make possible a world-wide team study of high-energy phenomena not obtainable with present-day accelerators. Individual scientists with particular competence in this pioneering field of physics, working independently but on common phenomena, will, it is hoped, provide a considerable increase in knowledge of interactions among nuclear and electromagnetic particles and of their galactic origins. It is estimated that research workers will require about 2 years to analyze the data.

Skyhook Results Assessed

Shortly before his death Schein said: "We are sure that we have obtained excellent data from the two 'Bravo' flights." He predicted that many "monsters" would show on the block of film. "Monsters" are cosmic-ray events so powerful that their effects can be seen with the naked eye. Schein also was confident that the emulsion would reveal hypernuclei produced by collisions, strange-particle production, and some rarely observed break-up processes of heavy nuclei in a primary cosmic-ray event.

For meteorology the immediate results of Skyhook 60 are more specific, according to Riehl. He says that the day and night data studies for the recent flights suggest the possibility that an ideal meteorological laboratory has been found. He commented:

"There are characteristics at 100,000–120,000 feet that are remarkably similar to weather patterns at lower altitudes. This we never knew before. We can now see that the upper stratosphere is a transporter of weather momentum. Why this transfer of momentum occurs is not at all obvious. What its effects are on lower level weather we do not yet know. Isolated weather systems at such heights—free of friction from the earth's surface and of distortion from the earth's heat—offer us an ideal laboratory. Up to now, we have felt that it would be a waste of time to explore the meteorology of the upper stratosphere. With our 'Skyhook' discoveries, perhaps we can go on to find more general laws of weather than we now possess."

Skyhook Bravo Re-Fly just before launching. With inflation tubes tied off and dangling, the balloon stands nearly 500 feet above the deck of the U.S.S. *Valley Forge*.

New York Science Teachers Campaign for Improved Teaching

Business leaders and a group of distinguished scientists will lead the discussions at a science teachers' luncheon conference scheduled for 19 March at the Hotel Statler-Hilton, New York. The conference, "Science for Survival," is being conducted by the Federation of Science Teacher Associations of New York City in connection with its annual luncheon.

The affair, which has been largely a social event in past years, is being used this year as part of a continuing campaign by the science teachers to point up the deficiencies, needs, and possibilities of better science teaching in the city's schools. The conference will include a series of panels dealing with the training of future scientists, development of scientific literacy, the status of science teachers, and community cooperation in science education.

Scientists who will participate include Peter Debye, Nobel laureate and professor of chemistry at Cornell University; Edwin C. Kemble, professor of physics at Harvard University; Victor P. Bond of Brookhaven National Laboratory; and Jerrold R. Zacharias, professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ticket sales are being handled by Martin Roth, George Washington High School, Audubon Ave. and 192 St., New York, N.Y.

The Meteorite of 30 June 1908

The Committee on Meteorites of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. is at present very anxious to obtain information about the circumstances of the fall of the so-called Tungus meteorite, which occurred during the early morning of 30 June 1908, in the middle of Siberia.