lected hospitals and health agencies in northern Michigan: \$158,455, W. K. Kellogg Foundation; cooperative programs for improvement of patient care and reduction of hospital costs.

New York Univ. medical center: \$373,-002, John A. Hartford Foundation; role of lymph system in congestive heart failure; R. H. Clauss and A. E. Dumont, principal investigators.

Ohio State Univ. college of medicine: \$267,000, U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command; effects of physical conditioning and acclimatization to hypoxia on work tolerance at high altitude; C. E. Billings and D. K. Mathews, project directors.

University of Pennsylvania: \$203,242, Div. of Chronic Diseases, Bureau of State Services, U.S. Public Health Service; graduate training in sociology of health and welfare; O. Pollack, project director.

Princeton Univ.: \$377,238, National Inst. of Child Health and Human Development; American family planning practices; C. F. Westoff and N. B. Ryder, principal investigators.

Rice Univ.: \$3,676,100, estimated, NASA; Explorer satellite for studies of near-earth atmospheric phenomena; B. J. O'Brien, principal investigator.

Wayne State Univ.: \$244,000, NSF; production, with computers, of Russian-English scientific and technical dictionary; H. Josselson and W. Hoffman, project directors.

The following have received support from the National Cancer Institute for research on bovine leukemia:

University of California school of veterinary medicine, Davis: \$472,351; transmission studies; G. H. Theilen, principal investigator:

University of Pennsylvania: \$400,000; experimental and natural transmission; R. R. Marshak, principal investigator;

University of Minnesota school of veterinary medicine: \$98,000, susceptibility of calves to known tumor viruses; D. K. Sorenson, principal investigator;

South Jersey Medical Research Foundation, Camden: \$257,600; etiological studies; R. Dutcher, principal investigator.

Construction

Case Inst. of Technology: \$2,226,000, NASA; new facility, Case Laboratory for Space Engineering Research.

University of Georgia: \$412,118, U.S. Office of Education; first year support, center for study of learning potential of children.

University of Rochester: \$1 million, NASA; addition to Space Science Center.

The Division of Research Facilities and Resources, NIH, has awarded matching grants to the following institutions:

Human Resources Center, Albertson, N.Y.: \$185,000; expansion of research facilities.

Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston: \$2,210,900; health research laboratories.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; \$2,545,000; six-story addition to the medical science building.

Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, San Antonio, Texas: \$796,500; laboratories and primate holding and isolation facilities.

University of Florida: \$538,150, NSF; biological sciences research building.

Board of Public Instruction of Escambia County, Pensacola, Florida: \$177,768, HEW; activation of ETV station 21.

University of Hawaii: \$138,651, HEW; activation of ETV station 11, Honolulu.

Erratum: In the paper "The cosmical constant," by G. C. McVittie (12 Nov., p. 918), the sentence beginning on line 44 of column 2 should have read ". . . the inverse square of the time for $(2\pi)^{-1}$ revolutions in the first Bohr orbit is of the order of 10^{33} sec-2" instead of ". . . 10^{-33} sec-2"

REPORT FROM EUROPE

E. B. Chain Accused of Contempt of Italian Judiciary

London. In Italy, Ernst Boris Chain, who shared the 1945 Nobel prize in medicine for his work in developing the manufacture of penicillin, is being prosecuted for contempt of the judiciary. In the past 2 years, a number of Italian scientist-administrators, among them Felice Ippolito, the geologist who headed the Italian atomic energy effort, and Domenico Marotta, founder of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità in Rome, have been tried and convicted on charges of malfeasance in office. (The issues involved in these prosecutions, in which private jealousy,

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.

concern for public morality, and political motives are mixed, were discussed in *Science*, 14 August 1964 and 9 April 1965).

The charges against Chain arise from his association with Marotta and the Istituto Superiore di Sanità. Chain worked at the institute, at Marotta's invitation, from 1948 until 1964. In 1964, under arrangements which had been in process since 1959, he returned to London to run an enlarged department of biochemistry, whose \$3 million building was opened formally early last month, at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Chain has consistently defended the record of Marotta, who headed the institute until he retired in 1963. On 25 July 1965, after a trial that lasted through 75 sessions over more than 8 months, Marotta was found guilty of

misappropriation of funds and sentenced to 6 years, 8 months in prison. It is unlikely that Marotta will serve any sentence, for by the time his appeal is handled, he will have passed his 80th birthday and so, under Italian law, cannot be imprisoned. Nonetheless, he is reported to have burst into tears when the news of the sentence was given to him. (Because of his age and health, he did not have to attend the trial).

Much of the money Marotta was accused of misappropriating was in the form of grants, many of them from the United States, to laboratories attached to his institute. One of these attached laboratories, created by a decree of the president of the Italian Republic, was Chain's laboratory of chemical microbiology.

Thus Chain felt an unusual degree of personal responsibility in the Marotta case. He offered himself as a defense witness at the trial, but the judge, on the advice of the public prosecutor, decided that Chain's testimony was not relevant. (The testimony of Daniel Bovet, the other Nobel prize winner at the institute, whose laboratory had also been created by decree of the head of state, was very brief.)

Nonetheless, there were references at the trial to vague charges that Chain had sold patents based on his