

professor of otolaryngology at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, author, New York, 15 June.

PHILIP LADIN, 46, surgeon, teacher of surgery at New York Polyclinic Medical School and at New York Medical College's Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, New York, 27 Apr.; BASILLA B. LIPETZ, associate professor at Albany Medical College and attending psychiatrist at Albany Hospital, Albany, N.Y., 26 May; OSWALD S. LOWSLEY, 70, pioneer urological surgeon and former director of the department of urology, James Buchanan Brady Foundation, at New York Hospital, New York, Stamford, Conn., 3 June.

RODERICK PEATTIE, 63, professor of geography at Ohio State University, author, Columbus, Ohio, 18 June.

JOSEPH L. ROOT 3RD, former clinical professor of osteopathy and clinical director at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, Santa Ana, Calif., 13 June.

GEORGE F. SHIRRAS, 69, former professor of economics at Gujarat College and the University of Bombay, former director of statistics for the government of India, Aberdeen, Scotland, 23 June; ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, specialist in thyroid surgery, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada, 29 May; WALDO E. STEIDTMANN, 59, chairman of the department of biology at Bowling Green State University, Toledo, Ohio, 23 June; JAMES STOLLER, 97, retired professor of geology at Union College in Schenectady, N.Y., Bamberg, S.C., 5 June. FRANK TRITSCHLER, 56, chemist with Merck & Co., Union, N.J., 15 June; RUFUS E. ZIMMERMAN, 68, physical chemist, former vice president of research and technology and retired chairman of the research policy committee of the United States Steel Corp., Summit, N. J., 21 June.

Education

■ The National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study, supported initially by a W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant of \$1,239,000, will be established at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. The foundation funds will be used from 1955 to 1961 for advanced training in agricultural extension education. The opening of the center is scheduled for September.

The center is expected to be concerned with four problem areas: (i) an effective, more standardized program of extension personnel training and management; (ii) a more systematic, dynamic approach to the problem of extension program planning, execution, and evaluation; (iii) the improvement of organizational relationships of extension services, both external and internal; (iv) the lack of a complete up-to-date evaluation and assessment of

the functions and responsibilities of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Initial efforts of the center, the proposal indicates, will be in personnel training and management, extension program planning, and in organizational relationships. There will be academic training, short courses, workshops, conferences, and research at the center itself; pilot studies and demonstrations elsewhere; and a system developed for making the findings of the center available throughout the agricultural extension field. Center personnel will include a director and three associates, several staff members and secretarial assistants.

The plan of Kellogg Foundation support calls for declining aid through seven years until the cooperating institutions take over full support in the eighth year. Cooperating in the project, in addition to the Kellogg Foundation and the University of Wisconsin, are the Land-Grant Association, the 51 Extension Services throughout the country, and the Federal Extension office.

■ Ohio State University is offering a new degree, a bachelor of science in physical therapy.

■ The Army Medical Service is conducting its postgraduate course on the medical care of atomic casualties at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, six times in the fiscal year that began 1 July instead of the four times such classes have been held in previous years.

This is being done to meet the greatly increased demand from civilian physicians throughout the country for admission to the sessions. The past year marked the first time representatives of the American Medical Association, the medical schools, and allied health agencies were admitted to the course, which is given in the Army Medical Service Graduate School.

Since a strict quota is maintained under an allotment system, applications for attendance from physicians or other qualified professional personnel must be made through their respective affiliations. In addition to the American Medical Association and the professional schools, these affiliations include the U.S. Public Health Service, the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the Veterans Administration, and the Armed Forces medical services. Reserve medical officers may apply through the chief of their military district to the Commanding General of the appropriate Army area.

Applicants are required to file their requests four weeks in advance of the course date desired. Dates for the six courses of the year are 11-16 July (enrollment completed); 12-21 Sept.; 5-14 Dec.; 30 Jan.-8 Feb.; 19-28 Mar.; and 4-13 June. Lodging and travel expenses

for those attending the course are borne by the individual or the organization he may represent. Clearance for contact with atomic energy information is unnecessary, for the course membership is entirely professional and the material used is unclassified.

■ Approval of a Ph.D. program in psychology at Wayne University has recently been announced by C. M. Louttit, chairman of the university's psychology department. The psychology program will begin next September with limited enrollment. There are at present 29 programs leading to a doctorate at the university.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

■ The Theobald Smith award of \$1000 and a bronze medal, which has been given 10 times since 1937 by Eli Lilly and Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., under the auspices of the AAAS, will be presented during the association's 122nd meeting, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., 26-31 Dec.

Nominations are now being requested for the award. They must be made by fellows of the AAAS and should be sent to the secretary of the section on medical sciences, Allan D. Bass, Department of Pharmacology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville 5, Tenn. Nominations should be accompanied by full information concerning the nominee's personality, training, and research work.

The prize is given for "demonstrated research in the field of the medical sciences, taking into consideration independence of thought and originality." Any United States citizen who was less than 35 years of age on 1 Jan. 1955 is eligible. The research is not to be judged in comparison with the work of more mature and experienced investigators.

Nominations must be received *before 1 Sept.* The secretary requests that six copies of all data be submitted. The vice president of Section N of the Association and four fellows will form the committee of award.

■ According to the results of the Institute of International Education's survey, 5036 foreign physicians from 84 countries are training in American hospitals as interns or residents. The physicians surveyed for this report are all training in hospitals approved by the American Medical Association, and intend to return to their home countries after completion of training.

More than one-fourth of the visiting doctors come from Far Eastern countries; Latin Americans, and Europeans each represent one-fourth of the total. Citizens of 10 countries make up two-thirds of the total: the Philippines, China, India, and

Korea in Asia; Turkey in the Near East; Germany and Italy in Europe; Mexico, Cuba, and Canada in the Western Hemisphere. The most frequently mentioned specialties are general surgery and general medicine.

Twelve percent of the foreign physicians are women, a higher ratio than that of women to men physicians in the United States. Of the foreign doctors here, Asian nationals include the highest percentage (21 percent) of women.

■ Nearly \$350,000 will be made available to 39 institutions of higher education in 1955 by Shell Companies Foundation, Inc. The foundation administers donations made by Shell Oil Co. and its subsidiaries for the support of education and various philanthropies. Shell has provided \$1,500,000 for 407 fellowships and 89 research grants since the program was started in 1947.

The foundation's 1955 program again emphasizes the training of scientists and the development of advanced scientific and allied knowledge. However, a large part of the funds will go to the recipient institutions for their unrestricted use. The funds designated directly for fellowships and research grants in a science or other field will be assigned and administered by the schools within those broad fields.

Under the program, 49 fellowships will be made available to 36 institutions for postgraduate education. They will support studies in the following fields: business administration, chemical engineering, chemistry, geological engineering, geology, geophysics, mechanical engineering, non-nuclear physics, petroleum production engineering, and plant science.

Each fellowship will provide a fixed stipend of \$1500 to the student (who will be selected by the school), pay tuition and fees, provide cost of education supplements up to \$500 to the institution, and, in schools not supported by taxes, provide an additional supplemental grant of \$500. In aggregate, the 49 fellowships will have a value of \$125,000.

The fellowships will be awarded, when practicable, to students nearing completion of their postgraduate work who plan to practice their professions in the United States. No obligations concerning future employment will exist for either Shell or fellows.

A larger part of the fund will go for 20 research grants to 15 institutions. The nine designated fields are chemistry, chemical engineering, engineering mechanics, geology, geophysical engineering, mathematics, mechanical engineering, metallurgy-corrosion, and physics.

In the case of each grant, Shell will provide a basic fund of \$5000 for a study chosen by the school and a supplemental grant of \$2500. The extra donation may be applied by the school to any cam-

pus expense—whether the need is for salaries, equipment, plant or any other—and it need not relate to the research project. The institutions will be requested to give the foundation a report on the use of the funds. The total value of these 20 research grants is \$150,000.

In addition, the foundation's higher education funds will provide contributions to plant and capital funds of selected institutions and to national educational groups. These include the National Fund for Medical Research, the National Science Teachers Association, and the United Negro College Fund.

■ The Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth has published a pamphlet, *United Kingdom Postgraduate Awards*, listing postgraduate and research awards at Commonwealth universities tenable by students from overseas. It also lists some of the more important awards available overseas to United Kingdom graduates. The pamphlet is designed as an appendix to the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook 1955*, which was published in May. For copies, write to the association, 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C. 1.

■ In appreciation of the successful 10-year program of the National Sanitation Foundation, Ann Arbor, Mich., in bringing representatives of official health agencies together with members of its industry to improve sanitation for the benefit of all, the Food Service Equipment Industry, at its annual meeting in May at Chicago, presented a special award of merit to the foundation. Walter F. Snyder, N.S.F. executive director, accepted the award for the foundation.

■ The American Cyanamid Co. has announced that 17 undergraduate scholarships and 14 graduate fellowships will be awarded in chemistry and chemical engineering for the academic year 1955-56. Under the company's undergraduate scholarship program, now in its second year, junior or senior students selected by their university or college authorities will receive \$600 each for the academic year, while the school will receive \$300 for the unrestricted use of its chemistry or chemical engineering department.

Under the fellowship program, Cyanamid will award \$1500 plus full tuition and laboratory fees to graduate students in their final predoctoral year. Their school's chemistry or chemical engineering department will receive \$300 for unrestricted use.

In addition to the foregoing, Cyanamid's aid-to-education program is currently providing funds in excess of \$600,000 annually in the form of grants-in-aid, scholarships, and fellowships at various

colleges and universities, medical faculty awards, and direct contributions to the United Negro College Fund and the funds of other educational institutions.

Miscellaneous

■ The following chemicals are wanted by the Registry of Rare Chemicals, Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology, 35 W. 33 St., Chicago 16, Ill.: chlorotris(*p*-nitrophenyl)methane; 3,4-dimethoxybenzoic acid; borazole; copper 2,4-dichlorobenzoate; 2,3-dimethylsuccinic acid (*D* or *L*); mesobilirubinogen; *N*-methyl isoindole; anatabine; *N*-methyl anatabine; magnesium lauryl silicate; urushiol; 2,6-dimethylol-1,4-dioxane; quinuclidine; solanidine; 1-threonic acid; nitronium fluorosulfonate; β -carboxyadipic acid; 7-nitrohydriodene; 2-aminocyclopentene-1; and *N*-(diethylaminoethyl)-*N'*-nitrosourea.

■ Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc., 39 Broadway, New York 6, is distributing to physicians, research workers, medical publications, and libraries the proceedings of its Third Medical Conference held in New York City last October. Attended by more than 400 doctors, scientists, and laymen, the conference was the largest seminar on muscular dystrophy ever held. The proceedings were published by the *American Journal of Physical Medicine*.

Among the leaders of the symposiums were Arthur S. Abramson of New York Medical College; D. Denny-Brown of Harvard University Medical School; Herbert S. Gasser of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Ralph W. Gerard of the University of Illinois; and John B. Griggs of Newington Hospital, Newington, Conn.

■ The multiplicity of medical journals, in a multiplicity of languages, has tended to prevent the easy dissemination of medical knowledge. Therefore, the German journal *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* is now printing English and Spanish summaries of the original articles published in each issue. It is hoped that this will stimulate, among physicians in other countries who know little German, a livelier exchange of medical information with their German colleagues. For information, write to Dr. Walter Von Brunn, Herdweg 63, (14a) Stuttgart, Germany.

Erratum: The first sentence of the news item, "cause of lung cancer" [121, 662 (6 May 1955)] is misleading because it does not state that the tests were carried out on mice. Kotin's actual words were: "Air pollutants synthetically reproduced in inhalation chambers resulted in a significantly greater yield of lung tumors in exposed mice when contrasted with those in pure air chambers."