THE SAFE WAY to stay alert
without harmful stimulants

NoDoz<sup>®</sup> keeps you mentally
alert with the same safe re-
frshser found in coffee. Yet
NoDoz is faster, handler, more
reliable. Absolutely not habit-
forming. Next time monotony
makes you feel drowsy while
studying, working or driving
do as millions do... perk up
with safe, effective NoDoz
Keep Alert Tablets.

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New program instituted for juniors,
to take year of courses in France

The first program for American
engineering and mathematics stu-
dents to study aboard as juniors
will begin next September in Nan-
tes, France, under the Institute
of European Studies. The Institute
will conduct the foreign-study pro-
gram in cooperation with the
Ecole Nationale Superieure de
Mechanique, a French national
school of higher education in me-
chanical engineering, and the Uni-
versity of Nantes.

The program will begin with an
intensive orientation period and
will continue with regular French-
taught courses in the students'
major fields with additional cours-
es in French language and liter-
ature, history, and art history. Lo-
cal Nantes business organizations
have guaranteed summer placement
of engineering students in
French industries.

Prerequisites include junior
standing and a year of college
French. All application material,
which may be obtained from the
Institute of European Studies, 35
E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, will
be due in May.

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Sheehan receives patent

The basic patent on the chemical synthesis of penicillin has been
issued to Dr. John C. Sheehan, professor of chemistry, by the
Commissioner of Patents in Washington.

Chemical synthesis of penicillin was accomplished by Dr. Sheehan
and his research associates in 1957 after nine years of effort. During
World War II there was a massive program involving thousands of
chemists in the United States and Great Britain to synthesize peni-
cillin, but the attempt failed.

Dr. Sheehan was awarded the John Scott Medal for 1964 by the
city of Philadelphia for his work on penicillin.

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The object of our concern was a
small, wedge-shaped mollusk found in
southern waters where we planned to
lay telephone cables.

Like others of its genus Martesia (of
the family Pholadidae), it is a borer.

Usually it bores into limestone
or some other substance to find a home.

Would—it—could it—bore into our
undersea cables?

At the time, we were testing the
performances of proposed dielectric
materials for undersea cables at various
simulated depths, temperatures and
ocean pressures. We also tested for
resistance to marine biological attack.

The testing showed that our cable
covering wouldn't be attractive to pholads, and in nearly fifteen years of
experience with undersea telephone cables we have peacefully shared the
ocean bottom with them.

But we had to be sure we could. In
the telephone business, reliability is
everything. We must do all we can to
safeguard service from interruption. No
threat is too small to ignore, not even
that posed by a tiny mollusk.

Right now we've got other problems.
Out in the Dakotas, hungry squirrels
and field mice are nibbling on our wires.
We have to run.