**International Council of Nurses**

Since August 1966, Geneva has been the headquarters of the International Council of Nurses, a world-wide organization to which 63 national nurses associations are affiliated. The Council decided to transfer its headquarters from London to Geneva so as to maintain closer relations with the World Health Organization and similar international organizations with nursing interests.

The publication of the International Nursing Review, official journal of the International Council of Nurses, is one of the Council’s principle undertakings. Other publications include ICN Calling, (the ICN news letter containing news of topical interest), and information leaflets in three languages, and other publications of professional interest.

In 1969, the International Council of Nurses – possibly the largest women’s professional association in existence – is holding an international congress in Montreal, which nearly 12,000 nurses from most parts of the world are expected to attend.

**Erratum**


Due to a printers error the paragraph starting on page 186 and ending on page 188 has been confused. It should read correctly as follows:

A direct test of the effect of varying the type of antigen is afforded by comparing the results of experiment 2 with those of experiment 3 in Table I. In both cases the tissues had been sensitized with the same concentration of antibody B but had been challenged in the one case with antigen IV, and in the other with antigen VI in approximately equal concentrations. The results, as illustrated in Fig. 1, show that the rate and magnitude of sensitization appear to be greater when viewed with respect to antigen VI than when estimated with respect to antigen IV. The data show that although the onset of sensitivity in response to antigen VI was somewhat slower than to preparation IV, initially, the function appeared to accelerate in the latter case after 2 h while in the former case it evidently had begun to reach a plateau in that interval.

**A Center for Immunology in Buffalo**

Chancellor Samuel B. Gould has just announced the official establishment of a Center for Immunology. This new Center will be attached to the School of Medicine and will be administered under the dean. Dr. Ernest Witebsky, distinguished professor and past chairman of the department of bacteriology and immunology, has been appointed as its first director.

The new Center will preserve and further encourage immunological research in Buffalo. It will serve as the focus for immunology and will provide a stimulating atmosphere to foster research collaboration in immunology between all departments in the School of Medicine, the Health Sciences, and those in the medical community with an interest in immunology.

The new Center will have many members of the present department of microbiology: Dr. Felix Milgrom (department chairman), Dr. James F. Mohn (professor), Dr. Noel
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R. Rose (professor), Dr. Ernst H. Beutner (associate professor), Dr. Almen L. Barron (associate professor), and Dr. Joseph H. Kite (assistant professor), as well as many investigators from other departments who are involved in immunological research.

While the department will continue to build strengths in bacteriology, immunology will continue to grow on a local, national, and international level within the framework of the Center. Existing teaching programs will be supported, and graduate and postgraduate teaching will be considerably extended. The new Center will also participate in improving the service functions for hospitals and for practitioners in Medicine and Dentistry through the introduction of new diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

‘In the new Center for Immunology’, stated Dr. Witebsky, ‘the emphasis will be on in-depth study and high quality performance on a teamwork basis. We will continue to perform our basic studies on the nature and manifestations of immunologic responses, to better understand the factors responsible for the resistance or lack of resistance against disease. We will also attempt to aid in closing the gap between the results of research obtained in the laboratory and its direct application to the patient.’

Dr. Witebsky joined the department of pathology in the Buffalo Medical School in 1935 and, in 1941, when the department of bacteriology and immunology was formed, he was appointed professor and head of a full-time staff of 1 technician and 1 laboratory assistant, with 1 preparation room and 1 animal room. Under his chairmanship, the department grew to a staff numbering over 100 and occupying about 20,000 square feet.

The competence of the immunology group trained under Dr. Witebsky has led to the World Health Organization proposal to establish in Buffalo a regional reference center for the Americas to aid in the research, teaching, and training of this large area of immunology. Recognizing fully the importance of cooperating with WHO in this area, the proposal to establish such a regional reference center has been accepted, and it will be attached to the new Center for Immunology.

European Society for Microcirculation

The European Society for Microcirculation announces its 5th Conference as an International Conference on Microcirculation to be held at the University of Göteborg, Gothenburg (Sweden), June 24-29, 1968.

All individuals interested in the microcirculation are hereby cordially invited to participate. In addition to free communications the Organizing Committee is interested in arranging symposia and discussions on the following themes:

Interdisciplinary Approach to Microcirculation,
Rheology and Microcirculation,
Coagulation, Fibrinolysis and Microcirculation.

The Conference Proceedings will be published by S. Karger, Basel/New York, as were the previous ones.

Scientific exhibits will be accepted and a workshop will be arranged at which the exhibitors will be available to discuss their subject. Films will be accepted and shown at special sessions. The Organizing Committee also plans to have demonstrations and visits to laboratories and wards.

Forms for abstracts, scientific exhibits, films, hotel reservations and social events will be sent out in the near future to members of the Society. All others who wish to receive application forms, please write to: Professor Lars-Erik Gelin, Surgical Department I, Sahlgrenska Sjukhuset, Gothenburg SV (Sweden).
Deadline for abstracts: April 1, 1968. The Committee regrets that abstracts received after this deadline cannot be accepted.

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Paul Ehrlich Foundation
The Council of the Paul Ehrlich Foundation (Frankfurt am Main, German Federal Republic) awarded the ‘Paul Ehrlich and Ludwig Darmstaedter Price’ for 1968 upon Professor W. Morgan (London) and Professor O. Westphal (Freiburg-Zähringen) for their outstanding work in Immunology.

Indian College of Allergy and Applied Immunology
Workers in Allergy and Applied Immunology formed in December 1967 in New Delhi the ‘Indian College of Allergy and Applied Immunology’, as a national Indian Society. President of the College is Professor R. K. Sanyal, Member of the Collegium Internationale Allergologicum, Secretary is Dr. Sh. B. D. Miglani.

Obituary

Béla Schick †
Béla Schick, Honorary Member of the Collegium Internationale Allergologicum and a Contributing Editor of the International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology, died on December 6, 1967, in New York City at the age of 90 years.

On the occasion of his 80th birthday the International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology published a ‘Festschrift’ in his honor, under the title ‘Current Problems in Allergy and Immunology’ (edited by W. Kaufman). In this volume of 992 pages, 65 papers dedicated to Béla Schick were published. The late Carl Praus-nitz wrote in the ‘Festschrift’ as follows: ‘Two important discoveries are brought forcibly to our memory on the birthday of Béla Schick: The test for diphtheria immunity known by his name and the fundamental concept of allergy evolved by v. Pirquet and Schick.’ ‘It is astonishing to see how in little more than half a century the science and practice of allergology have developed. We all know its origin: The syndrome of serum sickness had been known for a number of years, but no clear idea of its cause has been evolved. In 1903 v. Pirquet and Schick, as the result of careful clinical and experimental studies, proved that the disease was due not to the diphtheria antitoxin or streptococcal antibodies, but to the foreign protein of the injected horse serum alone.’ In his ‘Homage to Béla Schick’ in the same volume, W. B. Bean wrote: ‘The accomplishments of Schick and v. Pirquet will stand as one of the rare germinal discoveries, a nodal point in medical and general history.’

The memory of Béla Schick will last for ever.