nical conference to be held in June 1955, on the campus of Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa. The organizing committee for SNSE was established last December and the first six months of 1954 were spent "in intensive investigation to determine the need for a society independent of other organizations. When evidence of the need was compiled, the society was established." Details on membership can be obtained from Dr. Urner Liddel, 1104 Fisher Building, Detroit, Michigan.

**Numerical Analysis Research, UCLA,** is continuing much of the research program of the Institute for Numerical Analysis (INA) of the National Bureau of Standards; INA was disbanded on June 30th. The new organization, administered by the UCLA mathematics department, will receive support from the Office of Naval Research and the Office of Ordnance Research. Its primary mission includes pertinent fundamental research in mathematics and science and research in the application of computers to problems occurring in science and other applied fields. It will be aided in attaining these objectives by the use of the National Bureau of Standards Western Automatic Computer (SWAC) and other equipment which has been loaned to UCLA. In addition, the new organization has the use of INA's library. The organization, which has been joined by most of the research staff of INA, offers a training program in the efficient application of high-speed digital computers. A number of graduate assistantships offered in cooperation with various university departments are available each year. Seminars and formal and informal courses in numerical analysis are conducted. Correspondence should be addressed to: Numerical Analysis Research, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California.

**A Committee** of the Washington Chapter of the Federation of American Scientists has been formed to take over the service formerly provided by the National Committee on Atomic Information in answering enquiries on atomic energy. Bibliographies of books, periodicals, pamphlets, and films, as well as a study kit, may be obtained at nominal cost by writing to the WAS Committee on Atomic Information, 1749 L Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Publications

**The National Inventors Council,** created by the Secretary of Commerce in 1940 to channel the nation's "vast reservoir of inventive talent" into paths that would result in effective contributions to the defense effort, is still actively in business. This year's list of *Technical Problems Affecting National Defense,* prepared by the Council for the guidance of interested individuals and organizations, includes some 70 new problems, along with about 130 carried over from previous years. The list, to cite some examples, calls for the invention of: equipment of usable size capable of producing destructive or death rays effective at 500 yards without excessive power input; an easily worked metal alloy which will withstand temperatures above 5000° F; a simple means of measuring ballistic data in the field; a technique for controlling the dispersion of optical glass independent of the index of refraction; a simple and portable nonmagnetic compass which can determine true north within an accuracy of 5 mils; a new and revolutionary method of transmitting intelligence to augment or replace present systems (i.e., electrical impulses, electromagnetic waves, soundwaves, etc.) used by the military; a new type of storage battery electrolyte (or additive for conventional electrolyte) having low viscosity at extremely low temperatures and containing "no Epsom Salts, Glauber's Salt, or similar compounds, such as are contained in the many 'de-sulphating' and 'rejuvenating' compounds for automotive batteries". Solutions to these or any of the other 190-odd problems may be submitted to the Council for evaluation and possible recommendation to the appropriate military agencies. The complete list can be obtained free of charge by writing to the National Inventors Council, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

**A report** on the professional characteristics, employment, and earnings of mathematicians in the United States has been issued by the National Science Foundation. Prepared jointly by the NSF and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the report is based on information supplied to the National Scientific Register in 1951 by about 2400 mathematicians. Almost three-quarters of the 2000 mathematicians with PhD degrees are represented. According to the report, about 90 percent of the PhD group are employed in universities and colleges; of those engaged in research, 44 percent work for educational institutions, 26 percent for government, and 30 percent for private industry. The report, *Manpower Resources in Mathematics,* may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for twenty cents.

**After an interval** of almost ten years, publication of the *Zeitschrift für Kristallographie* will be resumed this month with the release of Volume 106, Number 2. Editors are M. J. Buerger (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), F. Laves (Mineralogisch-petrographisches Institut der Eidg. Techn. Hochschule, Zürich), G. Menzer (Universitätsinstitut für Kristallographie und Mineralogie, München), and I. N. Stranski (Technische Universität, Berlin-Charlottenburg). Articles will be printed in German, English, French, and Italian. The October 1954 issue will contain papers by F. Albrecht, G. Borrmann, W. Gerrisch, E. Hellner, F. Laves, G. Menzer, K. Plieth, I. Schönewald, I. N. Stranski, and G. Wolff. The *Zeitschrift,* founded by Paul von Groth in 1877, will be published irregularly. One volume will consist of six issues, priced individually (the price per volume will be approximately $16.65). Orders and inquiries should be addressed to the publishers, Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, m.b.H., Holbeinstrasse 25–27, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.