"Carrying out the above-mentioned tests in the interests of guaranteeing her security, the Soviet Union will continue to strive for agreement in the United Nations organization on the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and on the reduction of all other types of armaments, on the further reduction of international tension and the establishment of confidence between states, as well as the support and consolidation of the peace generally."

■ New Zealand authorities report that two prospectors, Frederick Cassin of Wellington and Charles Jacobsen of Picton, have made the country's first uranium strike on the west coast of South Island. The find has been described as "quite significant" by R. W. Willett, senior geologist of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The exact proportion of uranium present in the ore submitted for analysis has not yet been determined.

Scientists in the News

CLIFFORD C. FURNAS, chancellor of the University of Buffalo, was appointed by President Eisenhower on 22 Nov. to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development. He succeeds Donald A. Quarles, who became Secretary of the Air Force on 17 Aug. Furnas has taken leave of absence from the university from 1 Dec. 1955 to 1 Feb. 1957.

VLADIMIR P. LOUKINE of the Soviet Machinery Construction Ministry and GEORGI P. KAZANSKI of the Radiotechnical Collegium toured the United States during the last 2 weeks of November. Their trip was made under the joint sponsorship of the State Department and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Loukine is an authority on automation and Kazanski is an electronics specialist.

The Soviet visitors, who arrived on 14 Nov., attended the International Automation Exhibition in Chicago. While in that city, they also saw the Lakeside Press, electric power production equipment at the Commonwealth Edison Company, installations of the Illinois Central Railroad, and automatic slaughtering machinery at Armour and Company.

During their stay in Washington, D.C., the two engineers—who were accompanied on their tour by a State Department interpreter, a representative of the Soviet Embassy, and a member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers—were received at the National Academy of Sciences; they also inspected a microwave relay station of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Then they proceeded to New York, where they visited the headquarters of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the White Plains terminal of the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

During conversations with American experts the Soviet scientists gave the impression that the Soviet Union was advanced in the design and production of automation equipment but that it was behind the United States in widespread application of automatic industrial controls.

Another group of visitors, the first trade delegation to come here from one of the Soviet satellites, arrived from Romania on 27 Nov. for a 25-day stay. The delegation is composed of VIRGIL GLIGOR, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; GRIGORE OBREJEANU, professor of plant genetics at the University of Bucharest, and SILVIU BRUCAN, a member of the Romanian National Assembly and a newspaper man on the staff of *Scinteia*, the official Communist organ in Romania.

The men, who are guests of the Garst and Thomas Hybrid Corn Company of Coon Rapids, Ia., are here specifically to buy hybrid corn and the machinery to plant, cultivate, and harvest it, but the men indicated that they hoped to pave the way for extensive exchanges in the future. The group is prepared to spend $500,000 to $1 million for seed and for ten sets of related machinery.

Romania has been a great corn producer for 250 years, according to Geza Schute, an official of Garst and Thomas who went to the U.S.S.R. and Romania last fall. He said that in Romania yield per acre of ear corn is not quite as high as it is on comparable land here, but that the Romanians manage to grow a little more silage corn per acre than farmers in the United States.

LEON WARREN has left the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council after 4½ years as professional associate on the staff of the Division of Medical Sciences. He joined the clinical investigation department of Parke, Davis and Company, Detroit, Mich., on 1 Dec. At the academy Warren was responsible for the activities of the main Committee on Medicine and Surgery and for six of the specialized advisory groups of the medical science division, as well as for the Symposium on Atherosclerosis that was held in 1954.

C. H. ANDREWES, deputy director of the National Institute for Medical Research, Great Britain, and head of the World Health Organization Influenza Centre, Mill Hill, London, spoke on "The evolution of viruses" on 7 Dec. at the Naval Medical Research Institute.

JOHN C. WHITEHORN, professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University, delivered the Thomas William Salmon lectures of the New York Academy of Medicine on 30 Nov. In the two lectures —one afternoon, one evening—Whitehorn discussed "Psychiatric education and progress."

PAUL P. EWALD, Thomas Potts professor of physics and head of the department of physics at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, has been elected an honorary member of the Société Française de Minéralogie et de Cristallographie. There are only eight men living who have been elected to honorary membership by this French society, which was founded more than 75 years ago.

RALPH W. MACY, formerly chairman of the department of biology at Reed College, has been appointed professor of biology at Portland State College. The college was established on 3 Aug. in Portland, Ore., as a 4-year college within the Oregon State System of Higher Education. There was an initial enrollment of 2800 students.

EDWARD C. BULLARD, director of the National Physical Laboratories, Teddington, England, delivered a public lecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on 10 Nov. His lecture, which was given under the auspices of the department of geology and geophysics, was on "Material of the interior of the earth."

JOHN W. A. BRANT, formerly agricultural officer of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1953–1955), is now in Guayaquil, Ecuador, as specialist of the Universidad de Guayaquil y Universidad de Idaho en Programa Cooperativo para el Progreso de las Ciencias Agropecuarias. On 18 Nov. he was honored by nomination to professor, Facultad de Agronomía y Veterinaría. He has launched a research program in poultry nutrition that is to be continued concurrently with research programs in animal physiology and genetics.

DAVID W. CUGELL has been appointed to direct new research laboratories at Northwestern University for the study of diseases of the lungs, heart, kidneys, and blood vessels. Before joining Northwestern, he headed the pulmonary physiology laboratory at the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory, Boston City Hospital, and was an American Heart Association research fellow in medicine at Harvard Medical School.

The new laboratories, now being constructed and equipped, will expand the

research and teaching facilities of the Florsheim Cardiac Clinic, which was established in 1938. The clinic will move into larger quarters that will provide additional laboratories, examination and treatment rooms, and provisions for nursing care and social service. It will be on the third floor of the Montgomery Ward Memorial Building at Northwestern University Medical Center in Chicago.

Necrology

ISAAC A. ABT, Chicago, Ill.; 87; professor emeritus of pediatrics at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill.; 22 Nov.

ANDREW J. AKELAITIS, Pelham, N.Y.; 51; assistant professor of neurology at the Cornell University Medical College, New York; 24 Nov.

WILLIAM L. BRYAN, Bloomington, Ind.; 95; psychologist; president emeritus of Indiana University; 21 Nov.

CLEMENTS C. FRY, New Haven, Conn.; 63; psychiatrist in charge of the department of university health, Yale University, and lecturer in psychiatry and mental health; 24 Nov.

MAUDE GLASGOW, New York; 87; retired physician who lectured at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York; 20 Nov.

RICHARD L. HARRIS, Montrose, N.Y.; 59; assistant professor of clinical psychiatry at the Cornell University Medical School, New York; 23 Nov.

THOMAS C. MCBRIDE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; 87; retired mechanical engineer; 24 Nov.

RUSH F. NEWCOMB, New Providence, N.J.; 77; retired electrical engineer, former treasurer of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.; 26 Nov.

MALCOLM PROUDFOOT, Oxford, England; 48; associate professor of geography at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; 21 Nov.

LASZLO REINER, Verona, N.J.; 61; research associate at the Institute of Cancer Research, Columbia University, New York; 27 Nov.

HAROLD R. SANSTEAD, Silver Spring, Md.; 54; staff member of the Laboratory of Biochemistry and Nutrition at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases; acting executive director of the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense; 1 Nov.

WILLIAM B. SWARTLEY, Philadelphia, Pa.; 71; instructor in anatomy at Jefferson Medical College for 28 years; former director of surgery at Germantown Hospital and chief of surgery at Chestnut Hill Hospital and Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases; 15 Nov.

JEAN P. WASSERMAN, Basel, Switzerland; 82; expert on alloys; 20 Nov.

Education

■ High-school students will have an opportunity to learn about careers in physics through a series of lecture-demonstrations in Chicago that are patterned on the Christmas Juvenile Lectures that have been given every year since 1826, except for a short period during World War II, at The Royal Institution of Great Britain in London. The lectures, which were instituted by Michael Faraday, are delivered during the holiday season. The new series in Chicago has been planned by the Chicago High School Physics Teachers Association in cooperation with the Physics Club of Chicago and four Chicago-area colleges and universities: Illinois Institute of Technology, the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the University of Illinois at Navy Pier.

The first lecture is titled "Fire magic" and will be presented by Llewellyn Heard, a chemist for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. It will be delivered on 21 Dec. at Illinois Institute of Technology. Instead of 1 week of daily lectures as during Faraday's time, physics educators hope to establish two or three regular programs each semester.

■ The George B. Pegram Laboratory, containing a 6-Mev generator for nuclear research, was dedicated last month at Columbia University. Construction of the laboratory began the first of this year. It has been completed at a cost of about $400,000. The Van de Graff generator, which cost $450,000 installed, was lent by the Atomic Energy Commission. The commission also contributed $295,000 to the construction cost of the building.

The laboratory is named for Pegram, an atomic physicist who is now vice president emeritus of Columbia and a special adviser to the president of the university. He was chairman of the Columbia University Committee on War Research from 1941 to 1945, and was a key figure in the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission's Manhattan District.

■ A 4-week pilot course for training military veterinary laboratory officers in methods of detecting radioactivity in food and in food radioassay procedures will begin on 9 Jan. 1956 at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. The course will be open only to laboratory officers who have completed the veterinary radiological health course at the Institute of Nuclear Studies, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The basic training for the new course will be given by the Walter Reed biophysics department; the Veterinary Division will be responsible for the applied techniques. Additional courses in food radioassay instruction will be given from time to time, but no date has been set for a second class.

■ Through a modernization of curriculums and facilities, the University of Pennsylvania has announced that it is able to accommodate 50 percent more engineering students than are now enrolled. The decision to increase enrollments comes during the celebration of the centennial year of the engineering program. About 1200 students are enrolled in the university's schools of chemical, civil, mechanical, and metallurgical engineering and its Moore School of Electrical Engineering.

Carl C. Chambers, vice president for engineering affairs, said that a combination of circumstances had given the university's five engineering schools the capacity to educate more students without impairing academic standards. He cited these factors:

In the modernization of curriculums, more emphasis has been placed on analytic studies and the humanities and less on shopwork and drafting; this makes certain facilities available to more users.

Completion last year of the university's new physical sciences building has enabled the physics and mathematics departments to teach those required subjects to more engineering students.

Fuller use is being made of other buildings and facilities beyond the normal classroom day, especially through an expanded evening program for graduate students.

Growth of the university's engineering research has drawn to the campus many highly qualified scientists who are available for teaching as well as for research.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

■ To help offset the dangerous cutback in science teaching at the secondary level, Shell Companies Foundation, Inc. has announced a program of recognition fellowships for high-school teachers of science and mathematics. Through the program, worked out with the cooperation of leading educational associations, Shell will underwrite summer seminars at Stanford and Cornell universities for 60 teachers yearly. The fellowship recipients, chosen on the basis of merit and demonstrated leadership qualities, will receive travel allowances, all tuition and fees, living expenses on the university campus, and $500 in cash to make up for the loss of potential summer earnings.

Basically, the program, to be known as the Shell Merit Fellowships for High School Science and Mathematics Teach-