

equipment can be added for scientific experiments," an Air Force spokesman said.

Of the 19 Discoverers that have been put into orbit, 15 have carried recoverable capsules. Discoverer XIII was the first successful space catch.

The **Atomic Energy Commission's tunnels** in the Cactus Mountains of Nevada are ready for underground nuclear tests for peaceful or military purposes once an official go-ahead is given. On 30 Oct. 1958, a Hiroshima-size bomb was set off underground in these AEC tunnels. The next day the tunnels became inactive as a result of the gentlemen's agreement to suspend nuclear tests reached by the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain. Since then, however, tunnel development has continued, explosion debris has been cleared away, and enlargements and improvements such as air-conditioning, lighting, and railways have been added.

Atomic experts in Great Britain are designing instruments to detect nuclear tests in space, it was reported in the British Atomic Energy Authority annual report. It should be possible to detect such explosions at distances over 625,000 miles under proper atmospheric conditions, the report said. Work also is being done in seismic research to improve the ability to distinguish between underground explosions and earthquakes.

The headquarters of the Royal Society, Great Britain's **space phone center**, set up to relay telephone conversations around the world from signals bounced off of a system of communication satellites, has been unable to get a local line. The society has to wait its turn, it was told by the telephone company. It is now half-way down a long waiting list.

Export to Czechoslovakia of 25 millicuries of carbon-14 and 100 millicuries of tritium has been approved by the Atomic Energy Commission for use in medical and biochemical research. The AEC said the materials would not be of military value.

The **United States and Poland** have signed a \$115,000 agreement to provide Polish medical students and physicians with inexpensive translations of standard American medical textbooks.

Announcements

A **World Academy of Art and Science** has been organized to "function as an informal 'world university.'" The academy states its fundamental aim is "to rediscover the language of mutual understanding . . ." and, "with the help of science and the support of all cultural forces of mankind," it hopes to "serve as an impartial and unpolitical adviser, complementing other organizations . . ." and to contribute in "leading mankind to an era of true progress, true human welfare, and true happiness." Officers of the new academy are:

Lord John Boyd Orr, chancellor of the University of Glasgow, president.

Hermann J. Muller, professor of zoology, Indiana University, vice president.

Hugo Osvald, retired professor of botany, Royal Institute of Agriculture, Uppsala, Sweden, vice president.

Hugo Boyko, ecological adviser to the National Research Council, Prime Minister's Office, Israel, secretary general.

The first volume of the academy's publication series, *Science and the Future of Mankind*, is being published by W. Junk, The Hague, Netherlands. (Hugo Boyko, WAAS, 1 Ruppin St., Rehovot, Israel)

The placement service of the American Phytopathological Society has names and qualifications of candidates available for employment in **plant pathology**. The service is free to members and is available to any employers with vacancies. (Phytopathology Placement Service, Crops Research Division, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.)

A booklet containing a survey of existing data on the use of **radioisotopes and radiation sources**, with a report by a panel of medical physicists and radiotherapists, has been published by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna. A limited number of copies of *Therapeutic Dose Distributions with High-Energy Radiation* are available free of charge for scientific reviews or discussions in the press. (Division of Public Information, IAEA, Vienna 1, Austria)

The **International Atomic Energy Agency** is seeking scientific advisers for assignments in foreign countries in connection with the technical assistance program. Positions are for three, six, and twelve months. (IAEA, Vienna I, Austria)

Scientists in the News

J. George Harrar, agricultural expert and a vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1959, has been elected president of the foundation. He succeeds Dean Rusk, who resigned last January to become Secretary of State.

Ephraim Katchalski, head of the biophysics department at Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel, has been awarded the 1960 Rothschild prize for his work on the structure of polyamino acids.

Marvin L. Sears, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, has been appointed the first full-time chief of the section of ophthalmology at the Yale-New Haven Medical Center.

Harry D. Holmgren, of the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, has been appointed associate professor of physics at the University of Maryland.

Recent appointments to the faculty of the New York University Schools of Medicine:

Joseph Ransohoff, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, will become professor and chairman of the department of neurosurgery.

Valentino D. B. Mazzia, Cornell University Medical College, will become professor and chairman of the department of anesthesiology.

Milton Eisler, former senior scientist in Schering Corporation's research division, has been appointed president and laboratory director of Probio, Inc., in Nyack, N.Y., a newly formed company which produces biologicals for laboratory use.

Louis C. Zopf, dean of the State University of Iowa's College of Pharmacy, has received the 1961 E. R. Squibb and Sons distinguished service award.

Erratum: In the report "Formation of diamond by explosive shock" [*Science* 133, 1821 (9 June 1961)], by P. S. DeCarli and J. C. Jamieson, the unit of measure given in line 4 of the last paragraph in column 2, page 1821, should have been degrees of geometrical angle rather than temperature.

Erratum: In the news note, "Space discoverer recovery," on page 2002 of the 23 June issue, the statement in the 4th paragraph (lines 6 and 7) that the Discoverer program achieved "the first successful orbit and recovery of animals" is wrong. The statement should have been omitted, and the following sentence should have concluded the paragraph: "The Discoverer program also marked the first attempt by the United States to put animals in orbit."