

FELLOWSHIPS IN BIOLOGY AT THE INSTITUTE

NEVER BEFORE have the opportunities for fellowship aid in higher education been so numerous. This is as it should be, for never has the need been so great. Except for certain special fields such as medicine, almost no men were given an opportunity for advanced training during the five-year period of the war. We are not only left with a large deficit in terms of normal manpower requirements, but because of the tremendous post-war growth of colleges, universities, and industrial laboratories, the need has increased far beyond that of pre-war years.

Biology is no exception—the need for men with post-A.B. and post-Ph.D. training in this field is great and the opportunities for obtaining this training are many.

Men interested in obtaining advanced training in modern Biology at the Institute will find numerous possibilities for financial assistance if this is needed. The Institute itself administers a number of Graduate Fellowships for which Biology majors are eligible. In addition, a number of Graduate Assistantships are ordinarily available. Recipients of such appointments are expected to register and carry on graduate work as well as to assist in instruction or research. Graduate Assistants in Biology for 1947-48 who assist to the extent of approximately 12 hours per week may, on the basis of scholarly achievement and promise, receive a tax-free tuition grant of \$500 and in addition a stipend, subject to normal taxation, of \$875 for the academic year.

From the time of its establishment in 1928 the Division of Biology of the Institute has had on its staff many post-doctoral fellows engaged in extending our knowledge of the living world. Some thirteen Fellows of the Rockefeller Foundation have carried on research in the William G. Kerckhoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences of the Institute. These outstanding biologists of many countries include: Hans G. Bauer, D. G. Catcheside, C. D. Darlington, Max Delbrück, Boris Ephrussi, G. H. M. Gottschewski, H. M. Kalckar, G. Karpechenko, P. C. Koller, K. Linderstrom-Lang, K. Mather, Curt Stern, and M. Westergaard.

Professor A. C. Giese of Stanford University is now a Guggenheim Fellow in Biology at the Institute.

Sixteen National Research Council Fellows in the Natural and Medical Sciences have carried on work in Biology at the Institute. They are: G. W. Beadle, J. B. Buck, C. R. Burnham, A. E. Clarke, B. P. Kaufmann, W. E. Lammerts, Barbara McClintock, Eileen Erlanson MacFarlane, J. R. Raper, J. I. Shafer, Jr., A. M. Srb, M. P. Starr, R. D. Stichler, R. P. Wagner, A. H. Whiteley and M. Whittinghill.

Dr. E. L. R. Stokstad, now with the Lederle Laboratories, worked at the Institute as a Lalor Fellow.

The Institute administers a number of post-doctoral research fellowships. At present there are four Senior Research Fellows in Biology: J. W. Dubnoff, G. L. Keighley, H. K. Mitchell, and S. G. Wildman. There are two Nutrition Foundation Fellows: Marguerite Fling and B. O. Phinney. The Eli Lilly Company has made available to the Institute funds for a

post-doctoral fellowship in Biology. This is currently held by D. L. Harris.

In 1945 the Human Betterment Foundation, founded by E. S. Gosney, was dissolved and its assets given to the Institute for the establishment of the "Gosney Research Fund, the income from which will be devoted in perpetuity to the promotion of research into the biological bases of human qualities, and for making known the results of such research for the public interest." Currently the income from the Gosney Fund is used to support post-doctoral research fellows in Biology. At present, Ray D. Owen, Werner Maas and Herschel K. Roman, are Gosney Fellows.

From its regular budget the Biology Division supports a number of post-doctoral fellows; at present there are ten such Research Fellows in the several branches of Biology represented at the Institute.

Inquiries concerning undergraduate fellowships and scholarships in Biology at the Institute should be addressed to the Registrar's Office. Graduate Fellowships and Assistantships are administered through the Office of the Dean of Graduate Studies, while information regarding post-doctoral fellowships can be had from the Chairman of the Division of Biology.

G. W. B.

Drosophila

(Continued from page 7)

to study other material? There are several reasons why the prospects for profitable work with *Drosophila* are still good. One such reason is that the large body of knowledge now available — incomparably more than that concerning any other organism—has made it possible to develop new techniques. Another point is that the chromosomes, which are the bearers of the genes (i.e., the hereditary units), show an unusual amount of structural detail in *Drosophila*. This special property, shared by most of the flies, was wholly unknown when the material was selected for study; but in the salivary-gland cells the chromosome structure can be analyzed in a detailed fashion not approached in any organism outside of this one order of insects. This property makes it possible to attack a series of problems for which no other material is available. The problems that can be studied because of these two circumstances are fundamental and general ones, not merely special things pertaining to *Drosophila* alone.

It is clear that the genetic properties of higher animals and plants are very similar—the same general principles apply to all of them. Accordingly, the study of *Drosophila*, which lends itself easily to laboratory work in beginning classes and in advanced research, is useful as a basis for work in Applied Genetics as well as on the theoretical side. In Applied Genetics there is a demand for well-trained men in agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and there is a growing realization of the need for such men in the field of human heredity—a need coming to be recognized by the medical schools.