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Thompson, et al. described antiviral activity of Isatin Beta Thiosemicarbazone in mice infected with vaccina virus (4). Easterbrook reported inhibition of infectious virus with IBT (1962) which resulted in immediate cessation of virus maturation and production. He suggested that IBT interfered with the process of maturation (5).

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shouldn't behave as though assumptions are facts, but add that neither is there justification for claiming that races are genetically equal until supported by firm evidence.

Montagu writes approvingly of conception control for all who, either because of genetic limitations or because of poor cultural heritage, are unable to endow children with a reasonable chance to achieve happiness, self-sufficiency, and good citizenship. Montagu and I could quibble over several points, but our only serious disagreement is on his position that the question of race and intelligence is untestable and unimportant. I am glad to see him acknowledge that heredity plays a role in intelligence. Many social scientists teach that intellect is entirely or almost entirely the product of environment and, hence, are unworried about high birth rates among the incompetent.

Rabin, seemingly unworried about the threat of overpopulation, recoils from the recommendations on conception control as being ruthless and inept. He recommends that we not attend to bad culture and behavior, for they are matters of private judgment.

I thank Paula Giese for documenting my claim that such views as hers are held. Here is an expression of doubt that there is a genetic basis for intelligence and a characterization of the proposal that the problem be studied as a mischievous suggestion. She implies that private enterprise should not have a role in upgrading genetic and cultural heritage. The success of integration in the Hyde Park-Kenwood community was achieved largely by private organizations. The integrated housing of Lake Meadows and Prairie Shores and many others was built by private funds. On the national scene, the NAACP, the Urban League, religious organizations, and so on are private enterprises supported by private funds which have facilitated the advancement of the underprivileged.

Fischer doubts that any scientist has proposed that members of another race have an average innate ability superior to those of his race. I am among the non-Jews who consider it probable that superior intelligence and genius occur more frequently among Jews, until recently a disadvantaged people. Jews are less a "race" than Negroes, but races are not randomly represented in this minority group. Fischer imagines that I propose eugenic measures which would select only for intelligence. There are many other important qualities of physique and intellect. I have never proposed a basis for selection.

Fischer and Deakin disagree with my doubts about encouraging interracial marriage. Many integrationists claim that it is not an issue. It is a real and highly sensitive issue, for interbreeding is being encouraged as a means of resolving racial problems. What is wrong with an interracial marriage between culturally and intellectually compatible Negroes and whites? Too little is known of the biological consequences. The question of race and intelligence is unsettled. Less is known of the inheritance of various drives and behavior traits and their relationship to race. We look in vain for a country which is governed wisely by Negroes. Racial mixing cannot be undone. Let's facilitate Negro advancement by full civil rights and equal opportunity, reward and honor their achievements, prevent human misery of every race, but without accepting the social scientist's assurance that the biological experiment of interbreeding can be done without risk to civilization.

Parton complains of my reference to the unpublished studies of Strodbeck. These careful, extensive, and highly significant studies will be published. Strodbeck has kindly given me detailed reports on completed but unpublished phases of the research. I did not, as Parton claims, accept the conclusions of Shuey, but simply mentioned that Shuey and Anastasi had reviewed much the same subject and had reached widely different conclusions.

Each point made by Snow and Seibert was anticipated in my article. In regard to studies on identical twins, I said that "the same studies also demonstrate the importance of environment." I wrote only of a genetic basis for intelligence and made no claim that intelligence is fixed and have never imagined that there is a unitary ability to learn or reason.

I have a final word on the right of the scientist to dissent against attempts to close systems of knowledge. In science we demand validation of each claim to knowledge by rigorous and critical tests of evidence. Positive claims are not final until there is proof that all alternative propositions are untenable. Science does not abdicate to authority or the tyranny of dogma—nor does it try to shape truth by aims and value judgments.

Dwight J. Ingle
Department of Physiology, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois
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Linear programming is applicable to many large-scale problems of optimization from economic, industrial, military or administrative situations. It provides specific techniques for the maximization or minimization of linear functions subject to linear constraints and is closely related to game theory, although with different emphasis. Some of its mathematical foundations were laid in Motzkin's 1936 dissertation (Basel, not Zurich) on linear inequalities, and its industrial importance was recognized by Kantorivitch in Russia in 1939, but the full-scale development of the subject should probably be dated from Dantzig's introduction of the simplex method in 1947. In recent years, the field has grown tremendously and has given rise to many books, some of a general nature and others restricted to a particular area of application (economic theory, transportation, electrical networks, portfolio selection, and the like). Dantzig's long-awaited book is of the general sort, striking a nice balance between theory and applications.

When one of the "fathers" and recognized leaders in a field writes a book on his specialty, he has reason to hope that it will become the book on the subject. He also has reason to fear that, in aiming at a definitive treatment, his book may become unreadable to all but the experts. In my opinion, Dantzig's book comes very close to realizing the hope, and it does pretty well in skirting the danger by designing a certain set of chapters to serve as an introductory text. By almost any measure—number of pages, completeness of bibliography and index, variety of applications, completeness of theoretical discussion, scope of the exercises, or list of acknowledgements in the preface (which is a virtual Who's Who of the subject)—Dantzig's book seems to compare favorably with its predecessors.

With the praise, a word of caution. Although the book will be of great value to research workers in the field and to serious students of the subject, it does not seem suitable for the reader who wants only a routine working knowledge of the simplex method. For such a reader, less detailed treatment is preferable, but it might well be supplemented by material from Dantzig's book.

Space does not permit a technical discussion of the many strengths and the very few weaknesses of the book, but the chapter headings will indicate its contents: "The linear programming concept" (11 pp.); "Origins and influences" (20 pp.); "Formulating a linear programming model" (31 pp.); "Linear equation and inequality systems" (25 pp.); "The simplex method" (18 pp.); "Proof of the simplex algorithm and the duality theorem" (27 pp.); "The geometry of linear programs" (26 pp.); "Pivoting, vector spaces, matrices, and inverses" (28 pp.); "The simplex method using multipliers" (17 pp.); "Finiteness of the simplex method under perturbation" (13 pp.); "Variants of the simplex algorithm" (13 pp.); "The price concept in linear programming" (23 pp.); "Games and linear prograrns" (21 pp.); "The classical transportation problem" (17 pp.); "Optimal assignment and other distribution problems" (19 pp.); "The transshipment problem" (17 pp.); "Networks and the transshipment problem" (16 pp.); "Variables with upper bounds" (17 pp.); "Maximal flows in networks" (19 pp.); "The primal-dual method for transportation problems" (9 pp.); "The weighted distribution problem" (20 pp.); "Programs with variable coefficients" (15 pp.); "A decomposition principle for linear programs" (23 pp.); "Convex programming" (28 pp.); "Uncertainty" (15 pp.); "Discrete variable extremum problems" (37 pp.); "Stieler's nutrition model: An example of formulation and solution" (17 pp.); and "The allocation of aircraft to routes under uncertain demand" (24 pp.). There are a 19-page bibliography and an 11-page index.

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This comprehensive text and reference on protozoa, helminths and arthropods as agents and vectors of disease-producing organisms is recognized internationally as the most authoritative book on the subject. Etiology, pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention are fully discussed. Full global coverage of diseases of parasitological significance; public health approaches to control or elimination of etiologic agents; a rewritten chapter on insecticides, including a new section on moluscidal chemicals; and fully up-to-date references, are features of this edition “Virtually an encyclopedic source for reference by students, teachers, and research workers.”

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This book provides comprehensive information on the animal parasites which produce disease in man. Morphological characteristics; natural history, including methods of transmission and human exposure; and pathological effects and clinical manifestation in the human host are included in this discussion which emphasizes biochemical and physiologic factors involved in the adaptation of the parasite to the host and its environment. “Deserves consideration as a textbook in parasitology when the medical aspects of this field are to be emphasized.”

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SCIENCE, VOL. 146
industry is now receiving. In return, the university should not undertake more projects than are needed to further its prime objective, the training of personnel in optics.

There followed a fairly lively discussion of all facets of the “optics problem.” However, compared to the somewhat bitter symposium at the annual meeting just 2 years ago, there is evidence of increasing understanding on the part of the members of what is occurring.

Optics is no longer an active discipline of physics. Neither is heat, sound, or mechanics. However, optical techniques are major tools of all branches of physics, and therefore physicists must themselves provide or find some means of obtaining personnel competent in optics.

Engineers must recognize that much of the resurgent need in optics is in the field of optical engineering, in which new components and systems for space reconnaissance, surveillance, and information processing are required. Engineers, like physicists, have a great need for competent workers in optics.

The pervasive influence of optics on physics, engineering, biology, and physiology may result in programs similar to Meinel’s in which a graduate facility works with all departments.

Optics is an excellent area of research to be entered into by faculty members in small colleges, because the cost of equipment is often less than in other fields. It is still difficult for such faculty members to get requests for grants appreciated by granting agencies. However, there is evidence of increasing interest in optics by the Department of Defense; there is evidence that the small-college teacher can make his needs understood; and there is evidence that optics education is enlarging.

The meeting adjourned with a more optimistic outlook than prevailed 2 years ago.

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Annual meeting in Montreal, Canada, 26-31 December:

Academy Conference (J. T. Self, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Montreal, Montreal)

Academy of Psychoanalysis (M. Ullman, Maimonides Hospital, 4802 Tenth Ave., Brooklyn 19, N.Y.)

Alpha Epsilon Delta (M. L. Moore, 7 Brookside Circle, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708)

AAAS Commission on Science Education (J. R. Mayor, AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005)

American Astronautical Soc. (E. van Dreist, Director, Space Science Laboratory, North American Aviation, Downey, Calif.)

American Astronomical Soc. (G. C. McVittie, Univ. of Illinois Observatory, Urbana)

American Economic Association (H. E. English, Private Planning Assoc., 712 Sun Life Bldg., Montreal 2)

American Meteorological Soc. (K. C. Spengler, AMS, 45 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.)

American Nature Study Soc. (V. Rockcastle, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.)

American Soc. of Naturalists (S. Granick, Rockefeller Inst., 66th St. and York Ave., New York 10021)

American Political Science Assoc. (E. B. Skolnikoff, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Cambridge)

American Soc. of Criminology (W. C. Reckless, Dept. of Sociology, Ohio State Univ., Columbus)

American Soc. for Microbiology (S. J. Ajl, Director of Research, Albert Einstein Medical Center, York and Tabor Rds., Philadelphia 41, Pa.)

Animal Behavior Soc. (J. P. Scott, Jackson Laboratory, Hamilton Station, Bar Harbor, Maine)

Association canadienne-française pour l'Avancement des Sciences (M. J. Beaugregard, ACFAS, C.P. 6128, Univ. of Montreal, Montreal)

Association for Computing Machinery, Bio-group (M. Woodbury, New York Univ. Medical Center, New York, N.Y.)

Biometric Soc. (D. S. Robson, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.)

Canadian Aeronautics & Space Inst. (H. C. Luttmann, CASI, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4)

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Canadian Assoc. of Physicists (A. C. H. Hallett, Dept. of Physics, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto 5)

Canadian Science Fairs Council (H. I. Bolker, Pulp & Paper Research Inst. of Canada, 3420 University St., Montreal 2)

Canadian Soc. Zoologists (J. Marsden, McGill Univ., Montreal, Canada)

Ecological Soc. of America (G. M. Woodwell, Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory, Upton, L.I., N.Y.)

Engineering Institute of Canada (G. T. Page, EIC, 2050 Mansfield St., Montreal)

Entomological Soc. of Canada (I. S.
Lindsay, Defence Research Board, 125 Elgin St., Ottawa)

**History of Science Soc.** (J. E. Murdoch, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.)

**Institute of Management Sciences** (B. V. Dean, Dept. of Management, Case Inst. of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio)

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**Pharmacological Soc. of Canada** (C. W. Nash, Dept. of Pharmacology, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton)

**Sigma Delta Epsilon** (S. C. Stevens, VA Hospital, Lincoln, Neb.)

**Society for Computer Science in Biology and Medicine** (R. S. Ledley, Natl. Biomedical Research Foundation, 8600 16th St., NW, Silver Spring, Md.)

**Society for Economic Botany** (Q. Jones, New Crops Research Branch, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.)

**Society for General Systems Research** (J. H. Milsum, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, McGill Univ., Montreal)

**Society for the History of Technology** (J. J. Beer, Dept. of History, Univ. of Delaware, Newark)

**Society of the Sigma Xi** (T. T. Holme, Sigma Xi, 51 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn. 06511)

**Society of Technical Writers and Publishers** (G. Marx, Director of Communications, Illinois Inst. of Technology, Research Inst., Chicago)

27-29. **American Philosophical Assoc.**, Boston, Mass. (L. E. Hahn, Dept. of Philosophy, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale 62903)


28-30. **American Economic Assoc.**, annual, Chicago, Ill. (H. F. Williamson, AEA, 629 Noyes St., Evanston, Ill.)

28-30. **American Geophysical Union**, Seattle, Wash. (W. W. Kellogg, Rand Corp., 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif.)

28-30. **Linguistic Soc. of America**, New York, N.Y. (A. A. Hill, Post Office Box 8120, University Station, Austin, Tex.)


**January**


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6–9. Psychopharmacological Conf., Czechoslovak Medical Soc., Psychiatry Section, Jesenik Spa. (M. Vojtechovsky, Budejovicka 800, Pavilion A1, Prague, Czechoslovakia)
12–15. Crustacea, symp., Cochin, India. (Marine Biological Assoc. of India, Marine Fisheries P.O., Mandapam Camp, S. India)
19. Cor Pulmonale, New York Heart Assoc., New York, N.Y. (NYHA, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10019)
20–22. Instrumentation, College Station, Tex. (P. T. Eubank, Chemical Engineering Dept., Texas A&M Univ., College Station)
22. Bibliographical Soc. of America, New York, N.Y. (Mrs. H. C. Ralph, P.O. Box 397, Grand Central Station, New York 10017)
22–23. Earthquake Engineering, 3rd world conf., Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand. (Administrative Secretary, Third World Conf. on Earthquake Engineering, P.O. Box 5180, Wellington)
Houston, Tex. (ASTM, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.)


25-29. **American Mathematical Soc.**, Denver, Colo. (G. L. Walker, AMS, 190 Hope St., Providence, R.I.)


26-29. **Canadian Pulp and Paper Assoc.**, technical, annual, Montreal. (Miss J. M. McKenzie, CPPA, Technical Section, 2280 Sun Life Bldg., Montreal 2)


27-30. **Electrochemistry**, 5th seminar, Karaikudi-3, South India. (M. A. V. D. vanathan, Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi-3)

27-30. **Geological Soc.**, Southwestern Federation, Austin, Tex. (S. P. Ellison, Jr., Department of Geology, Univ. of Texas, Austin)

27-31. **Neurosurgical Soc. of America**, San Juan, Puerto Rico. (C. H. Davis, Jr., Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, N. C.)


28-29. **Rheology Soc.**, winter meeting, Santa Barbara, Calif. (R. S. Porter, California Research Corp., Richmond Laboratory, 576 Standard Ave., Richmond 94802)

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NEW BOOKS
(Continued from page 1572)

German edition by A. W. Knudsen); vol. 2, Quantum Theory of Atoms and Radiation (413 pp., translated from the German edition by Ivor de Teissier; revised by Günther Leibfried and Wilhelm Brenig), Blaisdell (Ginn), New York, 1964. Illus. $9.50 per volume.


Engineering Aspects of Magnetohydrodynamics. Proceedings of the third annual symposium (Rochester, N.Y.), March 1964, by Norman W. Mathur and George W. Sutton, Eds. Gordon and Breach, New York, 1964. 689 pp. Illus. $34.50. The 39 papers presented at the symposium sponsored by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, the Institute of Radio Engineers, and the University of Rochester are listed under the following headings: Diagnostics and Communications (10 papers); Energy Conversion (11 papers); Flight Applications (12 papers); and Fusion (6 papers).


Multiple SGOT Assays

In the continuous record of Serum Glutamic Oxalacetic Transaminase assays illustrated, the determinations are followed from start to endpoint. This method, since it does not measure absorbance changes over a fixed time interval, eliminates errors caused by nonlinear enzyme-substrate interactions. True linearity of the slopes permits accurate assays of small quantities of GOT from 1-minute segments. Here, the rate of reaction under uniform conditions provides that a change in absorbance of one chart division per minute is equivalent to an enzyme level of 5 GOT Units/ml.

An output linear with absorbance, high sensitivity to small changes in absorbance and the rapid and simultaneous handling of four samples makes the Gilford 2000 Multiple Sample Absorbance Recorder suitable for any enzyme assay which can be coupled to a DPN-DPNH oxidation-reduction reaction—and to a wide additional range of enzyme kinetics. The same linearity over a 0.0 to 3.0 O.D. range, sensitivity and long term stability adapt this system to a variety of other spectrophotometric techniques— including column chromatography, density gradients and RNA-DNA thermal denaturation. Standard accessories are available to fit the Gilford 2000 to your application.

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Conventional Spectrophotometric Measurements are also more accurate and convenient with the Gilford 2000. Absorbance values from 0.000 to 3.000 O.D. are presented on a numerical counter, readable to 0.001 O.D. Pushbutton controlled cuvette positioning precisely aligns sample cells. Sensitivity, shutter and dark current adjustments are eliminated. System is completely line regulated and extremely stable.

Gilford Instrument
Dissymmetries

Browsing through the 1964 crop of papers on light scattering, we have prepared, along the way, a short list of the systems that have been studied by means of Brice-Phoenix Light Scattering Photometers (LSP) and Differential Refractometers (DR). Here then, are our findings based on a somewhat less than thorough search of the papers published during the first eight months of 1964.

**DETERGENTS AND MICELLAR COLLOIDS**

Phosphatidylserine (Abramson, Katzman and Gregor, J. Biol. Chem., 239, 70) —LSP

Sodium lauryl sulfate and dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide (Anacker, Rush and Johnson, J. Phys. Chem., 68, 81) —LSP, DR

Sodium 2,6-di-n-alkynaphthalene-1-sulfonates (Heitweil, J. Colloid Sci., 19, 105) —LSP, DR

Dimethyldecylamine oxide (Herrmann, Phys. Chem., 2631) —LSP, DR

Phosphatidylserine (Abramson, Katzman and Gregor, J. Biol. Chem., 239, 70) —LSP, DR

**SYNTHETIC POLYMERS**

Aromatic polusulfonates (Thomson and Ehlers, J. Polymer Sci., AE, 1051) —LSP, DR

Poly-n-alkyl acrylates (Burlant, Hinsch and Taylor, J. Polymer Sci., AE, 57) —LSP, DR

Polyhydroxy ether (Myers and Dagon, J. Polymer Sci., AE, 3061) —LSP, DR

Nylon 66 (Elia and Schumacher, Makromol. Chem., 76, 123) —LSP, DR

Poly styrene-acrylonitrile (Anacker, J. Polymer Sci., 19, 1205) —LSP

Poly dodecyl benzene sulfonate-nonionics mixed micelles (Mankovich, J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc., 41, 449) —LSP

**PROTEINS**

Dog cardiac myosin (Mueller, Franzen, Rice and Olson, J. Biol. Chem., 231, 1447) —LSP, DR

Gelatins from rat skin collagen (Pies and Carrillo, Biochemistry, 7, 900) —LSP, DR

Contractile sheath protein of the tail of T2 bacteriophage (Sarkar, J. Biol. Chem., 233, 511) —LSP, DR

Empty protein shells of turnip yellow mosaic virus (Kaper, Makromol. Chem., 77,51) —LSP, DR

Polyethylene (Greber, J. Polymer Sci., AE, 2300) —LSP

**POLYSACCHARIDES**

Dextran (Antonini, Bellelli, Campanella and Rossi-Fanelli, Biopolymers, 2, 27, 35) —LSP, DR

**ELECTROLYTES**


**DISPERSONS**

Octanoic acid aerosols (Matwiejew, Kitani and Kerker, J. Colloid Sci., 19, 197) —LSP

Colloidal gold (Milligan and Morris, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 86, 540) —LSP

Spinach chloroplasts (Dilley and Vernon, Biochemistry, 3, 817) —LSP

Emulsions and polymer latexes (Grasaasly and Zofall, J. Colloid Sci., 19, 456) —LSP, DR

Substituted styrene polymer latexes (Paoletti and Billmeyer, J. Polymer Sci., AE, 2040) —LSP

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If you are interested in light scattering and refractive index measurements on the systems listed above, or many others, from cellulose propionate plastic films (Spering, TAPPI, 44, 280) to spider fibers (Matwiejew, Ottewill and Kerker, J. Opt. Soc. Am., 57, 115), contact the Phoenix Precision Instrument Company, 2505 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 19140, for detailed information on Light Scattering Photometers and Differential Refractometers.
Honorable mention for newspapers goes to Ronald Kotulak, science writer for the Chicago Tribune, for a series on plasma physics. The judges reported that, because of the high quality of the magazine entries, they were unable to agree on an honorable mention award in that category.

The awards were established in cooperation with the Westinghouse Educational Foundation in 1946 to help improve the quality of science writing for laymen and to stimulate public interest in and understanding of science.

The University of Wisconsin has announced the establishment of a 4-year experiment designed to provide university courses and credits for engineers unable to spend lengthy periods on the Wisconsin campus. The project is scheduled to begin in February, and will enable Wisconsin engineers to update their professional education and earn a master's degree while on the job. The university's educational facilities are being made available under its Articulated Instructional Media program. (Edward Obert, chairman of the mechanical engineering department at the University, Madison 53706.)

Rice University has announced plans for a 10-year expansion and development program. Plans call for an increase in the faculty from 225 to almost 400; a student body increase from 2300 to 4000; tripling the annual operating budget from $6 million to $19 million; and addition of $33 million in capital improvements and endowment, which are to include $21 million for physical facilities, and $12 million for endowed professorships and additional faculty salaries. Also planned is the establishment of a program of Latin American studies. Included in proposed projects to strengthen and expand Rice departments is one to enlarge the biology department with the development of studies in biochemistry, biophysics, and cell biology.

Meeting Notes

Rubber chemistry and technology will be discussed at the American Chemical Society's division of rubber chemistry meeting, scheduled 4-7 May, in Miami Beach. General papers in the field and papers dealing with the chemical and physical testing of rubber are being solicited. Deadline for eight copies of a 200-word abstract: 25 January. (G. N. Vacca, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey)

Atlantic City, New Jersey, will be the site of the American Society for Microbiology's annual meeting, 25-29 April. Contributed abstracts on all phases of microbiology are being solicited. Abstracts must be submitted on ASM abstract forms. Deadline for submission: 6 January. (R. W. Sarber, Executive Secretary, ASM, 115 Huron View Blvd., Ann Arbor, Michigan)

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

The National Science Foundation will sponsor an Academic Year Institute in Anthropology for college and junior college teachers, at the University of Colorado during 1965-66. Participants will combine special Institute courses in cultural and physical anthropology with formal work in regular departments and will be eligible for the M.A. degree. Fifteen stipends of $3000, plus NSF dependency, book, and travel allowances are available. Applicants must be regular, full-time college or junior college teachers, with three or more years of teaching experience and regular teaching commitments involving at least one course in anthropology. Deadline for receipt of applications: 20 January. (J. Kelso, AYI in Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder)

Courses

The University of Maryland will conduct a seminar in Analog Simulation and Engineering Analysis, 25-29 January. The program is being offered in cooperation with the research and computation division of Electronic Associates, Inc., and is designed to give scientists and engineers a knowledge of the analog computer and its applications. The level of instruction will be at first year graduate work, and requires a bachelor's degree in engineering, mathematics, or a physical science, including one semester, or the equivalent, in differential equations. Laboratory sessions will provide students with various programming problems and opportunities to work with EAI TR-20
The University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada, will sponsor a summer course in tissue culture, scheduled 16 June to 19 July. It will focus on the basic principles of mammalian and plant tissue culture and the application of cell culture methods to cell physiology, cytology, biochemistry, virology, genetics, radiobiology, and oncology. The course is intended mainly for individuals with masters' or doctors' degrees; however, other applicants will be considered. The fee for the course will be $125, and university residence accommodations will be available at $6 per day. Deadline for applications: 1 February. (S. Fedoroff, Department of Anatomy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada)

Scientists in the News

John R. Overman has been named associate director for collaborative research at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health. He was formerly professor of microbiology at Duke University Medical Center.

Guy Williams-Ashman, formerly professor of biochemistry at the Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research at the University of Chicago, has been named professor of reproductive biology at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. His appointment is the first in the Brady Laboratory for Reproductive Biology, now being established at the university. He will be responsible for research on basic chemical aspects of reproductive organs and processes. Williams-Ashman will join the division of urology of the department of surgery, and will also serve as professor of pharmacology and experimental therapeutics.

Robert T. Orr has been named associate director of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. Orr retired last spring as professor of biology at the University of San Francisco. He had also served the Academy as curator of the department of ornithology and mammalogy.

and TR-48 analog computers. A $200 registration fee includes all program participation costs, except transportation, lodging, and food. (Clive C. Veri, Conference Coordinator, University of Maryland, Division of Conferences and Institutes, College Park 20742)