American Men of Science for the past 35 years has been under my editorship. I have always placed great importance in the care exercised to assure that financial support and subscriptions have no relationship whatsoever to the inclusion of individuals in the directory.

The 10th edition of *American Men of Science*, including both the Physical and Biological Sciences and the Social and Behavioral Sciences, will come to around 130,000 names. It is probably the most complete directory of its kind in the world.

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Open Literature

An article in the Russian newspaper *Ekonomicheskaya gazeta* (Economic Gazette) of 24 August 1960 shows that an influential part of Soviet public opinion desires now a stricter control over the Russian technical press in order to prevent publication of data that may benefit the government of the United States or industry in this country. This newspaper is published by the central committee of the Communist party, and it may be assumed that nothing would appear there which is contrary to the prevailing views of the leaders of the Communist party.

After referring to the Francis Powers case and citing a number of cases of Soviet engineers who carelessly talked to American and other spies and unwittingly revealed various secrets, the article, entitled "Guard closely the State's secrets," continues, "Many valuable secret information items find their way abroad also through our scientific-technical journals and [other] publications. The American political expert, Harry H. Ransom, the author of the book *Central Intelligence and National Security*, published by Harvard University Press, touches upon the methods of openly collecting information and writes, 'The U.S., in attempting to obtain important information from behind the Iron Curtain, does not rely completely or even principally upon secret operations. They utilize open information pertaining to achievements of Soviet science and technology which appears in the Soviet press." A case of a secret apparatus described in an article by the chief engineer of a plant manufacturing radio appliances is then quoted; also given is the case of a chemist who described a method of preparation of a chemical element in high purity, after which, a year later, an American manufacturer visiting the U.S.S.R. thanked Soviet specialists for revealing their method which helped in the development of an economical process for the same purpose in the U.S.A.

"Our successes in science and technology achieved in recent years cause their [capitalist countries'] envy and anger. They attempt by all means to obtain the keys to our scientific and technical discoveries," continues the author of the article.

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Stilbestrol

In his recent letter to *Science* [**132**, 156 (15 July 1960)] concerning W. J. Darby's review of his book *The Poisons in Your Food*, W. F. Longgood made some statements for which I would like to see supporting evidence. These concerned (i) stilbestrol residue in the meat of cattle fed this material and (ii) increased water content of the flesh of cattle fed stilbestrol.

Under the conditions of its current use, stilbestrol has not resulted in either of these conditions (*1*).

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References

1. G. M. Briggs, *J. Am. Med. Assoc.* **164**, 1473 (1957); E. J. Umberger *et al.*, *Endocrinology* **63**, 806 (1958); R. L. Preston *et al.*, *J. Animal Sci.* **15**, 3 (1956); R. L. Preston and W. Burroughs, *ibid.* **17**, 140 (1958).

The evidence for both statements is in *The Poisons in Your Food* (pp. 141–146). Jack M. Curtis of the *Food and Drug Administration* stated that "meat from steers fed 10 mg of stilbestrol per day contained approximately 0.6 parts per billion estrogenic activity when ready for market." The cumulative effect of carcinogens has been established.

A group of physicians headed by cancer researcher William E. Smith pointed out that meat from a steer fed the prescribed 10 mg of stilbestrol had shown about 14 times the amount of stilbestrol needed as a daily dose to produce cancer in mice. The physicians also said that the testing method had limited sensitivity, and that meat certified as being stilbestrol-free could contain traces of the drug.

Clive McCay of Cornell said that rodents used in research must be fed special diets to avoid reproductive failure due to stilbestrol. He said special mixtures are prepared without meat scrap, "because this product [meat] is the carrier of . . . stilbestrol. No one is certain how this stilbestrol gets into the meat meals, but it is there and has been during the past several years when steers have been fed stilbestrol."

Wilhelm C. Hueper, cancer researcher at the National Institutes of