Among those familiar with DeWitt's predicament and the troubles others encountered during the *Progressive* case, there seems to be a general feeling that part of the problem, at least, is that procedures for handling classified information in the nuclear energy sector, which date from the mid-1950's, no longer fit present circumstances.

A Century After, a Huxley Back at Royal Society Helm

The next president of Britain's venerable Royal Society is expected to be Sir Andrew Huxley, professor of physiology at University College, London, and a Nobel Prize winner. The 800 plus fellows of the Royal Society will vote on it on 1 December, but the choice of Huxley as the nominee of the society's governing council is regarded as tantamount to election.

Huxley shared the 1963 Nobel award for medicine or physiology with fellow Britain Sir Alan Lloyd and Sir John Eccles of Australia for work on the transmission of nerve impulses. Huxley's grandfather, Thomas Henry Huxley, the great exponent of Darwinism, was president of the Royal Society from 1883 to 1885. Andrew Huxley's half brother, the late Julian Huxley, biologist and first director-general of UNESCO, was also an F.R.S.

North Carolina's School for Science, Math All-Stars

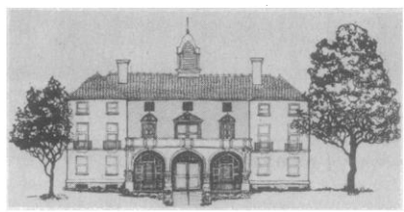
North Carolina has made an enterprising public effort to bring the benefits of science and high technology to the state by creating the Research Triangle. It now stakes a claim to establishing the first public, residential high school for highly able students in science and mathematics.

The state-supported North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics (NCSSM) opened in September in Durham with 150 juniors selected from high schools throughout the state. Enrollment in the 2-year school is scheduled to rise eventually to 900 juniors and seniors.

Chief sponsor of the school is North Carolina Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., who views it both as a training ground for leading scientists and mathematicians and as a place to develop teaching methods to improve science and math instruction in all the state's schools.

The state legislature in 1977 appropriated $3.3 million for a year of planning and the first year of operation of the school. Durham County made a gift of a former hospital for the campus of the residential school. The facility has 15 buildings on 27 acres. A campaign is now in progress to raise funds from foundations, private individuals, and business for renovations, construction of new facilities, and financing of new programs.

The school offers a full range of courses for 11th and 12th graders but



emphasizes expanded course offerings in science and mathematics. Every student will, for example, be expected to take at least one course in biology, chemistry, and physics that will prepare the student to qualify for college level advanced placement examinations. High fliers will be able to take courses at Duke, North Carolina State, and the University of North Carolina, the academic anchors of the Research Triangle.

In selecting the first class, nominations were obtained not only from school sources but from civic and community organizations and church groups. As part of the application procedure, candidates were asked to take the Scholastic Aptitude Test in 10th grade, and those invited to Durham for interviews were given exams designed to test math reasoning ability. Final choices were made by considering a variety of factors including breadth of interests and activities. There were about 900 applicants for the 150 places. The first class is divided about evenly between the sexes and has a 15 percent representation of minority students.

Currently, the school has a full-time faculty of 15, nine of whom have doctorates. The director is Charles R. Eilber, whose experience has included a period as director of the Interlochen Arts Academy in Michigan, a school for students talented in the arts.

Full costs of education and living expenses at NCSSM are defrayed by the state, but students are required to put in 8 hours of work a week, 5 hours on housekeeping or office tasks, and 3 on community service work such as tutoring in elementary schools or reading to the blind.

Students at the school have vigorously confirmed the old stereotype about interest and talent in music going along with ability in science and mathematics. School officials admit they hadn't bargained for the intensity of the interest. More than half the students are involved in the school instrumental ensemble or chorus. No less than 34 signed up for an elective class in music theory. Prodded by student demand, the school has requested an appropriation for instruments.

The school opened with little fanfare, but a week of activities involving science dignitaries, leading up to a speech at dedication ceremonies on 11 October by Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstedler, should attract some attention and not hurt Governor Hunt's campaign for reelection.

Palm for Prescience To Wolf Foundation

Anticipating the choice of Nobel Prize winners is a source of pride among those associated with certain well-known, lesser scientific prizes (*Science*, 17 October). Three such in biomedical research are Columbia's Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize, the prizes awarded by the Wolf Foundation in Israel, and the Albert Lasker awards. This year, only one of these prize-givers, the Wolf Foundation, can claim previous picks of the new Nobel laureates.

On 10 October the Nobel Foundation announced that its 1980 prize for physiology or medicine would be shared by Baruj Benacerraf of Harvard, Jean Dausset of St. Louis Hospital, Paris, and George Snell of Jackson Laboratory, Maine. Wolf got two out of three—Dausset and Snell—with its first group of prizes awarded in 1978.

John Walsh