

Only a small number out of several hundred institutions have yet to be given formal consideration. For several others action has been deferred, either because the committee wishes to obtain further information or because of pending changes which may alter situations within certain institutions.

It should be emphasized that the institutions on the official list will be reviewed from time to time and their fitness to retain recognition examined. Any institution for which an unfavorable action has been given may, after an interval of two years following the date of notification of such action, request a review of its situation by the committee. The committee may drop an institution from the approved list (1) if it does not graduate each year at least one student who meets the requirements for attaining membership in the society in the minimum time; (2) if changes in department's curriculum or institution's general educational policy tend to be contrary to the best interests of fundamental chemical training; (3) if the attitude and spirit of the department do not show or manifest a definite professional point of view toward student training; (4) if departmental facilities are not kept up and maintained to an adequate standard; or (5) if quality of staff is not maintained when changes occur.

The committee recognizes that one of the most important factors in assessing the quality of work in an institution is concerned with the personnel of the staff. It is felt that the staff should be adequately trained and properly qualified to teach chemistry with its latest developments. Institutions which meet merely formal requirements without at the same time having the proper personnel can scarcely be considered as doing high-quality work.

The committee realizes that many institutions have a very high type of instruction in the elementary chemistry courses but, either through lack of funds or insufficient size of staff, are unable to give the necessary advanced work of the bachelor's degree level or are unable to give it adequately for the professional training of chemists. The committee feels strongly that this type of institution serves a very useful purpose in the American scheme of education but that it would be unwise for such institutions to attempt professional training in the sense that the committee uses that phrase. Graduate schools and employers of chemists will continue to recognize that high quality men soundly trained in the elementary principles of chemistry may be obtained from these institutions, and it should be understood that no stigma is attached to their omission from the list of institutions the committee deems to be qualified to offer professional training for chemists.

AMERICAN STANDARDS FOR 1942

THE American Standards Association announces the publication of its latest list of American Stand-

ards for 1942. More than 550 standards are listed, of which 71 represent new and revised standards approved since the February, 1942, issue of the list. These are marked with an asterisk. There is a separate heading for standards developed specifically for the war effort. Another section is devoted to American Safety Standards. Other standards include definitions of technical terms, specifications for metals and other materials, methods of test for the finished product, dimensions, etc. They reach into every important engineering field and serve as a basis for many municipal, state and federal regulations. This particular list will serve as a useful reference to the engineering and purchasing departments of many manufacturing firms. Every government order is based on specifications, and standards are further used in industry in simplifying the production problem, conserving materials, pegging quality to price control, in inspection and in contracting and subcontracting. A large part of the work of the association is now undertaken in connection with war and industrial work. The association is under contract with the Federal Government to carry on an increasing amount of such work.

In each case standards approved by the association represent general agreement on the part of maker, seller and user groups as to the best current industrial practice. More than 600 organizations are taking part in this work. The list will be sent free on request by the American Standards Association, 29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

FELLOWSHIPS OF THE LALOR FOUNDATION

THE appointments to fellowships under the sixth annual series of fellowship awards of the Lalor Foundation, which covers the academic year of 1942 to 1943, have been announced. They are:

A. Calvin Bratton, of the University of Texas, to work with Professor E. K. Marshall, of the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University;

Edward H. Frieden, of the University of California, to work with Professor Roger J. Williams at the University of Texas;

Francis J. Reithel, of the University of Oregon, to work with Professor Edward A. Doisy at the School of Medicine of St. Louis University;

James R. Weisiger, of the Johns Hopkins University, to work with Professor A. Baird Hastings at the Harvard University Medical School.

The work of these men is in fields closely associated with problems related to the war.

Owing to war conditions, appointments to the five remaining fellowships originally scheduled for the 1942-43 series have been postponed.

Also, as announced by Dr. C. Lalor Burdick, direc-