

schools, which can train only about one out of every three well qualified candidates who would like to take up a medical career. Each student accepted means therefore that two other potential doctors must be rejected.

Again I do not want to press my argument to the point of saying that no doctor should ever emigrate. We have a duty for example to help develop medical services in under-developed countries and we go so far as to encourage young doctors to go overseas for a period and help such countries to get on their feet. I am not thinking of this kind of emigration, but of escape to countries where the doctor/population ratio is even higher than our own, and where the financial pickings sound more attractive and can be gathered in for less work. It is when I see self-appointed spokesmen actually calling for young doctors to demonstrate their frustration by emigrating to places like the United States, Canada, and New Zealand that I feel compelled to draw these considerations to your attention. I have already mentioned the steps we are taking to train more doctors. But Britain simply cannot afford to train doctors for the purpose of swelling the membership of the American Medical Association. This is emphatically not a burden the hard-pressed British taxpayer should be called upon to bear. Of course one wants to see a reasonable interchange of medical personnel across national frontiers, preferably on a temporary basis, and from such interchange our Health Service gains as well as loses. But to accept a fine medical education in Britain with the deliberate intention of selling it elsewhere where the price may be, or seem to be, higher, is in my view a cynical and selfish act. We need in our own health service every single doctor we train. Those who advocate emigration might spare a thought not only for their colleagues who will be left to shoulder an inevitably heavier workload, but also for those young men who might have become doctors in our own health service if they had not been squeezed out of medical school by those who were fortunate to gain places.

The dilemma for Britain is clearly implied in Robinson's remarks. An international market for scientifically and technically trained manpower has developed in the English-speaking countries. It is a buyer's market, and the United States is in the position of the major buyer. Emigration is an export in which there is little profit for the exporter. A new sort of emigré has emerged.

Britain, like many other countries, has adopted restrictive measures to control the export of capital. Britain, however, since World War II has not controlled the movement of her citizens in and out of the country by laws or by walls of a more substantial sort. There is talk now of discouraging emigration among doctors

by requiring a specific period of NHS service of doctors, or by requiring repayment of the costs of education by those who emigrate. Others are arguing that emigration can only be held down by making the practice of medicine more attractive. Britain, which has had its own particular brand of social-democratic state since the war, is faced with solving the emigration problem in a way that is both socialist and democratic.—JOHN WALSH

Announcements

The AAAS Committee on Council Affairs will hold open hearings 27 December in Washington at the Association's annual meeting to review resolutions that members of the council or other members of AAAS wish to submit for council consideration. To facilitate orderly planning for these hearings the Committee on Council Affairs requests that copies of resolutions be sent to the Executive Officer, AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005, by 1 December.

Applications are being accepted for participation in next year's **White House Fellows** program. The project is designed to provide "gifted and highly motivated young Americans" with a year's experience in the federal government. Participants will be assigned to work as assistants to White House staff members, with the Vice President, Cabinet officers, or other government officials. In addition, they will take part in both formal and off-the-record meetings, discussions, and seminars.

Candidates may apply in their own behalf or they may be nominated. There are no restrictions as to sex or occupation. However, candidates must be U.S. citizens, graduates of an accredited 4-year school, and be between 23 and 35 years of age. Financial support for the program will come from the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation, and from a personal donation by David Rockefeller. Stipends for fellows have not yet been set but they are expected to approximate those awarded last year: \$7500 to \$12,000, based on age, plus dependent allowances of \$1500 for spouse and \$500 for each child.

Applications for the Fellows program will be accepted until 6 January

1967. Additional information is available from Thomas W. Carr, Director, Commission on White House Fellows, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500.

Recent Deaths

Otto Braitsch, 45; director of the mineralogy institutes of the University of Freiburg; 25 July.

Oliver C. Carmichael, 74; consultant to the Fund for the Advancement of Education and former president of the University of Alabama; 25 September.

John D. Detwiler, 88; former head of the department of biology and zoology, University of Western Ontario; 30 August.

Richard L. Dolecek, 54; associate director of research for materials at the Naval Research Laboratory; 2 September.

Ross Gunn, 69; research professor of physics at American University; 15 October.

Llewellyn G. Hoxton, 88; professor emeritus and former head of the physics department at the University of Virginia; 8 June.

Paul D. Keener, professor of plant pathology and mycologist in the agricultural experiment station, University of Arizona; 6 August.

Yuri A. Orlov, 73; director of the Soviet Academy's paleontological institute; 2 October.

Marion W. Parker, 58; associate administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA; 8 October.

Frank G. Perley, 80; retired professor of physics and electrical engineering at New York University; 11 October.

McGruder E. Sadler, 69; retired chancellor of Texas Christian University; 11 September.

Richard E. Shope, 64; pathologist and professor at Rockefeller University; 2 October.

Surain S. Sidhu, 64; senior physicist and group leader in the metallurgy division, Argonne National Laboratory; 7 October.

James W. Stephens, 46; head of the neurology division in the University of Colorado medical school; 20 September.

Erratum: In the review of *Treatise on Irreversible and Statistical Thermodynamics* [153, 1630 (30 Sept. 1966)] the name of the first author of the book was misspelled. The authors are Wolfgang Yourgrau, Alwyn van der Merwe, and Gough Raw.