

odical known to be available in some library in the country. By referring to an over-all list showing which libraries are in possession of certain issues of the various periodicals, it will be possible to obtain urgently needed material by borrowing or by photostatic reproduction of the desired material.

Important government research projects, such as the experimental production of a substitute for hemp which is to be undertaken jointly during the coming year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Iowa State College, are dependent to a considerable degree upon war issues of foreign journals.

Almost daily calls are received by libraries for issues of foreign periodicals published since the war's beginning on the prevention of disease among human beings and animals, as well as publications shedding light on food and nutrition problems.

Mr. Lancour points out that "we are pledged to secrecy regarding the nature of much of the research work in progress. Research in wartime is accelerated at a rate it would never reach in peace time, and the government is spending money, energy and time to an unprecedented extent on technical and scientific investigations. The importance of intensive research in wartime is amply borne out by Germany, who would be lost without her 'ersatz' products—largely made possible by chemical research."

So important is the preparation and maintenance of a master file of current technical and scientific literature published abroad and obtainable in this country, that the Library of Congress has recently taken over the project begun by the Engineering School Libraries Section, which embraced only technological and engineering publications. The Library of Congress, it is explained, will continue the investigation and broaden the list to include publications devoted to agriculture, medicine and other scientific and technical fields.

Hundreds of libraries throughout the United States are aiding investigators in establishing the whereabouts of missing issues and titles. Each library will report on its own holdings, and make additions to the list of titles circulated to them for checking. The final list, which will also include periodicals available only on microfilm or photostats, will be kept up to date through regular checkup reports by participating libraries. All libraries on the mailing list of the Library of Congress will receive a copy of the up-to-date list at intervals for their own use in filling requests for foreign publications.

THE SCHOOL OF DENTAL AND ORAL SURGERY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

In his annual report Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, dean of the School of Medicine of Columbia University,

states that the School of Dental and Oral Surgery may continue in the post-war period the accelerated program by which students graduate in three years instead of four, provided that it is possible to give financial assistance, and that necessary adjustments can be made in state laws governing licensure for practice.

He points out that it seems logical that loans and scholarships for these men and women would be a good investment, both from the standpoint of the individual student and the community. The inauguration of the accelerated program presents a very serious problem to students who have been dependent upon funds earned during the summer period. He writes: "We are extremely grateful to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation for a grant of \$10,000 for a special scholarship and loan fund for our students. This gift will make possible the completion of the professional education of many of our students who might otherwise have been obliged to abandon their dental course."

An attempt is being made to modify the instruction somewhat to compensate for the decreased efficiency of students working during the summer months. More conferences will be held, and an extensive use will be made of kodachrome microphotographs of the slides of the tissues and organs. The report points out further that

the war has had a decided effect upon the operation of the Dental School. Nine members of the staff have been granted leave of absence to serve with the Army or Navy. The fact that dental students have been able to apply for reserve commissions as ensigns in the Navy and as second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps of the Army has assisted in reducing the tremendous amount of clerical work previously required in securing deferment of dental students for periods of six months from the local draft boards.

However, the fact that the Army, the Navy and the Marines are competing with each other in advertising for young men to enlist is going to deplete the ranks from which dental students have been drawn and result in a less desirable selection of students for the schools and a wasteful use of the nation's manpower. Of the forty-six male members of the graduating class all but seven are commissioned in the Army or Navy, and twenty-one have been called to active service.

The war has also made itself felt in the increased cost of supplies and equipment for the operation of the school clinic and in the inability to secure many items at any price.

The department of physiology has been devoting much of its investigative work to the study of traumatic shock, under contract with the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Additional support for this and related studies has been received from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation.

In the division of oral histology, Professors Charles F. Bodecker and William Lefkowitz have shown that structural changes occur in the dentin after the eruption of the teeth. These changes have been called "protective metamorphosis" because they offer an added resistance to decay. Dr. Lefkowitz has demonstrated that protective metamorphosis begins in the crowns of the teeth five years after their eruption and progresses to the root. These changes show that vital activity occurs in the dentin long after this tissue is fully formed.

DIVISION FOR EMERGENCY TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SPECIAL training programs for all students preparing for military and civilian service to the country which do not fall within the scope of the fourteen existing schools and colleges of the University of Michigan will be organized and directed by a new Division for Emergency Training, established by the Board of Regents at their December meeting. The division will not take over the functions of the older schools and colleges or attempt to duplicate their work, but will supplement their activities and act in cooperation with them.

The teaching staff will be recruited in so far as possible from the present faculties, many of whose members can be loaned by their respective schools and colleges in view of reduced teaching obligations resulting from the draft of men of college age and the calling up of college reservists. Associate Professor Marvin L. Niehuss, of the Michigan Law School, was named coordinator of emergency training and will act as executive head of the division.

The regents directed the new division to plan and announce training programs relating to the war effort for the following classes of students:

- (1) Those high-school graduates who wish to receive special preparation prior to their induction in the armed service.
- (2) Those students now enrolled in the university who wish kinds of preparation for special war or supporting civilian service not available in the schools and colleges in which they are enrolled.
- (3) Adults, including those who are not high-school graduates, but who are qualified to take courses offered in the division.
- (4) Officers and enlisted men and women of the armed forces who may be sent to the university for prescribed training not available in the other schools and colleges.
- (5) Veterans of the present war who wish specialized training not provided in the existing schools and colleges.
- (6) Such other selected individuals not eligible for admission to other schools and colleges of the university for whom it is possible and expedient to provide programs of instruction that would increase their efficiency in the armed forces or in supporting civilian services.

Establishment of the division is especially important in the light of the newly announced plans of the

Army and Navy which contemplate the use of college and university facilities for training officers and specialists for various branches of military service and in view of the demand for specialized training of personnel for jobs in the supporting civilian economy. Training in both these categories may cut across the lines separating the functions of the existing university units and call for a centralizing agency which can mobilize all university facilities in the emergency. The division will be able to admit students for special war training who do not meet entrance requirements in the older teaching units, thus eliminating the necessity of changing these requirements and disrupting the existing instructional programs which are essential for other groups of students.

BEQUEST FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY

A BEQUEST of more than \$20,000,000 is made to Northwestern University by the will of Walter P. Murphy, manufacturer of railway supplies, who died on December 16. Dr. Franklyn B. Snyder, president of the university, points out that this is the largest bequest ever made to higher education by a citizen of Chicago, and is probably the largest in the nation since 1924, when James B. Duke bequeathed \$40,000,000 to Trinity College (now Duke University).

Notification of the bequest came to President Snyder from the executors of the Walter P. Murphy estate, who informed him that Northwestern University will receive the entire estate after payment of bequests to relatives and friends and that the value of the gift was estimated to be "in excess of twenty million dollars."

Mr. Murphy specified that the fund should be used to develop, maintain and operate the Technological Institute of Northwestern University, which was founded in 1939 with a gift of \$6,735,000 from the Walter P. Murphy Foundation. Beyond this restriction, no limitation was placed on the use of the bequest, leaving to the board of trustees of the university the final decision as to future management.

Mr. Murphy expressed a desire that as much as possible of the principal should be held intact and used for endowment of the institute. At the same time he empowered the trustees to spend portions of the principal from time to time, and all or any part of the annual income, for additional buildings, equipment, professorships, scholarships, books, research and such other purposes as the trustees think necessary to the proper operation of the institute. He also specified that the institute, as a part of its operations, may give instruction in science to other than engineering students of the university.