

News and Notes

Higher Education in the National Service

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On October 6 and 7 the American Council on Education convened its third conference since the 38th Parallel was crossed on June 25, on the relationships of higher education and government in the expanding emergency. The first was on July 7 when the officers of national organizations in higher education with headquarters in Washington met with representatives of the Office of Secretary of Defense, the National Security Resources Board, the U. S. Office of Education, National Headquarters Selective Service System, and the Research and Development Board. This meeting was a preliminary exploration of the possible effects of the mobilization that was still in the very early stages of planning.

The second meeting, which included the same governmental agencies, a larger number of national educational organizations, and some 25 college and university presidents, was held on August 5. By this time it was evident that mobilization would soon begin to affect many aspects of our lives, and that colleges and universities would be faced with increasingly serious problems in rendering maximum service to the nation. Based upon these preliminary explorations and joint discussions, it was decided that a national conference be called by the American Council on Education the first week of October.

The October 6-7 conference was unique in several respects. It was deliberately called prior to the determination of policies and the formulation of specific programs by the various agencies of government in order that colleges and universities might share with government the responsibility for the formulation of policies and the development of programs.

It was unique also in that the personnel attending the conference, as well as its organization, made such joint planning possible. Of the 974 persons in attendance, approximately 600 represented specific colleges or universities, 400 being presidents of their institutions. Ninety-one national organizations were represented, including not only all in the field of higher education but also civic, labor, farm, and veterans' organizations that have a vital interest in higher education. There were 140 representatives from 23 departments and agencies of the Federal government. For each of the ten sections a panel of consultants provided direct exchange of points of view between representatives of higher education and of government.

At the opening plenary meeting, a letter from the President of the United States to the conference was read, and seven speakers gave an excellent general background for the discussions that took place in the

section meetings on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. The section chairmen reported back to the last general session on Saturday afternoon, when their reports were unanimously received and general resolutions adopted.

The general problems discussed in the ten sections, which met concurrently, were: Military and Other Training Programs, addressed by representatives of the Air Force, Army, and Navy; Research; Contractual Relations with Governmental Agencies; Allocation of Materiel; Manpower Utilization; Policies Relating to Student Admission and Withdrawal; Acceleration; Civil Defense; Continuing Essentials of Higher Education; and Education for International Responsibilities.

The third unique aspect of the conference was that its emphasis was the extent to which higher education could and should continue to meet the twofold challenge—that of the present and continuing emergency and the long-range needs of the nation for manpower equipped for leadership in every aspect of our national life.

The following general resolutions adopted unanimously by the conference provide a concise summary of its deliberations and its recommendations both to government and to higher education.

In this crisis and turning point in American and world history this Conference reaffirms the declaration made at the 1942 Conference on Higher Education and the War:

We pledge to The President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of our Nation, the total strength of our colleges and universities, our faculties, our students, our administrative organizations, and our physical facilities.

To carry forward the application of these principles to the grave problems now facing higher education in America this Conference, again called by the American Council on Education, adopts the following declarations:

1. The greatest power of the nation lies in well-educated and well-trained men and women. To increase this power, it is imperative that opportunities for higher education for secondary school graduates of superior ability be substantially increased, irrespective of race, creed or economic status.

We pledge the maintenance of high educational standards.

A properly safeguarded student deferment policy is in the national interest. Such deferment should employ measures of individual aptitude and capacity and also take cognizance of the continuing educational performance of the individual. It should not be based on courses or curricula leading to specific professions or vocations, except in so far as such specific deferment is now established by law or directive or shall later be judged to be necessary in the national interest. There is an obligation

on the part of deferred students to serve in the armed forces or in other work of national importance on the completion of their education.

2. In order that all available facilities of institutions of higher education may be used to the maximum extent in the service of the nation, we recommend that a detailed survey of such facilities be undertaken as soon as practicable.

It is imperative that any program of priorities and allocations which may be established by the government include educational institutions at a sufficiently high priority level so that they may further effectively render essential services for national defense and public welfare.

3. Basic research in all fields of knowledge should continue unabated. Universities must, in all probability, undertake an increasing amount of applied research of military interest. We commend the principles and policies under which the Office of Naval Research has been conducted as exemplifying satisfactory relationships between universities and government agencies.

4. We recommend that colleges and universities assume their full responsibilities as community and educational leaders in the program of civil defense.

5. We pledge the resources of higher education to define and promulgate the principles of American democracy both among our own people and to the other peoples of the world. Furthermore, we welcome the cooperation of Federal agencies in strengthening programs for international responsibilities, particularly in the Far East.

6. Finally, the Conference directs the standing committees of the American Council on Education to continue the study of the topics discussed in these resolutions and in the reports of our special section meetings and urges the Council to participate actively in the continuing process of national planning concerning all aspects of the relationships between higher education and the Federal government in these days of crisis.

The conference, with its broad representation of

higher education and of government, developed a mutual understanding of each other's problems. It was a demonstration of their joint planning that will now be continued through the American Council on Education Committee on the Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal government in its frequent meetings with representatives of government. The membership of this committee includes wide representation from all types of institutions of higher education and of geographic regions, and the executive officers of the national educational organizations interested in higher education with headquarters in Washington are consultants to the committee. The meeting on January 19 and 20 of the representatives of all the 131 national educational organizations that are members of the council provided another opportunity to appraise developments in the relationships of higher education and of government, and jointly to formulate such further policies as seemed desirable.

American higher education faces one of the most serious periods in its history. The duration of the present conflict will not be the eighteen months of World War I, nor the five years of World War II. We may well be entering upon the Thirty Years' War of the twentieth century. But victory in the present conflict will rest not alone upon the strength of the military arm of our nation nor of all of the democratic countries of the United Nations. We are combating the ideology of Communism as well as its political states. In this ideological conflict we and all other democratic nations must not lose sight of the long-range values of the democratic way of life. These must not only be preserved and strengthened at home but developed also throughout the world. Higher education is destined to play an important role in the national service.

Scientists in the News

R. H. Bogue, director of the Portland Cement Association Fellowship at the National Bureau of Standards, is in Europe for a two-month visit, having been invited to give a series of lectures at the Instituto Tecnico de la Construcción y del Cemento in Madrid.

Bradford N. Craver has joined the Johnson & Johnson Research Foundation as director of pharmacology. He was formerly with Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., and the Manhattan Engineering Project. Dr. Craver will be responsible for an expanded program of pharmacological research and will serve both Johnson & Johnson and Ethicon Sutures Laboratories.

Frank C. Foley, District Geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, Madison, Wis., has been appointed geologist and head of the Division of Groundwater Geology and Geophysical Exploration, Illinois State Geological Survey, succeeding **Carl A. Bays**, resigned, and as research professor of geology, University of Illinois. This combined position will include state-wide research on groundwater geology and the direction of graduate training in groundwater geology at the Uni-

versity of Illinois, in response to the need for trained specialists. He will assume his new duties sometime this spring.

E. Raymond Hall, chairman of the Department of Zoology, and director of the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, is on sabbatical leave for the current academic year and for next summer. Dr. Hall is engaged in studies of North American mammals at the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Milton A. Lessler, formerly National Cancer Institute Research Fellow at the New York University, has been appointed assistant professor of physiology at Ohio State University.

Donald B. McMullen, professor of preventive medicine, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, recently returned to the U. S. after spending four months in Yamanashi Prefecture, Japan, testing chemicals for their molluscicidal activity. *Oncomelania nosophora*, the intermediate host for *Schistosoma japonicum*, was used in screening 4,379 chemicals. Funds for the project were provided by the

Army Medical Research and Development Board.

Philip E. Nelbach, New Haven, Conn., has been appointed director of the National Health Council, an association of 31 national health agencies and professional societies. Mr. Nelbach has recently completed five years as a public health director of the American Friends of Yugoslavia, Inc. He also served four years as assistant professor of public health at Yale University School of Medicine, and with the American Public Health Association.

A key figure in the nation's chemical warfare program in World War II, **W. Albert Noyes, Jr.**, chairman of the University of Rochester's Chemistry Department, has been appointed chief scientific adviser to Major General Anthony C. McAuliffe, chief of the U. S. Chemical Corps. Dr. Noyes will continue his duties at the university, but will spend at least two days a week in Washington. Since World War II he has served as chairman of the Naval Research Advisory Committee and of the Division of Chemical Technology, NRC, as a member of the Chemistry Panel of the AEC, and as adviser to the Office of Civil Defense Planning to study the technological aspects of radiological defense. Dr. Noyes is a past president of the American Chemical Society and is now editor of *Chemical Reviews* and the *Journal of the ACS*.

Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky and **Willis E. Lamb, Jr.**, specialists in atomic and nuclear physics, will shortly join the Stanford faculty. Dr. Panofsky, with the Radiation Laboratory and Physics Department of the University of California at Berkeley, will assume his new duties July 1; Dr. Lamb, professor of physics at Columbia, will become visiting professor of physics starting September 1.

George W. Pearce, associate professor of chemistry of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University, at Geneva, N. Y., has been spending his sabbatical leave with the U. S. Public Health Service at Savannah, Ga. He is working on formulations and analytical methods for economic poisons with the Technical Development Services of the Communicable Disease Center.

After 45 years of volunteer teaching in the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, **J. Louis Ransohoff** has retired under the university's automatic retirement rule. The university Board of Directors has granted him the honorary faculty title of clinical professor emeritus of surgery. Dr. Ransohoff has been on the university's medical staff since 1905 and became professor of clinical surgery in 1925. He will continue in private practice.

S. S. Sidhu, director of the Cooperative X-ray Laboratory of the University of Pittsburgh, has resigned his position at the university and joined the Argonne National Laboratory as a senior physicist. Dr. Sidhu worked for the Argonne National Laboratory during 1947-48 while he was on leave of absence from the

university, and was a consultant to the laboratory before rejoining it.

R. Dale Smith, formerly associate professor of anatomy at the University of Maryland Medical School, has been appointed head of the Department of Anatomy at the Creighton University School of Medicine.

Awards

Gladys A. Anslow, professor of physics at Smith, has received the top scientific award for women—**Research Award of Sigma Delta Epsilon**—for her work on the spectrochemical study of the structure of protein molecules, a knowledge of which is essential for production of synthetic foods and other proteins. The prize was presented during the AAAS meeting in Cleveland last December.

Deadline for entries in the 1950 competition for the annual **Lasker Awards for Journalism** is *February 15*. Newspapermen and magazine writers who have written health or medical articles during the calendar year are eligible. Entry blanks and other information may be obtained from the Nieman Foundation for Journalism, administrators of the awards, at 44 Holyoke House, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Fellowships

The **NRC Committee for Research in Problems of Sex** is offering new grants-in-aid for the fiscal period July 1, 1951–June 30, 1952. Applications will be received until *March 15, 1951*. Blanks may be obtained from the Division of Medical Sciences, NRC, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25, D. C.

The **ONR** is offering grants-in-aid of basic research in marine, estuarine, and fresh-water biology and in microbiology. For information address either Biology or Microbiology Branch, ONR, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C.

The **University of Utah** is offering research fellowships and assistantships for graduate students in the following departments: Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, and Psychology; and the colleges of Medicine, Education, Engineering, and Mines and Mineral Industries. Stipends range from \$500 to \$1,200. Applications may be obtained from the Dean, Graduate School, and should be submitted before *March 1*.

Under the direction of David E. Green and Henry Lardy the **National Heart Institute**, USPHS, is conducting a research training program in enzyme chemistry, with particular reference to heart muscle, at the Institute for Enzyme Research of the University of Wisconsin. Stipends are the usual ones in effect for postdoctoral research fellows of PHS, plus travel allowances. Only 10 candidates per year will be accepted. Trainees may start any time during the period July 1951–July 1952. For application forms and

other information, write to Dr. David E. Green, Institute for Enzyme Research, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Meetings

Hugh M. Sinclair, professor of nutrition, University of Oxford, will deliver the **Cutter Lecture on Preventive Medicine** at Harvard Medical School on February 9. Dr. Sinclair will speak on "Nutrition Surveys of Population Groups."

The **American Association of Economic Entomologists** and the **Entomological Society of America**, meeting in Denver last December, voted to accept in principle the findings of a joint committee on consolidation. The membership will be asked to decide by ballot whether entomology in the U. S. will in the future be represented by one organization.

The next **General Symposium of the Faraday Society**, to be held in Oxford, April 11-13, will deal with hydrocarbons. The **Fall Symposium** has been advanced to the last week of July so that members may attend the various international meetings to be held in the U. S. during September. American visitors planning to attend the Faraday Symposia should communicate at once with the Society at 6 Grays Inn Sq., London, W. C. 1.

The annual **E. Starr Judd Lecture** at the medical school of the University of Minnesota will be given by Emile Holman, professor of surgery, Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco, February 15. Dr. Holman's subject will be "The Surgical Treatment of Constrictive Pericarditis; Clinical and Experimental Observations."

The annual **Congress on Medical Education and Licensure**, conducted by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals and the Federation of State Medical Boards of the U. S., will be held February 12-13 at the Palmer House, Chicago. An open meeting of the Advisory Board for Medical Specialties will be held February 11.

Manpower

S. 1-H. R. 1752. On January 18 Senator Johnson of Texas introduced into the Senate Amendments to the Selective Service Act of 1948. Substituting for a bill introduced on January 8 by Senator Russell, the Amendments are distinguished by being the first piece of legislation in the 82d Congress, bearing the number S. 1. A companion bill, H. R. 1752, has been introduced into the House of Representatives.

The proposed legislation changes the name of the Selective Service Act to the Universal Military Service and Training Act and lowers the age of induction from nineteen to eighteen. It sets forth the principles that adequate provision for national security requires maxi-

mum effort in the fields of scientific research and development, health, and education, and the fullest possible development and utilization of the Nation's technological, scientific, and other critical manpower resources . . . that it is the duty of all citizens to engage in training for civilian and military service and to prepare for the assumption of their responsibilities as citizens of a free and democratic Nation and to provide a continuing flow of personnel recently trained in modern techniques to assure a vital, ready reservoir to fill the military and civilian needs of the Nation including civil defense.

The period of active service for trainees is set at 27 consecutive months, with reserve status continuing for a total of 8 years. The President is, however, authorized until

June 30, 1954, to provide for the temporary removal from active training and service upon completion of their initial periods of basic training in the Armed Forces of not to exceed seventy-five thousand persons annually, who shall be selected by such civilian officials or agencies of the Government as the President may designate, in order to permit such persons to engage in study or research in medicine, the sciences, engineering, the humanities, and other fields determined by him to be in the national interest and while so engaged such persons shall not be deemed to be in military service (active or inactive) for any purpose; (B) to suspend for such persons the obligation to complete the period of military service required until the completion of such study or research.

Additional numbers may be similarly deferred for officer training, and deferment until the end of the academic year will be automatically granted to college students who reach their eighteenth birthday during the school year.

Cosponsored by Senators Russell, Chapman, Kefauver, Hunt, Stennis, Bridges, Saltonstall, Morse, Knowland, Cain, and Flanders, the bill clearly foreshadows the ultimate legislation under which educational institutions and students may expect to plan and to operate.

General Marshall has announced a new basic policy for enlistment in the armed services by college students. The policy is intended to prevent the waste to the nation and the damage to the educational system that is involved in having young men leave school in mid-term because they desire to enlist in the service of their choice before they are called for pre-induction physical examination by their local draft boards. Under the old rules no armed service would accept a voluntary enlistment after a man had received notice to report for his pre-induction physical examination. The new policy provides that students enrolled in colleges or universities and thus automatically entitled to deferment for the school year in which they receive their induction notice, shall be allowed, to the extent of available openings in each service, to enlist in the service of their choice at any time in the two months immediately preceding the final month of their school year. Services accepting enlistments during this two-month period would not call the students to duty until they had finished their school year.