

26.3% have been elected to the honorary scientific research society, Sigma Xi.

The average winner beyond graduate school belongs to 1.6 professional societies, has produced 5.5 technical papers and one out of 14 has written a book.

As has been the case for the past 25 years, the nation's 40 most outstanding high school scientists have been selected from the graduating classes of the public, parochial and private schools through the annual Science Talent Search. The 40 winners will attend the Science Talent Institute to be held in Washington March 2 through 7 where they will be further judged for \$34,250 in Westinghouse Science Scholarships and Awards.

Top Winners Speakers

This year's silver anniversary group will be addressed by the two top winners of the first Search of 1942 at the concluding awards banquet March 7 in Washington. Both top winners of the first Search have enjoyed considerable success.

Marina Prajmovsky of Farmingdale, N.Y., now is Mrs. John Meyers of Glen Cove, N.Y. Mrs. Meyers earned her MD from Yale Medical School in 1950, and is a practicing ophthalmologist. Her husband was a Yale classmate, and also is an MD specializing in allergies.

The 11 girls in this year's group of winners will be interested in learning how Mrs. Meyers has successfully combined a career in medicine with being a wife and mother. The Meyers have a five-year-old daughter.

Lt. Col. Paul E. Teschan, seen on this week's front cover, was top boy of 25 years ago. He also has made his mark through a medical career. Dr. Teschan is a kidney specialist of considerable renown, with a long listing of published articles resulting from his prolific research. In the Army's Medical Corps, Dr. Teschan now is stationed at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C., where he is deputy director of the division of surgery and also chief of the department of surgical physiology. He has served overseas. He, too, is married to an MD, and they have two sons.

Highly Respected Astronomer

Another STS winner, Class of '46, is Elizabeth Roemer, who is now a highly respected astronomer at the Flagstaff (Ariz.) station of the U.S. Naval Observatory. Miss Roemer, acting director of the station, specializes in comets, especially small, indistinct ones.

Col. Teschan, Dr. Roemer and Dr. Meyers are but a representative sample of 24 years of STS "graduates" whose success in the areas of their endeavor reflects the same ambition and dedication that singled them out as the STS winners of yesterday.

A random sampling of STS "graduates" reflects their scholarship, their human knowledge and the academic honors heaped upon them.

Dr. Donald B. McCormick, Class of '50,

is now an associate professor of biochemistry and molecular biology, Graduate School of Nutrition, Cornell University. The father of three children, he has published articles in more than 50 major journals in the area of biochemistry and has made significant contributions in the advanced area of coenzyme-enzymology.

Nuclear Physicist

Representative of the Class of '53 is Dr. Virgil E. Barnes Jr., assistant physicist, Brookhaven National Laboratory. He participated in the discovery of new nuclear resonances and particles. One of the top winners from the Class of '42 is Dr. Mary Ann Williams, an associate professor of nutrition, University of California. Miss Williams was a Guggenheim fellow and has published 32 papers in the area of her interest. Another woman winner, Class of '43, is Dr. Constance Sawyer Warwick, an astronomer at the National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo., where she directs research in sun-earth relations and has published 28 papers in that field.

Dr. Eberhardt Reichtin, also from the Class of '43, is assistant director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology. He conceived the basic principles and developed and managed the NASA deep space network, permitting the exploration of the moon and the planets by unmanned spacecraft radioing information to earth and being tracked and guided to destination by deep space network.

Professor of Physics

A professor of physics at the University of California is Dr. Michael Tinkham, Class of '45, who has published 56 scientific papers. His work has helped make clear the implications of the energy gap in superconductors, demonstrated the existence of far-infrared magnetic resonances in magnetic materials, and pointed the way for other far-infrared studies on solids. An archaeologist from the Class of '46 is Mrs. Joan Lines Oates, who received her PhD from Cambridge University in England. She is currently assistant curator, Near East archaeology, Metropolitan Museum. She has published articles on Assyrian and prehistoric Mesopotamian archaeology in Iraq.

An assistant professor of zoology at the University of Kentucky is Dr. Thomas C. Barr, Class of '49. He has contributed to the study of cave biology and the problems of taxonomy and speciation of carabid beetles of the southeastern United States. He has published 34 papers on these subjects. Dr. Andrew S. Kende, Class of '48, is a research associate at Lederle Laboratories, division of American Cyanamid Company. He heads the theoretical organic chemistry section of the organic chemistry research laboratory. He has published 24 scientific papers and has had four patents issued to him.

A top winner in the Class of '45 is Dr. Edward M. Kosower, now professor of chemistry at the State University at Stony Brook, L.I. His research indicates that proteins, life's prime substances, can be

changed in ways to improve medical techniques from cancer treatment and tissue transplants.

In recent years, youthful STS winners, keeping abreast with the diversifying world of science have shown increased participation in the fields of mathematics, biochemistry and biophysics. Of the 40 winners this year, 12 chose mathematics, physics and biological research as their life's work.

One of this search's winners, whose project involved a chemical analysis of vegetable and flower seeds, hopes to follow in the footsteps of her Nobel Prize winning father. Another student unearthed a perplexing riddle from an old Indian burial ground. He discovered Christian crosses in the graves, although the tribe had become extinct about 1550 A.D.—long before the first Caucasian-Christians entered the area. Another conducted a study of the geological formations of the Palisades formation, which outcrops along the west bank of the Hudson River across from New York City. And one of the girls conducted studies on the effects of a plant killer on a yeast.

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VITAL STATISTICS

Nonsmokers Given Lower Life Insurance Rates

► IF A PERSON HAS NOT smoked cigarettes for at least a year, some life insurance companies will reduce his life insurance premiums. However, he will have to keep paying until he is 95.

The Life Insurance Institute in New York City told SCIENCE SERVICE that most big companies shy away from such policies, one reason being that there is no way to follow up the policy-holder to be sure he is not cheating. Also, many statisticians cannot agree on whether life expectancy is really reduced by not smoking. There is always an old man of 101 who has smoked all his life.

The leading insurance company to issue non-cigarette-smoker preferred protector policies is the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America, Worcester, Mass. The company has issued nearly 6,000 policies to nonsmokers in the 21 months during which the policy has been available. The average policy size was \$24,000 in 1965, 36% larger than the company's average for all policies.

The other companies listed by the Life Insurance Institute as issuing policies to those who do not smoke are Executive Life, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Life Insurance Company of Florida, Miami, and Lincoln Liberty Life, Topeka, Kans.

"We are disappointed that more big companies have not gone into this type of policy," an official of State Mutual said.

"We believe that eventually they will issue nonsmokers' policies, especially when we have shown statistically that life expectancy does increase among this special group. The Surgeon General's Smoking and Health Report indicated that this was true, but companies really have had no experience to go on statistically. We happen to have an especially aggressive development staff."

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