can be overcome when the scientists meet again at Geneva in May.

The meteorological program will greatly extend the world's advance knowledge of weather patterns. It involves the rapid exchange of cloud pictures from each nation's weather satellites, beginning in early 1964, and ultimately the coordinated launching of such satellites to provide broader coverage of the earth. By 1964 the Russians will be ready with their first weather satellite, and the U.S. will be replacing Tiros with a second-generation satellite, the Nimbus. Information will pass continuously between the two countries on teletype and facsimile wires to be constructed between the world weather centers at Suitland, Maryland, and Moscow, and it will be transmitted fast enough to be used in weather forecasting. European countries along the route of the line will be permitted to tap it for weather information on a cost-sharing basis. The basic costs are to be equally divided between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

The cooperation provided for is limited. The cloud pictures transmitted will be selected by nationals of each country at their respective weather centers, and although the meteorologists at the two ends may interrupt the facsimile transmission and talk directly by telephone, there are no plans now to exchange personnel. This may come later. But as Dryden explained, "the whole matter of space technology in Russia is completely classified, and if you are going to base agreement on breaking that wide open at the present time, then we have no kind of agreement."

Similar limits are set on the plans for joint use of Echo II, the communications satellite scheduled for launching this summer. Since Echo's altitude will not be sufficient for simultaneous visibility from the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., the British observatory at Jodrell Bank will be the intermediary. The Soviets have, however, agreed to provide tracking information for those parts of Echo's orbits over Russia that are not visible from the U.S.—a first breach in the previously independent national tracking systems.

Privately, outside the areas of formal agreement, the delegates discussed cooperating on the Soviet probe of Mars and our probe of Venus, and the scientists on these projects are to meet again at Warsaw in June. Coordination of interplanetary probes, with the two countries using different instrumentation and exchanging the results, would give both countries better coverage, and Dryden, though he does not expect the June meeting to lead directly to this, believes such coordination not unlikely in the future.

With the broad outlines already set at Geneva, the Rome meeting was a working conference of scientists. From all reports, the relations among them were personally friendly and professionally satisfying. The American delegation did not include any political advisors, and although there was a representative there from the Soviet foreign office who at first tried to exercise some control over the Soviet delegation, he was overruled by Academician Blagonravov, the delegation's chief, and the Soviet scientists appeared to be in firm control. Keeping their demands modest and refraining from asking too much, the scientists made a small beginning in the work of keeping earthly antagonisms away from outer space. The implications for politics are uncertain, but for science, the potentials are clear.—ELINOR LANGER

Announcements

A new **hearing** and **deafness** research center will be dedicated 20 May at the University of Michigan Medical School. Known as the Kresge Hearing Research Institute, it will conduct basic and clinical research, and will provide a teaching situation for physicians and scientists. A staff of approximately 50 will be accommodated within a year. **Merle Lawrence**, physiology professor at the university, has been named director of the center.

Meeting Notes

Papers are being solicited for a conference on the **physics of entry into planetary atmospheres**, sponsored by the American Rocket Society and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 26–28 August, in Cambridge. The program will feature discussion of the flow environments and electrical phenomena occurring in the high-speed entry of bodies into the atmosphere of the earth and other planets. Deadline for submission of abstracts: *15 May*. (R. F. Probstein, Department of Mechanical Engineering, M.I.T., Cambridge 39)

The Society for Applied **Spectroscopy** plans its annual meeting for 14–18 October, in San Diego, Calif. The program will feature advances in theory and practice in all major areas of mass spectroscopy. Scientists who wish to present papers at the meeting must submit titles and abstracts of 250-300 words. Deadline: *15 June*. (E. P. Wadsworth, Chemistry Dept., San Diego State College, San Diego 15, Calif.)

The Third International Conference on the **Mössbauer Effect** will be held 4–7 September in Ithaca, N.Y. The conference, sponsored by the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense, through the Materials Science Center of Cornell University, will feature discussion on the theory of the Mössbauer Effect, applications of techniques of recoilless radiations, and use in experimental studies of relativity. Deadline for inquiries: *15 May*. (A. J. Bearden, Laboratory of Atomic and Solid State Physics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.)

Recent Deaths

Lloyd J. Briggs, 88; retired director of the National Bureau of Standards; 25 March. An inventor and pioneer in atomic research, he headed a government committee in 1939 whose research aided in the development of the atomic bomb. This group grew into the Manhattan project, and later the Atomic Energy Commission. He was former chairman of the National Geographic Society Research Committee and a member of the National Committee for Aeronautics. Dr. Briggs was a director of the American Standards Association, former president of the American Physical Society, the Washington Academy of Sciences, and the Philosophical Society of Washington.

He was a fellow of the National Academy of Sciences, and a member of AAAS, the American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Institute of the Aerospace Sciences, Physical Society of England and the Newcomen Society of England.

Henry J. Goulding, 92; associate professor emeritus of mechanism and engineering drawing at the University of Michigan; 18 March.

Leandro M. Tocantins, 62; professor and director of the Cardeza Foundation for Hematological Research of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; 22 March.