himself to be an anthropologist, a psychologist, a sociologist, or a member of some other group is unimportant as long as his essay deals with basic observation and construction in the area variously known as social process, group behavior, or interpersonal behavior. For ease of reference in the rest of this statement, this general area will be called "social behavior."

2) The prize is offered to encourage studies and analyses of social behavior based on explicitly stated assumptions or postulates, which lead to experimentally verifiable conclusions or deductions. In other words, it is a prize intended to encourage in social inquiry the development and application of dependable methodology analogous to the methods that have proved so fruitful in the natural sciences. This is not to state that the methods of any of the natural sciences are to be transferred without change to the study of social behavior, but rather that the development of a science of social behavior is fostered through observation guided by explicit postulates, which in turn are firmly grounded on prior observations. It may be taken for granted that such postulates will include a spatial-temporal framework for the inquiry. It may properly be added that the essay should foster liberation from philosophic-academic conventions and from dogmatic boundaries between different disciplines.

3) Hitherto unpublished manuscripts are eligible, as are manuscripts that have been published since 1 Jan. 1956. Entries may be of any length, but each should present a completed analysis of a problem, the relevant data, and an interpretation of the data in terms of the postulates with which the study began. Preference will be given to manuscripts not over 50,000 words in length. Entries may be submitted by the author himself or by another person on his behalf.

4) Entries will be judged by a committee of three persons considered well qualified to judge material in this field. The judges will be selected by a management committee consisting of the chairman and the secretary of Section K and the executive officer of AAAS. The committee of judges reserves the right to withhold the prize if no worthy essay is submitted.

5) Entries should be sent to Dael Wolfle, Executive Officer, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C. Entries should be submitted in quadruplicate. Each entry should be accompanied by four copies of an abstract not to exceed 1200 words in length. The name of the author should not appear anywhere on the entry itself but should be enclosed on a separate sheet of paper which also gives the author's address and the title of his essay. Entrants who wish to have their manuscripts returned should include a note to that effect and the necessary postage. To be eligible for consideration for the prize that will be awarded at the 1957 annual meeting of the Association, entries must be received *not later than 1 Sept. 1957.*

Dental Education at Rochester

In view of the increased national demand for teachers and investigators in dentistry, the University of Rochester has decided to expand its efforts in graduate dental education. Through a training grant from the U.S. Public Health Service and through industrial grants in addition to university funds, a number of fellowships with stipends ranging from $3000 to $5000 per year are now available to dental graduates. Candidates may work for the Ph.D. or the M.S. degree in one of the basic sciences or for the M.S. degree in dental science, or they may conduct research as research associates.

Rockefeller Foundation

Rockefeller Foundation grants during the fourth quarter of 1956 totaled $8,104,849. Grants in the field of medical education and public health amounted to $1,064,709; biological and medical research, $1,147,260; agriculture, $2,568,195; social sciences, $703,375; humanities, $1,051,310; and general appropriations, $1,570,000. During the same period the foundation awarded 36 fellowships to individuals from 17 countries.

In this fourth quarter the foundation also expanded its agricultural program. When a foundation staff member arrived in India in January, the agricultural operating program of the foundation was for the first time extended outside Latin America. The aim of the new project is similar to that of the Latin American work from which it derives: to increase production of the basic food crops of the country through research and training projects. For the support of the new unit in India and for the continuance of the units in Latin America, the foundation has appropriated $1,481,500 for the calendar year 1957.

At the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture of India, foundation staff members will cooperate with Indian officials, scientists, and teachers in the organization of a central postgraduate school of agriculture in connection with the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi, and in the development of research projects in cereal crops, with special reference to corn, sorghum, and millets. Both the ministry and the foundation are helping to meet the costs of the necessary buildings, equipment, and supplies to launch the program.

Three closely related types of activities constitute the agricultural program of the Rockefeller Foundation. One is the direct operation by staff members and their local associates of research and demonstration projects leading to the improvement of food crops of major importance to the host country. Four such projects are now in operation: in Mexico, Colombia, and Chile, and the new one in India.

The second is a system of fellowships, scholarships, and travel grants designed to enrich the experience and broaden the training of selected younger scientists. Many of the fellows and scholars have had preliminary training under the supervision of staff members in one of the operating centers. More than 400 Latin American graduates of agricultural colleges have had advanced training experience of this sort in the 14 years of the system's operation, and already a number of the earlier appointees have returned and been advanced to positions of responsibility in ministries of agriculture, colleges of agriculture, research agencies, and private industry; a number of them are themselves helping in the training of a still younger generation of technicians and scientists.

The third aspect of the work consists of grants to universities and other institutions for the support of education and research in the agricultural sciences. The grants are oriented toward agricultural education leading to the production of increased numbers of qualified graduates, toward the application of agricultural techniques to crop and animal improvement, or toward the support of fundamental research with potential long-range benefits to agricultural science and production. In seeking these objectives, the foundation has made grants to faculties of agriculture in Latin America and Asia, both for the strengthening of instruction and for the expansion of research activities. The grants made to institutions in the United States and Europe have, in general, emphasized research of a very fundamental type.

Of the four centers where foundation staff members cooperate directly in research and training, the oldest is the one in Mexico, established in 1943. A staff of 18 scientists operates four experiment stations, located in climatically different regions, and collaborates in the technical work of a number of other federal and state stations. About 70 graduates of agricultural colleges in Mexico and other Latin American countries join the Mexican office annually for from 3 to 18 months of practical field experimentation experience in their specialties. The

research work on the genetics, protection, and management of the basic food crops has now yielded results upon which firm recommendations can be made to farmers in terms of the soil and climatic conditions of their local regions, and seed of many improved varieties is ready for their use. With these recommendations and materials available, there is a basis for effective extension, and a system of regional resident "county agents" has been put into operation by the Ministry of Agriculture with important success. The ministry has consistently enlarged its direct and indirect financial support of the collaborative project.

The increased production of several food crops which Mexico is now enjoying is due in part to such factors as larger supplies of fertilizers and more irrigated farmland but, in important respects, is also the result of research and extension. The wheat crop, now sufficient to meet local demand for direct consumption, is grown almost entirely from seed of higher yielding, disease-resistant varieties developed through research. Hybrid and other improved corn varieties have been furnished which make possible a substantial increase in the corn crop. Better beans, tomatoes, and other vegetables have been produced. Recent research on the late blight disease of potatoes opens the possibility that potato varieties highly resistant to this scourge may be in the offing. A new poultry improvement project has aroused great interest among small farmers and their families and among commercial raisers, who evince enthusiasm for increasing the production of chickens and eggs as a source of much needed animal proteins.

An extremely important result of the cooperative project is the outstanding performance of growing numbers of well-trained young Mexican technologists, teachers, and investigators, who are reinforcing all aspects of professional agricultural work in Mexico and who are assuming responsibility for a number of projects formerly handled by foundation staff members.

The ten scientists on the staff of the foundation in Colombia operate a large central experiment station near Bogotá and five regional stations. Their work, now in its seventh year, is concentrated on training and research on foodstuff production, chiefly corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, and feed crops; and it has recently been extended to poultry and livestock improvement.

The office serves as a training center for graduates of schools of agriculture in Colombia and in neighboring countries of the high Andean region and has sponsored the advanced training of a number of these through fellowships and scholarships to Mexico and the United States. The work of the unit is financially supported by both the Ministry of Agriculture and the foundation.

The work in Chile began in the spring of 1955 and is concentrated on two crops —wheat and forages for livestock feed. Research has been begun in the three chief agricultural regions of the country. Large numbers of plant materials from Mexico and Colombia are being tested for adaptation and will be used with selected local varieties for increase or as the basis for hybridization for the development of better and higher-yielding varieties suited to Chilean conditions. Experiment station and other facilities are also being improved.

Crop improvement research is being extended into neighboring countries in a type of operation which is not handled directly by the foundation but which stems from the work it has done. In Central America the six governments have each established local corn improvement programs staffed by nationals but using materials from the Colombian and Mexican corn-breeding work as a basis for developing autonomous seed and improvement projects. The six local projects were established with orientation and aid from the foundation, and through cooperation of foundation staff representatives they are linked into an effective international group. During the 3 years the work has been in force, appreciable improvement has been made in the quantity and quality of corn produced, in the number of Central American scientists who have been trained for positions within their countries, and in the growth of interest on the part of administrators and agricultural producers in the utilization of improved methods and materials for greater economic benefits.

In Ecuador the Ministry of Agriculture is establishing a wheat-improvement project. As in the Central American corn program, a member of the foundation staff—in this case the leader of the wheat work in Colombia—provides technical advice and guidance. Both Ecuadorian and Colombian agricultural scientists participate in the effort.

The international cooperative activities of the operating centers are being continued and strengthened. The foundation is responsible for two of the corn germ plasm banks which are part of the plan of the National Research Council for preserving genetically valuable varieties. These germ plasm banks send seed to scientists all over the world. Those in charge of the work with wheat cooperate with the international wheat rust nursery project of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In the fight against the late blight disease of potatoes, the foundation puts its facilities in the high Valley of Toluca in Mexico at the service of scientists in a dozen different countries and research centers for testing promising types of commercial potatoes against the virulent strains of the disease there which are found at no other place in the world.

Paraplegia Fellowships

The National Paraplegia Foundation has announced the continuation of a limited number of fellowships for research in spinal cord disease and trauma and in the complications commonly associated with such disease or injury. These fellowships carry a minimum stipend of $3000 per year and may be awarded to any candidate who has demonstrated a capacity for medical research and has outlined a program of meritorious study.

Application forms for the 1957–58 academic year may be obtained from the chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee, Dr. L. W. Freeman, and completed forms should be submitted to him not later than *15 Apr.* at the National Paraplegia Foundation, 1940 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.

Academic's Two New Journals

Academic Press, New York, has announced publication of two new journals. *Annals of Physics,* a new monthly that is scheduled for release in April, will be under the editorship of Philip M. Morse, professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Assistant editors are Bernard T. Feld and Herman Feshbach of M.I.T., and Richard Wilson of Harvard University. They will be advised by an editorial council that includes E. Amaldi, R. F. Bacher, H. A. Bethe, S. Chandrasekhar, E. M. McMillan, L. Nordheim, J. R. Oppenheimer, R. E. Peierls, I. I. Rabi, F. Seitz, E. P. Wigner, and C. Zener.

Original articles on research in any branch of physics may be submitted. *Annals of Physics* hopes to provide a medium for the publication of important papers that are internally complete and, thus, are generally understandable to professional physicists working in other fields. The length of articles will not be a limiting factor.

The other new periodical is the *Journal of Molecular Spectroscopy,* which will be edited by Harald H. Neilsen of the department of physics at Ohio State University. The editorial board consists of Børge Bak, W. S. Benedict, Bryce L. Crawford, Jr., David M. Dennison, Michael Kasha, P.-O. Lowdin, S. Mizushima, James N. Schoolery, G. B. B. M. Sutherland, C. H. Townes, H. L. Welsh.

The journal will be devoted to publication of original research papers deal-