the Command and the private research institutions and industries of that area. At present the office is located at Moffett Field, Mountain View, Calif., although its permanent home will be in or near Palo Alto. Capt. Otis R. Hill, formerly of ARDC Headquarters in Baltimore, Md., is in charge of the new office.

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International Business Machines Corporation has announced the opening of its first radioisotope laboratory. Located at IBM's Product Development Laboratory in Endicott, N.Y., the new equipment provides instrumentation for radio chemical studies of machine parts such as bearings, electrical contacts, and gears, and for radiographic analysis of such components as heavy machine castings.

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Awards totaling more than $1 million have been allocated for heart research this year by the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund. This is the first time that the annual awards have passed the $1-million mark. In all, the Fund has given $9,211,000 for heart research since it was organized in 1945, including the 1957 awards of $1,059,490. The awards are of two types: grants to research institutions to support specified basic research projects; and fellowships to promising young men and women for training in heart research.

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The National Science Foundation has announced 235 grants totaling $4,316,352 awarded during the quarter ending 31 Mar. 1957 for the support of basic research in the sciences, for conferences in support of science, for short-term research by medical science students, for exchange of scientific information, and for training of science teachers. This is the third group of awards to be made during fiscal year 1957. Since the beginning of the program in 1951, 3401 such awards have been made totaling almost $54,300,000.

Heavy-Ion Linear Accelerator

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced that a new type of linear accelerator designed for study of the elements and isotopes in the transuranic region has gone into operation in the University of California Radiation Laboratory. The machine is now accelerating nuclei of nitrogen atoms (nitrogen-14) to energies of 140 million electron volts.

The new instrument does not compete in energy with such powerful machines as the Radiation Laboratory's bevatron, which accelerates protons—the nuclei of the lightest element, hydrogen—to 6.2 billion electron volts. In contrast, the new facility is designed especially to accelerate the nuclei, or ions, of very heavy atoms. It is therefore called a heavy-ion linear accelerator, or HILAC.

The machine represents, in part, a joint project between the University of California and Yale University. Yale and Berkeley scientists developed the design of the machine, a duplicate of which is nearing completion now in New Haven. The research emphasis at the two institutions will be different: Yale is chiefly interested in problems in physics and Berkeley is giving priority to chemical transmutation experiments.

Chester Van Atta, physicist in the Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley and Livermore, has been in over-all charge of the Berkeley development, which has been under the immediate supervision of Edward Hubbard, physics. At Yale, Robert Beringer is in charge of the machine's development.

Proposed Legislation

Of the many bills introduced in Congress, some have a special relevance to science and education. A list of such bills introduced recently follows:

S 1552. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program for purpose of carrying on research and experimentation to develop methods for commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage in rotation with rice field crops. Fulbright (D Ark.) Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1628. Provide further protection against dissemination of diseases of livestock or poultry. Ellender (D La.) (by request) Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HR 5857. Amend Soil Bank Act to permit grazing land to be included in conservation reserve program. Albert (D Okla.) House Agriculture.

S 1572. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion. Anderson (D N.M.) Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

HR 6212. Provide for national scholarships for college and university undergraduate study. Porter (D Ore.) House Education and Labor.

HR 5932. Establish U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. Fulton (R Pa.) House Education and Labor.

H J Res 270. Establish a U.S. Academy of Foreign Service. Dwyer (R N.J.) House Foreign Affairs.

S J Res 75. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. to prevent interference with, and eliminate limitations upon, power of states to regulate health, morals, education, marriage, and good order therein. Eastland (D Miss.) Senate Judiciary.

Scientists in the News

RICHARD M. GOODY, British physicist, will become professor of meteorology at Harvard University on 1 July. He also will succeed CHARLES M. BROOKS [*Science* **125**, 984 (17 May 1957)], who is retiring as director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory. Goody is reader in meteorology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London. His research has included studies of temperatures in the stratosphere, thermal equilibrium, and the spreading of heat in the earth's atmosphere. He also has made studies of the atmosphere of Venus and the sun.

MAURICE EWING, director of the Lamont Geological Observatory of Columbia University and president of the American Geophysical Union, has received the union's 19th William Bowie medal. He is well known for his contributions to geophysical sciences, most notably perhaps in seismology and in the study of the ocean floor.

C. LALOR BURDICK, since 1946 secretary of the Polyfibers Committee of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Del., retired in April after 29 years with the company. As coordinating officer of the committee, Burdick has helped direct the development of policy for all Du Pont activities in the field of synthetic fibers, as represented by nylon, Orlon acrylic fiber, and Dacron polyester fiber. He has also been a member of the company's committee on fellowships and grants.

Burdick joined Du Pont in 1928 as assistant chemical director of the ammonia department. From 1939 to 1945, he was assistant to the president of the company. Then, for the year preceding his appointment to the Polyfibers committee, he served as chairman of the board of two Du Pont Latin American affiliates, Cia. Mexicana de Explosivos and Du Pont, S.A.

Through his association with the Lalor Foundation, which he has directed since its establishment in 1935 as a private organization to support research, Burdick has been closely identified with the promotion of research and education in the biological sciences.

Burdick was graduated in 1911 from Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., receiving the degree of bachelor of science in chemistry. From Massachusetts Institute of Technology he received a similar degree in 1913, and a year later his master's degree. Entering the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin, Burdick remained until 1915 when he went to the University of Basel, Switzerland; there he received the degree of doctor of phi-