

mechanism of the disease process and methods of treatment.

THE PROPOSED TRAINING OF FOREIGN ENGINEERS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE General Engineering Staff of the Foreign Economic Administration has, according to *The New York Times*, adopted a report prepared by Edgar J. Gealy, head industrial engineer, in regard to a plan to train in American engineering colleges after the war from 3,000 to 4,000 foreign technical graduates from Europe and Asia so that they can return after eighteen months of study to help in the reconstruction of their own lands. Students will be selected by the foreign governments with the advice of educational leaders of the United States. All students will receive practical working experience in industry for a third of the course. At college they will be under the direct supervision of the college authorities.

Courses have been developed or are under preparation at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Colorado School of Mines, the Illinois Institute of Technology, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northwestern University, Pennsylvania State College, the Philadelphia Textile Institute, Purdue University, the University of Detroit, the University of Illinois, the University of North Carolina, the University of Michigan, the University of Utah, the University of Wisconsin and Union College.

Expenses are estimated at \$3,600 for each student. Most of the money will be provided by the foreign countries concerned. The Federal Government proposes, however, to contribute an unspecified percentage.

In addition to the training of foreign students, the colleges will provide training for technical graduates of this country who wish to prepare for foreign service. Because of the complete destruction of many engineering centers in Europe, it will be necessary for the United States to assist in rebuilding the foreign industrial systems. It is expected that to a considerable degree foreign industries will depend upon American engineers and that from 5,000 to 10,000 American students will be trained for foreign service.

THE NUTRITION FOUNDATION

GRANTS amounting to \$131,000 for research in nutrition were made by the Board of Trustees of the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., at a recent meeting held in New York. They are distributed among twenty-three colleges and universities in the United States and Canada and include the renewal of grants for thirty-one research projects already in progress and three additional grants for studies at Harvard, Yale and Cornell Universities.

George A. Sloan, president of the foundation, stated

that action had been taken looking towards assisting in so far as possible in the post-war placement of personnel trained in research.

Dr. C. G. King, scientific director, made the following statement:

Research projects having the greatest value thus far were "those dealing with army rations, human protein requirements, maternal and infant nutrition, dental caries and human vitamin requirements.

New grants authorized at the meeting were as follows:

Harvard University: For training physicians in the human and public health aspects of nutrition.

Yale University: In support of studies on maternal and infant nutrition, based on carefully controlled nutrient intakes of primates—other animals having been found not so satisfactory for the study of numerous human problems such as dental caries, physical deformities or functional impairment.

Cornell University: For study of the biochemical mechanism of converting starches and sugar into fat.

The colleges and universities receiving grants include:

Columbia University; Cornell University; Duke University; Harvard University; Johns Hopkins University; Massachusetts State College; New York University; Northwestern University; Oklahoma Experiment Station; Ontario Agricultural College; Oregon State College; Purdue University; Stanford University; University of California; University of Cincinnati; University of Illinois; University of Minnesota; University of Rochester; University of Toronto; University of Wisconsin; Vanderbilt University and Yale University.

NEW FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Royal Society, London, elected on March 16 the following fellows:

Brigadier Ralph Alger Bagnold, explorer.

Ronald Percy Bell, fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Cecil Reginald Burch, research physicist, University of Bristol.

Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar, astronomy, associate professor, University of Chicago, formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

George Edward Raven Deacon, member, scientific staff of Discovery Committee, Colonial Office.

Sir Jack Cecil Drummond, professor of biochemistry, University College, London, and chief scientific adviser to the Ministry of Food.

Alexander Thomas Glenny, immunologist, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Beckenham.

Ronald George Hatton, director, Fruit Research Station, E. Malling.

Robert Downs Haworth, professor of chemistry, University of Sheffield.

William Ogilvy Kermack, research chemist, Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.