

GENERAL SCIENCE

Academy Elects Members

Thirty scientists are elected to membership in National Academy of Sciences. Wilder Penfield is one of the two foreign associates elected this year.

► THIRTY MEMBERS, two foreign associates and two new members of the Council were elected at the National Academy of Sciences annual meeting in Washington.

The newly elected members of the Academy are: Lars V. Ahlfors, professor of mathematics, Harvard University; Percival Bailey, professor of neurology and neurosurgery, University of Illinois School of Medicine; H. Albert Barker, microbiologist, University of California; Hugo Benioff, professor of geophysics, California Institute of Technology; J. H. Bodine, professor of zoology, University of Iowa; Leon Brillouin, director of electronics education, International Business Machines Corporation; M. J. Buerger, professor of mineralogy and crystallography, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; H. E. Carter, professor of biochemistry, University of Illinois; J. P. Den Hartog, professor of mechanical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; David M. Dennison, professor of physics, University of Michigan; Jesse W. M. DuMond, professor of physics, California Institute of Technology; Carl Eckart, director of Marine Physical Laboratory, University of California; Robert Emerson, research professor in botany, University of Illinois; John F. Enders, chief of the division of infectious diseases, Children's Hospital, Boston; Paul J. Flory, professor of chemistry, Cornell University; G. Gamow, professor of theoretical physics, George Washington University; Viktor Hamburger, professor of zoology, Washington University; Einar Hille, professor of mathematics, Yale University; Joseph Oakland Hirschfelder, professor of chemistry, University of Wisconsin; James G. Horsfall, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; Edwin H. Land, president of Polaroid Corporation; David P. C. Lloyd, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Henry W. Nissen, associate director, Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology; David Rittenberg, associate professor of biochemistry, Columbia University; J. F. Schairer, physical chemist, Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution; Theodore Shedlovsky, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; J. C. Street, professor of physics, Harvard University; M. Tishler, director of development research department, Merck and Company, Inc.; Harland G. Wood, head of department of biochemistry, Western Reserve University; and R. B. Woodward, professor of chemistry, Harvard University.

New foreign associates elected are: Jan Hendrik Oort, director, Observatory of

Leiden, Leiden, The Netherlands, and Wilder Penfield, professor of neurology and neurosurgery, McGill University, and director, Montreal Neurological Institute, Montreal, Quebec, Can.

Dr. George W. Corner of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Baltimore, was elected vice-president for a four-year term beginning July 1, 1953. He succeeded Dr. Edwin B. Wilson.

In addition to the vice-president, other officers of the Academy, all of whom are members of the Council, are: president, Detlev W. Bronk; home secretary, Alexander Wetmore; foreign secretary, Roger Adams; treasurer, William J. Robbins.

Drs. Edwin B. Wilson, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, and Hugh L. Dryden, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, were elected to membership on the Council of the Academy to serve for three years. Other members of the Council are Drs. J. W. Beams, Robert F. Loeb, W. W. Rubey, E. C. Stakman, and Wendell M. Stanley.

Science News Letter, May 9, 1953

GENERAL SCIENCE

Setback to Defense If Research Diverted

► THE NATION'S defense program will suffer a severe setback if Defense Secretary Charles Wilson does not give in to the expected demands by Defense Department agencies to have their research programs at the National Bureau of Standards continued.

He has ordered the military not to place any more scientific research projects with the bureau or other government agencies without clearance from him.

Secretary Wilson's action will probably precipitate a slow but steady loss by the bureau of its top scientists and technicians. Cutting down on the bureau's work on defense projects means a scattering of the scientific teams that have proposed, planned and worked together on promising research programs.

Bureau personnel continually receive tempting offers from industrial companies such as Westinghouse and Hughes Aircraft Corp. Most such offers are turned down because the scientists have a high sense of loyalty to the government and to their work. With such an uncertain future on their projects, enhanced by the furor surrounding the dismissal and reinstatement of Dr. Allen V. Astin as bureau chief, it

is understandable that the scientists should look with more favor on such offers.

Recent job offerings, representative of those constantly being received at the bureau, have been: a jump of \$20,000 a year to a man now making about \$10,000, an increase of \$7,000 to a man making \$8,000 and a raise of \$4,500 to a man making \$9,500.

Science News Letter, May 9, 1953

GENERAL SCIENCE

Academicians Back Astin in Standards Fight

► THE NATIONAL Academy of Sciences, the top organization in American science, has aligned itself firmly behind Dr. A. V. Astin and the National Bureau of Standards in the now famous attempt of the Eisenhower administration to inject political pressure in this important government bureau.

The academicians at their annual meeting in Washington approved overwhelmingly the action of their president, Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, in urging that "the integrity of scientific effort and the national interest would best be served by asking Dr. Astin to continue as director of the National Bureau of Standards" at least until scientific committees study the issues involved.

Science News Letter, May 9, 1953

INVENTION

Patented TV Color Tube Uses Gridwork on Screen

► A TELEVISION picture tube has been patented which uses a gridwork of phosphorescent chemicals and metal to reproduce full-color images of video shows on its screen.

The color tube's gridwork consists of tiny lines of phosphors that glow red, green and blue, respectively, when bombarded by electrons from the tube's "gun." Tiny strips of metal separate the groups of phosphors.

As the picture is received, the electron beam sweeps the appropriate phosphor lines. For instance when red appears in the picture, electrons are released which strike the "red" phosphors. When viewed as a whole, the gridwork produces a color picture on the screen.

The system hinges upon making the electron beam travel straight across the screen along the narrow phosphor lines. If the beam gets off the proper phosphor, the color picture will not be as it should.

To keep the electron beam in register with the phosphors, tiny strips of metal are interposed between groups of three phosphors. When the electron beam "jumps the track" and strikes a metal strip, corrections are fed into an auxiliary deflection system of the tube to position the beam where it should be.

Inventor Hunter C. Goodrich of Collingswood, N. J., assigned his patent, No. 2,634,326 to the Radio Corporation of America.

Science News Letter, May 9, 1953