This book covers the natural history of North American fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Rather than stressing the classification of backboned animals by structure and phylogeny, the author has placed emphasis on special characteristics such as structural adaptations of appendages and the integumentary system. Principles and theories of distribution, speciation and behavior are stressed. No one vertebrate species is dealt with in its entirety, but certain phases in activities of selected animals illustrate basic behavioral patterns and the reasons for such patterns. Other topics include systematics, territory and home range, population movements, dormancy, reproduction, growth and development and population dynamics. Many superb line drawings and photographs illustrate beautifully the native vertebrates in their natural habitats.

By ROBERT T. ORR, Ph.D., Curator of Birds and Mammals, California Academy of Sciences; Professor of Biology, University of San Francisco. About 387 pages with 157 figures. About $7.50.

New—Just Ready!

Gladly sent to college teachers on approval

Odum—

Fundamentals of ECOLOGY

A popular college text, this book gives students an integrated picture of plants, animals and microorganisms. It explains what nature “does” as well as how she “looks.” Presenting a well balanced synthesis of the entire field of ecology, it combines the functional and descriptive, the aquatic and terrestrial, as well as the basic and applied aspects of the subject. Emphasis is on the ecosystem approach with principles presented from the functional viewpoint. Effective use is made of pictorial diagrams, graphs, simplified tables and story-telling photographs. Ideal for a basic course; adaptable to shorter courses.

By EUGENE P. ODUM, Alumni Foundation Professor of Zoology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia; in collaboration with HOWARD T. ODUM, Director, Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Texas, Port Aransas, Texas. 546 pages, with 160 illustrations. $7.50. Second Edition.

New! Carpenter—

MICROBIOLOGY

Here is a general microbiology text for students taking a single course in the field. Equal attention is given to four phases of microbial life: 1) a general survey of microorganisms; 2) a detailed study of the biology of bacteria—their metabolism, growth, death and genetics; 3) the ecologic relationships and role of microorganisms in natural or controlled environments; 4) interactions of pathogenic microorganisms with their plant or animal hosts. Students are thus oriented to microorganisms by learning the basic unity of vital processes. They also discover the interplay among microscopic organisms and between micro- and macroscopic organisms. Illustrations emphasize principles and general concepts. This text provides a good foundation for further study in medicine or in various specialties such as pathogenic bacteriology; sanitary, soil or industrial microbiology.

By PHILIP L. CARPENTER, Ph.D., Professor of Bacteriology, University of Rhode Island. About 424 pages, with 246 illustrations. About $6.75. New—Just Ready!

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Kjeldahl Heating Mantle

Heat input for each unit can be individually controlled. The mantle has rugged 3-wire cord with one wire grounded to metal housing. Since wattage requirements for distilled aqueous solutions are high, the heating mantles are made from quartz fabric for safe, dependable operation.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

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Since flammable solvents are most always used in Soxhlet extractions, this new heating mantle has been designed with utmost safety in mind. It utilizes Powerstat type control and is provided with rugged 3-wire cord, one wire grounded to housing.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

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<td>Replacement heating elements</td>
<td>$9.50 each</td>
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Letters

Electrostatic Field and Freezing

In a recent report, Salt [Science 133, 458 (1961)] presented experimental data which, in his opinion, show that supercooled water can freeze at a higher temperature in the presence of an electric field than it does in the absence of the field. Because this, if true, could have far-reaching effects in many areas, I feel his findings should be examined critically.

In the first place, Salt makes no mention of the ice-forming nuclei [Mason, The Physics of Clouds (Oxford Univ. Press, 1957)] that are present in the atmosphere. While most of these nuclei are usually relatively sparsely distributed and not active at temperatures above $-10^\circ$C, high concentrations, of laboratory origin and active at near-zero temperatures, may have existed in Salt's laboratory at the time his experiments were performed. These nuclei, under the influence of the electric field, might have entered the supercooled drops and initiated freezing. Second, and more important, a pointed wire probe at a potential of 15,000 volts and held only about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the electrically grounded supercooled water undoubtedly produces a corona current. This corona current is not easily detected and begins at a potential far lower than that required for the spark discharge. The possibility that ice-forming nuclei are created by the corona current, perhaps from material from the surface of the wire probe, should not be overlooked.

I suggest that the experiments be repeated in air from which the ice-forming nuclei have been filtered. Further, the electric field should be created by smooth, parallel, plane-to-plane electrodes. Only in this way will the possibility of a corona current be minimized. Until these suggestions are incorporated into the experiment, I do not feel that one can, with any certainty, conclude that an electric field can play a primary role in the initiation of freezing in supercooled water.

Duncan C. Blanchard
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution,
Woods Hole, Massachusetts

Blanchard's criticism of my paper is, essentially, that I did not consider the possible action of airborne ice-forming nuclei. He proposes that these may be created, attracted, or concentrated by the electric field or corona and may thus supercontaminate the sample.

This is a reasonable possibility in the case of my exposed water droplets, but how could it be applicable to the insect larvae and rubber-encased water samples, which possess coatings resistant to nucleation from without? Nothing that is known about the nucleation of water would lead one to doubt that my insect larvae and encased water samples were nucleated internally.

Blanchard suggests that the experiments be repeated in clean air with parallel-plate electrodes to minimize the corona current. As stated in my report, I used parallel plates in some tests and found them quite as effective as the probe and plate electrodes.

R. W. Salt
Canada Agriculture Research Station,
Lethbridge, Alberta

Advancement of Scientists

T. C. Kahn [Science 133, 656 (1961)] does not, I believe, give sufficient credit to the AAAS for its newly effective policy of publicly relating science to human welfare. I submit that, if the public is kept sufficiently aware of this relation, the advancement of scientists will be adequate. The "Ph.D. scientist," forced into a pecking order with "real doctors," may admire the American Medical Association from afar. Some of us, however, would not like to emulate the AMA, which threatens to replace the physician's concern for human health with "medical economics." I rejoice that the AAAS has not found it necessary to caution scientists not to carry professional insignia on their Cadillacs, as has been reported of a county medical society in California.

One large group of scientists—the teachers—is inadequately recognized and compensated, but I doubt that we would be wise to single out teachers of science for preferential treatment among teachers in general.

John W. Duffield
Industrial Forestry Association,
Nisqually, Washington

Enzyme Nomenclature

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I should not like to enter into a controversy over the proper name for the enzyme (actually I do not like very much the ones thus far used) and certainly not with Bernheim. If I had not regarded him with affection I should probably not have recalled the possible relation between our studies (in pyridine metabolism) and his discovery of hydantoinase (hydantoin peptidase). His comment relating political and metabolic status and enzyme nomenclature reminds me of an anecdote I heard when a child. A political appointee, when asked who had won the election, said: "It is a funny thing, we thought we Republicans were going to win, but instead we Democrats won!" (of course, since I was in Spain at the time, I have used some latitude in identifying the political parties).

Santiago Grisolia
University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City

The Issue of Fluoridation

Local referenda in the first week of March 1961 administered serious defeats to those who have been in favor of the fluoridation of water supplies in Massachusetts. The proposal was voted down two to one in Wellesley and by a smaller margin in Brookline, and discontinuation was voted in Andover.

It is extremely difficult to understand the trend of voting on this issue in towns of the highest socioeconomic and educational levels at a time when the prestige of science, at least with respect to its capacity for achieving its objectives, is higher than ever before. It seems to me that this issue exemplifies the contemporary confrontation of science and antiscience, because of the overwhelming weight of scientific authority on the pro side—such as that of the official associations of the dental profession and the public health authorities at all governmental levels. If this evaluation of the issue is valid, one must draw the conclusion that communication between the scientific community and the public is still in a highly unsatisfactory state and that it should be a matter of continuing concern to the AAAS. This aspect of the situation may transcend in importance the lost potential for improvement in dental health.

Discontinuance of the fluoridation program in Andover after 5 years may provide the basis for another field study for interested investigators. But of even greater interest would be results of a competent sociological study to uncover the basic reasons for the astounding successes of the small, fanatical groups that have been organized to oppose the scientific experts. This issue may, in a sense, serve as a measure of the effectiveness of the AAAS with respect to one of its prime objectives—communication with the public at large.

Leo Levine
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Government and Education

A recent editorial [Science 133, 1043 (7 Apr. 1961)] confirms the need for truly liberal members of the AAAS to make themselves heard. I resigned from the AAAS in protest over the brave new social stand promulgated by the Association under the guise of "Science in the News." Now in this editorial, the Association has come out forthrightly for federal interference in local education.

The worth-whileness of integration should not blind anyone to the danger of encouraging Congress to contribute money conditionally to education. The conditions will multiply with time, to conform to every demagogic prejudice of any group wielding sufficient votes. I hope the editors of Science are prepared to convince Congress that somewhere between Negroes, Jews, Catholics, Nordics, Birches, Irish, Baptists, Communists, Fundamentalists, Pragmatists, Conscientious Objectors, Beatniks, and Snuff-takers there is a fine line that makes federal interference right or wrong. If Congress is not convinced, the new loyalty oaths will be a multiple-choice form several pages in length.

Ivor Cornman
5702 Sherrier Place, NW, Washington, D.C.

We wish to point out that what appears in Science, either in editorials, in the news section, among the articles, or elsewhere, cannot in all fairness be called a "social stand promulgated by the Association."—Ed.

Reprints of Snow Address

C. P. Snow's significant address before the AAAS in December, "The moral un-neutrality of science" [Science 133, 245 (27 Jan. 1961)] has been reprinted in pamphlet form by the Peace Education Program of the American Friends Service Committee.

We would like to let your readers know that the pamphlet is available at 10 cents a copy from Peace Literature Service, American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15 St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Adelle Rickett
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
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SCIENCE, VOL. 133
as the period from 1880 to 1920, the selections span a much longer time—
from Bernal Diaz, Sahagun, and Jef-
ferson to Spier. These are divided chronologically into six periods, from
"Exploring the New World" to "New Horizons," and the intermediate periods
are given such terms as "Gaining Understanding of the Indians." The
authors are furthermore grouped under such titles as "Dedicated Amateurs"
and "The United States National Mu-
seum."

In the printed matter the senior ed-
tor, Margaret Mead, contributed only
the main introduction, but the intro-
ductions to each of the six parts and
the many and full biographical ac-
counts of the authors as well as the
historical backgrounds of their periods,
by Ruth Bunzel, are delightfully writ-
ten, with insight, empathy, and know-
edge, based on her long experience in
the field and her acquaintance with
most of the later contributors.

The only mistake that I found is a
trivial one (page 155): Bulletin 30 of
the Bureau of American Ethnology is
the great Handbook of American In-
dians, not that of American Indian
Languages. And it is not—though gen-
erally believed by others—Mormon
creed that our Indians are descendants
of the lost tribes of Israel.

J. ALDEN MASON
University Museum,
University of Pennsylvania

The Orion Book of Evolution. Jean
Rostand (translated from L'Évolution
by Rebecca Abramson). Orion Press,
$6.95.

In this publication two quite sepa-
rate small books have been shuffled
and bound together: an essay on evolu-
tion and an album of pictures. Any re-
lation between the two is not mere-
ly coincidental; it is nonexistent.

Rostand's background in French lit-
erature and philosophy gives his essay
some freshness and interest for Amer-
ican readers, but unfortunately the es-
say cannot otherwise be highly recom-
ended. The first section, on the history
of evolutionary theories, repeats some
tired clichés and misapprehensions and
does not reflect recent historical schol-
arship. In next discussing the present
status of evolutionary theory Rostand
gives a grossly oversimplified and part-
ly mistaken statement of the "neo-
Darwinist" (synthetic) position and
then has no difficulty in maintaining
that his version of that theory is inade-
quate. As supplement or corrective he
offers only vague speculation and larg-
ely irrelevant philosophy. In a brief final
section (about five text pages) he gives
his views about man's evolutionary
future, opinions already treated better
and at greater length in another of his
books (Can Man Be Modified?) where
they should be read, if at all.

The awkwardness and errors stem
in part from bad translation of the
French original. The subject of the
essay is regularly called "transform-
ism," a Gallicism absent from proper
English, and in other respects as well
the translator reveals ignorance of the
subject and fails to produce idiomatic
literary English.

No connection whatever is made be-
tween the pictures and the text or the
supposed subject of the book. The pic-
ture captions are highly inadequate.
Some are incorrect: an engraving of
"Armadillos and lizards" features a
pangolin or scaly anteater; an "em-
bro" is really a larva. Others are al-
most humorously vague: "Unicellular
form," "Fish."

The few that are more
possible still are not very enlightening
for an average reader: "Campylognath-
us Zitieli. Fossil remains"; "Membracid
hemipteran (true insect)." Citations of
original sources are rarely given for the
numerous reproductions of historic illus-
trations.

The binding is unattractive and that
of the review copy, at least, is so poor
that the book went to pieces as soon
as it was opened.

It is a relief finally to be able to be-
stow some wholehearted praise: the
pictures are magnificent. There are 41
photographs, 5 in color, and 30 repro-
ductions of old engravings and paint-
ings, 7 in color. Most of them are
superb works of art excellently repro-
duced. Almost all are of animals, with
great range of subject and technique: a
color photomicrograph of a para-
cium in cross-polarized light (that tech-
nique of course not specified); an x-ray
photograph of a stingray; an 18th cen-
tury colored engraving of a butterfly
fish and an "Ican Suang" (what-
ever that may be); a painting on vellum
of sea turtles by Claude Aubriet (one of
very few artists named); a terrific en-
larged head of an Australian lizard; a
color photograph of 56 jewel-like (but
unidentified) beetles; a Persian minia-
ture of a "feline" (a leopard, as it
happens)—and many others. Simple
contemplation of these pictures is an
exciting esthetic experience. Their pub-
lication without Rostand's text, with
adequate captions, and in a good bind-
ing would have been a triumph of
artistic and scientific bookmaking.

G. G. SIMPSON
Museum of Comparative Zoology,
Harvard University

Miscellaneous Publications

(Inquiries concerning these publications should
be addressed, not to Science, but to the pub-
lisher or agency sponsoring the publication.)

Aletsch Glacier as of September 1957.
Sheet 3. Topographical survey of Switzer-
land and section of hydrology. Federal
Inst. of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland,
1957. Pp. 10. This series, a Swiss contri-
bution to the IGY, is planned to present a
detailed map of the Great Aletsch glacier
and its drainage basin. Scale 1:10,000.
This sheet covers the main glacier tongue
from Marjelen Lake to the snout plus the
adjoining watershed within the drainage
basin. Four maps are planned.

Aspects of Public Health Nursing.
Public Health Paper No. 4. Glete de Alcán-
tara et al. World Health Organization,

Belgian Advisory Council for Scientific
Policy. Annual Report, 1960. The Coun-
cil, Brussels, Belgium, 1960. 132 pp. The
advisory council was created on 16 Sep-
tember 1959. The first part of the report
surveys "the future defining fundamental
attitudes to problems of scientific policy
in Belgium and also in the international
sphere"; the second surveys the council's
operations.

Clé des Cyprinidés ou Mènes du
Québec. Les Poissons d'Eau Douce. vol. 2
of Vianney Legendre. Le Jeune Nat-

Financial Management in the Federal
Government. Prepared by the Staff of the
Committee on Government Operations,
U.S. Senate. Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C., 1961. 375 pp. An anal-
ysis of existing and proposed legislation
relating to the financial management of
the federal government, including a his-
tory of improvements made prior to the
80th Congress, recommendations of the
first and second Hoover commissions on
budget and accounting, and the implemen-
tation of these recommendations, leg-
islation enacted in the area by 80th-86th
Congresses, financial management im-
provement made by departments and
agencies on a government-wide basis un-
der specific acts, and the history of major
budgeting and accounting legislation pro-
posed.

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tography. Papers reprinted from J. Soc.
Motion Picture Television Engrs. vol. 1,
series 11. Society of Motion Picture and
185 pp.
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Sessions, and a cosponsor of the two-session symposium on water improvement.

Industrial Science (P)

Section P (Allen T. Bonnell, Drexel Institute) is planning a symposium on communications and will cosponsor the joint symposium on water and climate. It will also cosponsor the symposium on management science of the Institute of Management Sciences. J. A. Hutcherson (Westinghouse Electric Corp.) will give the address of the retiring vice president at the annual luncheon. The Section will also give the sixth Industrial Citation Dinner.

The Institute of Management Sciences (Merrill M. Flood, Mental Health Research Institute, Ann Arbor, Mich.) will have a symposium on management science, cosponsored by Section P (29 Dec.). This session, to be held jointly with Section A—Mathematics, will be devoted to recent mathematical, statistical, and economic developments useful in management science.

Education (Q)

The program of Section Q (Herbert A. Smith, Kansas) includes two joint sessions with the Council for Exceptional Children (26 Dec.); two joint sessions with the American Educational Research Association (30 Dec.), one of which may be a symposium on teaching machines; some five sessions for contributed papers (27, 29, and 30 Dec.); a business meeting; and the vice-presidential address of William H. Bristow (New York City Board of Education).

The four science teaching societies (ANSS, NABT, NARST, and NSTA), meeting with the AAAS (coordinator, Sam S. Blanc, Denver City Schools), will have a joint session (27 Dec.) and a series of concurrent sessions similar to the coordinated programs of recent years. A joint coffee hour and mixer will be held 27 December at 5 P.M.

The national annual meeting of the American Nature Study Society (S. Glidden Baldwin, Danville, Ill.) will begin with a board meeting (26 Dec.). After the joint session of all science teaching societies (27 Dec.) there will be a session on "Nature study around the world," Richard L. Weaver presiding. On 28 December there will be a session on "Outdoor nature interpretation" and a joint program with NABT on "Resource conservation around the world." On 29 December, there will be a joint field trip with NABT; the business meeting; and the annual banquet,

The *Colorado Science Teachers Association* (Joseph E. Pierce, Durango, Colo.) will sponsor a luncheon on 30 December.

The annual national meeting of the *National Association of Biology Teachers* was discussed earlier, under Biological Sciences.

The *National Association for Research in Science Teaching* (George G. Mallinson, Western Michigan) will probably have a research symposium.

After the joint meeting of the science teaching societies, a regional meeting of the *National Science Teachers Association* (Marjorie Gardner, NSTA, Washington, D.C.) will be held. This will consist of four sessions, one the afternoon of 27 December, and three morning sessions 28–30 December. On 30 December, the Colorado Science Teachers Association, a chapter of the National Science Teachers Association, will hold a luncheon session.

*Science Service* (Leslie V. Watkins, Science Service) will sponsor a session on “Extracurricular motivation for science” (29 Dec.).

**Science in General (X)**

A number of organizations, too general in their interests to be placed in any sectional series or under any specific discipline, will constitute the “X series” in the printed *General Program*. In this preliminary synopsis of the third Denver meeting, the programs of many of these—the Academy Conference, the Conference on Scientific Communication, and the Conference on Scientific Manpower—have already been mentioned under Other General Events, and thus will not be repeated here.

The *American Geophysical Union* (Waldo Smith, AGU, Washington, D.C.) will cosponsor the interdisciplinary symposia on geochemical evolution and on physics of the upper atmosphere, mentioned under Special Sessions.

The regular annual meeting of the *National Association of Science Writers* (Herbert B. Nichols, U.S. Geological Survey) with the AAAS will include a business session and dinner. A feature of the latter will be the third presentation of the new series of the AAAS-George Westinghouse Science Writing...
Awards for excellence in science writing in newspapers and magazines (27 Dec.).

The national convention of the Scientific Research Society of America (Donald B. Prentice, Yale) is scheduled for 29 December. The award of the William Procter prize and the annual RESA address will follow the luncheon held jointly with the Society of the Sigma Xi.

A regional meeting of Sigma Delta Epsilon, graduate women's scientific fraternity (Ernestine B. Thurman, National Institutes of Health), will include a tea for all women in science. A headquarters room will be maintained throughout the meeting period.

The 62nd annual convention of the Society of the Sigma Xi (Thomas T. Holme, Society of the Sigma Xi, New Haven) will be held on 29 December, after the joint luncheon with RESA. In the evening the Society of the Sigma Xi will join with the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa (Carl Billman, Phi Beta Kappa, Washington, D.C.) in sponsoring the address by Harrison Brown. Since the inauguration of the series in 1922, these distinguished lectures, of interest to all participants, have been a special feature of the Association meeting.

Call for Papers by AAAS Sections

Eight sections of the Association will arrange sessions for contributed papers at the Denver meeting. The secretaries or program chairmen to whom titles and abstracts should be sent, not later than 30 September, are as follows: C-Chemistry. Essie White Cohn, Department of Chemistry, University of Denver, Denver 10, Colo. (by 1 August if possible).

E-Geology and Geography. Richard H. Mahard, Department of Geology and Geography, Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

G-Botanical Sciences. Harriet B. Creighton, Department of Botany and Bacteriology, Wellesley College, Wellesley 81, Mass.

H-Anthropology. David M. Pendergast, University of Utah, Salt Lake City 12.

I-Psychology (in certain fields only. by 1 July; see details under section report). Frank W. Finger, Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.


NP-Pharmacy. John E. Christian, School of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Q-Education. Herbert A. Smith, Bailey Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Although the general deadline is 30 September, most sections, and subsequently the AAAS office, would be happy to receive titles in advance of that date.

Raymond L. Taylor
Associate Administrative Secretary

Forthcoming Events

June


18-23. American Soc. of Medical Technologists, Seattle, Wash. (Miss R. Mathaei, Suite 25, Hermann Professional Bldg., Houston 25, Tex.)

19-21. American Soc. of Pharmacognosy, annual summer meeting, Houston,
BACTRONIC COLONY COUNTER

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In Open and Closed Petri Dishes

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Colonies are accurately recorded in a single probing action that leaves an identifying puncture in the agar. The Electronic Probe picks up radio impulses on contact with any agar medium and actuates the counting mechanism. Electrical splattering is completely eliminated by the low voltage input. Where puncturing is undesirable, the Plug-in Grease Pencil or Marking Pen is used to mark the back of the plate as it counts.

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The instrument has an automatic numerical reset to zero, a sterilizing Probe Well and a magnifying lens.
Tex. (R. S. Westby, Eli Lilly and Co., 740 S. Alabama St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.)


19-23. Conference on Carbon, 5th biennial, University Park, Pa. (Fifth Carbon Conf., Pennsylvania State Univ., Conference Center, University Park)

19-23. Current Aspects of Internal Medicine, postgraduate course, American College of Physicians, Iowa City, Iowa. (E. C. Rosenow, Jr., Executive Director, ACP, 4200 Pine St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.)

19-24. Feed Microscopy, annual meeting and special short course, Denver, Colo.

(C. Jones, Colorado Department of Agriculture, 3130 Zuni St., Denver 11)

19-30. Astrophysics Seminar, Cloudcroft, N.M. (J. R. Foote, P.O. Box 1053, Holloman Air Force Base, N.M.)


23-25. American College of Angiology. 7th annual, New York, N.Y. (A. Halpern, Secretary, 11 Hampton Court, Great Neck, N.Y.)


25-29. Morphological Precurors of Cancer, intern. symp. (by invitation only), Perugia, Italy. (L. Severi, Div. of Cancer Research, Univ. of Perugia, P.O. Box 167, Perugia)


25-30. International Union of Leather Chemists Societies, 8th congr., Washington, D.C. (F. O'Flaherty, Dept. of Leather Research, Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio)


26-28. Control of Noise, symp., Teddington, England. (Director, Natl. Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex)


26-9. Large Dams, 7th intern. congr., Rome, Italy. (U.S. Committee on Large Dams, c/o Engineering Joint Council, 29 W. 39 St., New York 18)

27. Colloid Symp., by Faraday Soc., Glasgow, Scotland. (A. S. Hyde, Chemistry Dept., Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, C.1)


27-30. American Home Economics Assoc., Cleveland, Ohio. (Miss M. War-

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1-3. Astronomical League, Detroit, Mich. (W. A. Cherp, 4 Klopfer St., Millvale, Pittsburgh 9, Pa.)
2-7. American Physical Therapy Assoc., Chicago, Ill. (Miss L. Blair, Executive Director, APTA, 1790 Broadway, New York 19)
2-9. Rural Medicine, 1st intern. congr., Tours, France. (Prof. Vacher, Secrétaire General, c/o Institut National de Medecine Agricole, Ecole de Medecine, Tours)
3-6. Clay Minerals, colloquium on genesis and synthesis of, intern., Paris, France. (Prof. Hocart, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Paris à la Sorbonne, 47 rue des Ecoles, Paris 5)
3-16. Durability of Concrete, symp., Intern. Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures, Prague, Czechoslovakia. (B. Hakar, Director, Inst. of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Czechoslovak Acad. of Sciences, Solinova 7, Prague 6-Djivice)
4-8. Latin-American Assoc. of Physiological Sciences, 4th meeting, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil. (C. R. Diniz, Caixa Postal 301, Ribeirão Preto, Estado de São Paulo)
6-7. Free Radicals, intern. symp., 5th, Uppsal, Sweden. (Symposium Secretariat, c/o Inst. of Physical Chemistry, Uppsala)
6-12. Agricultural Medicine, 1st intern. congr., Tours, France. (J. Vacher, Institut National de Medecine Agricole, Ecole de Medecine, Tours)
6-12. Ribonucleic Acids and Polyphosphates: Structure, Synthesis and Function, intern. colloquium, Strasbourg, France. (Prof. Ebel, Faculté de Pharmacie, Université de Strasbourg, Strasbourg)
9-15. International Dental Federation, 49th annual session, Helsinki, Finland. (Office of Secretary General, IDF, 35 Devonshire Place, London, W.1, England)
10-20. Plant Exploration and Introduction, technical meeting on, Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N., Rome, Italy. (Intern. Agency Liaison Branch, Office of the Director General, Viale della Terme di Caracalla, Rome)

11–25. World Meteorological Organization, 3rd South American session, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (WMO, 1 Avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland)

12–18. Radioactivity in Food and Agriculture, Expert Committee on the Organization of Surveys for FAO, Rome, Italy. (Intern. Agency Liaison Branch, Office of the Director General, Viale della Terme di Caracalla, Rome)

13–14. Data Acquisition and Processing in Biology and Medicine, conf., Rochester, N.Y. (Office of Public Information, Univ. of Rochester, River Campus Station, Rochester 20)

15–18. Life Insurance Medicine, 7th intern. congr., Lisbon, Portugal. (L. de Carvalho Cancellia, Secretary, Parede, Portugal)

16–18. British Congr. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 16th, Bristol, England. (Secretary, British Congr. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University Dept. of Obstetrics, Southmead Hospital, Bristol)


23–28. Otolaryngology, 7th intern. congr., Paris, France. (H. Guillen, Secretary General, 6 Avenue Mac-Mahon, Paris 17)


24–29. Medical Electro-Radiological Societies, Latin Federation of, 5th congr., Paris, France. (C. Froux, Secretary, 9 rue Daru, Paris 8, France)

24–30. Urology, 12th intern. congr., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (J. Silva de Assis, Secretary, P.O. Box 1275, Belo-Horizonte, Brazil)


27–1. Macromolecular Chemistry, intern. symp., Montreal, Canada. (Organizing Committee, P.O. Box 816, Sarnia, Ontario, Canada)

(See issue of 19 May for comprehensive list)

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