

through 12) is eligible for entry. Special national awards will be given for projects that deal with metals or metallurgy. Project reports must be mailed to regional chairmen *not later than 15 Mar.*

The Science Achievement Awards program is sponsored by the American Society for Metals. To participate, students are expected simply to complete and report on a science or mathematics project; there are no tests to take and no essays to write. Awards are designed to give recognition for individual student activity and accomplishment and to encourage students to consider careers in science and engineering.

Additional information and student entry forms may be obtained from the Future Scientists of America, National Science Teachers Association, 1201 16 St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

■ The National Vitamin Foundation invites individuals who hold doctoral degrees in medicine or one of the biological sciences and who are interested in continuing their training in the science of nutrition to become candidates for the second Russell M. Wilder fellowship. This fellowship was created by the foundation to honor Russell M. Wilder of the emeritus staff of the Mayo Clinic.

The fellowship is for 3 years and pays the recipient \$4500 the first year, \$5000 the second, and \$5500 the third year. It becomes effective on 1 Jan. 1956. Application forms can be obtained from the offices of the National Vitamin Foundation at 15 E. 58 St., New York 22. Candidates must mail their completed application forms to the foundation *before 15 Oct.*

■ The Sears Roebuck Foundation has announced a \$125,000 grant to assist newly practicing physicians. The plan was started by the foundation in cooperation with the American Medical Association as "an investment in individual incentive."

Physicians seeking to establish practices but unable to get full local financing will be offered unsecured 10-year loans up to \$25,000 each. At least one loan in each of five regions across the country will be given this year.

The foundation states that "This is a plan aimed at creating the financial and managerial conditions best designed to satisfy the medical needs of the American people, the professional and economic needs of the American physician, and the principles of free, voluntary and unregimented practice of medicine in which the physician is beholden to no 'boss' other than his professional ethics and his professional competence."

The plan will be self-expanding, with all repayments and contributions going for further grants. Thus, every grant

made will help to establish another medical practice where needed.

Applications for grants will be screened by a medical advisory board, which has been appointed from nominations by the AMA board of trustees. A request for a grant will be considered on the basis of need for assistance, expected use, and effort and thought by the applicant in the understanding and solution of his own problems.

Physician placement offices of state medical societies will play a major role in getting the program started. The foundation has pointed out that the plan is experimental, and that its continuation after 1955 will depend on the reception and support provided by the medical profession.

Applications must be sent to the office of the region in which the proposed medical practice is to be established. They should be addressed to the director, Sears Roebuck Board, at these locations: Pacific Coast region—2650 Olympia Blvd., Los Angeles 54, Calif.; Southwest—1409 South Lamar St., Dallas 2, Tex.; Midwest—8 E. Congress St., Chicago 5; South—675 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; East—4640 Roosevelt Blvd., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

■ Graduate training in preventive medicine and public health will be offered, starting in 1956, to physicians from four Central American countries under a scholarship program sponsored by the United Fruit Co. at the Harvard University School of Public Health. Scientists from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama will receive awards that will provide tuition, or tuition plus maintenance and travel expenses, depending on individual needs.

In subsequent years, United Fruit Co. may broaden the scope of the program to include other countries where the firm has operations. The opportunities, in the future, may also be extended to individuals trained in related health disciplines such as nursing and sanitary engineering.

On completion of a year's training, the scholarship fellows will be eligible for one of the following degrees: master of public health, master of science in hygiene, or master of industrial health. In exceptional cases provision may be made to renew the scholarship for a second year of study that leads to the award of either the degree of doctor of public health or doctor of science in hygiene.

Two scholarships are being offered for the first year of the program. Candidates must return completed admission and scholarship applications *by 1 Jan. 1956* to the Harvard School of Public Health, 55 Shattuck St., Boston 15, Mass.

In the Laboratories

■ The nation's first installation of compatible color television for hospital use will be made by Radio Corporation of America at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. The comprehensive installation will provide complete color television systems for use by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the Walter Reed Army Hospital, and the Army Medical Service Graduate School.

■ The Chicago Apparatus Co., Chicago, Ill., has acquired the A. J. Griner Co. of Kansas City, Mo., and its subsidiary in Wichita, Kans. The two Griner companies will retain their present names.

■ Further expansion of the Atomic Energy Commission's Rocky Flats, Colo., plant by construction of two new buildings and related facilities and by modification of three existing buildings has been announced. The new facilities, modification, and equipment will cost approximately \$13 million. Preparatory work will begin in a short time and completion is scheduled for early 1957. The Dow Chemical Co. of Midland, Mich., operates the Rocky Flats plant for the AEC.

■ The Gulf Oil Corp. has announced plans for a nuclear science laboratory to be located at the company's research center in Harnarville, Pa. Principal unit in the new facility will be a 3-million-volt Van de Graaff particle accelerator. The unit will be installed on approximately 1 Sept. 1956.

■ A human centrifuge for studying acceleration stresses of jet pilots, the second of its kind in Europe (there is one at Farnborough, England) has recently been established at the Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden. An account of the centrifuge was published in a recent issue of the *ASEA Journal*, house organ of the Swedish ASEA Co., which designed and built the device.

Miscellaneous

■ Publication of vol. 1, No. 1, of a new periodical, the *Journal of Electronics*, has been announced by Academic Press, Inc., which will distribute the journal in the United States and Canada. This new English-language journal will serve as a forum for electron physicists, solid state physicists, chemists, and engineers; it will contain accounts of both theoretical and experimental work.

J. Thomson of the Royal Naval Scientific Service will act as editor, and N. F. Mott, a professor and fellow of the Royal Society, will be the consulting

editor. Volume 1 consists of approximately 600 pages that will be released in six parts; the price is \$15.40, and single issues will cost \$2.80. Orders originating in the United States and Canada should be addressed to Academic Press Inc., 125 E. 23 St., New York 10.

■ The first edition of the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association film directory has been released. It lists all free movie and strip films available through SAMA members. The folder reports 14 motion pictures on subjects ranging from optical instruments to basic electronics. Film information is outlined for each picture according to title, film size, running time, description, and source.

As noted, all films should be ordered directly from the SAMA members sponsoring them. Single copies of the SAMA motion picture film directory may be obtained free from the Public Information Committee, Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.

■ The U.S. Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for patent adviser, electronics. Positions are available at the Signal Patent Agency, Fort Monmouth, N.J. Salaries range from \$3670 to \$7570 a year.

No written test will be given. All applicants must have had appropriate education or technical or scientific experience in electrical engineering or physics. In addition, for the higher grade positions, professional experience in patent work in electronics is required. Further information and application forms may be obtained at local post offices or from the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

■ A monograph just published by the U.S. Public Health Service presents the first of a two-part detailed summary and interpretation of 10 integrated cancer illness studies that were conducted by the National Cancer Institute. The publication is entitled *Morbidity from Cancer in the United States—Variation in Incidence by Age, Sex, Race, Marital Status, and Geography*. The authors are Harold F. Dorn, chief of the Office of Biometry at NIH, and Sidney J. Cutler, a statistician for the National Cancer Institute. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at 65 cents a copy.

The work represents a statistical analysis of thousands of cancer cases examined in 10 large population centers that were surveyed in 1937–39 and resurveyed 10 years later. The areas are Atlanta, Birmingham, Dallas, New Orleans, San Francisco, Denver, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

According to the study, most types of cancer show a greater incidence among men than women, which may result from a different degree of exposure to environmental factors. The difference in the incidence rates increases with age, especially for respiratory cancer, leukemia, and cancer of the buccal cavity. This suggests a difference between men and women in terms of the intensity or amount of exposure to certain factors such as occupational hazards and social habits. Only cancer of the breast, reproductive organs, and certain endocrine glands was found to occur more frequently among women than men.

Commenting on the sex variation in cancer incidence, John R. Heller, director of the National Cancer Institute, observed that the risk of developing cancer is 60 percent greater for men than for women if genital and breast cancer are excluded. "This greater risk is related, in part, to the survey findings that cancer of the lung and bronchus occurs more than five times as frequently, and laryngeal cancer twelve times as frequently in men as in women."

The data further indicate that the death rate from cancer is now definitely higher for men than for women in the white population. This reversal of the relative standing of the sexes that had existed for whites until a few years ago is also expected to occur soon in the nonwhite population, in which the margin of female deaths over male is rapidly narrowing.

The report notes a positive correlation between cancer incidence and chronological age—the older the person the greater the likelihood of cancer. Half the people with diagnosed cancer, both men and women, were between 50 and 70 years of age. But great variations were found between men and women in the relative occurrence of cancer of different parts of the body and age at which the disease manifested itself. Men appear to be more susceptible to cancer than women in the first two and the last two or three decades of the usual lifetime, whereas women have a higher rate during the childbearing years. In fact, at about age 35, relatively twice as many women as men are found to have a malignant tumor. After the childbearing period, however, the male rate catches up with and exceeds the female rate.

In women, nearly half of all cancers originate in the reproductive organs and nearly one-fourth in the digestive system. Among men, the reproductive organs account for only one in eight cancers, while one-third originate in the digestive system.

The reported incidence of cancer in the nonwhite population is less than two-thirds of that for the white group, a difference due largely to the lower sus-

ceptibility of Negroes to skin cancer (which is one of the more common neoplasms among white persons). However, the age-adjusted mortality rates are almost identical for both races.

The data indicate that the incidence of cancer was about one-third greater for white persons living in the South and the West than for those living in the North, due in large measure to the higher incidence of skin cancer in these areas. Twenty-eight percent of newly diagnosed cases of cancer among white persons living in the South originate in the skin. Corresponding percentages for the West and North are 20 and 10, respectively.

■ Argonne National Laboratory has announced that temporary positions are again available for members of university and college faculties in the fields of biology, chemistry, engineering, medicine, metallurgy, and physics. Appointments will ordinarily be made in two categories: (i) for approximately 1 year, at the end of which the individual will return to his sponsoring institution; (ii) for the summer. Each candidate must be endorsed by his own academic institution. *Applications should be submitted by 15 Dec.* Further information may be obtained from the Associate Laboratory Director, Argonne National Laboratory, Box 299, Lemont, Ill.

■ At the 6th International Congress of Anatomy, held in Paris, 25–30 July, a revised draft of the nomenclature of human anatomy was presented by the International Committee on Anatomical Nomenclature set up by the Oxford Congress of 1950. This draft constitutes a moderate revision of the 60-year-old Basel Nomenclature (BNA)—incorporating, however, many improvements of the British and German revisions (BR and INA, 1933). It was accepted by an almost unanimous vote of the congress and was recommended to the constituent societies as the official terminology of human gross anatomy in Latin, to which the terminology of the respective vernacular languages should be made to conform as closely as possible.

A limited number of copies of the draft are available through Normand L. Hoerr, secretary of the American Association of Anatomists, Western Reserve University Medical School, Cleveland 6, Ohio. Formal publication of an edition for English-speaking countries is being arranged.

Erratum: In the issue of 2 September, page 421, the address of Hermann Druckrey, coauthor of the paper "Light-dependence of fluorescence of solutions of cigarette smoke," was incorrectly given as Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York. Dr. Druckrey's address is Chirurgische Universitäts-Klinik, Hugstetterstrasse 55, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany.