

seeking unity in the benefits their joint efforts can offer to all men."

A minimum initial enrollment of 200 to 250 students and 30 to 40 fellows is planned, and it is expected that there would be an eventual total of 500 to 600 students and 50 to 60 fellows. The total endowment needed for the establishment and maintenance of the new college is £3,450,000 (\$9,660,000). Churchill will donate £25,000 (\$70,00). A donation of £50,000 (\$140,000) has been offered by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation of Lisbon, Portugal, as a "willing tribute to the great living Englishman."

British industry is expected to contribute generously to the establishment of the college, and Carl J. Gilbert, president of the Gillette Company of Boston, is considering the raising of a fund among United States corporations with subsidiaries in Britain or the British Commonwealth.

### Copyrights and Russian Translation

United States plans for large-scale translation into English of Soviet scientific materials may soon meet another significant obstacle—Soviet copyright of these materials. An article in the *New York Times* by Harry Schwartz reports that organizations engaged in translation of Soviet scientific journals in this country reported recently that Soviet spokesmen have said it was the intention of their government to adhere this year to the Geneva Universal Copyright Convention. The United States has ratified this convention. Such action by the Soviet Government would give it legal property rights to Soviet material reaching this country so that Soviet permission would be required for publication or translation.

One publisher commented that the threat of Soviet adherence to the Geneva Convention was being used to induce American translators of Soviet scientific material to pay royalties to the Soviet Government. The first such royalty agreement, covering 20 Soviet scientific journals, was made recently between a Soviet Government agency and Consultants Bureau, Inc., of 227 W. 17th St., New York, N.Y.

There is no legal protection for Soviet property rights in literary and related material in this country, and there is none for American property of a similar nature in the Soviet Union. If the Soviet Union joins the Geneva Convention it could radically alter the present economics of American translation of Soviet scientific materials.

The chief obstacle to Soviet adherence to the Geneva Convention would be the reciprocal Soviet obligation to honor for-

eign copyrights. Soviet representatives in this country who have discussed the issue with interested Americans have disclaimed all knowledge of such payment. However, some American authors of scientific books translated and published in the Soviet Union have recently received Soviet payments.

### Mouth-to-Mouth Resuscitation

The mouth-to-mouth breathing technique of artificial respiration advocated for children is discussed in four articles in the 17 May issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The technique, which has been adopted for use on children by the American Red Cross, has been found to be equally effective for adults. Archer S. Gordon and his associates at the University of Illinois College of Medicine have demonstrated through comparative experiments that the mouth-to-mouth technique is "unequivocally superior" to manual techniques in all age groups. Rescuers can maintain mouth-to-mouth breathing for an hour or more without fatigue, even though the victim is twice the size of the rescuer.

### Iraqi Scientific Journal

*Proceedings of the Iraqi Scientific Societies*, volume 1, 1957, has been released. The journal has been established to present original contributions, survey articles, and discussions in mathematics, physics, geophysics, engineering, chemistry, zoology, and botany. Contributions will be published in English, French, or German, with an Arabic résumé for each. Manuscripts should be sent to the editor-in-chief, Prof. Abdul Jabbar Abdullah, Department of Physics, Higher Teachers' College, Baghdad, Iraq.

The Iraqi societies that are supporting the *Proceedings* are the Society of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, the Chemical Society, and the Biological Society. They were formed at Baghdad in 1956.

### Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

*Arthritis*. The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation offers predoctoral, postdoctoral, and senior investigatorship awards in the fundamental sciences related to arthritis for work beginning 1 July 1959. Deadline for applications is 31 October 1958. These awards are intended as fellowships to advance the training of young men and women planning an investigative or teaching career. They are not in the nature of a grants-in-aid in support of research projects.

The three types of awards are as follows.

Predocctoral fellowships are limited to students who hold a bachelor's degree. Each applicant studying for an advanced degree must be acceptable to the individual under whom the work will be done. Stipends range from \$1500 to \$3000 per year, depending upon the family responsibilities of the fellow.

Postdoctoral fellowships are limited to applicants with the degree of doctor of medicine or doctor of philosophy, or the equivalent. Stipends range from \$4000 to \$6000 per year, also depending upon the family responsibilities of the fellow.

Senior investigator awards are made to candidates holding, or eligible for, a faculty rank such as instructor or assistant professor (or equivalent) and who are sponsored by their institution. Stipends are from \$6000 to \$7500 per year and are tenable for 5 years.

A sum of \$500 will be paid to cover the laboratory expenses of each postdoctoral fellow and senior investigator. An equal sum will be paid to cover the tuition expenses of each predoctoral fellow. For further information and application forms, address the Medical Director, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N.Y.

*Atomic energy*. Sterling Cole, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, announced recently that more than 200 fellowships for training in the peaceful uses of atomic energy are available through the agency. The fellowships' total value is about \$1 million. Financed by the agency itself or by individual donations of member governments, the fellowships "correspond to the most urgent needs of less developed countries." Preference will be given to candidates from underdeveloped countries in awarding the fellowships.

The United States is offering 120 fellowships during the next 2 years, while the Soviet Union will accept 25 students for 5 or 6 years of study and 20 students for 3- or 6-month training courses. At present only government-sponsored candidates from member nations of the international atomic agency will be considered for study posts in foreign countries under the fellowship plan.

*General*. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences invites applications for grants from its Permanent Science Fund. Awards are made in support of research in any field of science whatsoever, in amounts that ordinarily do not exceed \$1500. Applications for grants to be made in the early fall should be filed by 1 September on forms that may be obtained from: The Chairman, Permanent Science Fund Committee, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 280 Newton St., Brookline 46, Mass.

Special consideration will be given to projects on new frontiers of science; those that lie between, or include, two or more of the classical fields; and those proposed by investigators who may be on the threshold of investigational careers or who are handicapped by inadequate resources and facilities. The committee does not ordinarily approve grants for research the results of which constitute partial fulfillment of requirements for an academic degree.

## National Science Board

President Eisenhower has sent nominations to the Senate of the following persons for membership on the National Science Board, governing body of the National Science Foundation: Detlev W. Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences and president of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Lee A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology; T. Keith Glennan, president of Case Institute of Technology; Robert F. Loeb, Bard professor of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Kevin McCann, president of Defiance College; Jane A. Russell (Mrs. Alfred E. Wilhelmi), associate professor of biochemistry at Emory University; Paul B. Sears, chairman of the Conservation Program, Yale University; and Ernest H. Volwiler, president and general manager of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

Bronk, chairman of the board, and Glennan and Loeb were renominated. DuBridge served as a member of the first National Science Board from 1950 to 1954. The term of office of board members is six years.

The outgoing members of the board, whose terms expired on 10 May 1958, are A. A. Potter, dean emeritus of engineering, Purdue University; Sophie D. Aberle, special research director, University of New Mexico; Charles Dollard, president (retired), Carnegie Corporation of New York; and Robert P. Barnes, professor of chemistry, Howard University. A fifth vacancy was created by the death of Gerty T. Cori, former professor of biological chemistry, School of Medicine, Washington University.

## News Briefs

*Plant Pathology—Problems and Progress 1908–1958* will be published next winter by the American Phytopathological Society, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary. This 1000-page volume of some 60 anniversary symposium papers will be illustrated, bound, and priced at \$8.50. Orders should be placed with the

American Phytopathological Society, P.O. Drawer 1106, New Haven 4, Conn. Orders are being accepted now; a limited edition will be published.

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A new study by the Public Health Service's National Health Survey shows that as of last August, 42 percent of the American people had not been to the dentist for 3 years or more and that only 36 percent of the people had visited a dentist during the preceding year. The survey also showed that more than 21 million persons, or 13 percent of the population, have lost all their teeth. The *Preliminary Report on Volume of Dental Care, United States, July–September, 1957* may be obtained for 25 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

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Archeological investigations have shown that a prehistoric group of Indians descended the Amazon River from the Andes to the Atlantic several centuries before the same trip was made by a European, Orellana, in 1541. Details supporting this conclusion are presented in a recently issued publication of the Smithsonian Institution entitled *Archeological Investigations at the Mouth of the Amazon*, by Betty J. Meggers and Clifford Evans of the Division of Archeology.

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The United States has offered the International Atomic Energy Agency, as a gift, two self-contained and self-propelled mobile radioisotope laboratories designed by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies to provide the tools for basic training in radioisotope handling techniques. Use of the traveling laboratories would enable countries to increase the number of personnel trained in radioisotope utilization without the expense of sending all trainees abroad. The cost of the two mobile laboratories is estimated to be \$85,000.

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On 26 May President Eisenhower dedicated the Shippingport Atomic Power Station, perhaps the first full-scale central station atomic power plant devoted exclusively to civilian uses. The President, from the White House, used a neutron source to send an impulse to Shippingport that opened the main turbine throttle valve at Shippingport and sent a flow of electricity into homes, stores, and industrial plants of the Pittsburgh area. The initial core of the reactor is capable of furnishing sufficient heat for the production of 60,000 net kilowatts of electricity.

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The third annual volume of the *Bibliography of Medical Reviews* has been announced. It is arranged by subject, with a separate author index, and contains ap-

proximately 2900 references to review articles in clinical and experimental medicine and allied fields. Most of the articles appeared in 1957. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

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Australia's first nuclear reactor was set in operation on 18 April by the prime minister, R. G. Menzies, when he formally opened the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Lucas Heights, near Sydney.

## Proposed Legislation

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

HR 11985. Establish within the National Science Foundation a National Scientific and Technical Information Service for the collection and dissemination of information in fields of science and technology. Celler (D-N.Y.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3632. Amend P.L. 85-162 to increase authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Anderson (D-N.M.). Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

S 3619. Establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, to provide for the protection and administration of the areas within this system by existing federal agencies and for gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council. Neuberger (D-Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12127. Provide for a program of federal grants-in-aid to assist the states to establish and maintain science and technological centers providing adequate facilities for advanced education and research in certain fields of science and engineering. Matthews (D-Fla.). House Education and Labor.

HR 12051. Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons. Libonati (D-Ill.). House Education and Labor.

S 3642. Provide for accelerated development of secondary school education in natural sciences in the several states and territories. Yarborough (D-Texas). Senate Labor and Public Welfare.