

Government of the German Democratic Republic. Last March Kramer wrote directly to Johannes Becker, East German Minister of Culture at East Berlin, whose name he had learned from a newspaper story. A reply came 3 mo later from the director of the Section for Relations of Institutions of Higher Learning with Foreign Lands.

Kramer has devoted some 25 years to fitting together and translating the Sumerian tablets, thus bringing to light some of mankind's earliest myths, epics, hymns, proverbs, laws, and even medical prescriptions. But most of the tablets are fragments, and Kramer hopes to find some of the missing pieces at Jena.

■ Selection of a site for a new headquarters building for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission near Germantown, Md., 23 mi from Washington, and ½ mi west of the new U.S. Highway 240 on state Route 118, has been announced by Kenneth E. Fields, AEC general manager. The exact boundaries of the site will be determined after completion of detailed engineering surveys.

The major criteria used in making the selection included availability of an adequate water supply, extent of supporting community facilities, accessibility to Washington for business and commuting purposes, availability of a labor market, and factors affecting the economy of construction and operation.

At least 50 acres of land will be required for the \$10 million project. Final design of the building has not been determined, but it probably will be a three-story reinforced concrete structure. Construction is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1957.

■ Experimental cytologists have long wished to know whether any sort of change takes place in the nuclei of cells undergoing differentiation, change that would make such nuclei no longer equivalent to those of the fertilized egg cell and the very young embryo. To study this problem, two investigators have developed an ingenious series of techniques. By first separating layers of cells from differentiated tissues of frog embryos in the late gastrula stage by means of digestion with the enzyme trypsin, and then separating these cells with the detergent versene, T. J. King and R. Briggs of the Institute for Cancer Research and the Lankenau Hospital Research Institute in Philadelphia have gained a notable insight into the processes of animal development. [*Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 41, 321 (May 1955)].

Having isolated the specialized cells from such tissues as the chorda-mesoderm or the belly endoderm, the investigators implant the nuclei singly into eggs from each of which the original nucleus has

been removed. Such eggs seem to be able to develop quite normally through the blastula stage, a many-celled hollow sphere. When the implanted nuclei are taken out of the tissue cells of an early gastrula, these blastulae go on to develop normally into young larvae. When, on the other hand, the implanted nuclei come from older and more differentiated gastrulae, development is arrested, either in the blastula or gastrula stage, or somewhat later.

The nuclei that come from the endoderm of a late gastrula seem to be able to control the development of the internal parts well enough, but the ectodermal derivatives, including the presumptive skin and the nervous system, are grossly disorganized. Here, then, is evidence that in the course of development nuclei lose some of their original capacities and become specialized. How this takes place is still a mystery. Does it involve an actual modification of the genes and chromosomes themselves? Are certain genes put out of action, so to speak, because they stayed too long in the wrong sort of cellular environment?—B.G.

■ George R. Harrison, dean of the School of Science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is preparing a full-length biography of Karl T. Compton, long president of the institute and later chairman of its corporation, who died last year. This biography, which is being sponsored by M.I.T. and the McGraw-Hill Book Co., of which Dr. Compton was a director, is "official" in the sense that the Compton family is making Dr. Compton's letters and files available to Harrison.

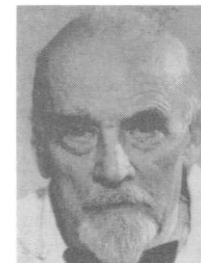
Harrison plans the book not only as a presentation of the life of a very remarkable man whose influence on American science was extremely broad, but as an opportunity to discuss in layman's terms many of the problems faced today by the scientist, the teacher, the college administrator, and the conscientious and unselfish public servant. The book is expected to appear early in 1958.

Scientists in the News

Few scientists reach the age of 85 years and still fewer can boast of continued scientific productivity at that age. On 6 Apr. OSKAR VOGT, director of the Institute of the German Brain Research Society located at Neustadt in the Schwarzwald, passed that birthday with no indication of a relaxation of his scientific efforts. His wife, also a noted scientist and his collaborator for many years, had a few weeks earlier passed her 80th birthday.

Vogt, who founded the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Brain Research (Hirn-

forschung) in Berlin-Buch, was dispossessed by the Nazis in 1937, after he had brought the institute from its humble beginning in 1902, as the Neurobiological Laboratory of the University of Berlin, to its later world-wide fame. Here Vogt not only founded the architectonic study of the brain but, with a breadth of vision possessed by few, insisted on the inclusion in the institute of many varied studies which might eventually, he hoped, contribute to a better understanding of the human brain.



Here, for example, Tönnies and Kornmüller began their studies of the relationships of the electric brain-waves to the architectonics of the cerebrum; here too Timoféeff-Ressovsky built up the fine department of genetics which was one of the foremost centers of German biology in the years before World War II. To the Institut für Hirnforschung came guests and students from all over the world, including the present writer, who worked there for 6 interesting months in 1934.

Beginning anew at the age of 67, Oskar Vogt built the laboratory in the Schwarzwald where he still labors. Since that age, when most men retire, he has contributed no less than 33 papers to his field, in 21 of which his wife collaborated, among them the significant report of the patho-anatomical findings in the brains of schizophrenics, which Vogt has interpreted as the premature aging of certain nerve-cell regions. These contributions cap a career that began with Vogt's first publication in 1895—a career that has always included interesting side excursions, such as the published studies of the geographic variation and evolution of the bumblebees of Europe. It is not surprising that, with parents such as Oskar and Cécile Vogt, both of their daughters have likewise become well-known scientists, Marthe in chemistry and pharmacology, Marguerite in genetics.

If few have labored so hard and so incessantly to advance human knowledge, far fewer have so fully earned the fond admiration and esteem of those who have worked with them.—B. G.

The following appointments to assistant professor have been announced: University of Oklahoma: IRENE MACKINTOSH, psychology. University of Oregon, HARRY EASTERDAY, physics.

On 1 Aug. CHESTER S. KEEFER resigned as special assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in order to be able to devote full attention to his duties as director of medical affairs at Boston University.

WILLIAM R. DURYEE of the National Cancer Institute has recently been appointed research professor of physiology at the George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C.

On 26 July CARL GUSTAV JUNG, famous pioneer in psychoanalysis, celebrated his 80th birthday in Zurich, Switzerland. Jung shares credit with the late Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler for the early development of psychoanalysis.

Leading psychologists from many countries went to Zurich to honor Jung. Official receptions culminated in a dinner, and congratulatory messages flowed in from all over the world.

The author of many widely read books and essays, Jung still studies and writes. He also devotes much time to advising students at the Jung Institute.

The American Society for Testing Materials made the following awards during its 58th annual meeting in Atlantic City, N.J., 24 June-15 July:

Richard L. Templin award. M. SCOTT HUNTER and WILLIAM G. FRICKE, JR., of the Aluminum Research Laboratories, Aluminum Co. of America, New Kensington, Pa., for their paper "The metallographic aspects of fatigue behavior," which was presented at the 1954 annual meeting.

Sanford E. Thompson award. RICHARD C. MIELENZ, head of the Petrographic Laboratory, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colo., for his paper "Petrographic examination of concrete aggregates."

C. A. Hogentogler award. HAROLD G. MASON and JOHN A. BISHOP, U.S. Naval Civil Engineering Research and Evaluation Laboratory, Port Hueneme, Calif., and PHILIP P. BROWN and L. A. PALMER of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C., for their paper "Piles subjected to lateral thrust." Mason and Bishop received the award for Part 1 of the paper on "Measurement of earth pressure and deflection along the embedded portion of a 40-ft steel pile"; and Brown and Palmer for Part 2 on "Analysis of pressure deflection, moment, and shear by the method of difference equations."

Max Hecht award. EVERETT P. PARTRIDGE, director of the Hall Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., for outstanding service to ASTM Committee D-19 on Industrial Water in the advancement of its objective—the study of water as an engineering material.

Three scientists of the Canadian National Research Council have been named fellows of the Royal Society of Canada: N. E. GIBBONS, head of the food microbiology section, Division of Applied Biology; J. A. MORRISON, head of the surface chemistry section, Division of Pure Chemistry; and E. PICKUP of the cosmic ray group, Division of Pure Physics.

HENRY B. STRENCE, a faculty member of the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine since 1947, became the first full-time head of the department of pediatrics on 1 July. He succeeds CLARK H. HALL, a practicing pediatrician, who will continue as professor of pediatrics.

On 1 Aug. ROBERT F. A. STUDDS, rear admiral, retired as director of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

RUGGLES GATES, of Cambridge, Mass., will sail for South Africa on 19 Aug. He has received a grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for a study of Hottentot origins and for investigation of Australopithecine material. He will lecture at various universities, including Cape town, and he will look for pygmy hybrids in Uganda and for other race crosses in Kenya. Gates will be accompanied by his wife, who will make color photo records. The couple expect to return in December by way of Sudan and Egypt.

G. KNIGHT ALDRICH, associate professor of psychiatry in the University of Minnesota Medical School, has been appointed professor of psychiatry and chairman of the department at the University of Chicago School of Medicine. His chief fields of interest are teaching, both of medical students who are training to become psychiatrists and of those who will specialize in other branches of medicine, and in furthering integration of psychiatry with other medical specialties.

HERBERT P. RILEY, head of the department of botany of the University of Kentucky, is leaving soon to serve until next June as a Fulbright professor in the department of genetics, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, Union of South Africa. During his absence, C. E. HENRICKSON will be acting head of the department of botany.

HAROLD LYONS, physicist, has joined the senior technical staff of the Microwave Laboratory, Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif., where he will work on atomic, molecular-frequency, and time-control amplifiers. He joins Hughes with a background in nuclear, atomic, and microwave physics acquired at the National Bureau of Standards, the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, and the University of Michigan.

Two General Electric Co. scientists previously associated with other laboratories in the company have been appointed to the staff of the G.E. Research Laboratory at The Knolls. CECIL G. DUNN has been a physical metallurgist with the company at Pittsfield, Mass., since 1937, and PAUL D. GORSUCH has been a metallurgical engineer at the materials and processes laboratory in Schenectady since 1945. Both men will now serve as research associates in the metallurgy and ceramics department of the Research Laboratory.

LEONARD BROADBENT, entomologist and plant pathologist at the Rothamsted Experimental Station in England, is conducting research at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn. Broadbent, who is an authority on transmission of virus diseases by insects, expects to visit this country for approximately 3½ mo.

DOHRMANN K. PISCHEL, clinical professor of surgery at Stanford School of Medicine, is the new executive head of the division of ophthalmology in the department of surgery. He succeeds A. EDWARD MAUMENEE, who has been appointed head of the eye department at Johns Hopkins Medical School.

FREDERIC W. RHINELANDER, assistant clinical professor of orthopedic surgery in the University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, has been appointed associate professor of orthopedic surgery at Western Research University School of Medicine. He also will be chief of the orthopedic service at City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN POWELL, formerly associate professor of physics at the University of Wisconsin, and more recently director of the theoretical physics section of the Missile Systems Division of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., has been appointed associate professor of physics at the University of Oregon.

JOHN MARKLE, professor of botany at Texas A. & M. College, has been granted a leave of absence for the current academic year. He will be visiting professor of botany in the department of biological sciences at Purdue University, where he will conduct research in collaboration with A. A. LINDSEY on the ecology of floodplains.

JULIAN ROFFMAN of Toronto's Meridian Productions has won the 1955 Blakeslee award for producing the C.B.S. Television motion-picture *Gate 27*. Charles O'Neill was the author of the play, which was a dramatization of the achievements of research on heart disease.

ROBERT S. HATCHER, former assistant chief of the U.S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics in charge of research and development, has been appointed director of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, New York University College of Engineering. He also was named chairman of the department of aeronautical engineering, with the rank of professor.

He succeeds FREDERICK K. TEICHMANN, who has headed the Guggenheim School since 1945. Teichmann will devote full time to his duties as assistant dean in charge of the day division of the College of Engineering.

PHILIP L. KURTZ, practicing physician and assistant professor of medicine at Indiana University, has joined the research laboratories of Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Ind. He has been named editor of *De Re Medica*, Lilly reference book on therapeutics and pharmacology that is undergoing revision; in addition, while S. O. WAIFE is in military service, Kurtz will act as editor of the *Physician's Bulletin*, the company's monthly publication.

ROBERT G. PICARD, until recently manager of scientific instruments engineering for the Radio Corporation of America, has joined Central Scientific Co., Chicago, Ill., as director of research and engineering development. He replaces HARRIS M. SULLIVAN, who recently became associated with the General Electric Co. Picard has spent the past 12 years in the development of scientific instruments in the fields of chemistry, physics, biology, and metallurgy.

J. CHESTER BRADLEY, professor emeritus of the Cornell entomology department and a founder of the Entomological Society of America, has been elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London. Only 11 Americans have been thus cited in the last 120 years. Outside of Great Britain, only 75 persons have ever been elected. In addition to Bradley, the only other living American so honored is R. E. SNODGRASS, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

The American Cancer Society's Bronze Medal for "important contributions to the control of cancer for 1954" has been awarded to FRED W. STEWART, chief of the department of pathology at the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York.

JERROLD R. ZACHARIAS, director of the laboratory for nuclear sciences and engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been presented the Certificate of Appreciation, the Defense Department's highest civilian honor. The

citation stated that Zacharias, "by serving as director of a series of military-scientific study projects of great national significance, has rendered exceptionally distinguished service and has given major impetus to the scientific progress of the United States Navy and Air Force."

ALFRED B. FOCKE, physicist, has been named director of the Marine Physical Laboratory of the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography. He succeeds CHARLES S. WRIGHT, who has retired. Focke has been a member of the Scripps staff since 1954, before which he was associate technical director of research for the U.S. Navy Electronics Laboratory.

R. J. POOL, emeritus professor of botany at the University of Nebraska, will serve as visiting professor of botany at Southern Illinois University during the coming academic year. Pool was an active member of the Nebraska faculty for 42 years, and for 33 of those years he was chairman of the botany department.

MARTIN M. WINBURY, formerly of G. D. Searle and Co., Chicago, Ill., has been appointed senior pharmacologist in the pharmacology research department of Schering Corp., Bloomfield, N.J.

Necrology

ARTHUR VON KROGH ANDERSON, State College, Pa., 65, professor emeritus of physiological chemistry at Pennsylvania State University, 8 July.

EDWARD P. CARTER, Bronxville, N.Y., 85, retired associate professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University, 31 July.

ISAAC M. CLINE, New Orleans, La., 94, meteorologist and author, retired head of the New Orleans Weather Bureau, 3 Aug.

PETER J. DULLIGAN, SR., Brooklyn, N.Y., 71, former senior surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, 29 July.

FREDERICK D. HERBERT, Upper Montclair, N.J., 81, retired president and director of the Kearfott Co., Inc., makers of airplane instruments and electromechanical components, 4 Aug.

SOLOMON R. KAGAN, Boston, Mass., retired physician and author, 29 July.

JOHN I. MEAGHER, Washington, D.C., 65, retired colonel, U.S. Army Medical Corps, assistant medical director at the University of Maryland, 1 Aug.

ARNE MØLLER, Copenhagen, Denmark, librarian of the Danish Technical University, president of the International Federation for Documentation, 27 June.

DANIEL P. MOWRY, Montreal, Canada, 61, dean of the faculty of dentistry at McGill University, 2 Aug.

ARVID E. ROACH, Detroit, Mich., 35, supervisor of bearing development for the General Motors Research Laboratories, 28 July.

GEORGE H. ROUNDS, Yarmouth, Me., 79, retired professor of psychology at Columbia University, author, 29 July.

FRANCIS J. STOKES, Philadelphia, Pa., 81, founder and chairman of the board of the F. J. Stokes Machine Co., 1 Aug.

PAUL L. TARRARA, Rochester, Minn., 67, retired head of the Mayo Clinic chiropody department and president emeritus of the American Association of Hospital Chiropodists, 28 July.

SAMUEL WEISS, Washington, D.C., executive director of the American Statistical Association, 23 July.

NORMAN C. YARIAN, Cleveland, Ohio, 84, former chief of staff at Lutheran Hospital and instructor at Ohio Wesleyan University and Western Reserve University Medical School, 28 July.

LLOYD N. YEPSEN, New Lisbon, N.J., 58, psychologist and superintendent of the New Lisbon State Colony for the Feeble-minded, 1 Aug.

Education

■ A new degree, doctor of science in veterinary medicine, has been established at Cornell University. The D.Sc. in V.M. will be a professional degree for advanced study in such clinical practices as medicine, surgery, and therapeutics. The program was set up because it is felt that specialization in veterinary medicine has reached a point where the traditional Ph.D. program no longer suffices for all the various types of advanced training that are needed.

A new division of veterinary medicine in the Cornell Graduate School will administer the program. Applicants for admission must have graduated from an approved school of veterinary medicine at least 5 years previously and must have published papers demonstrating their ability in independent research.

Candidates with no graduate credit beyond their D.V.M. degree must complete at least 2 years of full-time study for the doctor's degree, and candidates with a master-of-science degree must complete at least 1 year.

■ The U.S. Public Health Service's Venereal Disease Program has announced that nine laboratory refresher courses covering the serology of syphilis, management and control of syphilis serology by the regional laboratory, and tests for syphilis using the *Treponema pallidum* will be offered at the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory in Chamblee, Ga., from Sept. 1955 through May 1956.

Applications for any of the courses must be signed by the state health officer