society over Waldemar's method of soliciting patients for its new cancer detection clinic. The clinic had not been wholeheartedly welcomed by local physicians, in the first place, and the official breach may have discouraged some of them from coming to Waldemar's aid. The main source of community revulsion, however, was the ladies —the very ones who had devoted themselves so forcefully to making the institution a success. Through the Waldemar Councils, the ladies had a certain amount of influence which they exercised first by refusing to solicit further funds, second by withholding from Waldemar funds already collected, third by demanding a reorganization of the foundation, and fourth by pressing for the resignation of Molomut and Mrs. Lazere. The ladies and *Newsday* fell into a kind of symbiosis, each feeding on and sustaining the other.

Did Success Spoil Waldemar?

Why the ladies turned in the face of unproved newspaper allegations is a question involving not only the sensitivities of the ladies but certain attributes of Waldemar.

One explanation is that although Molomut may have taken his success with the women's groups as evidence for his theory that the community could be made to appreciate and understand science, in fact the 6000 ladies were involved for reasons that had rather little to do with medical research. They wanted to "do good" and were pleased to associate themselves with "finding a cure for cancer," but they were also interested in enhancing their status within their local communities. Their attachment to Waldemar had beneath it deep layers of social, psychological, and emotional needs. The ladies appear to have thought of Waldemar as something of a pet, as a place full of darling little scientists who wore mismatched socks, drove shabby cars, ate egg salad sandwiches, and cared not a whit for the material things of the world. Waldemar's increasing financial prosperity—symbolized by the move to the new building—jeopardized this image and offended the ladies as much as it pleased them. But the relationship had begun to erode even earlier, when Waldemar was adopted by the Manhattan society crowd who sponsored the Zebra Ball and contributed as much in a night as the Long Island ladies gathered in a year. The local reaction to this "incursion" was ambivalent; but it had a large element of simple jealousy. A succession of minor incidents made the ladies believe that Waldemar's attitude to them had changed, and they simply felt rejected. It is plain from the unbelievable pettiness of some of the ladies' complaints (one remarked to me: "They used to drink beer; now it's got to be Chivas Regal") that they are possessed by some deep emotion which is in no way conveyed by the words they choose.

The fact that the women feel duped may not be entirely their own fault. An institution does not win support by being overly modest about its accomplishments, and over the years Waldemar probably exaggerated its own scientific standing in order to impress the community. In certain other ways Waldemar appears to have failed—perhaps as seriously as *Newsday*—to communicate to the adult community a sophisticated notion of what science and the life of the scientist are about. An interview with some of the leaders of the women's councils revealed, for example, a deep worry over the fact that Molomut had occasionally given lectures "behind the iron curtain." For whatever reason they were unable to evaluate the charges and believed every word they read in *Newsday*. They hate Waldemar now with a passion that only those who once loved could summon.

What Happens Next?

The ladies' defections and *Newsday*'s articles have had several consequences: The sizable contributions which used to come from the local community are no longer arriving; the board, prodded by *Newsday* and the Councils, is supervising a tentative sort of reorganization which consists mainly of downgrading the administrative functions of Molomut and Mrs. Lazere; and the verdict of the grand jury is being awaited. In Washington, the response of the federal granting agencies involved with Waldemar has varied. Although spokesmen for both the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health say that frequent visits, budgetary reviews, the opinions of their advisory boards, and other information make them confident that government funds have not been misused at Waldemar, the NSF has put a temporary stay on expenditures in connection with a current educational grant. A preliminary audit was undertaken when the trouble first arose in June, but NSF plans to make a more thorough study when the books are returned by the District Attorney. In addition, NSF suggested to a researcher scheduled to come to Waldemar on an NSF grant that she take her study elsewhere, since her grant would come under the temporary embargo on NSF funds. NIH is watching the situation closely but as yet has taken no restrictive action.

A further consequence of the summer's events has been a growing conviction of those associated with Waldemar that it will never recover community support, even if the charges against it are not substantiated. Those who think that the deleterious effects on science generally of such a debacle outweigh the advantages of keeping private laboratories open will be gratified by the decision that has been tentatively made to seek affiliation with a local university or research institution. If such a tie had existed, it is probable that *Newsday* could not have carried its attack so far; but it is also probable that some of Waldemar's rather special contributions—such as providing temporary support for scientists in political difficulties—could not have been made. In any event, it is clear that the federal government, perhaps together with larger private granting bodies such as the American Cancer Society, will have to supply more extensive support if the institution is to be saved from failing altogether and the costly new research facilities preserved. There is no doubt that Waldemar's experiment in establishing close ties with the local community has failed; the community is too fickle. The federal government may have its faults, but jealousy, at least, is not among them.—ELINOR LANGER

Announcements

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is offering **research reference reagents** for several types of virus. They are available free of charge for use by investigators at suitable institutions with problems of identifying new viral isolates, standardizing their own working reagents, or working on immunological relationships between strains. Seed material and antiserum reagents are available for the following virus groups: polio, echo, coxsackie A and B, unclassified picorna, reo, adeno, influenza, parainfluenza, and parainfluenza related. The virus name and catalog number of each available reagent is listed in an index

available from the NIAID Research Reference Reagents Branch (RRRB). Additional information and application forms are available from the RRRB, Bldg. 31, Room 7A-20, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

In an effort to increase the movement of American postdoctoral students and experienced investigators to Japan, the National Science Foundation's U.S.–Japan Cooperative Science Program is accepting proposals from U.S. scientists who wish to work for varying periods of time in **Japanese research institutions**. A limited number of shorter visits to Japan for consultative, lecture, or survey purposes will also be possible. Inquiries should be sent to the U.S.–Japan Cooperative Science Program, Office of International Science Activities, NSF, Washington, D.C.

Meeting Notes

The third international conference on **nonlinear magnetics** (INTERMAG) is scheduled 21–23 April in Washington. Papers are being solicited on computer magnetics, superconducting devices, magnetic recording, ferrite microwave devices, instrumentation and control, combined magnetic and semiconductor devices, and magnetic material properties. Abstracts, not to exceed 250 words, are required. Deadline: *2 November*. (E. W. Pugh, IBM Components Division, Department 231, Building 703–2, Poughkeepsie, New York 12602)

A symposium on the physics and chemistry of **fission** will be presented by the International Atomic Energy Agency 22–26 March, in Salzburg, Austria. It will include experimental and theoretical studies of both high- and low-energy nuclear fission. Papers are invited for the meeting, and 250- to 350-word abstracts are required. Deadline for receipt of abstracts: *10 November*; for completed papers: *1 January*. (J. H. Kane, International Conferences Branch, Division of Special Projects, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545)

Scientific papers and exhibits are solicited for the American Academy of **Neurology** annual meeting, 29 April to 1 May in Cleveland, Ohio. Abstracts for each should be no more than 300 words; and for exhibits, space required should also be included. Deadline: *16 November*. (American Academy of Neurology, 7100 France Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55410)

The American Psychosomatic Society will hold its 22nd annual meeting 1–2 May in Philadelphia, Pa. Papers on **psychosomatic medicine** are invited for presentation at the meeting. Eleven copies of a 300-word abstract are required. Deadline: *15 November*. (E. Meyer, 265 Nassau Rd., Roosevelt, N.Y.)

A conference on the role of grain boundaries and surfaces in **ceramics** will be held at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, 16–18 November. It will be sponsored by the U.S. Army Research Office, Durham, and the Office of Naval Research, Washington. The meeting will include discussions of papers and informal communications on recent advances in the field. The registration fee is $25 (D. B. Stansel, Division of General Extension, P.O. Box 5125, Raleigh, N.C.)

Courses

The American Society for Quality Control will present a course on recent developments in **control techniques**, 19–21 November in Houston, Texas. The course aims to review various methods with emphasis on the less familiar ones, and to introduce new methods especially developed for the chemical industry. The $125 fee covers tuition, texts, and supplies. Registration is limited to 40. (A. H. Conrad, P.O. Box 1311, Monsanto Company, Texas City, Texas 77591)

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Educational Testing Service is offering two fellowships in **psychometrics**, leading to a Ph.D. degree at Princeton. The fellowships provide for full-time graduate work in psychological measurement, mathematics, and allied areas; participants will also take training with E.T.S. part time during the academic year, full time for 2 months during the summer. The stipend is $4150 per year, plus allowances for dependent children. Applicants must take the Graduate Record Examination in January if they have not already taken it; those living outside the U.S. or Canada may request a special administration of the examination, by 16 November. Deadline for receipt of applications: *31 December*. (Director of Psychometric Fellowship Program, E.T.S., Princeton, N.J. 08540)

The **Arctic Institute of North America** has available grants-in-aid to support scientific research in arctic and subarctic North America and in Antarctica. Applications for work in Antarctica are required a year in advance of that area's October-to-March summer. Deadline for receipt of applications for work next year: *15 October*. (Arctic Institute of North America, 1619 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C.)

Publications

A new **telemetry transducer** handbook has been released by the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory. The two-volume publication, including both industrial and scientific applications, is the result of collaboration efforts by manufacturers, users, and government groups. Volume 1 deals with technical information and volume 2 consists of a listing of transducer manufacturers, data on the products, and descriptions of research and development programs. (*Telemetry Transducer Handbook*, vols. 1 and 2. Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. $11.50. Order Number AD 421 951)

Scientists in the News

Stirling A. Colgate, at the University of California, Berkeley, has been named president of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, in Socorro. He will also be director of the institute's research division.

Gardner Lindzey, professor of psychology at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed chairman of the psychology department of the University of Texas.

The University of Chicago has appointed **Hans H. Hecht** professor in the department of medicine and physiology. He had been professor of medicine and of cardiology at the University of Utah medical college.

Raymond H. Thompson, professor of anthropology at the University of Arizona, has been appointed head of the department, and director of the Arizona State Museum at the university.

The American Society for Testing and Materials has elected **Charles L. Kent** president. He is assistant director, technical services, of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The new president of the American Veterinary Medical Association is **Merton R. Clarkson**, who retired in July as associate administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Rudolph A. Marcus, physical chemistry professor at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, has been named professor of physical chemistry at the University of Illinois.

Maxwell M. Wintrobe, head of the University of Utah's department of medicine, has been elected president of the Association of American Physicians.

Jerome Spar, professor of meteorology and oceanography at New York University, has been appointed director of government weather research at the U.S. Weather Bureau.

Abraham Hyatt, former director of plans and program evaluation for NASA, has been appointed visiting professor of aeronautical engineering at M.I.T.

Amedeo S. Marrazzi, director of the Veterans Administration Research Laboratories in Neuropsychiatry and professor of physiology and pharmacology at the University of Pittsburgh school of medicine, has been appointed Hill professor of neuropharmacology at the University of Minnesota medical school.

Albert J. Kelley, director of the electronics and control division in NASA's Office of Advanced Research and Technology, has been appointed deputy director of the electronics research center, which is being established in the Boston area.

James L. Diebold, formerly at the University of Kansas, has joined Wyeth Laboratories, Radnor, Pennsylvania, as senior research chemist in the medicinal chemistry section.

Stanfield Rogers, research director at the University of Tennessee Research Center and Hospital, has been appointed to head a division of the recently established co-carcinogenesis program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Leo T. Samuels, biochemistry professor at the University of Utah medical school, has been presented the F. C. Coch award for his contributions in endocrinology. The $3500 prize is the highest award of the Endocrine Society.

Louis Weinberg, former vice president for information processing at Conductron Corporation, Ann Arbor, Michigan, has been appointed visiting professor of electrical engineering at the University of Michigan.

Robert S. Stone, recently retired as director of the radiological laboratory in the University of California's medical school, San Francisco, has received the Atomic Energy Commission Citation. The award is presented by the AEC to nonemployees who have made meritorious contributions to the nuclear energy program.

Robert G. Breckenridge, formerly director of the Union Carbide Corporation Research Institute, has been named to direct the physics research program at Atomics International, Canoga Park, California.

L. Eugene Cronin has taken a 15-month leave of absence as research professor and director of the University of Maryland's Natural Resources Institute, to act as an overseas liaison scientist with the U.S. Office of Naval Research. His headquarters will be in London.

Robert F. Kruh, professor and chairman of the chemistry department at the University of Arkansas, has become dean of the college of arts and sciences at the university.

Louis L. Tureen, professor of clinical neurology and psychology, and chairman of the section of neurology at the St. Louis University medical school, has taken a year's leave of absence to serve as a visiting professor at the University of Göttingen, West Germany.

Grant T. Phipps, formerly professor of dental psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed professor of behavioral science-dentistry at the State University of New York at Buffalo, school of dentistry.

Robert B. Voas, formerly assistant to the director of the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, has been appointed director of the life sciences laboratory in Litton Industries' guidance and control systems division.

John S. Rinehart, formerly director of the mining research laboratory at Colorado School of Mines, has been appointed assistant director for research and development in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Curt Teichert, formerly at the U.S. Geological Survey, has been appointed regents professor of geology and director of the paleontological institute at the University of Kansas.

Recent Deaths

Alfred Blalock, 65; recently retired chairman of the surgery department at Johns Hopkins medical school and developer of the "blue-baby" operation on malformed hearts; 16 September.

Richard B. Cattell, 64; retired director of the Lahey Clinic, Boston; 16 September.

G. Miles Conrad, 53; director and trustee of Biological Abstracts, Philadelphia; 9 September.

Richard D. Fay, 73; retired associate professor of electrical engineering at M.I.T.; 9 September.

John Stuart Foster, 74; retired professor and first director of the McGill University Radiation Laboratory; 9 September.

Walter C. Jacob, 49; associate head of the department of agronomy at the University of Michigan; 4 September.

Leslie C. Jayne, 64; former professor of chemistry at Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; 21 September.

Paul D. Krynine, 63; professor of petrology and sedimentation at Pennsylvania State University; 12 September.

Erich Uhlmann, 63; director of the tumor clinic and the department of therapeutic radiology at Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center; 14 September.

Erratum: In the report "Myosin substructure: isolation of a helical subunit from heavy meromyosin" by Susan Lowey (7 Aug. 1964), lines 5–7 of column 1, p. 599, should have read: ". . . an ionic strength of 0.1 and 0.03*M*. As expected, when $S_{20,w}$ was plotted. . . ."