

been long time in the making. It is now being more strongly expressed through the needs of environmental education. As DUBOS points out the emphasis on humanistic criteria does not imply a retreat from science, rather it points out the need for 'enlargement and rededication of the scientific enterprise'⁶.

Dr. DUBOS elaborated on his concepts of humanistic science in a lecture 'On Creative Adaption' which he gave at Yale on the 16th October 1970, to large audience of students. In this lecture, he emphasized the active part of man's adaptive responses governed by the decision of his self, in contrast to the image of passive submission usually associated with the word adaptation.

The active part of sense perception has been stressed by the German physiologists von HOLST¹⁰ and HENSEL¹¹. There is a growing body of physiological knowledge in which the self is placed into the center. This could serve to illustrate what is meant by 'Humanistic Sciences'.

Further development of the 'Humanistic Sciences' would respond to the real need of the present student generation. Here is an element which can bring to life the subject matter and can help to produce an integration of different bodies of physiological and biological knowledge. There is the unifying principle.

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D-65 Mainz (Germany), 22 April 1971.*

¹⁰ E. VON HOLST, *Aktive Leistungen der menschlichen Gesichtswahrnehmung*. Studium gen. 10/4, 232-243 (1957).

¹¹ H. HENSEL, *Allgemeine Sinnesphysiologie* (Springer Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg 1966).

CONGRESSUS

Sweden

3rd International Conference on Medical Physics and Medical Engineering

in Göteborg, 30th July-4th August 1972

Author kits will be made available through the Secretary General by 1st October 1971 in connection with the distribution of a final call for papers. Secretary General: Roland Kadefors, 3rd ICMP, Department of Applied Electronics, Chalmers University of Technology, S-40220 Göteborg (Sweden).

India

8th International Symposium on the Chemistry of Natural Products

in New Delhi, 6-12 February 1972

The Symposium will be devoted mainly to the following topics for which it is proposed to organize separate sections: 1. Alkaloids. 2. Polyphenolics. 3. Terpenoids and steroids. 4. Macromolecules of biological interest (proteins, Peptides, nucleic acids, etc.). 5. Carbohydrates, lipids and related substances. 6. Other topics in natural products chemistry including physical methods of structure and determination.

The deadline for sending in abstracts is 1 September 1971. Further information by Prof. S. Rangaswami, Secretary, 8th IUPAC Symposium, Indian National Science Academy, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 1 (India).

CONSTRUCTIONES

European Training Awards in Brain and Behaviour Research

In cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a group of European Scientists have initiated an experimental schema under which younger scientists working on Brain and Behaviour can apply for awards to enable them to acquire training in a specialized area. The money to finance this training program has been provided by the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft. Successful applicants will receive travel and living expenses to enable them to study in selected laboratories. The normal duration of an award will be three months, but some longer term awards can be made.

Eligibility. To be eligible for an award, a candidate must already be undertaking research in the field of Brain or Behaviour in a laboratory situated in a member country of O.E.C.D. Applicants must produce evidence that their own research will benefit by the training for which they apply. In making the awards, preference will be given to candidates applying for a type of training that will assist them to follow an interdisciplinary

approach in their own research. Candidates are expected to return to their original laboratory at the expiry of their training.

Nature of training courses. Some of the training programs incorporate formal course work, others involve the learning of techniques whilst undertaking closely supervised research on a particular problem. Training programs exist in the following subjects: Animal behaviour, brain biochemistry, brain modelling, ethology, experimental psychology, histochemistry, morphology, neuroanatomy, neuropharmacology, neurophysiology etc.

Method of application. Further details of the scheme (including a list of laboratories participating in the training programs) and application forms can be obtained from:

*The Executive Office, Foundation FUNGO,
Laan van Meerdervoort 53D, Den Haag (The Netherlands).*