BOOK REVIEWS

Let There Be Bread. By Robert Brittain. Pp. xi plus 243. 1952. Simon and Schuster, New York City. The ability of mankind to feed itself when the human population reaches four billion is re-examined in the light of recent scientific findings respecting the wise use of (1) deserts, (2) barren lands of the arctic, (3) the tropics, (4) the oceans, and (5) miscellaneous areas, for raising foods. These findings seem to indicate that in time all of these regions will contribute significantly to the food resources of the world. Meantime, man's knowledge of soil conservation against water erosion and against wind erosion, his knowledge of how to control diseases of cultivated plants and of domesticated animals, his ability to reduce waste in all its forms, and his ability to increase yields of plants and animals by the use of hormones, vitamins, and selective breeding,—all of these must be depended upon to produce the food that man must have. A very hopeful and stimulating book, written in interesting and non-technical language by a former Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1949 for his own work on solving the problem of human hunger. This book ought to be read by every scientist. Indeed, it ought to be read by everyone who professes interest in the affairs of the world.—*Jesse M. Shaver*

NEWS OF TENNESSEE SCIENCE

The Atomic Energy Commission reports that more than 35,000 isotope shipments have been made from Oak Ridge since 1946. The medical field led with 13,000; the field of animal physiology was second with around 6,000. The largest selling isotope has been iodine-131, with more than 10,000 shipments, followed by phosphorus-32, with about 8,000 shipments. In terms of radioactivity, cobalt-60 led with about 2,200 curies a day. Iodine-131 followed with about 1200 curies daily.

Dr. Edward H. Anderson, a member of the Biology Division of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory since September, 1946, died recently at the Oak Ridge hospital after a prolonged illness.

Dr. Woodrow B. Kessler, formerly of the University of Texas Dental Branch, Houston, is now with the Department of Physiology of the Vanderbilt University medical school.

William G. Pollard was elected to his second five-year term as Executive Director of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies at the twenty-fourth meeting of the Board of Directors, held at Oak Ridge on October 22, 1952.

Dr. G. Szego, head of the mathematics department of Stanford University, California, gave a public lecture on "Symmetrization" at Fisk University on January 7, 1953.

Wallace Mayton, formerly medical representative of the Parke-Davis Company, has joined the staff of the University of Tennessee Medical Units as head of the Postgraduate Department. This department was established early in 1952 to offer intensive short courses to physicians and other members of the healing arts in an effort to keep them informed of recent developments.

The University of Tennessee College of Medicine has received a grant of $24,000 from the American Cyanamid Company, Lederle Laboratories Division, to finance a study of the health of the aged; also a $55,104 grant from the United States Public Health Service for use by several departments in research programs.

The University of Tennessee physics department has been awarded a $98,030, two-year research contract by the Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama, for experimentation in rocket accuracy.

RECENT PUBLICATION BY TENNESSEE AUTHORS

Archdeacon, J. W., and Marshall Brucer (ORNL). 1952. Application of perfused rat liver preparation to isotopic study. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. & Med.*, 81:325-327.

(Continued on page 117)