

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."