SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

BUHL FOUNDATION GRANT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

THE Buhl Foundation of Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the renewal and enlargement of a grant to the University of Pittsburgh in support of graduate study and a coordinated research program in the departments of chemistry, physics and biology. A fund of $40,000 per year, primarily for research fellowships and supplies, will be available through a five-year period, three fourths of the fund being contributed by the foundation and one fourth by the university. The grant will be administered by a Research Committee consisting of Provost Rufus H. Fitzgerald, Dean Stanton C. Crawford, Dean William T. Root, Dean William S. McEllroy, Dr. Leonard H. Cretcher, Dr. Edward U. Condon, Dr. Davenport Hooker, Dr. Peter Gray, Dr. Elmer Hutchisson and Dr. C. G. King, *chairman*. In the division of biochemistry, major emphasis will be placed upon studies in nutrition, tissue respiration and the chemistry of fats. Specific heats, heats of combustion and heats of dilution will be studied in relation to the molecular structure of sugars, fats and amino acids in the division of physical chemistry. Research involving the use of radioactive tracer elements and spectroscopy will be carried out in cooperation with the department of physics, where additional work will be supported in the field of atomic physics (where a cyclotron is under construction) and in the use of the electron microscope. Three research fellows in the department of biology will study basic problems in embryology, two phases of which (blood formation and the effects of copper) are closely related to work under way in the department of chemistry.

THE BERMUDA BIOLOGICAL STATION FOR RESEARCH

THE buildings and grounds of the Bermuda Biological Station have been leased to the U. S. Government for a period of one year, with privilege of renewal, as a temporary hospital for the construction workers and personnel of the U. S. Base in Bermuda.

Books, scientific equipment and supplies have been placed in storage in St. Georges. The activities of the station, however, will not be suspended since the government aquarium at Flatts has made available its small laboratory and will assist in collecting material and otherwise aiding those who wish to carry on investigations in Bermuda. In fact, a few workers have already made use of these facilities. The aquarium has also offered a portion of its property adjacent to the new museum as a site for a temporary building to accommodate books and for additional laboratory space. At a recent meeting of the trustees of the station it was voted to erect such a building, and plans are now being drawn up.

Special rates to Bermuda for scientific workers are available from the Alcoa Line, which has weekly sailings from New York. Living accommodations are available at Flatts. Investigators who have problems that they may wish to work on in Bermuda should communicate with the Secretary—J. H. Welsh, Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL OF DENTAL MEDICINE

DR. LEROY M. S. MINER, dean of the Harvard Dental School, has announced the opening on September 23 of the new "Harvard School of Dental Medicine," with nine carefully selected students from widely separated parts of the country composing the first-year class. The new school was made possible by an endowment of $1,500,000, mainly derived from gifts of the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Markle Foundations. For the present the maximum number of students to be accepted under the plan of instruction in any one class is set at fifteen. The Harvard Dental School will continue its present course for three years more, until members of the present second-year class are graduated. Dean Miner has made the following statement:

> The opening of the new school marks the beginning of an important experiment in American dental education. The trend in dental training in the last twenty-five years has been towards increased biological study of the causes of diseases of the teeth and closer cooperation with medicine. Students in the new school will be occupied for the majority of five calendar years in a combined course of dentistry and medicine, and at the end of that time successful candidates will receive both the M.D. and D.M.D. degrees. The student will receive the basic training in medicine required of all physicians, without sacrificing the essential training in the restorative and reparative techniques of dentistry which are all important. In addition, by the combined work which he will perform, we hope he will be well equipped to carry on further study on the causes of dental disease and its prevention.
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> The faculty of the new school will be composed, in addition to Dean Burwell, of the Medical School, who is chairman of the Committee on Instruction, of thirteen men who are now serving the Harvard Dental School with distinction, and the following three men who have been called from the outside to work in the development of the new program. These men are: Joseph W. Ferrebee, M.D., associate professor of dental medicine, formerly of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; Dr. Martin L. Deakins, formerly of the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, and Charles M. Waldo, D.D.S., assistant professor of orthodontics, formerly of the University of Michigan School of Dentistry.

The new laboratory of dental medicine, directed by Dr. Joseph W. Ferrebee, is an important step forward in the field of investigation in problems incident to dental medicine, and will be integrated usefully with the several leading hospitals associated with the professional education at Harvard. Furthermore, carrying out on a larger scale activities already instituted at the Harvard Dental School, Dr. Paul E. Boyle is in charge of the laboratory of oral pathology, closely associated physically and in function with the department of pathology at the Harvard Medical School, directed by Dr. S. B. Wolbach. With these two laboratories as centers, opportunities will be provided for research workers, and for teachers, and, also, students in clinical dentistry will be afforded an insight into fundamental dental problems not heretofore possible.

THE SCIENCE CLUBS OF AMERICA

SCIENCE SERVICE reports in a press bulletin that it has joined the American Institute of the City of New York, an institution chartered in 1828, in developing the science clubs movement. Science Service will sponsor the Science Clubs of America as a national science club movement. The American Institute will continue to foster junior science clubs and related activities in the metropolitan area of New York City and in the State of New York.

An advisory committee on Science Clubs of America, representing jointly the American Institute and Science Service, is being formed.

In developing this broad science clubs movement, there will be enlisted the enthusiasm, support and participation of newspapers, museums, schools and other scientific and educational institutions, including professional scientific societies and industrial organizations.

In various regions there will be developed additional "science centers," which, on a regional or local basis, will further coordinate and aid the science clubs in their vicinities as a supplement to the national organization.

The new plan has been announced by Dr. H. C. Parmelee, president of the American Institute, and Watson Davis, director of Science Service, in simultaneous communications to sponsors of existing science clubs. The statement made by Dr. Parmelee reads:

> About 14 years ago, when The American Institute was rounding out a hundred years of service to American industry, the leaders of this century-old organization launched a wholly modern activity that was, nevertheless, in harmony with the oldest and finest traditions of the institute. They started a program to encourage and develop an interest in science among the youth of the metropolitan area of New York City. That movement shortly resulted in the organization of about two hundred Junior Science Clubs, a Junior Science Fair and a Junior Science Congress.
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> Attracted by the success of the local movement, and believing firmly in the value of scientific knowledge and training among the youth of the country, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company placed at the disposal of the institute means for extending the Junior Science Club movement and related activities throughout the United States. The program met with unparalleled success and resulted in the organization of over eight hundred clubs. Indeed the movement expanded beyond the present capacity of the institute to service all the clubs and foster their related activities.
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> At this juncture Science Service, an institution for the popularization of science, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and excellent national contacts and affiliations, proposed to the institute a division of responsibility in the Junior Science Program.
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> Speaking for The American Institute, I commend the joint plan as a step in the achievement of common objectives; and I believe that both working together can accomplish more than each separately.

Mr. Davis said:

> The work that you are doing in inspiring and directing a science club is one of the great services to American youth. In order that we may have a continuance of our democratic civilization based on scientific principles, it is essential that such endeavors as yours shall be given the fullest possible support and that other leaders of youth follow your example.
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> It is in this spirit that Science Service, the institution for the popularization of science, joins its forces with those of The American Institute in continuing, extending and developing the science club movement.

THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

AN increase in the membership of the American Chemical Society during the past year to a total of 28,525 is reported by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the society.

A new local section, to be known as the Binghamton Section with headquarters at Binghamton, N. Y., has been organized, bringing the number of sections throughout the country to ninety-four. The next semi-annual meeting will be held in Memphis, Tenn., in April, 1942.

Walter A. Schmidt, of the Western Precipitation Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has been named to the Council Policy Committee for a term of three years beginning January, 1942.

Associate editors to four of the society's publications have been chosen as follows:

Journal of American Chemical Society: Professor Frederick G. Keyes, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor N. Howell Furman, of Princeton University; Dr. Paul H. Emmett, of the Johns Hopkins University.