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.

H. B. TUKEY, head of the department of horticulture at Michigan State University, has received the Norman J. Colman award of the American Association of Nurserymen.

BOWEN C. DEES and LOUIS LEVIN of the National Science Foundation have been appointed deputy assistant directors, Dees in the scientific personnel and education division and Levin in the biological and medical sciences division. Dees, a physicist, has been program director for fellowships since 1951, a position he will retain for the time being. Levin, who is a biochemist, also will retain his post as program director for regulatory biology.

KWANG SOO LEE, who formerly was associate professor of pharmacology at Jefferson Medical College, has been appointed associate professor of pharmacology at the State University of New York College of Medicine in Brooklyn.

JOHN A. SCHILLING has been appointed the first full-time head of the department of surgery at the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine. Also, LOUIS J. WEST has assumed his post as head of the department of psychiatry following his release from active duty with the U.S. Air Force.

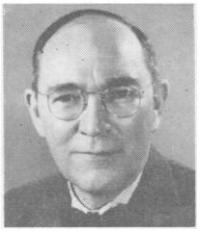
JOSEPH H. ROE, professor of biochemistry and chairman of the department at the George Washington University Medical School (Washington, D.C.), has been selected by the American Association of Clinical Chemists to receive the 1956 Ernst Bischoff award for his work in clinical chemistry. He has contributed particularly to knowledge of carbohydrate metabolism, especially of fructose, of glycogenesis, and of vitamin C.

WALTER J. HAMBURGER, director and treasurer of Fabric Research Laboratories, Dedham, Mass., has received the 1956 Olney medal of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

MERRILL M. FLOOD, formerly of Columbia University, has been appointed professor of industrial engineering and associate director of the Engineering Research Institute at the University of Michigan.

EDWARD ABRAMS, former head of the textile section at the Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., has joined the staff of the newly formed chemical preservative department of the National Gas Company, Chicago. He will direct the department's research activities.

JAMES K. HUNT, technical and educational adviser of the Du Pont Company's public relations department, has retired after 30 years with the company. For many years he was a research chemist in the chemical department at the Experimental Station in Wilmington, Del., and in his more recent career he has been active in the local and national affairs of the American Chemical Society and the National Science Teachers Association. He has been particularly interested in the educational activities of industrial and professional organizations, including the science fairs that have now become annual events.



Hunt joined Du Pont in 1926, where he conducted research on a wide variety of subjects, including paints, varnishes, lacquers, drying oils, asphalt compositions, cellulose derivatives, coated fabrics, and textile finishes. Since 1937 he has been technical and educational adviser in the public relations department, in which capacity he has also worked closely with the authors of technical articles and with the editors and publishers of science textbooks.

Hunt was graduated from Alabama State Teachers' College in 1910 and from Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1923. In 1926 the University of Wisconsin awarded him the Ph.D. degree.

LADISLAUS L. MARTON, chief of the electron physics section of the atomic and radiation physics division at the National Bureau of Standards, has been elected to the Royal Academy of Belgium in recognition of his contributions to science and particularly to the development of the electron microscope. Marton, who is the only American physicist among the foreign members of the academy, fills the vacancy left by the late J. Verschaffelt of the Netherlands.

The National Science Foundation has awarded travel grants to the following scholars to enable them to attend the eighth International Congress for the History of Science and the fourth general assembly of the International Union for the History of Science, to be held in Florence and Milan, Italy, 3–10 Sept.: GIORGIO D. DE SANTILLANA, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; CHARLES C. GILLISPIE, Princeton University; C. DORIS HELLMAN, Pratt Institute; THOMAS P. HUGHES, Washington and Lee University; GENEVIEVE MILLER, Western Reserve University; CHARLES D. O'MALLEY, Stanford University; DUANE H. D. ROLLER, University of Oklahoma; EDWARD ROSEN, City College of New York; RICHARD H. SHRYOCK, Johns Hopkins Medical School; WILLIAM D. STAHLMAN, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; G. KASTEN TALLMADGE, Marquette University; ILZA VEITH, University of Chicago; LESLIE P. WILLIAMS, Yale University; HARRY WOOLF, University of Washington.

RONALD C. VICKERY, British chemist who has worked for the past 5 years with the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Department in Australia, has been appointed head of the chemistry department of Horizons Incorporated, research organization in Cleveland, Ohio. He is a specialist in rare earths.

HOWARD S. COLEMAN, who joined the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company in 1951, has been named vice president in charge of research and engineering.

Recent Deaths

GEORGE M. BALL, JR., Haverford, Pa.; 81; retired civil engineer; 24 July.

WALTER E. BUFFEY, Elizabeth, N.J.; 74; retired consulting chemist; 25 July.

CASPER V. CASPER, South Norwalk, Conn.; 59; chemical engineer; chief production engineer for the American Machine and Foundry Company; 29 July.

GUNNAR DAHLBERG, Uppsala, Sweden; 63; professor of genetics and director emeritus of the State Institute of Human Genetics at the University of Uppsala; 25 July.

ALBERT FISCHER, Copenhagen, Denmark; 65; cancer specialist who received the Louis Pasteur Commemorial Diplome de Grand Prix for his pioneering research; 31 July.

JOHN A. FLEMMING, Washington, D.C.; 79; internationally known geophysicist; retired director of the department of terrestrial magnetism for the Carnegie Institution of Washington; 29 July.

MARTIN B. GENTRY; Southern Pines, N.C.; 69; retired mining engineer; 31 July.

ALBERT V. HALLOWELL, Philadelphia, Pa.; 55; member of the Bureau of Medical Surgery of the U.S. Navy; associate professor of laryngology from 1924–40 at Hahnemann Medical College; 28 July.

ULRICH A. HAUBER, Davenport, Ia.; 71; professor and head of the department of biology at St. Ambrose College; 1 July.

RUSSELL D. HOLT, SR., Staunton, Va.; 86; member of the Indian Field