

The new committee's primary objective will be to make policy recommendations to both universities and the government for more effective participation by American educational institutions in international affairs.

### **AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writers Contest Draws 166 Entries**

Science writers whose work appears in American newspapers and magazines have submitted 166 articles for the AAAS - Westinghouse Science Writing Awards competition. A prize of \$1000 for the best article appearing in each type of publication will be awarded at the annual AAAS meeting in Chicago this December.

Of the entries submitted, 102 were articles that appeared in magazines between 1 October 1958 and 30 September 1959, the time span for the contest, and 64 were newspaper stories. Some participants submitted multiple entries.

A committee composed of Hillier Kriegbaum, department of journalism, New York University; Sidney Negus, department of biochemistry, Medical College of Virginia; and James Stokley, school of journalism, Michigan State University will screen the entries. Seven judges will choose the two prize-winning articles from those selected by the committee. In addition to the \$1000 prizes, citations will be awarded to the newspaper and magazine in which the articles appeared. At the discretion of the judges, special citations also may be awarded for distinguished service in science journalism.

The judges are: Graham DuShane, editor of *Science*; Earl English, dean of the school of journalism at the University of Missouri; Caryl Haskins, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; James A. Linen, publisher of *Time*; Morris Meister, president of Bronx Community College; Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation; and J. Russell Wiggins, vice president and executive editor, *Washington Post and Times Herald*, and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

### **"Century 21" Postponed until 1962**

The international Century 21 Exposition, originally scheduled to open in Seattle, Wash., in May 1961, will open instead in April 1962. This world fair

will emphasize science and its relationship to the development of man. On 9 September Congress allocated \$9 million for federal participation, the largest amount ever appropriated for an international exposition in the United States. On the following day Century 21 launched a study to examine the exposition's time schedule as it related to building and exhibit design and construction, and to the equally important matter of obtaining significant participation from U.S. industry, foreign governments, and other potential exhibitors.

The 3-week study was completed by 1 October, after correspondence and conferences with representatives of foreign governments, U.S. industry, the National Science Planning Board, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the General Services Administration, and others who have a role in organizing the exposition. On the basis of the report of the study, the exposition officers and steering committee have recommended the later opening date. Concurrence in this action has been obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce; Frölich Rainey and members of the National Science Planning Board; the General Services Administration; Allen Beach, deputy director of the exposition; and various interested U.S. industries.

The Department of Commerce has appointed an architect to plan the federal science pavilion and is beginning work on the comprehensive exhibit-design program made possible by the Congressional appropriation.

The General Services Administration will direct the design and construction of the federal science pavilion.

Beach met recently in Washington with representatives of foreign embassies. In July these embassies received their first formal invitations from the U.S. State Department. Beach's report showed that most foreign governments that are now expressing interest in becoming exhibitors are convinced they will need additional time to obtain exhibit funds from their legislative bodies.

Various U.S. industries have been awaiting federal action which would determine whether Century 21 is to be an international exposition or merely a regional fair. Representatives of these industries point out that their 1960 budgets are now being completed. If their exhibits are to be of international-exposition caliber, special appropriations from their boards will be necessary.

### **Physician-Population Ratio Declining**

The Public Health Service reports that the ratio of physicians to population in the United States, which has ranged between 131 and 135 per 100,000 persons for 20 years, will drop to 126 per 100,000 by 1975 unless the rate of graduating students increases substantially. The number of dentists per 100,000 persons in the population will decline even more sharply. These predictions are provided by a recent PHS publication, *Health Manpower Source Book, Section 9: Physicians, Dentists, Nurses*, which describes trends in the education, location, and specialization in the professions named.

In the academic year 1958-59, the 85 medical schools in the United States graduated 6895 physicians. To maintain the present physician-population ratio, U.S. medical schools would need to graduate about 10,360 students by 1975 — nearly 3000 above the 7410 graduates currently predicted for that year.

The 47 dental schools in the United States graduated 3083 dentists in the academic year 1957-58. Despite the addition of eight new dental schools since World War II and large increases in the number of graduates, the ratio of dentists to population remains below pre-World War II levels. This decline is expected to continue. To regain the current dentist-population ratio, about 2700 more dental graduates above the number currently predicted will be needed in 1975. This requires a 75-percent increase in the number of dental students who, according to present estimates, will be graduated during that year.

According to the report, the ratio of dentists was 62 per 100,000 people in 1940, 57 in 1958, and is expected to decline to about 50 per 100,000 in 1975.

### **Belvedere Fund Established**

Belvedere Scientific Fund has been established in San Francisco to support activities and provide grants in the fields of natural science. Present interest is centering upon Baja California, Mexico. Scientific director of the fund is Ira L. Wiggins, who is on leave from Stanford University.

The fund, in cooperation with the California Academy of Sciences, began investigations of the natural history of Baja California in the autumn of 1958. Two extended overland expeditions and