istered by 113 different colleges and universities, located in 38 states. The awards are based on academic attainment, and most of the awards go to senior students who stand highest in their class for the first 3 years of college work.

## Scott's Polar Rations

The Atomic Energy Commission plans to examine canned food that was taken to Antarctica in 1910 by the British explorer Capt. Robert F. Scott. Investigators will measure the background radiation in Capt. Scott's rations to see whether it is appreciably less than that of comparable foods today. The cans, which were stored at the British camp on Cape Evans in McMurdo Sound, were brought to this country by Sidney A. Schwartz, a physiologist who has been serving with the U.S. Navy in Antarctica.

The food is being tested with the permission of the British Government. Some of the rations have been turned over to Great Britain's Tin Research Institute at Greenford, where Peter Scott, son of the British explorer, recently tested samples and found them to be in excellent condition.

If Captain Scott had reached these few cans of food on his return march from the South Pole in 1912, he might have survived. As it was, he and two companions died of starvation and cold within 11 miles of a well-stocked depot.

## Industry Sponsors $10-Million Thermonuclear Research Program

The Texas Atomic Energy Research Foundation has announced the signing of a contract with General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corporation for a 4-year, $10-million jointly sponsored research program in the field of controlled thermonuclear reactions. The private electric utility companies operating in Texas recently organized the foundation to consolidate and make more effective their participation in the development of atomic energy in the United States.

The thermonuclear research will be carried out at General Atomic's new John Jay Hopkins Laboratory for Pure and Applied Science, San Diego, Calif. Research work is already under way. The staff of the laboratory now includes more than 150 scientists, engineers, and technicians.

The aim of the research program is an understanding of heavy hydrogen reactions at high temperatures under controlled conditions. In such fusion reactions large amounts of energy are released. The ultimate goal of controlled fusion research is to develop a system in which more energy is created than is consumed in achieving control of the reaction.

This first large-scale private program, in common with those now being undertaken by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, aims first to demonstrate controlled thermonuclear energy conditions without immediate prospects for economical energy production from this source. If, ultimately, the latter can be achieved, there is promise of an almost unlimited energy source because of the great quantities of heavy hydrogen (deuterium) in the sea.

## Indian Scholarships for Foreign Students

To promote cultural relations between India and foreign countries, the Government of India will award 140 scholarships to non-Indian students and students of Indian origin permanently domiciled in 50 foreign countries. The scholarships will be available for higher studies in India under the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme, 1958–59.

The awards will be made for studies in arts and humanities, sciences, agriculture, medicine, technology, education, law, commerce, forestry, veterinary science, engineering, and so forth, subject to the availability of seats in the various institutions in India. Preference will be given to postgraduate students. Recipients will be encouraged to learn at least one of the Indian languages, particularly Hindi.

The stipend has been set at 200 rupees per month. Students must pay their own travel expenses.

Applications for these scholarships are being invited by Indian Government representatives abroad, and scholarships will be awarded on their recommendations. All applications should, therefore, be made to appropriate authorities.

## Zoological Nomenclature

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has announced that, beginning 28 Dec., it will start voting on the following cases involving the possible use of its plenary powers for the purposes specified against each entry. Full details of these cases were published on 28 June in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (vol. 13, parts 6 and 7): (i) *musicus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Turdus*), suppression; *iliacus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Turdus*), validation of neotype for (Cl. Aves); (ii) *Oeobia* Hubner, [1825], and emendation *Oebia,* suppression (Cl. Insecta, Order Lepidoptera); (iii) *Indiana* Matthew, 1902, designation of type species for (Cl. Crustacea, Order Ostracoda); (iv) *Globigerinidae* Carpenter, Parker and Jones, 1862, to be given precedence over *Orbulinidae* Schultze, 1854 (Cl. Rhizopoda, Order Foraminifera); (v) *Labeceras* Spath, 1925, designation of type species for (Cl. Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea); (vi) *Calycoceras* Hyatt, 1900, designation of type species for (Cl. Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea); (vii) *Hoplitoplacenticeras,* validation of, as from Paulcke, 1906, with *Hoplites plasticus* Paulcke, 1906, as type species (Cl. Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea); (viii) *Kotoceras* Kobayashi, 1934 (Order Nautiloidea) and *Damesites* Matsumoto, 1942 (Order Ammonoidea), validation (Cl. Cephalopoda).

Proposals are also made for the adoption of *Declarations*: (i) clarifying the provisions of the "Code of Ethics," the procedure to be adopted when a specific name is published in an abbreviated form, and the status of names published in works written in Latin; (ii) determining the gender to be attributed to generic names with the terminations "-ides," "-ites" and "-oides." Comments should be sent as soon as possible in duplicate to the secretary to the commission, Francis Hemming, 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

## Congo Apes Get Live Poliovirus

Strains of the live type of antipoliomyelitis vaccine from the United States are being tried out on a colony of captive chimpanzees in Lindi, 70 miles west of Stanleyville, Belgian Congo. The new project is being sponsored by the Medical Department of the Belgian Congo and Hilary Koprowski of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

All chimpanzees in the colony are vaccinated with a living, nonvirulent type of one or more strains of the three types of poliomyelitis. About 2 or 3 months later the animals are inoculated with a virulent type of virus. Using graduated doses of the vaccine, the researchers are able to record both reactions and the minimum amount of vaccine necessary for immunity.

Meanwhile, the Health Department of the Congo is investigating the incidence of the disease among isolated indigenous tribesmen. Officials say that poliomyelitis is not a disease of civilization, as usually stated.

## NSF Research Proposals

The Division of Biological and Medical Sciences of the National Science Foundation has announced that the next closing date for receipt of research proposals in the life sciences is *15 Sept.* Proposals received before that date will be reviewed at the fall meetings of the

foundation's advisory panels, and disposition will be made approximately 4 months later. Proposals received after 15 Sept. will be reviewed after the winter deadline of *15 Jan. 1958*.

In addition, limited funds will be available during fiscal year 1958 (1 July 1957–30 June 1958) for the support of research facilities and programs at biological field stations. Inquiries should be addressed to National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D.C.

## Simmons Professorship

Establishment of a James Stevens Simmons professorship in the Harvard School of Public Health has been announced. The permanently endowed chair is named in memory of the late Brigadier General Simmons, who was dean of the School of Public Health from 1946 until his death in 1954. He had previously served 30 years in the U.S. Army Medical Corps and was chief of preventive medicine for the Army during World War II. The new professorship was made possible by contributions from friends, former colleagues, and students of General Simmons.

## News Briefs

Thirteen electric utilities have formed Southwest Atomic Energy Associates to organize a research and development program aimed at practical use of atomic energy as a supplemental fuel for the future electrical needs of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

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A Stone Age camping site, believed to be one of the richest of its kind in the world, has been discovered in Wonderboom, Pretoria, Union of South Africa. A trial excavation has been made, and one trench alone produced more than 5000 stone tools. The discovery was made by an amateur archeologist, H. M. E. Hanish, who bought a house in the district 2 years ago.

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The Gulf Oil Corporation recently opened three new petroleum science research laboratories at the company's 53-acre Research Center in Harmarville, Pa. The new units will conduct research on methods of oil production and the handling of well fluids; on fuels and lubricants for automotive, aviation, and marine engines; and on the application of nuclear energy to all phases of petroleum science.

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The Julius Kalman Science Center, newest and largest teaching and research facility at Brandeis University, was dedicated recently. The center is named for a Boston financier who bequeathed $1.25 million to the center, which cost $2.25 million.

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The Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation has announced a 4-year expansion program on new facilities for the development and production of high-energy solid propellants for rocket engines. New research and development laboratories, pilot plants, and test and production facilities will be constructed at the company's Ordill Works near Marion, Ill.

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Nuclear radiation laboratories will be built by the Texas Company at its research center at Beacon, N.Y. Construction is to be completed by April 1958. The Vitro Corporation of America is cooperating in planning the engineering aspects of the new laboratory.

## 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:

H Con Res 193. Express sense of Congress that appropriate steps should be taken by U.S. in the U.N. to bring about creation of two committees for investigation and study of radioactive fallout resulting from nuclear explosions. Gubser (R Calif.) House Foreign Affairs.

HR 8269. Prohibit further testing by explosion of nuclear devices so long as all other countries refrain from exploding such devices. Porter (D Ore.) Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

HR 8266. Promote welfare of the people by authorizing appropriation of funds to assist states and territories in further development of their programs of general university extension education. Green (D Ore.) House Education and Labor.

S 2341. Provide for appointment of representatives of U.S. in organs of International Atomic Energy Agency, and make other provisions with respect to participation of U.S. in that agency. Pastore (D R.I.) Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

HR 8199. Authorize restoration of times taken from patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in Armed Forces or by governmental controls. Fisher (D Texas) House Judiciary.

S J Res 106. Establish a commission to investigate utilization of radio and television frequencies allocated to agencies and instrumentalities of Federal Government. Potter (R Mich.) Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8187. Create a U.S. Department of Mineral Resources and prescribe functions thereof. Baring (D Nev.) House Government Operations.

HR 8188. Stimulate production of certain strategic and critical minerals. Baring (D Nev.) House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8258. Provide a program for development of minerals resources of the U.S., its territories and possessions by encouraging exploration for minerals and providing payments as incentives for production of certain minerals. Dawson (R Utah) House Interior and Insular Affairs.

## Scientists in the News

GEORGE DARLING, professor of human ecology at Yale University, has been named director of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, with headquarters in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. The commission, which is operated by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in close cooperation with the Japanese government, has since 1946 been conducting long-term studies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki populations to identify any latent biological effects from the ionizing radiation of the atomic bomb of World War II. Darling succeeds ROBERT H. HOLMES, who is retiring after 3 years as director.

GUIDO PONTECORVO, professor of genetics at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, will be in the United States in December 1957 to deliver the Messenger lectures at Cornell University.

The following awards were made during the recent meeting of the American Society for Enginering Education at Cornell University.

ARTHUR L. TOWNSEND, director of the Lowell Institute School and associate professor of mechanical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, received the $500 James H. McGraw award for outstanding achievement in technical institution education.

FRANK A. HEACOCK, chairman of the department of graphics and director of extension courses at Princeton University, received the engineering drawing award.

ROBERT A. JANKE, assistant professor of physics at the Michigan College of Mining and Technology, won the $100 prize for the best paper by a young engineering teacher.

EUGENE P. WHITLOW has been appointed chairman of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering at Southwest Research Institute. He joined the institute in 1956 as a senior physical chemist.