Palmer in memory of his father, and administered by Cornell University Medical College, has announced the recipients of the first six awards under the Lowell M. Palmer Senior Fellowships in Medical Sciences. They are: \$8000 to Joseph Dancis, New York University College of Medicine, whose field is Physiology of the Newborn; \$6000 to Franklin W. Heggeness, University of Rochester, in the field of Physiology of the Gastrointestinal Tract; \$8000 to Charles A. LeMaistre, Cornell University Medical College, in the field of Chronic Bacterial Infections; \$6000 to William R. Milnor, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, in Cardiovascular Research; \$8000 to David Karzon, University of Buffalo, in the field of Viral Infections; \$8000 to Maurice S. Raben, Tufts College Medical School, in the field of Pituitary Hormones.

The **National Research Council of Canada** has granted 226 scholarships in science and engineering for 1953-54. Twenty-four special scholarships awarded for study abroad are to be held in the following universities: eight at London, four at Cambridge, three at Oxford, two each at Birmingham and North Carolina, and one each at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the universities of Chicago, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Overseas postdoctoral fellowships have been granted for work at the following universities: three each at Oxford, Cambridge, and London, and one each at the National Institute for Medical Research, and the universities of Birmingham, Leiden, Louvain, and Uppsala.

Grants in aid of research amounting to more than \$135,000 since April 14 have been announced by **Research Corporation**, a nonprofit foundation which has distributed approximately \$7,500,000 in grants

since it was established by the late Frederick Gardner Cottrell in 1912. The Advisory Committee, whose recommendations were the basis for the current grants awarded, will meet again in September to consider further applications made during the summer. The grants, ranging from \$400 to \$8700, were made directly to U. S. colleges and universities, to provide support for specific research projects at early, critical stages of their development. Of the 64 grants announced, 45 were awarded under the Cottrell grants program, which aids science and teaching in the smaller colleges. The remaining 19 go to institutions under the general grants program, to support research of a pioneering nature. Among the projects to be supported by the grants are investigations on the interactions of cosmic rays, a new system of electrochemical analysis, and the potassium-argon method of dating geological specimens.

UNESCO's Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research, at its fifth semi-annual meeting in Paris during the week of May 11, authorized grants totaling \$7675 for five new research projects and proposed the publication of a comprehensive guide for the collection of information needed for the improvement of living conditions in semiarid and arid areas. The committee also chose Bangalore, India, for a symposium on wind and solar energy to be held in the autumn of 1954. The research grants are: \$2835 to Jaswant College, Jodhpur, India, where Daya Krishna, Professor of Zoology, will study the habits of the vertebrate animals in relation to the local vegetation in the Desert of Rajputana, and their role in maintaining or spreading desert conditions; \$2000 to the International Geographical Union for a study of the geographic potentiality of coastal deserts in Argentina, Australia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, and the Middle East; \$1000 toward an international expedition to explore the Sahara and Sudan arid regions under the direction of Franz Kollmannsperger, zoologist of the University of Saarbrücken; \$2000 to the Fuad I Desert Institute at Heliopolis, Egypt, for a symposium on desert research and development in Egypt and the Arab countries, to be held in Cairo in September; \$840 to the Institute of Biology in Great Britain for the publication of the proceedings of the symposium held in London in 1952, on the Biology and Productivity of Hot and Cold Deserts.

In the Laboratories

Three new appointments have been made at the **Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory** of the University of California. Nelson Jarmie, previously of the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley, will join the Experimental Physics Division; James M. Kister, who was pursuing graduate study at Harvard, will be in the Theoretical Physics Division; and Dean F. Mitchell, previously of the Guide Lamp Division of General Motors, will join the GMX Division at Los Alamos.

The **Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory**, Salisbury Cove, Maine, has received a 3-year grant from Eli Lilly and Co. Each year \$550 will be available for general support of the summer program, which features basic research in the fields of renal physiology and electrolytic balance, and of tissue culture.

Paul H. Scrutchfield and Walter J. Thome have joined the General Research Organization of **Olin Industries, Inc.** They are chemists in the film and cellulose section and are located in the East Alton plant, Company headquarters.

Creation of an Industrial Economics Department by **Southwest Research Institute** has been announced. Concerned largely with economics in the technical and production fields, the new department was established June 1 with the appointment of C. A. Harrell as chairman.

One of the first academic installations of a completely air-conditioned and temperature-controlled laboratory for research in the chemistry of refrigerators and refrigerating systems has been completed at the **University of Miami**. It will be under the direction of Walter O. Walker, Dean of the University's Division of Research and Industry.

Meetings and Elections

The 19th Annual Meeting of the **American College of Chest Physicians**, held in New York City, May 28-31, surpassed all previous records for attendance. Approximately 1500 registered, including 1200 members and guest physicians, and 300 non-physician guests. The following officers were elected for the year 1953-1954: president, Alvis E. Greer, Houston, Tex.; president-elect, William A. Hudson, Detroit, Mich.; 1st vice president, James H. Stygall, Indianapolis, Ind.; 2nd vice president, Herman J. Moersch, Rochester, Minn.; treasurer, Charles K. Petter, Waukegan, Ill.; assistant treasurer, Albert H. Andrews, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; chairman, board of regents, Donald R. McKay, Buffalo, N.Y.; historian, Carl C. Aven, Atlanta, Ga.

At the 78th Annual Meeting of the **American Neurological Association** the following officers were elected for the year 1953-54: president, Roland P. Mackay; president-elect, Percival Bailey; first vice president, William G. Lennox; second vice president, Russell Meyers; secretary-treasurer, H. Houston Merritt; assistant secretary, Charles Rupp.

Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., has selected officers for the fiscal year 1953-54. Reelected to head the Buffalo research laboratory were: president and chairman of the board, Theodore P. Wright; executive vice president and director of the laboratory, Clifford C. Furnas. The laboratory is a non-profit and self-sustaining affiliate of Cornell University, and operates as a corporate entity in Buffalo, New York.

The **Federation of American Scientists** has recently installed its officers for 1953-54. The new chairman is David L. Hill, Professor of Physics at Vanderbilt University and the vice-chairman is Edward U. Condon, Director of Research at the Corning Glass Works. Serving with them on the Executive Committee are Lewi Tonks of G.E.'s Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory (secretary), Hugh C. Wolfe, Head of the Physics Department at The Cooper Union School of Engineering (treasurer), Jules Halpern, Professor of Physics at the University of Pennsylvania, M. Stanley Livingston, Professor of Physics at M.I.T., and Clifford Grobstein of the National Institutes for Health, Bethesda, Md. The role played by the Federation in bringing the implications of the Astin dismissal to the attention of scientists and the public has resulted in a considerable increase in membership.

The U.S.A. National Committee of the **International Scientific Radio Union** (URSI) is sponsoring a Fall Technical Meeting jointly with the Canadian National Committee, URSI, and the IRE Professional Group on Antennas and Propagation. The meeting will be held at the National Research Council, and the Defence Research Board, Ottawa, Canada, October 5-8, 1953. This is the first meeting jointly sponsored by the U.S.A. and Canadian National Committees of URSI. Further information about the newly-formed Canadian Committee is available from its secretary, J. C. W. Scott, Defence Research Board, Ottawa, Canada.

The 1st Annual Meeting of the **Inter-Society Cytology Council** will be held in Philadelphia, November 19-20. All those interested in presenting papers pertaining to the cytologic method for the diagnosis of cancer and related subjects are urged to send titles, together with an informative abstract of not more than 300 words, to the Chairman of the Program Committee, Dr. A. E. Rakoff, Jefferson Medical College, 1025 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa. All titles and abstracts must be received before August 1.

Miscellaneous

A non-profit foundation established for the purpose of assisting worthy projects in psychological education and research has been incorporated as a sister organization to the American Psychological Association. The new group is known as the **American Psychological Foundation**. It will be administered by a Board of Trustees made up of the seven past presidents of the A.P.A. They are: J. McV. Hunt, University of Illinois; R. R. Sears, Stanford University; J. P. Guilford, University of Southern California; E. R. Hilgard, Stanford University; D. G. Marquis, University of Michigan; C. R. Rogers, University of Chicago; and H. E. Garrett, Columbia University. The Foundation's principal offices will be in the new \$250,000 building at 1333 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C., recently purchased by the A.P.A. Since the Association publishes ten journals as well as a direc-

tory of its 11,000 psychologist members, it had a real need for its new headquarters.

The **American Museum-Hayden Planetarium**, New York City, will offer its streamlined courses in basic astronomy, navigation and meteorology especially designed for the layman, beginning in September. Each course includes a lecture and demonstration once a week presented informally by a member of the Planetarium staff, utilizing the unique projection facilities of the Planetarium. Interested prospective students are invited to attend the free introductory sessions offered at the start of each course.

No objection was raised to HR5016 in a House Interstate Committee hearing. The bill would strike "**aureomycin**" from the Federal Food & Drug Act and substitute the chemical term "chlortetracycline." Passage of the bill is required before Lederle can apply for registration of "Aureomycin" as a trade mark which in turn, is a requisite for curbing unauthorized use of the name in pharmaceutical manufacture abroad.

The proceedings of the 1952 **Biology Spring Conference** on "Some Aspects of Microbial Metabolism," held at Oak Ridge National Laboratory on April 10-11 of last year under the sponsorship of the ORNL Biology Division, have been published as Supplement I, Volume 41, March, 1953, to the *Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology*. A limited number of the 282-page volumes are available without cost to specialists in the field. Requests should be made in writing to the Biology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Post Office Box P, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

June 7th marked the 200th anniversary of the **British Museum**. Sir Hans Sloane, called "the father of natural history," died in 1753 and placed his valuable private museum at the disposal of his country. A special Act of Parliament later that year accepted the gift and created the nucleus of today's British Museum, which was first opened to the public in 1759.

An expanded editorial policy and a new editorial board have been announced for the journal **Human Biology**. A grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, which will insure publication of a full volume this year, will also enable the editors to widen the scope of interests represented in the journal. Gabriel Lasker of the Department of Anatomy of Wayne University is Editor, and associated with him will be a five-man editorial board embracing a range of interests from evolution to biostatistics. They are: Joseph Brožek, Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene, University of Minnesota; Bentley Glass, Department of Biology, The Johns Hopkins University; Donald Mainland, Department of Medical Statistics, New York University; James N. Spuhler, Institute of Human Biology, University of Michigan; and William L. Straus, Jr., Laboratory of Physical Anthropology, The Johns Hopkins University.