The subsurface float is tracked with the aid of underwater sound signals.

Minimal motion of the entire water column was found at about 4500 to 6000 feet below the surface, while the velocities increased with depth below that level, as was theoretically predicted. The southerly currents ranged from about 1/10 knot to about ⅓ knot at depths of approximately 8400 feet. In contrast, the surface velocity of the Gulf Stream in its narrow inshore edge is 4 to 5 knots. An ocean bottom photograph made by A. S. Laughton from the *Discovery II* showed a southerly current only 18 inches above the bottom, as evidenced by the direction of a ping pong ball hung by a string from a compass. It appears, therefore, that off the Blake Plateau the upper half of the entire water column moves toward the north, while the lower half moves southward.

National Medical Library

A site on the acreage of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., has been chosen for the National Library of Medicine. The library, started in 1836, has more than 500 incunabula, many thousand rare books of later date, and a collection of theses that many medical men consider to be unsurpassed. It has 500,000 bound volumes and more than 1 million titles in medicine, public health, dentistry, and allied sciences in all languages and of all times. Also the library's collection of portraits of medical men and its photographs in the medical field are outstanding. The library, formerly the Armed Forces Medical Library, has been waiting for a new building for 40 years.

Cerebral Vascular Disease

The launching of the first, nationwide cooperative research program to combat cerebral vascular disease was announced recently by the U.S. Public Health Service. Ten medical research centers in nine states have already joined in the program, and it is expected that 35 to 40 institutions will ultimately participate. The program, which is expected to run 5 or 6 years, is under the auspices of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

It has been calculated that as many as 1.8 million living Americans have suffered cerebral strokes at one time or another. Deaths due to such strokes are estimated at 175,000 annually, the nation's third ranking cause of mortality.

The new program was made possible by grants totaling $172,000 to the various participating organizations. The work will be supplemented by the 29 current projects on various aspects of cerebral vascular disease that are supported by National Institutes of Health grants amounting to about $250,000.

The new investigation will make possible a coordinated study of thousands of patients who either have suffered a stroke or who show clinical signs indicating that a stroke might be coming on. The research results are expected to shed new light on the nature and causes of strokes and to open the way to more effective treatment methods. Relatively few data are now available on the effectiveness of the various methods currently in use.

Data collected will be collated and evaluated at the University of Iowa (Iowa City), one of the cooperating institutions. Other participating institutions are the University of Minnesota, the Massachusetts General Hospital (Boston, Mass.), the University of Michigan, Duke University, the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University, Indiana University, the Buffalo General Hospital (Buffalo, N.Y.), and Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.).

Sherrington Centenary

This is the centenary year of the birth of Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, a founder and main architect of our knowledge of the physiology of the nervous system. The Royal Society of Medicine, London, England, wishing to pay tribute to his life and work, proposes to raise a fund toward a Sherrington lecture for the furtherance of knowledge on the nervous system, to be delivered from time to time in the society's rooms in London. It is felt that many will wish to contribute: both those who were his friends, pupils, and colleagues, and those, more numerous, who, as patients, doctors and scientists, have benefited indirectly from his work. Donations, identified as contributions to the Sherrington Memorial, should be made payable to the Secretary, The Royal Society of Medicine, 1 Wimpole Street, London, W.1.

Representatives of scientific societies supporting the appeal include: Sir Russell Brain, president, Royal College of Physicians; Sir Lindor Brown, foreign secretary, Physiological Society; John Fulton, Sterling professor of the history of medicine, Yale University; W. R. Henderson, president, Society of British Neurological Surgeons; Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, president of the Royal Society; E. G. T. Liddell, Waynflete professor of physiology, University of Oxford; D. W. C. Northfield, president, Section of Neurology, Royal Society of Medicine; Sir Clement Price Thomas, president, Royal Society of Medicine; Sir Charles Symonds, president, Association of British Neurologists; and Sir Francis Walshe, chairman, Sherrington Memorial Committee, Royal Society of Medicine.

Cancer Society Awards

The American Cancer Society has announced the award of $4,636,651 for research to 243 scientists in 108 universities and medical centers in 35 states, an all-time record for the society. The grants were made from 408 applications. The amount awarded is in addition to the $3,000,350 in grants to 46 research centers already allocated during the current fiscal year. In all the society is this year devoting $7,637,001 to cancer research.

Health Science Center at Brown

Brown University has announced the establishment of an Institute for Research in the Health Sciences to serve as a center for cooperation with hospitals and other institutions in the community and for the conduct of experimental programs in these sciences. Glidden L. Brooks, medical director of the United Cerebral Palsy Associations, has been appointed director of the institute, effective 1 July.

Initially the institute will provide means for implementing the grant received last November by the university from the U.S. Public Health Service for an investigation into the cause of cerebral palsy and mental retardation. This is part of a multimillion-dollar study in which eight colleges and universities are to collaborate. Brown University was one of the first of these educational institutions to receive a grant for carrying out the program. Awards of more than $700,000 were made to Brown and Yale universities last November for 5 years of research, with Brown receiving $97,633 for the first year's work. With the cerebral palsy program as an example, similar programs in the fields of other health sciences are expected to be undertaken in the future.

IGY Openings in Antarctic

Opportunities exist in the Antarctic program planned by the U.S. National Committee for the International Geophysical Year for scientists, engineers, and technicians at the bachelors, masters, and doctorate levels of training and experience in physics, geophysics, electronics, or closely allied areas. The U.S. Antarctic program emphasizes the following fields: aurora and airglow, cosmic rays, glaciology, gravity, ionospheric physics, meteorology, and seismology. Most of

the current openings exist in the fields of meteorology and glaciology, although the other fields still require a limited number of specialists.

Research stations have been established at Little America in Marie Byrd Land (Byrd Station), at the South Geographic Pole (Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station), on the Knox Coast (Wilkes Station), and along the Weddell Sea (Ellsworth Station).

The first group of scientists and technicians are now on-station and geophysical observations and studies are underway. The program of observations will continue until April 1959. A second group will leave the United States on about 1 Nov. 1957. Prior to departure, approximately 2 months of advanced training will be provided in problems of research, instrumentation, and operations in polar regions.

Interested candidates are invited to address inquiries to the following Antarctic Project Leaders: aurora and airglow—Mr. Norman J. Oliver, A. F. Cambridge Research Center, Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass.; glaciology, gravity, and seismology—Miss Diana Fisher, Glaciological Headquarters Office, USNC–IGY, 1145 19th St., NW, Washington 6, D.C.; ionospheric physics—Mr. Harry G. Sellery, Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colo.; meteorology—Mr. Ervin A. Volbrecht, U.S. Weather Bureau, 24th and M Sts., NW, Washington 25, D.C.

Reactor for Greece

A site on the slopes of Mount Hymettus, 10 miles from the center of Athens, has been selected for the construction of Greece's first nuclear research reactor. The new facility will be known as the Democritus Nuclear Research Laboratory in honor of the Greek physicist of 470 B.C. The pool-type reactor now is being built in the United States and is due for delivery in February 1958.

News Briefs

The Atomic Energy Commission recently allowed unclassified tours for all news media at its two large Pacific Northwest installations, the Hanford works at Richland, Wash., and the National Reactor Testing Station at Idaho Falls, Idaho. This was the first time news representatives had had access to the Hanford facilities. The tour did not include plutonium production facilities there, but was limited to laboratory and test units.

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A hospital for the treatment of the mentally ill is to be built by the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York at a cost of $70 million on 125 acres of reclaimed marshland along the Hutchinson River Parkway in the Bronx. The new mental hospital, the first to be built by the state in 25 years, will accommodate 3000 patients.

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The department of bacteriology of the University of Nebraska will offer the doctorate beginning in the fall of 1957.

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The name of the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins, Colo., was changed to Colorado State University on 1 May.

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The University of Missouri School of Medicine will bestow M.D. degrees on 23 graduating students at the annual commencement exercises. Not since 1908 has the university offered a 4-year curriculum.

Proposed Legislation

Of the many bills introduced in Congress, some have a special relevance to science and education. A list of such bills introduced recently follows:

S 1298. Assist states in providing needed vocational education of less than college grade in essential occupations, including retraining made necessary by scientific and technological developments, through establishment and maintenance of area vocational school programs providing vocational training and retraining for persons residing in state or area, including related instruction for apprentices. Hill (D Ala.)

S 1229. Reduce loss of life, personal injuries, and property damage resulting from automobile accidents by establishing an automobile and highway safety division within Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to work in cooperation with public and private agencies for such purposes. Johnson (D Tex.) Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HR 5252. Provide loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education. Teller (D N.Y.) House Education and Labor.

S 1326. Establish a system for classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in Federal Government. Johnston (D S.C.) Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

H J Res 250. Establish a Joint Committee on Scientific Research. Judd (R Minn.) House Rules.

S J Res 68. Provide for construction and operation of an atomic power prototype reactor demonstration facility in state of Vermont. Aiken (R Vt.) Joint Atomic Energy.

HR 5646. Prohibit experiments upon living dogs in District of Columbia and provide a penalty for violation thereof. Burdick (R N.D.) House District of Columbia.

HR 5238. Establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study outdoor recreation resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the U.S. Hagen (D Calif.) House Interior and Insular Affairs.

Scientists in the News

The Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation in New York has announced the eighth annual selections in the nationwide medical journalism competition covering newspapers, magazines, and radio-television broadcasts. Winners of the $2000 awards are as follows:

ROBERT S. BIRD, staff writer, *New York Herald Tribune,* for his series of six articles published in July 1956 on rising trends of venereal disease rates among teen-agers and adults in the United States.

ROLAND H. BERG, medical and science editor, *Look Magazine,* for his article, "The state of the nation's health," published in April 1956.

Public Affairs Department, Columbia Broadcasting System and Station WCBS-TV, New York, jointly, for the documentary television productions, "Out of Darkness" and "The Wassaic Story," dealing with mental illness and mental retardation, respectively, and presented over the CBS network in 1956. "Out of Darkness" was produced, written, and directed by ALBERT WASSERMAN, with IRVING GITLIN serving as executive producer. Gitlin is also director of the public affairs department. "The Wassaic Story" was written by BILL LEONARD and ARTHUR ZEGART, directed by Zegart and produced by Leonard.

JOHN F. FULTON, Sterling professor of the history of medicine at Yale University, will receive an honorary doctor of letters degree from Oxford University in England this June, as will the actor Sir Laurence Olivier. Both will be cited for distinguished contributions to English letters. Fulton is well known for his biography of Harvey Cushing and for pioneer research in neurophysiology and physiologic problems of aviation medicine.

BERNARD D. DAVIS, professor of pharmacology and chairman of that department at the New York University College of Medicine, has been appointed professor of bacteriology and immunology at Harvard University and head of