

created over a hundred fine wood carvings.

His enthusiasm for creative work continued during his summer vacations, which were spent on his farm in New Hampshire among several of his lifelong

friends. Here he built a laboratory for his scientific work and a studio where he spent many hours enjoying the pursuit of art with his wife Gladys, who is a talented painter and etcher. The farm played a major role in his life, and it

will always be a reminder to his friends of the happy summer days in the place Det loved so well.

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News of Science

College Enrollments in 1957

College enrollments set a new record in 1957 for the sixth year in a row and will climb substantially with the opening of the second semester, according to the U.S. Office of Education in its January issue of *Higher Education*. A total of 3,068,000 students enrolled in 1890 colleges and universities early last fall, an increase of 4.1 percent over the 2,947,000 who enrolled in the fall of 1956.

Last fall's enrollment was 45 percent above fall enrollments in 1951, the year of lowest enrollments since World War II, and 25 percent above 1949, the peak year for enrollments in the immediate post-war years. During the remainder of the school year, college and university enrollments are expected to climb to an all-time high of approximately 3,460,000. The 45-percent increase in college enrollments since 1951 compares with an increase of only about 2 percent during the same period in the number of persons 18 to 21 years of age. Nearly two-thirds of the 1957 college student body—2,003,000 of the total 3,068,000—are men.

Because of an unprecedented increase in the number of births during the mid-1940's, the number of college-age persons in the population will start to climb steeply in the early 1960's. In the next decade, the number of young people seeking enrollment in college is expected to double. Despite the larger proportion of young people going to college in recent years, there are still large numbers of able students who do not obtain a college education.

The ten institutions which led in the number of students this year are as follows: University of California (all campuses), 41,598; University of Minnesota

(all campuses), 35,852; New York University, 31,068; State University of New York (all campuses except the Agricultural and Technical Institutes), 29,883; City College of the City of New York, 28,181; Columbia University, 26,787; University of Michigan, 26,370; University of Illinois, 25,920; University of Wisconsin (all campuses), 24,873; and Ohio State University, 22,611.

Total opening enrollment in liberal arts colleges increased 6.5 percent over 1956; in junior colleges, 6.2 percent; in teachers' colleges, 6 percent; in technological schools, 3.4 percent; in separately organized professional schools (other than teachers' colleges and technological schools), 3.3 percent; in universities, 2 percent; and in theological and religious schools, 1 percent.

The greatest increase in first-time students last fall occurred in other separately organized professional schools, in which enrollment increased 9 percent over 1956. Increases also were reported for teachers' colleges (4.4 percent), junior colleges (2.9 percent), theological and religious schools (2.5 percent), and liberal arts colleges (2.4 percent). Decreases were reported by universities (2.9 percent), and technological schools (0.6 percent).

Publicly controlled institutions reported a 5.9 percent gain in number of students over the fall of 1956, while privately controlled institutions listed 1.8 percent more than last year. First-time enrollment in both types of schools increased 0.9 percent. Of the total college population, 58 percent were attending publicly controlled institutions in 1957 and 57.1 percent in 1956.

States with increases of 10 percent or more included Delaware (14.4 percent, including enrollment in a newly reclassified institution not counted in 1956 en-

rollments), Virginia (13.9 percent), Maine (12.8 percent), Arkansas (11.7 percent), and New Mexico (10 percent). Fewer college students were reported in three states. The largest decrease was in Nevada (5.2 percent).

Delaware—the reclassified institution mentioned above was again a factor—reported a 47.2 percent increase in first-time enrollment. Also reporting a gain of 10 percent or more were Arizona (24 percent), Oregon (14.2 percent), Maine and Massachusetts (12.1 percent each), and New Jersey (11.1 percent).

The number of students attending college for the first time declined in 17 states and in the service academies. Decreases of 5 percent or more were reported in South Dakota (9.7 percent), Indiana (8.2 percent), Ohio (7.8 percent), Virginia (7.4 percent), Utah (7 percent), Georgia (6.2 percent), Oklahoma (5.3 percent), and New Hampshire (5 percent), the U.S. service academies (15.9 percent).

Fellowships in Science Journalism

An advanced Science Writing Program, financed by a pilot grant of \$70,000 from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, is being established at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism. Promising young reporters and writers will be invited to spend an academic year at the university on fellowships that cover their class, tutorial, and seminar costs, plus approximately \$550 a month for living expenses. Most recipients will have scientific interests as well as three to six years of experience on newspapers, magazines, wire services, radio, or television. The program will draw upon specialists from the other faculties of Columbia University and will be kept flexible to meet individual interests.

Commenting on the grant, Edward W. Barrett, dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, said: "While only four to five full fellowships a year can be financed under the initial grant, it is hoped soon to expand the program to provide for ten fellows a year. The school also hopes later to experiment with writing courses for selected young scientists and to initiate short-term conferences for established science writers."