There is promise of additional finds, since only a portion of the cave deposits has been examined.

The early Neolithic village site investigated by the expedition fits in the stratigraphic record of the long sequence in Shanidar Cave. The stone foundation remains that were uncovered indicate some kind of rude architecture. The site is one of the oldest thus far known in Mesopotamia, predating the village site of Jarmo, excavated in southern Kurdistan by the University of Chicago expeditions several years ago. It appears to equate with Karim Shahir, one of the early village sites identified in Iraq.

The Iraq expedition was supported by grants from the Smithsonian Institution, the American Philosophical Society, the National Science Foundation, the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, and the William Bayard Cutting Traveling Fellowship of Columbia University. Two oil companies in the Near East, the Iraq Petroleum Company and the Arabian American Oil Company, cooperated in the expedition's work. As in the past two seasons, the Iraq Directorate of Antiquities gave its cooperation.

Deep-Sea Organisms

Live specimens of a sand flea and a sea worm were recently brought up from ocean depths of 13,200 and 16,200 feet, respectively, by a research group aboard the *Vema*, a vessel operated by Columbia University's Lamont Geological Observatory. Robert Menzies, director of biology and research associate in geology at Lamont, was chief scientist of the expedition.

Usually organisms brought to the surface from great depths are dead. The sand flea, really a shellfish that resembles a ⅛-inch lobster, survived a temperature change of from 34°F to 61°F without any apparent ill-effects. It was taken in the Congo Submarine Canyon off the coast of West Africa at latitude 5°S., longitude 8°E. The worm was taken in the Cape Basin off South Africa at latitude 28°S., longitude 8°E., and underwent the same temperature changes as the sand flea.

AEC Program to Aid Nuclear Technology in the Life Sciences

The Atomic Energy Commission has established another program to stimulate education and training in the application of nuclear technology to the life sciences. The commission has announced that it will make grants for the acquisition of specialized radiation equipment and teaching aids by accredited schools of agriculture, veterinary medicine, medicine and pharmacy, and public health, and by departments of biophysics and biology in colleges and universities.

Assistance will be provided for the purchase of radioisotopes and specialized equipment—including radiation detection, monitoring, and counting instruments—equipment for laboratory instruction in the analytical chemistry of radioactive materials of direct application in the life sciences, and equipment for laboratory instruction in health physics. Grants may not exceed $250,000 for any single institution. Further information about the new program may be obtained from the Director, Division of Biology and Medicine, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

Report on Research

The implications of basic research for the Nation's economy and defense are still not properly appreciated in this country, according to a report on *Basic Research–A National Resource* by Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation. Waterman compares the financial support given applied research and development with that afforded basic research; he finds economic incentives sufficient to insure the future of the former, but not of the latter. He also emphasizes that basic research needs increased support from private industry, state government, foundations, and the general public; however, when other sources are not available, the Federal Government must assume responsibility for support. The report, which is written in nontechnical language, is on sale for 45 cents a copy at the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Rheumatic Fever Institute Merges with Worcester Foundation

The Rheumatic Fever Research Institute, Chicago, Ill., merged with the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, Mass., on 1 October. The institute has turned over its personnel, research projects, assets, grants, and name to the Worcester Foundation and will move to Massachusetts in the fall of 1958, when a new laboratory is expected to be completed. Scientists making the changeover will include Eugene L. Hess, known for his studies of proteins of the lymphatic system, and Yutaka Kobayashi, an entomologist.

The Chicago Institute was incorporated in 1947 under the directorship of A. F. Coburn as an independent, nonprofit medical research institute affiliated with the Northwestern University Medical School. It employed about 25 people, including those working on basic research and physicians studying clinical aspects of rheumatic fever. Under the merger the clinical work has been discontinued, and basic biochemical studies have been emphasized.

Until the new laboratory is completed, adding approximately 25,000 square feet to the Worcester Foundation, a branch of the foundation will be maintained on the top floor of the Municipal Contagious Disease Hospital in Chicago.

NSF Fellowships

The National Science Foundation has announced that applications are now being accepted in four of its fellowship programs for advanced study and research in the natural sciences: a predoctoral fellowship program for which college seniors and graduate science students may apply; a postdoctoral fellowship program; a senior postdoctoral fellowship program for candidates who have held the science doctorate for a minimum of 5 years; and a science faculty fellowship program for college teachers of science who wish to improve their competence as teachers.

Approximately 1000 awards will be made to American citizens in March 1958. Under the broadened program, fellowships will be awarded in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences, including anthropology, psychology (other than clinical), geography, certain interdisciplinary fields, and areas of convergence between the natural and social sciences.

Stipends vary with the academic status of the fellow. First-year fellows, students entering graduate school for the first time or those who have had less than 1 year of graduate study, will receive annual stipends of $1600. Fellows who need one final academic year of training for the doctor's degree will receive annual stipends of $2000. Fellows between these groups will receive stipends at the rate of $1800 annually. The stipends for regular postdoctoral fellows will be $3800 per year. Dependency allowances will be made to all married fellows. Tuition and laboratory fees and limited travel allowances will also be provided.

Senior postdoctoral fellows and science faculty fellows are awarded stipends adjusted to match as closely as feasible the regular salaries of the award recipients up to a maximum of $10,000 per year. A travel allowance is also usually made available.

National Science Foundation fellows may attend any accredited nonprofit institution of higher education in the United States or a similar institution abroad. Applications for the 1958–59 National Science Foundation graduate and regular postdoctoral fellowship pro-