use of certain necessary steps and without corresponding observations and research. The trustworthiness of the experimental data has not been checked by the method of mathematical analysis. . . . There have been cases where, as a result of lack of control and negligence on the part of heads of scientific institutions, untrustworthy data were published."

He further said that Boshyan had no real data to support his conclusions, and that what data he did have testified only to his ignorance of the problems.

Finally, Matskevich spoke approvingly of biologist Trofim D. Lysenko and commented that Lysenko's critics were trying to smuggle bourgeois ideas into Soviet science. Lysenko has been the center of an international controversy because he maintains that acquired characteristics can be inherited, an idea that is directly contradictory to prevailing genetic theory. His resignation as head of the All Union Academy of Agricultural Science was announced in Moscow last April [*Science* **123**, 722 (27 Apr. 1956); **119**, 909 (25 June 1954)].

Anthropometry and Industry

Anthropometric data may be, and are being, applied in a wide variety of situations. In a recent article, D. F. Roberts [*Am. Anthrop.* **58**, 526 (June 1956)] discusses the application of body measurements to various industrial problems and points out that there is a wide variety of situations in which they can be so used. Of direct interest to industry are problems of machinery design in which employment of anthropometric information can increase efficiency. The domestic applications of such data also concern the manufacturer, respecting the replacement of anatomically unsatisfactory furniture and appliances of conventional pattern by designs producing greater comfort and efficiency. The practical application of anthropometric data is not a simple problem, however; the biometrician, the anatomist, and the clinician are all involved.—W. L. S., JR.

European Atomic Agreement

On 11 July the French National Assembly approved French participation in the six-nation atomic energy community to be called Euratom. A treaty agreeable to the parliaments of the participating nations—France, Belgium, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—remains to be negotiated.

According to the proposal, Euratom would control the purchase and production of source materials for atomic energy, hold patents, and control the distribution of power, thus necessitating surrender of sovereignty in atomic matters by the six member nations.

Two days after the French approval the U.S.S.R. suggested the establishment of an all-European nuclear organization in which both the Soviet Union and the United States would take part. A circular distributed 13 July to the American, British, French, and other embassies proposed the organization as a substitute for Euratom. The Soviet statement charged Euratom would be a tool of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It asserted that West German participation in Euratom would deepen the division of Germany and, in effect, give the Germans the chance to manufacture atomic weapons.

Radio Telescope in West Virginia

A 140-foot radio telescope will be built in the Green Bank area of West Virginia, which is about 35 miles south of Elkins, with funds administered through the National Science Foundation. The site is advantageous because of the low level of radio interference in the frequency range of from 10 to 35,000 megacycles. This is owing to the absence of high-voltage power lines and the protection from man-made radiation provided by the mountains that ring the valley. Congress has appropriated $3.5 million for construction of the 140-foot telescope. Plans call for later construction of a 600-foot telescope in the same valley.

The decision about which organization will operate the radio observatory has not yet been announced by NSF, which is itself prohibited by law from engaging in direct operations or research.

Magnetite Crystals Grown by Hydrothermal Method

According to a report by the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, magnetite crystals have been successfully grown at a rate of 0.05 millimeter per day by a hydrothermal process. Growth occurred in steel autoclaves containing ammonium chloride solution. Temperature at the top of the chamber, where the crystals grew, was 430°C and at the bottom 480°C. Pressure was about 22,500 pounds per square inch. Growth rate decreased with lower temperatures and pressures and practically stopped at about 400°C and 15,000 pounds per square inch.

Among various aqueous media used, only ammonium chloride promoted crystal growth through a hydrogen-producing reaction to steel alloys in the pressure vessels. The specific function of the solution is not yet clear. Evidence showed that the growth was the outcome of a chemical process and not of recrystallization of the parent material from a supersaturated solution. Although experimentation was primarily with magnetite, researchers believe that the process may be applied to production of other ferrites.

The OTS report, which is a summary of 2 years of research, was written by J. Koenig for the Air Force Cambridge Research Center.

News Briefs

■ The National Geographic Society has announced that the Swedish merchant ship Lommaren will sail from Goteborg, Sweden, early in September to gather data for a cosmic ray "map" of the world. The shipboard study is being sponsored by the society and the Bartol Research Foundation of Philadelphia's Franklin Institute, in collaboration with the National Research Council of Canada, the Physics Institute of Uppsala University, and the Transatlantic Company of Sweden. The seagoing laboratory will operate throughout the 1957–58 International Geophysical Year.

■ The synthesis of vasopressin, an antidiuretic and vasopressor hormone of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, has been accomplished by a group of workers at the Cornell University Medical College: M. F. Bartlett, A. Johl, R. Roeske, R. J. Stedman, F. H. C. Stewart, D. N. Ward, and V. du Vigneaud.

Scientists in the News

WILLIAM P. SENETT has been named head of the laboratory research department of Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories, Inc., Garden City, N.Y., and FREDERICK A. ZENZ has been appointed senior engineer. Previously, Senett was a research physicist with the Radio Corporation of America, studying germanium surfaces in solid-state physics, and Zenz was a development engineer with the M. W. Kellogg Company, supervising experimental work and analysis of catalyst flow phenomena, fluid bed heat transfer, and fluidized reactor design.

HAROLD J. MAGNUSON, formerly chief of operational research for the venereal disease program of the U.S. Public Health Service, has been appointed head of the service's occupational health program.

MARGUERITE M. ROGERS, head of the science division of Columbia College (Columbia, S.C.), will become lecturer in physics at the Royal Technical College, Salford, England, in September.