

GENERAL SCIENCE

Winners of Scholarships

GRAND SCHOLARSHIP OF \$2,800

Nordgren, Brett Marcus, South Bend, Ind.

\$2,000 SCHOLARSHIP AND ALTERNATE FOR \$2,800

Glogower, Jonathan David, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALTERNATE TO THE \$2,000

Iknayan, Susan Kathleen, Charleston, Ill.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF \$400

Adler, Robert William, Marshfield, Wis.

Adler, Stephen Louis, Bayside, N. Y.

Anderson, Sonia Ruth, Omaha, Neb.

Curry, John Lamar, Evanston, Ill.

Deamer, David Wilson, Jr., Westerville, Ohio

Iknayan, Susan Kathleen, Charleston, Ill.

Pollock, Edward Jay, Skokie, Ill.

Reichert, John Douglas, Austin, Texas

ALTERNATES

1st alt. Gilmartin, Michael Cooper, Tulsa, Okla.

2nd alt. Adams, David Bachrach, Neosho, Mo.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF \$100

Albro, Phillip William, Geneva, N. Y.

Balderree, Willis Willard, Jr., Grants Pass, Ore.

Beach, Rochelle Ruth, Neodesha, Kans.

Brand, Warren Louis, Phoenix, Ariz.

Burnham, David Charles, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chaniot, George Edward, Jr., Decatur, Ill.

Cuffey, Roger James, Bloomington, Ind.

Ehn, Dennis Clifford, Greeley, Colo.

Eikenberry, Eric Franklin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Goldstein, Robert Edward, Rochester, N. Y.

Gorman, Richard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greenlee, Donald Ray, Charleston, W. Va.

Hanor, Jeffrey Sydney, Arlington Heights, Ill.

Hollingshead, Dorothy Anita, Atlanta, Ga.

Landman, Maurice Alan, St. Albans, N. Y.

Luehrs, Dean Carl, Lansing, Mich.

Margolish, Merry A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Michael, Sandra Lee, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nieman, George Carroll, Tipp City, Ohio

Phillips, Charles Thomas, Weston, Mass.

Rauscher, Warren Carleton, San Francisco, Calif.

Ryan, Philip Meade, White Plains, N. Y.

Schlatter, Violette E., Archbold, Ohio

Shapiro, Howard Maurice, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Silver, Jack Howard, Missoula, Mont.

Simila, Marjorie Kay, Salem, Ore.

Sprenk, Kullikki Kay, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Ullrich, Felix Thomas, Jr., Newark, N. J.

Addresses are locations of schools from which entries were made.

Science News Letter, March 23, 1957

A medical school education must necessarily be centered around acquiring a reasonable and balanced portion of the available knowledge and must give training in the ability "to come to adequate conclusions from inadequate evidence," he said.

One of the big changes in medical education over the years has been the incorporation of the medical school within a university, Dr. Luckey noted. This has led to some difficulties because "with the possible exception of the football team, no other unit of a university is subject to more abuse or is the cause of such academic strife," he reported.

Nevertheless, the university's influence on research and teaching methods has greatly advanced the state of the nation's health, he added.

Forty years ago medical school graduates began practicing immediately after graduation or after one year of internship. Today a medical education takes 10 years, including at least four years of internship and residence training after graduation from medical school, Dr. Luckey said.

Science News Letter, February 23, 1957

SCENES FROM THE INSTITUTE

—Some of the 40 STS winners are shown in the photographs on the opposite page in some of their many activities.

Left column beginning at the top are: Dr. John W. Coltman of Westinghouse Research Laboratories demonstrating liquid nitrogen as he lectures to the winners; Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, is questioned by four of the winners; Dorothy Hollingshead and David Deamer with other winners in the background, photographed on the Capitol steps.

Top center column shows Dr. Gary Felsenfeld, himself an STS winner in 1949 and now at National Institutes of Health, explaining a protein model to Sandra Michael and Edward Pollock.

Right hand column are: three of the winners in an environmental chamber at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory; Brett Nordgren, the top winner, is congratulated by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, president of SCIENCE SERVICE, as Mr. Gwilym Price, president of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, and R. Adm. H. G. Rickover, the banquet speaker, look on; Dr. Dean Cowie talks to the group in the laboratory at the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington; the ten top winners smile happily after the banquet; and Violette Schlatter is shown inspecting the solar furnace at the National Bureau of Standards. →

GENERAL SCIENCE

STS'ers Not "Egg-Heads"

▶ THE BRIGHT SCIENCE STUDENT in America's high schools is not generally considered a "long hair" or an "egg head" by fellow students, despite reported surveys in some localities to that effect.

By a vote of 34 to 6, the 40 winners of the Sixteenth Annual Science Talent Search conducted by SCIENCE SERVICE answered either "few" or "none" to the query put to them as a Science Service Grand Jury:

How many of your fellow students consider you a "long hair" or an "egg head?" The dissenting six students said "most" of their fellow students consider them high-brows.

The 31 boys and 9 girls chosen from all parts of the nation as top science seniors of the nation were empaneled as a "grand jury" of opinion when they came to Washington to compete for the Westinghouse science scholarships.

When they were asked whether other students disapprove of their interest in science, they unanimously agreed that few or none disapprove.

On the other hand, they do feel that only a few other students are envious of top science students. The vote on this was 34 favoring this attitude, with a minority of six saying that most of their classmates are envious.

Top science students are not rated higher in the schools than top athletes, despite the evident growing prestige of science achievements. The opinion on this was that most of the fellow students of the winning young

scientists rate top athletes higher than top science students. Of the 40, 27 are of this opinion, while nine took the opposite viewpoint, with three holding that the ratings were equal, and one could not make up his mind.

"Science students are more likely to be elected to offices than athletes as they are considered more likely to fulfill the duties promptly and correctly," one science student commented.

One winner confessed that he feels he has not been able to break into a special science-minded clique in his school which most fellow students consider composed of intellectual snobs.

Athletes in his school look upon his science activities with contempt and perhaps with some envy, one winner reported.

A fourth of the winners polled reported that they participated in athletics, ranging from golf to football.

Science News Letter, March 23, 1957

EDUCATION

Today's Medical Student Has Too Much to Learn

▶ TODAY'S medical student cannot possibly learn everything made known by the tremendous advance in knowledge in the last 40 years, Dr. E. Hugh Luckey, dean of the Cornell University Medical College, Ithaca, N. Y., told the American Medical Association's 53rd annual Congress on Medical Education and Licensure in Chicago.