ber for not less than 3 years, and intends to continue teaching.

Stipends will be individually computed in order to match, as closely as possible, the regular salary of recipients. If a recipient has supplemental support during his tenure, the amount of his award will be reduced accordingly. The foundation's awards will be adjusted so that the combined support—from the foundation and other sources—will not exceed $10,000 per annum. Additional allowances will be made to assist in defraying costs of travel and certain other expenses associated with the fellowship study. Full tuition will be paid for fellows by the foundation.

Fellows may study at any accredited nonprofit institution of higher education in the United States or similar institution abroad that is approved by the foundation. Fellowships range from 3 to 15 months. Application materials may be obtained from the Division of Scientific Personnel and Education, National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D.C.

USPHS Senior Fellowships

The U.S. Public Health Service has announced that applications for senior research fellowships will be received until *1 Sept.* Awards will be made on or about 1 Dec. This program is designed to attract and hold able investigators in the basic sciences in the preclinical departments of medical schools, dental schools, and schools of public health. These fellowships are awarded for a period of 5 years and are renewable.

The Public Health Service has not established a stipend for the senior research fellowship; rather, it is intended that the university request an appropriate salary. Information and application blanks should be addressed to the Chief, Research Fellowship Branch, Division of Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Md.

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:

H Con Res 180. Express sense of Congress that Atomic Energy Commission establish an experimental reactor in state of Connecticut. Patterson (R Conn.) Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

HR 8055. Promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge of polar regions, the Arctic and Antarctic. Bates (R Mass.) House Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2293. Create a Federal Advisory Council of Health in Executive Office of the President in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government, to evaluate and advise on reorganizing economy and to eliminate duplications of efforts and competition among several departments and agencies. Smith (R N.J.) Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2304. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for postgraduate education in field of public health. Humphrey (D Minn.) Senate Labor and Public Works.

HR 8082. Authorize payment of compensation for certain losses suffered as a result of an outbreak of poliomyelitis following the early use of poliomyelitis vaccine. Hillings (R Calif.) House Judiciary.

HR 8112. Protect public health by amending Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to prohibit use in food of food additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety. Miller (R Neb.) House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H J Res 364. Provide for the freedom of the mind. Burdick (R N.D.) House Government Operations.

HR 8066. Authorize restoration of times taken from patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of the patent owner in the Armed Forces or by governmental controls. Hillings (R Calif.) House Judiciary.

Scientists in the News

THOMAS E. MURRAY, member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, who was not reappointed when his term expired on 30 June [*Science* **125**, 1285 (28 June 1957)], has been hired by the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to serve as a consultant. Rep. Carl T. Durham (D, N.C.), chairman of the Joint Committee, said the group wanted to utilize Murray's experience "for the advancement of this program and the security of the country," and that his appointment would "ensure that his eminent qualifications will be available to this Nation as it faces the formidable problems of atomic energy that lie ahead."

BRENTON R. LUTZ, former chairman of the department of biology at Boston University, was honored recently at a recognition dinner. He has retired after 43 years of teaching at the university. Speaker for the dinner was Shields Warren, who has been a colleague of Lutz in the field of atomic medicine and cancer research.

EMILIO SEGRE, professor of physics at the University of California, has been awarded the Cannizzaro medal, one of the highest honors of Italian science. This gold medal is conferred internationally every 5 years for outstanding work in science. The selection is made by the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei (the Italian National Academy of Sciences).

Segre discovered element 43 and was codiscoverer of element 86. He was also a codiscoverer of the fissionability of plutonium. In 1955 he won international attention when he and his colleagues identified the antiproton.

In a special tribute to medicine, the School of Medicine of the University of Turin (Italy) recently conferred honorary medical degrees upon six scientists in different fields: GEORGE DE HEVESY of Stockholm, nuclear medicine; CHARLES B. HUGGINS of Chicago, hormonal treatment of cancer; FRANZ J. KALLMANN of New York, psychiatric genetics; JONAS E. SALK of Pittsburgh, poliomyelitis vaccine; PAUL SANTY of Lyons, cardiovascular (mediastinal) surgery; and ARTHUR STOLL of Monaco, alkaloid chemistry.

Recent appointments to the staff of General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corporation's John Jay Hopkins Laboratory for Pure and Applied Science, San Diego, Calif., include:

CHARLES C. LOOMIS, a physicist who since 1950 has been a member of the physics staff of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory;

CHARLES L. OXLEY, who joined the department of physics at the University of Chicago in 1953;

MARK S. NELKIN, research associate at Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory;

BRIAN DUNNE, former head of the shock-wave section of the atomic energy project at the University of California, Los Angeles;

REID D. CARLSON, a member of the analysis staff of the electromagnetic propagation division of Navy Electronics Laboratory, San Diego;

JOHN H. CAWLEY, who since 1949 has worked on electronic instrumentation and data analysis at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.;

WILLIAM A. COMPTON, chief engineer in the jet division of Thompson Products, Inc.

ROBERT G. FISHER, a senior engineer for Atomics International.

HORACE S. ISBELL, carbohydrate chemist, has been selected to head the organic chemistry section of the National Bureau of Standards. He succeeds W. HAROLD SMITH, who re-

cently retired. Isbell, who joined the Bureau staff in 1927, will direct such work as development of methods for the production of carbon-14 and tritium-labeled materials, stereochemistry, polarimetry, saccharimetry, and utilization of modern physico-chemical principles for rationalization of the reactions of organic substances.

THOMAS J. O'DONNELL of the Central Division Shops of the University of Chicago's Physical Science Division was recently guest of honor at a luncheon in the Quadrangle Club that was attended by more than a hundred of the Chicago faculty and staff. The luncheon marked his reaching the retirement age of 65, but not his actual retirement, for he will continue as a specialist in the Central Division Shops, where he has worked since 1919.

Though he had comparatively little formal education, O'Donnell is an outstanding optical specialist. The devices O'Donnell has created and the problems he has helped solve run into the hundreds. He turned out for Albert A. Michelson the ruling machine that produced interferometer gratings, metal plates with as many as 1500 parallel lines to the inch that broke up light waves and furnished a highly exact means of measurement. In the last decade he has extended the use of this optical method to precision industrial measurements, and many companies are now manufacturing such devices.

The building of the first atomic pile under the west stands of Stagg Field was delayed by the problem of making uranium oxide blocks. The oxide, with no cohesive qualities, could not be contaminated with a binder and fell apart when pressed in ordinary molds. O'Donnell devised a steel die that could be taken apart without jarring and that was so optically polished that the oxide blocks could be removed intact for insertion in the pile.

It was also O'Donnell who created a "scale" used by Chemist Glenn Seaborg to measure the millionth of a gram quantity of the first plutonium produced. He spun quartz into a gossamer filament, measuring by optical means the torsion produced in the filament by the speck of plutonium. The distortion was a measure of the weight. This microbalance was later used by Seaborg in discovering other transuranium elements such as americum and curium.

Before the test bomb was exploded at Alamagordo, the research team needed a roentgen meter much larger than any that had been previously developed; O'Donnell produced it in 10 days.

When there was a delay in completing the 82-inch mirror for the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas, which is staffed by the University of Chicago, O'Donnell and his colleague, the late Fred Pearson, took charge. Their methods and supervision completed the job in 2 weeks.

For Raymond E. Zirkle, professor of biophysics, O'Donnell produced two plates of such precision that they could be adjusted within 1 second of arc to permit focussing a beam of radiation on a specific part of a cell, itself only 1/2500 of an inch in diameter.

O'Donnell served in the Navy in World War I, being assigned to optical work on range finders and other devices. After the war the Navy wanted to send him to Vickers, Ltd., England, to continue study on fire-control devices. However, while in the Navy he had worked with Michelson, who suggested that he join the University of Chicago instead.

BENEDICT F. MASSELL, research director of the House of the Good Samaritan, assistant clinical professor at Harvard Medical School, and chief of the Rheumatic Fever Division of the Children's Medical Center in Boston, has received the American Heart Association award of merit in recognition of service in advancing the association's national program to reduce death and disability from diseases of the heart and circulation.

PAUL GYORGY, professor of pediatrics at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, received the sixth Goldberger award in clinical nutrition during the recent annual meeting of the American Medical Association. The award, consisting of a gold medal and $1000, is presented annually by the AMA Council on Foods and Nutrition, and is provided by the Nutrition Foundation, Inc.

Gyorgy's many significant accomplishments and sustained interest in nutrition are the basis of his selection. He has long recognized the importance of vitamins for the growing body, and is the discoverer of riboflavin, pyridoxine (vitamin B_6), biotin, and a new microbiological growth factor in milk. Gyorgy also is actively engaged in studying the interrelated problems of protein and amino acid nutrition.

LOUIS J. SOFFER, head of endocrinology at Mount Sinai Hospital and clinical professor of medicine at the State University of New York College of Medicine, has been awarded the university's alumni achievement medal. The citation which goes with the medal reads: "For outstanding contributions to medicine." Last fall he received a similar citation when he was presented with the Harlow Brooks medal of the New York Academy of Medicine.

JAMES R. GILBREATH has been named assistant director of Argonne National Laboratory. He formerly was an executive assistant to Norman Hilberry, laboratory director, and also had served as associate director of the laboratory's chemistry division.

Recent Deaths

FLOYD J. CARTER, Chevy Chase, Md.; 64; lifetime director of the Maryland State School for the Deaf, formerly president of the New York College of Chiropractic; 19 June.

FRANK A. COWAN, New York, N.Y.; 59; assistant director of operations for Long Lines Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, inventor and leader in the scientific and engineering divisions of the communications field; 23 June.

MAURICE DEUTSCH, Hollywood, Fla.; 73; consulting engineer and president of the Thirty-five Maiden Lane Corporation; coinventor of the seismograph; designed the suspension construction of tracks for Grand Central Station; 20 June.

JOHN DICKSON, New York, N.Y.; 67; chemist and technical consultant; retired technical analyst for the U.S. Rubber Company's textile division, New York City; formerly technical director of A. G. Spalding and Brothers, Chicopee, Mass.; 24 June.

HENRY ERIKSON, Miami, Fla.; 87; head of the physics department at the University of Minnesota, 1915–38; author of textbooks on chemistry and physics, including *Elements of Physics,* used in many universities; 22 June.

HENRY GODDARD, Santa Barbara, Calif.; 90; retired professor of abnormal and clinical psychology at Ohio State University, author of *The Kallikak Family*; 19 June.

ALAN GREGG, Big Sur, Calif.; 67; retired vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, formerly chief of the foundation's medical science division; chairman of AAAS Section N–Medicine in 1949; 19 June.

CHARLES B. KING, Rye, N.Y.; 89; retired automobile manufacturer and engineer-inventor; designed one of the first automobiles and helped Henry Ford construct his first car; 23 June.

VASILI I. KOMAREWSKY, Chicago, Ill.; 62; professor of chemical engineering at the Illinois Institute of Technology: played a prominent role in the development of synthetic fuels; 21 June.

ERNEST L. LITTLE, Columbus, Ohio; 64; president of Research Associates, Columbus, Ohio, and former managing director of the National Farm Chemurgic Council; 23 June.