now conducted by the several departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

6. Make fully, freely and publicly available to commerce, industry, agriculture and academic institutions, the fruits of research financed by Federal funds.

The joint hearings are expected to continue three or possibly four weeks. Prominent scientists, heads of Government agencies concerned with research and development, representatives of industry and labor, educators and others will be invited to testify on the need for a national program of scientific research. Witnesses who have been invited to appear to testify in the first week of hearings include:

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president, the Johns Hopkins University; Dr. James Conant, president, Harvard University; Professor Harlow Shapley, Harvard University; Eric Johnston, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Ira Mosher, National Association of Manufacturers; William Green, American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Edward O'Neal, Farm Bureau Federation; Charles Goss, National Grange; James G. Patton, National Farmers Union; Dr. Vannevar Bush, Office of Scientific Research and Development; Harold D. Smith, Bureau of the Budget; Robert P. Patterson, War Department; James V. Forrestal, Navy Department; Jerome C. Hunsaker, National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; Henry A. Wallace, Department of Commerce, and Harold L. Ickes, Department of the Interior.

A list covering witnesses for the subsequent weeks is now in preparation. It is hoped that all those who wish to express themselves on this major legislation will forward statements to the Subcommittee on War Mobilization of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, or, if time permits, appear in personal testimony.

FELLOWSHIPS OFFERED BY THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

To assist universities in reducing the postwar scarcity of young men with advanced technical training, the Eastman Kodak Company is expanding its grants of annual fellowships to aid graduate students of chemistry, physics, mechanical and electrical engineering and business administration. There will be twelve fellowships for doctoral work and ten fellowships for master's work. The previous Eastman Kodak grants were confined to the field of chemistry and chemical engineering and numbered only six. The fellowships carry no provision requiring the recipients subsequently to work for the company.

Of the awards to be granted persons pursuing doctoral training, one fellowship is designated for chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; another is for work in organic chemistry at the University of Illinois; and another is for the study of physical chemistry at the University of Rochester under the direction of Professor W. A. Noyes, Jr. The nine other fellowships for doctoral work—six in chemistry and three in physics—will be rotated among various universities from year to year.

To encourage graduate training in the field of mechanical engineering, the Eastman Kodak Company is offering four fellowships to men majoring in design in work toward their master's degree. It is planned that two fellowships will be awarded, in addition, to students completing their master's degree in electrical engineering. These six fellowships are to be utilized at different universities each year. Four fellowships are being offered to young men doing graduate study in outstanding schools of business.

Selection of recipients for any of these fellowships will be the responsibility of the respective college or university where the fellowship is awarded for that particular college year. The only qualifications prescribed by the company are that the award shall be made on the basis of the recipient's demonstrated ability in his major field, his soundness of character, the faculty's confidence in him, his cooperativeness and his financial need.

THE JOHN SCOTT AWARD

JAMES SMITHSON was not the only early foreign benefactor of American science and technology. In 1816 a citizen of Edinburgh, Scotland, named John Scott, willed $4,000 in trust to the City of Philadelphia in order to provide "a copper medal and a premium of $20" to outstanding citizens who had promoted and contributed to the welfare of mankind. Why John Scott made this bequest to a city and country he had never visited is not entirely clear. It is supposed that his recognition of Philadelphia and Americans resulted from an earlier acquaintance with Benjamin Franklin. By the turn of the century the John Scott fund was worth $100,000, and in recent years each award carries an honorarium of $1,000.

Awards have been made from time to time by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, whose principal duty is to administer the funds of the estate of Stephen Girard. The recipients of the John Scott Award are chosen by the board upon recommendation of a scientific advisory committee. In the past the award has been made to such scientists and inventors as Sir Alexander Fleming, John C. Garand, Thomas A. Edison and Madame Curie.

On September 20, 1945, the John Scott Award was shared by a chemist, Dr. Lyle D. Goodhue, and an entomologist, Captain William N. Sullivan, Jr., Sn.C., for their discovery of the Freon-type of insecticidal

aerosol and their development of the aerosol bomb. Dr. Goodhue is senior chemist, Division of Insecticide Investigations, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Beltsville, Md.; Captain Sullivan is associate entomologist, Division of Control Investigations of the same bureau, on leave of absence for military service. Before the war Goodhue and Sullivan worked together at Beltsville, making a systematic study of methods of dispersing insecticides in air as a finely divided fog or smoke (aerosol) and of determining the relative effectiveness against insect pests of these dispersions. The writer witnessed Goodhue's conception of the idea of dissolving an insecticide in Freon or other volatile solvent that is a liquid in confinement and becomes a gas after issuing as a spray through a nozzle on a tank, or "bomb" as it was called later. As the liquid becomes a gas, which is harmless to man in the case of Freon, the material dissolved in it is dispersed in air as a residue of fog or smoke from the evaporating spray. In this manner, concentrated pyrethrum extract and DDT have been dispersed by the armed forces, chiefly for the control of malarial mosquitoes. More than thirty-five million aerosol bombs have been made for use by the Army and Navy. Now they are coming on the market for civilian use and will certainly make life more pleasant for those who live in mosquito-infested areas and more secure for those who may be exposed to anopheline mosquitoes. The aerosol bomb is the only benevolent bomb developed during the war.

The presentation of the award to Goodhue and Sullivan was preceded by a dinner for them and their guests given by the Board of City Trusts. At this gastronomic event the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine was represented by Dr. F. C. Bishopp, assistant chief in charge of research, and Dr. H. L. Haller, principal chemist of the Division of Insecticide Investigations. Mr. C. M. Smith, formerly in Insecticide Investigations, and Dr. F. L. Campbell, formerly in Control Investigations, were also present. The dinner was held on the second floor of the venerable building of the American Philosophical Society on Independence Square in Philadelphia. After dinner, in the meeting room below, Mr. Walter B. Gibbons, a member of the Board of City Trusts, addressed a small audience and presented to Dr. Goodhue and Captain Sullivan, individually, a scroll, a check for $500 and the John Scott Medal, "to the most deserving."

NEWS FROM ABROAD

PROFESSOR MARSTON TAYLOR BOGERT has received the following letter from the wife of the late Dr. Ernst Cohen, which corroborates and supplements the note from Dr. H. S. Van Klooster which appeared in the August 31 issue of SCIENCE:

I was just planning to write to you when your letter dated August 20 reached me and now there is the more reason to inform you of the tragic fate that befell my husband.

After having been arrested and put in a Dutch concentration camp for about four months in the course of 1943, the Gestapo authorities at the Hague released him from there and moreover absolved him from all anti-Jewish laws and regulations, thanks to his international reputation and to the services he paid to Germany after the last war.

Notwithstanding this, he was arrested again, without any plausible reason, on February 28, 1944, and transported to the notorious concentration camp at Auschwitz (Poland). After that I never heard from him again. The Gestapo at the Hague told me they regretted very much, but a subordinate official had made an error!

I asked the Swedish Embassy at Berlin for help as well as Professor Richard Kuhn at Heidelberg, but all in vain. My hope of seeing him back after the capitulation of Germany was soon frustrated and from information I got, I now must assume that he was killed by gas-poisoning soon after his arrival in Auschwitz, although any formal notice of his death never reached me.

How he would have given all his energy in helping you to revive the activities of the Union, for which he worked so many years with enthusiasm and zeal!

Dr. Bogert has also received a letter under date of September 13 from Dr. Einar Biilmann, professor of chemistry at the University of Copenhagen, president of the General Council of Danish Chemical Societies for International Cooperation and member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Denmark.

In a session held to-day your letter of August 20 to the members of the Bureau of the International Union of Chemistry was submitted to our National Council of Chemistry.

I have the pleasure of informing you that the council unanimously authorized me as a member of the Bureau of the Union to continue cooperation with you in the endeavors to revive the activities of the Union.

I wish to express my congratulations to the successful termination of World War II and our thankfulness to the Allies for the liberation of this country from the German occupation.

Kenneth B. Raper, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, writes:

Dr. Johanna Westerdijk, directrice of the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Baarn, Holland, has recently informed workers in this country that the large collection of microorganisms maintained by her and her associates there has survived the war in Europe without serious damage. Orders for cultures can again be addressed to her, and shipments to this and other allied countries will be made as soon as their postal service can accept parcels.

This news will be welcomed alike by mycologists, plant pathologists and microbiologists generally.