State Labor Department, stated in a report to the State Industrial Commissioner that an advisory committee representing labor, industry, and the public had indicated that it favored establishment of a tighter code and that it had reached "general agreement" that the exposure standards of the National Committee on Radiation Protection should be adopted in New York.

The report states that of ten plants using radium and related products, eight meet present code standards, but only two would meet the standards of the national committee. Of seven plants using neutron sources and particle accelerators, seven meet present requirements, but only three would meet national committee standards.

The state advisory committee is scheduled to meet again in September to make specific recommendations for authorizing the code to maintain a safe atomic industry.

High-Speed Electronic Computer

A new electronic computer, known as MANIAC II (Mathematical Analyzer, Numerical Integrator, and Computer), has been placed in operation at the University of California's Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. An improvement over the laboratory's MANIAC I in speed, flexibility, and capacity, the machine is operated by the University of California for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The new Los Alamos device differs from other high-speed electronic computers in that it does not contain a built-in "clock" causing it to operate at a certain fixed pulse rate—a feature that allows it to perform successive operations as rapidly as possible without having to pause for a given number of cycles. Typical total operating times are as follows: addition and subtraction, about 18 microseconds (millionths of a second) each, and multiplication, about 170 microseconds.

Similar computers based on the design of MANIAC II are being constructed at Rice Institute, Houston, Tex., and at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y.

Life Insurance Medical Research Fellowships

The Life Insurance Medical Research Fund is now receiving applications for awards for postdoctoral research fellowships and for grants to institutions in aid of research on cardiovascular problems. Approximately $1 million will be available for the two types of award, which will be available 1 July 1958.

Candidates for the research fellowships may apply for support in any field of the medical sciences. Preference is given to those who wish to work on cardiovascular function and disease or related fundamental problems. Minimum stipend is $3800, with allowances for dependents and necessary travel. Applications must be received before *15 Oct.* For institution grants, support is available for physiological, biochemical, and other basic work broadly related to cardiovascular problems as well as for clinical research in this field. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the scientific director of the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund, 345 E. 46 St., New York 17, N.Y.

Federal Research in Psychiatry

More than half of the Federal Government research projects in psychiatry and psychology reported by the National Science Foundation are carried out by the Veterans Administration. Figures from the foundation for 1 Jan. 1957 show that 568 of 1094 Federal Government research projects in these fields, or 52 percent, are sponsored by VA, as compared with 37 percent in January 1956.

Some 351 of the VA studies pertain to diagnosis and treatment of patients. These make up 91 percent of the 386 Federal Government research projects in psychiatry and clinical psychology. The remaining 217 VA projects are in other fields of psychology and include studies in selection and training of personnel, hearing and vision, learning and motivation, and group relations.

TV Program on Cosmic Rays

"The Strange Case of the Cosmic Rays" will be the next Bell System Science Series TV program. It will be seen on the NBC network on the evening of 25 Oct. This 1-hour color film, the third in the new series, describes the 50-year history of cosmic-ray research.

Producer-director Frank Capra has conceived this research as a detective story whose scope is the entire universe. Scientific material presented during the course of the program includes animation, documentary film, and still pictures of cosmic-ray "tracks," some of which are being presented on television for the first time.

Carl D. Anderson, Nobel prize winner and professor of physics at California Institute of Technology, was the principal adviser for the production. Bruno Rossi of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Marcel Schein of the University of Chicago were associate advisers. The scientific material in the program was prepared under the general supervision of a nine-member advisory board. Some 22 scientists, eight Nobel prize winners among them, are shown at work on cosmic-ray research, including Anderson, Rossi, and Schein. After its initial telecast, the Bell Telephone Companies will make the program available to schools and other interested groups in 16mm color prints.

Rehabilitation in Poland

Poland has made substantial progress in developing rehabilitation services for war-disabled persons following an overall national plan developed in 1948 and 1949. There are now 600 rehabilitation officers throughout the country, compared with but 30 in 1949.

Prior to Hitler's invasion, Poland had around 13,000 physicians. After the war only 7000 were left. Today the country has 23,000 physicians, and her 10 medical schools graduate 2000 new doctors each year.

Hospital services have been expanded. Before the war Poland had 2.6 beds for every 1000 persons. Today she has 4.3 The goal is six beds for every 1000 of population nation-wide and 12 for each 1000 in Warsaw. Some of the newly built hospitals compare favorably with new hospitals in Western Europe and the United States.

A college-level school of physical therapy was started 3 years ago. Five vocational training centers graduate 1200 physically handicapped trained workers each year, and more than 95,000 disabled workers are employed in cooperative sheltered workshops.

The World Rehabilitation Fund, an American voluntary organization, has offered to provide a fellowship for a Polish prosthetic technician to learn American methods. Through the same organization two Polish physicians are taking postgraduate training in rehabilitation at Western Reserve University. WHO has given 30 international fellowships to Poland for the coming year, and the U.N. is giving three fellowships in rehabilitation.

Bar Harbor Mice

More than 470,000 mice were sent from the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Me., this year to scientists, hospitals, and research centers in countries all over the world. The number of animals shipped this year has greatly surpassed any other year, and an average of 10,000 to 15,000 mice are now being sent out each week. Despite this rise in shipments, the laboratory is unable to meet the ever-increasing demand. A $500,000 addition to the laboratory