public understanding would be necessary to obtain support for the projected growth. However, if anything is being done to obtain such understanding, it has managed to remain remarkably well concealed. And, when the average citizen drives past Brookhaven or Argonne, it is a safe bet that the only thing he knows about the activities inside is that he's paying for them.

To correct this situation is a task calling for the cooperative efforts of scientists and public relations men—a combination, it should be acknowledged, that does not often work well in tandem. But the basic facts are that the high-energy physicists have a good story to tell; that the excitement and importance of their work can easily be communicated, even if the details are beyond the comprehension of the layman; and that the tools of their trade—the giant accelerators—could readily compete with NASA's rockets in stirring the general public's imagination.

Quiet Please

Undoubtedly, the prospects of getting involved in a publicity carnival would be repugnant to scientists who want to do their work and be left in peace. But there is a happy middle ground between virtually ignoring the public and grasping at every trick for attention. And since the high-energy physicists want the public to pay for their machines and pay their salaries, it is not unreasonable that they be asked to tell the public why. Not all problems would melt away if the general public had some understanding of the potential return on this huge investment, but public and congressional attitudes might be considerably different. When one considers the scientific importance of high-energy physics, it seems curious that no one in Congress has raised the question of whether we are spending too little in this field. Considering the level of support, it's improbable that we are. But, whatever the financial realities, high-energy physics, alone of all the activities supported by the U.S. government, has no congressional champion arguing for more money. The reason could be that it has enough, but a more probable explanation is that Congress has been voting billions for high-energy physics without any of the recipients of this money making it their business to educate the membership as to what it's all about.

—D. S. GREENBERG

"Science Year": 1965 Designated by Johnson for Stressing Efforts Directed toward Human Welfare

Last week, in a commencement address at Holy Cross, President Johnson laid considerable stress on the social utility of science. The U.N., he noted, has designated 1965 as International Cooperation Year. "I propose," he said, "to dedicate this year to finding new techniques for making man's knowledge serve man's welfare. Let this be the year of science."

If the President has any new programs or plans in mind, they remain to be revealed. As has been the case since World War II, the United States is currently involved in a large variety of international programs concerned with science and technology, and since many of these are fairly complex undertakings, they are stretched out over long periods of time. Presumably, the President was referring to a number of these as part of the "year of science," but whether anything new will happen now that this label has been offered was not stated.

The President said he will be able to report to the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy that the United States has achieved an "economic breakthrough" in the use of large-scale power reactors. This development, he explained, "offers a dramatic prospect" for economic desalination.

In addition, the President said, "I intend to expand our efforts to provide protection against disease." The success of a pilot program to provide immunization against measles in West Africa has "enabled us to proceed, this year, with a program to immunize one-fourth of the susceptible population in seven countries of West Africa." The U.S. will also expand "efforts to prevent and control disease in every continent. . . ."

And, he said, this country will "move ahead with plans to devise a worldwide weather system—using the satellites and facilities of all industralized countries."—D.S.G.

Announcements

A committee to examine the needs and potentials of U.S. **chemistry research** has been established within the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council's division of chemistry and chemical technology. The 15-member committee, headed by Frank H. Westheimer, Loeb professor of chemistry at Harvard, is inquiring into the "present status of chemical research and the levels of support required to assure its continuing vigorous development." The American Chemical Society has provided a $50,000 grant to help support the survey, and will assist the committee's ten panels in obtaining information needed for the study. The panels' reports are expected by late summer, and the final report of the committee by the end of this year. The members of the committee are William O. Baker, Bell Telephone Laboratories; Theodore L. Cairns, DuPont; Melvin Calvin, University of California, Berkeley; Bryce L. Crawford, Jr., University of Minnesota; H. S. Gutowsky, University of Illinois; Franklin A. Long, Cornell; Robert W. Parry, University of Michigan; Kenneth S. Pitzer, Rice; Charles C. Price, University of Pennsylvania; John D. Roberts, Caltech; Harrison Shull, Indiana University; Walter H. Stockmayer, Dartmouth; Gilbert Stork, Columbia; and Henry Taube, Stanford.

Scientists in the News

Eric A. Walker, president of Pennsylvania State University, has been elected chairman of the National Science Board, governing body of the National Science Foundation. He succeeds **Detlev W. Bronk.**

The National Park Service has appointed **George Sprugel, Jr.**, chief scientist of the new division of natural science studies. He was previously director of the environmental biology program at the National Science Foundation.

George Cooper, Jr., professor of radiology at the University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville, has been named chairman of the radiology department at the University of Tennessee's medical college and chief of radiological services at the City of Memphis Hospitals, effective 15 September.

Samuel B. Gould, president of educational television station WNDT-TV channel 13 in New York, has been appointed president of the State University of New York, effective 1 September.