versity, Manhattan, Kansas. He succeeds **Harold Howe**, who resigned to become dean of the graduate school at St. Louis University.

**Robert B. Young** has returned to Aerojet General Corporation after a year's leave of absence, during which he served as director of industrial operations at NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama. He is vice president and general manager of Aerojet General's Sacramento plant.

### Recent Deaths

**Walter H. Bucher**, 76; professor emeritus of geology at Columbia University; 17 February.

**David Powell Hackett**, 39; professor of biochemistry at the University of California, Berkeley; 21 January.

**Virgil M. Hancher**, 68; retired president of the University of Iowa; 30 January.

**Svend Oluf Heiberg**, 64; associate dean of the State University College of Forestry, Syracuse University; 5 February.

**Victor Hess**, 81; professor emeritus of physics, Fordham University; 17 December.

**Helen Lasby Jeffrey**, 54; biochemist at the National Institutes of Health; 10 January.

**Jaroslav Kříženecký**, director of the Mendel Memorial Museum, Czechoslovakia; 21 December.

**Herbert Leaderman**, 51; retired physicist at the National Bureau of Standards; 20 February.

**Hanns G. Maister**, 69; chemical engineer, U.S. Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.; 15 February.

**Ferdinando A. Morin**, professor of anatomy and chairman of the department, Wayne State University; 26 November.

**Elizabeth Trevett Peabody**, 59; retired regional medical director at the Children's Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.; 18 February.

**Ernest R. Purvis**, 58; professor of soils, Rutgers University; 30 December.

**James A. G. Rehn**, 83; chairman of the entomology department, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; 25 January.

**I. Melville Stein**, 70; former president, Leeds and Northrop Company; 24 January.

**Oskar von Engeln**, 84; professor emeritus of geology at Cornell University; 25 January.

*Erratum*: In the review of the book *Nuclear Power, U.S.A.* (12 Feb., p. 721), the third author's name was incorrectly given as John F. Haggerty. The author is John F. Hogerton.

REPORT FROM EUROPE

# West German Research Spending: Plans for 1966 to 1968

*London.* West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and Science Minister Hans Lenz apparently meant business late in 1964 when they asserted that central-government support for higher education and research must double by 1970. Recently, the ministry of science issued a report which detailed plans to increase this support in the next 3 years by an average of 75 percent over the level planned for 1965.

Thus, in the Federal Republic of Germany, spending for science, engineering, and higher education would rise from about $556 million this year to an average of about $892 million yearly in 1966–68. One of the report's many tables indicates, furthermore, that the ministry of finance has planned for most of the increases to take place in 1966 alone.

General support for research and education would more than double, increasing from $124 million to $285 million a year. The general support funds pay the central government's contributions to university building costs, the grant-making German Research Association (DFG), and the more than 40 research institutes of the Max Planck Society.

The outlay for Germany's modest space program would also more than double, from $35 million to $98 million a year. Much of the increase would go to build up the domestic space effort, which in 1964 and 1965 is receiving sums smaller than Germany's contribution to the European research and rocket-development programs.

Although expanding less notably, defense and atomic-energy research and development would each take close to a fifth of the total: about $210 million yearly for defense and $170 million for atomic energy. Only about 10 percent of the defense research and development spending is classed as research; these funds support nonclassified studies in universities, research at the joint German–French defense institute at St. Louis in France, and collaboration with industry and research in several institutes of the Fraunhofer Society. Of the atomc-energy budget, close to a third has been earmarked in recent years for such international undertakings as the high-energy research center at Geneva (CERN), the chemical-processing company (Eurochemic) at Mol, Belgium, and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), which, of course, finances a considerable number of projects in Germany. Other major German nuclear-energy projects are the electron synchrotron in Hamburg, the fusion research center outside Munich, the construction of the atomic-powered merchant ship *Otto Hahn*, and the Karlsruhe reactor development center.

Also included in the budget for higher-education and research are support for university students and for research in the laboratories of government ministries. Both these forms of support will expand.

The science ministry's report is the

The author, Victor K. McElheny, is European correspondent for *Science*. He will report frequently on important scientific installations and developments. Mr. McElheny has been a science news reporter for the Charlotte *Observer* and a Nieman fellow at Harvard, and recently was associated with the Swedish-American News Bureau in Stockholm. His address is Flat 3, 18 Kensington Court Place, London, W.8, England. Telephone: Western 5360. Reprints can be obtained from Mr. McElheny at the London address and also from *Science* editorial offices.