

gation experiments, will be responsible for technical administration of the division's engineering and logistical work.

Moody C. Thompson has been appointed as a consultant to do original research on microwave refractometers and special instruments relating to tropospheric effects on radio waves propagation. James R. Wait, a theoretical physicist, will continue to serve in his capacity as a consultant.

The new sections and section chiefs are as follows: data reduction instrumentation, Walter E. Johnson; modulation systems, Arthur D. Watt; navigation systems, Gifford Wefley; radio noise, William Q. Crichlow; tropospheric measurements, Charles F. Peterson; radio systems application engineering, Robert S. Kirby; and tropospheric analysis, Philip L. Rice.

FWS Study of Fish Chemistry

The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior has inaugurated a continuous study of the protein, fat, mineral, and vitamin content of all species of fish used for food. There are about 160 species of fish and shellfish used on American tables and the nutritive elements vary with the subspecies, the season and area of capture, sex, and various other conditions. While such technological studies have been made from time to time on a few species, the knowledge of the changing nutritive values of even the most-studied varieties is insufficient to meet modern demands, and for most of the 160 species such knowledge is either entirely lacking or fragmentary.

Instructions have been sent to each of the fishery laboratories operated by the Service—Seattle, Boston, Ketchikan (Alaska), College Park, (Md.), and Pascagoula (Miss.)—to conduct the necessary chemical analysis on a continuing basis on samples of the fish in their respective areas. These samples will come from commercial catches and from fish taken by the exploratory fishing vessels operated by the Service. Laboratory tests will also be made on any new or unusual fish caught by the exploratory ships.

In the light of present chemistry, fish are divided into two classes, fatty and nonfatty. Fish having more than 3 percent fat are listed in the fatty category. Cod, flounder, haddock, halibut, yellow perch, and yellow pike are among those considered as nonfatty, but the degree will vary from time to time. Salmon, mackerel, ocean perch, and sable fish are among the fatty species, with mackerel varying from three to 22 percent and salmon and the others showing variations almost as wide. Pacific rockfish vary up and down from the 3 percent

line; scallops are nonfatty; oysters are nonfatty but high in the carbohydrate-type (glycogen) energy source as well as the valuable protein component.

News Briefs

■ The Indian Government plans to set up a Central Astronomical Observatory that is to be under the Indian Meteorological Department. The new facility will have a 74-inch telescope, one of the largest in the world.

■ The National Tuberculosis Association has reported the following TB statistics: more than 15,000 people die annually of the disease, despite the decline in death rate; 11 states and the District of Columbia had an increase in death rate in 1955 as compared with 1954; nearly 80,000 new active cases are being reported annually; in people over 65 years of age, one death is reported for every two cases; infection is taking place, in some parts of the country, at the rate of one person per 100 population a year.

■ The earth satellite that is being constructed by the Navy's Project Vanguard for launching during the International Geophysical Year will receive a coat of pure gold instead of the shiny, silvery one originally ordered. Brooks and Perkins, Inc., of Detroit, Mich., manufacturer of the sphere, said a change in specifications calls for gold plating 1/30,000 of an inch thick.

■ A very low incidence of dental caries among children in the village of Bang Chan in Thailand has been noted by researchers for the Southeast Asia Program of Cornell University's department of Far Eastern studies. Hazel Hauck of the New York State College of Home Economics of Cornell, who has been associated with the Bang Chan project since its start in 1950, reports that among the 226 children surveyed, 68 percent had no cavities in their permanent teeth.

Scientists in the News

WILLIAM J. MORGAN, formerly research director for unconventional warfare in the Office of the Chief of Psychological Warfare in the Department of the Army, has been appointed to the position of chief of the Motivation and Development Branch in the Civilian Personnel Office in the Office of the Chief of Staff, Department of the Army.

L. EUGENE ROOT of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has been appointed a vice president of the corporation and general manager of its expanding new

Missile Systems Division. A former executive in the Rand Corporation and chairman of the Aerodynamics Advisory Panel for the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos, Root will succeed HALL L. HIBBARD, a senior vice president who has been serving as pro tem director of the division.

Starting in Van Nuys, Calif., the division has built a staff of 5000 scientists, engineers, technicians, and craftsmen and this fall began occupancy of a new plant in the San Francisco Bay area. This plant includes some 200,000 square feet of research laboratories at Stanford University's Industrial Park and 350,000 square feet of engineering, manufacturing, and administrative space in nearby Sunnyvale.

MITSURU NAKAMURA, formerly research associate in microbiology at Boston University School of Medicine and associate professor of microbiology at the New England College of Pharmacy, has been appointed associate professor of bacteriology and chairman of the department at Montana State University, Missoula. His research activities have dealt with the nutrition, biochemistry, chemotherapy, and immunology of *Endamoeba histolytica*.

PAUL FUGASSI, director of the Coal Research Laboratory at Carnegie Institute of Technology; George Ostapchenko, a graduate student of chemistry at the institute; and Ruth Trammell, instructor in chemistry at Chatham College, have received the American Chemical Society's bituminous coal research award for having delivered the best paper presented before the gas and fuel chemistry division's session at the ACS annual meetings last September.

THURMAN B. GIVAN and BENJAMIN KRAMER, both pediatricians, have been appointed clinical professors emeritus by the State University of New York College of Medicine in Brooklyn. Givan has been a member of the faculty of the college and its predecessor, the Long Island College of Medicine, since 1919. He served as president of the Kings County Medical Society in 1946 and has been New York State chairman of the American Academy of Pediatrics, president of the Brooklyn Academy of Pediatrics, and president of the Brooklyn Pediatric Society.

Kramer joined the college in 1926. He was associate attending pediatrician at Johns Hopkins University and pediatrician-in-chief at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital before assuming his post at the college. Kramer, who is president of the pediatric section of the New York Academy of Medicine, is known for his work in calcium metabolism.