

training on a twelve-months basis, was adopted by the Board of Regents at its last meeting.

The budget for the fiscal year, which began on July 1, amounts to \$7,205,160 for all educational and general expenditures and for all extension and public service work.

The figure represents an increase of \$453,284 over the budget for 1942-43—an increase made necessary largely because of the fact that the university is now operating on a basis of three semesters instead of two semesters each year.

Education and general expenditures for 1943-44 will amount to \$5,573,928, while extension and public service funds amount to \$1,631,232. Some of these funds come from the state, others are earned in the form of fees, etc., while the remainder is paid by the Federal Government for the training of armed forces.

The budget makes provision for the year-round teaching load for both civilian and military students. The estimated enrolment includes approximately 1,900 civilian students in the full summer semester, 1,500 in the six and eight weeks' summer session, 5,000 civilian students in the regular academic year beginning in September, and 1,500 military students.

Included in the later group are the army air forces meteorologists, navy engineers, army basic phase, army foreign area and language and both army and navy medical students. In addition to these military students, who will be pursuing regular courses of instruction, the university will continue to train about 2,000 navy radio operators, WAVES, SPARS and marine women, navy cooks and bakers, and navy pilot trainees for whom instruction is separately financed.

It is estimated, therefore, that the enrolment during 1943-44 will consist of approximately 5,000 civilian students and nearly 4,000 military students or a grand total of 9,000 students.

AFFILIATED HOSPITAL UNITS FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE

IN the *Journal* of the American Medical Association for June 26, attention was called to the fact that two hundred and fifty-one hospitals and medical schools have been invited by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service to organize affiliated hospital units of the Emergency Medical Service of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. Already more than a thousand physicians and dentists have applied for association with these units.

Members of the staffs of affiliated units are commissioned in the inactive reserve of the U. S. Public Health Service, generally with ranks equivalent to those of captain, major or lieutenant colonel in the Army. They remain on inactive status except when there is an emergency arising from an air raid or other grave wartime disaster. When called to active

duty they then receive the pay and allowances of officers of equivalent grade in the armed forces. They are expected to furnish service only in their own or neighboring states, and their obligation ceases at the termination of the present national emergency. The nature of the service is recognized by authorization to wear a lapel button which indicates that they have enlisted for emergency service. They do not wear a uniform until called to active duty and need not purchase one unless directed to do so when called to active duty.

The Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association and the Directing Board of the Procurement and Assignment Service have authorized essential physicians to accept positions with these affiliated units. Some physicians have expressed the fear that acceptance of these commissions might involve them in a responsibility to the U. S. Public Health Service and might in some way encourage the acceptance by the profession of the proposed Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. This is a misunderstanding. Those who become associated with affiliated units are under no obligation to serve in any other capacity, no matter what functions Congress may some day see fit to thrust on the U. S. Public Health Service. Duties of members of affiliated units are limited strictly to those which they have agreed to assume as a result of enemy action.

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES

THE Association of University Professors and Lecturers of the Allied Countries in Great Britain, according to *The Times*, London, began at New College, Oxford, on July 17 the largest conference which it has held so far. The subject of discussion was the reconstruction of universities in the occupied and conquered countries of Europe after the war.

The conference, which was welcomed to Oxford by its president, Professor S. A. Glaser, Polish Minister to Belgium and Luxembourg, was given the Oxford background to its aims by the regius professor of modern history, Dr. S. M. Powicke. It will work in three main groups and many sections. The group dealing with arts will be under Professor J. A. Veraart, Netherlands; the group for science will be under Professor A. Photiades, Greece, and that on general subjects under Dr. Jean Timmermans, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Brussels and director of the Bureau of the International Union of Chemistry.

Among the subjects discussed were law, science and technology, economics, the modern humanities, history, medicine other than general science, and information for students. The meeting considered reports from the various sections which had been at work on the

possibilities of setting up an educational clearing-house for Europe and the need for establishing an international body for information and coordination concerning inventions and discoveries.

Professor Timmermans, who is Minister of Public Instruction in the Belgian Government and who has been a vice-president of the association, was elected president.

THE BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

At the annual general meeting of the British Standards Institution, which was held on July 20, according to the account in *The Times*, London, Sir Percy Ashley, the chairman, reviewed the present position of the institution and the work of the past year. In the course of his address he said that the 8,000 or so members of the committees of the institution who gave their time voluntarily, often traveling far without reimbursement of expenses, would feel gratified that the Government had recognized the institution as the sole organization for the issue of standards having a national application and that it had decided to increase substantially the grant-in-aid which, during the coming year, would be approximately £12,500 or nearly double the former grant.

He stated that there were in current use about 1,500 British standards, and during the year under review 230 new and revised standards or amendments had been issued. Complete sets of British standards were available for inspection at British diplomatic and trade commissioner offices in 16 centers in the British Commonwealth, two in the United States, six in South America, six in Europe, one in Egypt and one in Persia. The collaboration with standardizing bodies, overseas, in so far as conditions now permit, continues to develop steadily. Copies of overseas standards are available in the library of the institution.

Sir Percy pointed out that the institution could look back upon a year of continued progress and increased usefulness. He said:

I believe that those industries which have been long and closely associated with the development of the institution recognize fully the advantage of having a single, independent, national standards organization. But those others which are only now beginning to consider the opportuneness of the time for a standardization program covering types and sizes, trade terms, definitions and performance standards, may feel that the preparation and promulgation of standards is a matter of purely domestic concern, and should therefore be carried out solely by their individual trade associations.

There has also been some tendency for Government departments to do standardization work in their own ways and on their own lines. I believe that both those courses are wrong in principle, and that the best results for any industry, and certainly for the industry of the nation as a whole, will be obtained only if all this work is carried on within a national organization such as the British

Standards Institution, which can coordinate and guide all such action to a common end.

During the past year the income and expenditure had increased by about 20 per cent., and amounted to some £53,000. The sales of British standards had gone up 57 per cent. The number of contributing members had increased by 15 per cent.

A RESEARCH COMMITTEE ON CLIMATOLOGY

A RESEARCH committee on climatology has recently been established in the Section of Meteorology of the American Geophysical Union by C. W. Thornthwaite, the president of the section. It is intended to be a working committee whose main aim is the fostering of active research in climatology and the exchange of ideas among climatologists. It considers its sphere of interest to lie mainly in (1) physical climatology, (2) microclimatology, (3) statistical climatology, (4) applied climatology and (5) climatological instruments. The committee will encourage climatological research of high quality in order to increase the existing body of knowledge in climatology and will endeavor to cooperate with workers in neighboring fields who are confronted with problems of climatological interpretation. Among these fields of application of climatic research are geography, synoptic meteorology, agriculture and biology, medicine and public health and various phases of engineering.

The scope of the committee, therefore, is conceived on a very broad basis, and while the actual work will shift in emphasis from time to time from one to another of these fields, it is not the intention of the committee to limit the activities of its members at any time. The membership of the committee is to be expanded gradually as the work develops. The committee now consists of the following members: Phil E. Church, Alfonso Contreras Arias, Woodrow C. Jacobs, Helmut E. Landsberg, *chairman*, John B. Leighly, Albert E. Parr, F. W. Reichelderfer, A. K. Showalter, Robert G. Stone, C. W. Thornthwaite and H. G. Wilm.

It is hoped that the committee may serve as a clearing-house for information on research in climatology actually in progress. One of its first objectives is, therefore, to find out what research is now under way. The committee hopes to obtain the names of persons and institutions now engaged in such research, and information on the character of the active projects. The committee intends to foster an active interchange of ideas through establishment of connections with these research workers. Machinery is being set up to prepare bibliographies on various phases of climatology. As the need arises subcommittees will be formed to deal with various special fields.

H. D. HARRADON,
*Secretary, Section of Meteorology,
American Geophysical Union*