

therapeutic malaria occurred within 59 days, and 93 per cent within 89 days following completion of quinaerine treatment. In the patients with naturally acquired malaria, 55 per cent of the observed relapses occurred within 59 days and 78 per cent within 89 days. This apparently longer period to relapse in the group with the naturally acquired disease may be due to the fact that the latter patients had had an average of eight relapses before inclusion in the study. For 9 of the 11 patients with induced malaria who had a second relapse following prompt treatment of the first relapse, the interval to the second relapse was from 6 to 52 days longer than the interval from treatment of the primary attack to the first relapse. For 1 patient, the interval was only 2 days longer, and for 1 patient 11 days shorter. The interval between first and second relapses averaged 22 days more than the interval between the primary attack and the first relapse for these 11 patients.

Relapses occurred in men infected with 7 of the 10 "strains" used. With 3 of the strains no relapses occurred, but only 7 men had been infected by these strains. Thirty-three of the neurosyphilitic soldiers were infected with the "Chesson strain" (Ehrman, *et al.*, 10), and 25 (76 per cent) had relapses. Although these strains yielded so many relapses after induction of the disease by the bites of mosquitoes, it is noteworthy that in 28 men inoculated intravenously with 5 to 7 cc. of blood containing trophozoites of the same strains of malaria, none have relapsed during a period of observation averaging 106 days and ranging from 66 to 165 days. The importance of the route of inoculation in deciding whether the disease produced is of a relapsing type has previously been noted by James (5), and its relation to the pro-

duction of exoerythrocytic schizonts has been discussed by Porter and Huff (7). Evidence that the source of the malaria is also important in determining the rates of relapse (4) is suggested by the fact that in 16 soldiers in whom *vivax* malaria of Mediterranean origin was induced by mosquito bites, only 2 (13 per cent) have relapsed to date. These relapses occurred at 111 and 189 days after completion of quinaerine therapy. The period of observation of the 14 patients who did not relapse ranged from 61 to 162 and averaged 113 days.

Although prolonged activity of the infection undoubtedly influences mechanisms of both cellular and humoral immunity (2), there is no evidence in this study to support the suggestion that early treatment may delay the development of "immunity" to malaria as measured solely by the incidence of initial relapses. A further delay in administration of quinaerine, perhaps until spontaneous remission, may be associated with a lower rate of relapse. Such rigorous management does not, however, seem justified, since the natural course of the disease is toward eventual cure even with prompt therapy of acute attacks (3).

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U. S. News and Notes

Dr. Joseph Hughes will succeed the late Dr. Harold D. Palmer as professor of psychiatry at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Since 1943 Dr. Hughes has served with the U. S. Navy. At present he holds the rank of Commander and is chief of the neuropsychiatric service at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

Frederick L. Knowles, senior biophysicist, National Institute of Health, has been named editor of the *Journal of the National Malaria Society*, succeeding Dr. R. B. Watson, formerly with the Tennessee Valley Authority, who has joined the staff of the Inter-

national Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. The *Journal* is a quarterly devoted exclusively to malaria and its associated problems. Subscriptions are \$3.00 per year and may be obtained through Dr. Martin D. Young, P. O. Box 1344, Columbia, South Carolina.

Dr. Frithjof Setter, until recently immunologist and biochemist in the Michigan State Department of Health Laboratories, has joined the Technical Staff of Parke, Davis and Company, Detroit, as assistant to the director of the Biological Manufacturing Department.

Dr. Samuel L. Meyer, assistant professor of botany at the University of Tennessee, has been appointed associate professor of biology at Emory University, Georgia. Dr. Meyer has recently been discharged from the Army.

Dr. H. M. Weaver, senior administrative assistant and assistant professor of anatomy, Wayne University College of Medicine, Detroit, has been named assistant to the medical director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Dr. G. D. Shallenberger, professor of physics, and chairman of the department, has returned to Montana State University after seven months service with the Army Educational Program in Europe. He served at Shrivenham, in Marseilles, and in Frankfurt.

President Karl T. Compton, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was awarded an honorary degree in engineering from Worcester Polytechnic Institute, where he delivered the Seventy-seventh Annual Commencement Address on 23 February.

Dr. Albert C. Spaulding has been appointed assistant curator in charge of the anthropological collections at the Museum of Natural History of the University of Kansas, with the additional title of instructor in anthropology. Dr. Spaulding has had three years in the Government services.

Dr. Roy L. Whistler has resigned as chief of the Starch Structure Section at the Northern Regional Laboratory and has joined the Purdue staff as assistant professor of agricultural chemistry. He will continue research on the chemistry of carbohydrates.

Dr. F. H. Winslow, formerly associated with the Manhattan District Project, and *R. D. Heidenreich*, formerly of the Dow Chemical Company, have become members of the technical staff of the Chemical Laboratories of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey.

Announcements

The Du Pont Company has announced plans to award more than twice as many university fellowships this year as in 1945. The chemical industry today is facing a serious shortage of chemists, physicists, and engineers with advanced training. To help meet this problem the Du Pont plan provides for 41 postgraduate fellowships in chemistry, 5 in physics, 15 in chemical engineering, and 7 in mechanical engineering. Six postdoctoral fellowships in chemistry also are included in the enlarged fellowship program. Each postgraduate fellowship provides \$1,200 for a single person or \$1,800 for a married person, together with an award

of \$1,000 to the university. Each postdoctoral fellowship carries a stipend of \$3,000, with an award of \$1,500 to the university. The award of the \$1,000 to the university in connection with the postgraduate fellowship and the \$1,500 which accompanies the postdoctoral fellowship are intended to finance tuition and fees. The remainder of each fund is to be turned over to the department administering the fellowship for whatever purpose may seem desirable.

A New Department of Social Relations under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences has been established at Harvard University. This department will incorporate all of the present Department of Sociology, that part of the Department of Psychology which has dealt primarily with social and clinical psychology, and that part of the Department of Anthropology concerned primarily with social anthropology. The new department is empowered to offer an undergraduate program of concentration in social relations, and graduate programs leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in sociology, social anthropology, social psychology, and clinical psychology. Instruction will begin in the Summer Term of 1946.

The personnel of the new department will include, from among the present Harvard staff, Talcott Parsons, professor of sociology and chairman of the department; G. W. Allport, professor of psychology; P. A. Sorokin, professor of sociology; C. C. Zimmerman, associate professor of sociology; Clyde Kluckhohn, associate professor of anthropology; George C. Homans, associate professor of sociology; Robert W. White, lecturer in psychology and director of the Psychological Clinic; Stanley G. Estes, Thelma G. Alper, and Jerome S. Bruner, lecturers in psychology; Oscar Handlin, faculty instructor in social science; and James G. Miller, faculty instructor in psychology.

In addition, Samuel A. Stouffer, formerly professor of sociology at the University of Chicago and director of research in the Education and Information Division of the War Department, has been appointed professor of sociology and will join the department in September 1946.

A Psychology Section has been instituted by Dr. R. M. Page in the Fire, Missile and Pilotless Aircraft Control Division of the Naval Research Laboratory, Office of Research and Inventions, Washington, D. C. The Section, which will conduct psychological research on problems related to the design and operation of missile control equipment and on the training of the operators of these devices, includes: Dr. Franklin V. Taylor, formerly assistant professor of psychology, Princeton University; Dr. Alston S. Householder,

formerly assistant professor of biophysics, University of Chicago; Dr. Robert Y. Walker, formerly director of the Institute of Aviation Psychology, University of Tennessee; and Dr. Lloyd V. Searle, formerly assistant director of a wartime project of the National Defense Research Committee, Fort Bragg.

Applications for grants from the Cyrus M. Warren Fund of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences should be received by the chairman of the Committee, Prof. Frederick G. Keyes, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts, not later than 15 April 1946. Grants are made in aid of chemical research, generally for apparatus or supplies, or for the construction of special facilities needed for research in chemistry or in fields closely related to chemistry. Grants are not awarded for salaries, and on account of limited resources, the amount to an individual is seldom in excess of \$300. Application blanks may be obtained from the chairman upon request.

The American Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery announces the publication of an official periodical to be known as *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*. The first number will appear in July, and the journal will be issued bimonthly. One volume of 500 pages will be issued each year, and the subscription price will be \$6.00. Dr. Warren B. Davis, of Philadelphia, the editor, will have the assistance of a board of 12 associate editors. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore 2, Maryland.

Meetings

The Pennsylvania Academy of Science will hold its annual meeting Easter weekend, 19 and 20 April 1946, at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Dr. Bradford Willard, of the Geology Department, Lehigh University, is president of the organization. The Academy was organized in 1925 and has a membership of over 600, most of whom are Pennsylvania scientists. The Pennsylvania Junior Academy of Science will resume its statewide meetings at the same time and place.

The Aero Medical Association of the United States will meet for its seventeenth annual convention at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, on 7-9 April 1946.

The American Geophysical Union will hold its Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting in the Hall of Government, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., on 27-29 May. Information concerning the

program may be secured from the office of the American Geophysical Union, 5241 Broad Branch Road, N. W., Washington 15, D. C.

Twenty-seven civilian and military electroencephalographers from several different states met at the Graduate Club of the Institute of Living at Hartford, Connecticut, on 1 March to organize the Eastern Association of Electroencephalographers. Formed for the purpose of promoting research in the field, the Association plans to pool scientific information concerning the neurophysiology and clinical application of electroencephalography.

Lt. Cdr. Robert S. Schwab, MC, USN, of the U. S. Naval Hospital in Boston, was elected chairman of the Association, and Dr. Charles W. Stephenson, of Hartford, was elected recorder.

One of the immediate projects of the group is to approach the American Physiological Society, the American Neurological Society, the American Psychiatric Association, and the Council of Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association, on the matter of establishing a joint committee among the several organizations for the purpose of considering the desirability and means of establishing minimum standards for approved electroencephalographic laboratories. Chairman of the committee appointed to pursue this project is Dr. Hallowell Davis, associate professor of physiology at Harvard; members are Dr. Paul A. Hoefer, associate professor of neurology at Columbia University, and Dr. Margaret Kennard, assistant professor of neuropsychiatry and neuroanatomy at New York University.

Elections

The Torrey Botanical Club announces the following officers for 1946: Dr. P. W. Zimmerman, Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, president; Dr. John A. Small, New Jersey College for Women, 1st vice-president; Dr. Henry K. Svenson, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2nd vice-president; Dr. Jennie L. S. Simpson, Hunter College, corresponding secretary; Mr. Libero Ajello, Columbia University, recording secretary; Dr. Edmund H. Fulling, New York Botanical Garden, treasurer; Dr. Harold W. Rickett, New York Botanical Garden, editor; Mrs. Lazella Schwarten, Arnold Arboretum, bibliographer; and Dr. Anne M. Hanson, Columbia University, business manager.

Dr. Howard A. Robinson, chief physicist of the Armstrong Cork Company, was recently elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Division of High-Polymer Physics of The American Physical Society.