represents the National Joint Computer Committee of the U.S. and was U.S. consultant to UNESCO for the Paris conference. Also named to the provisional committee were A. A. Dorodnicyn of the U.S.S.R. and A. van Wijngaarden of the Netherlands, vice chairmen, and J. A. Mussard of UNESCO, secretary.

The countries whose national computer societies have ratified the statutes include Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In addition, Belgium, Israel, and Japan are forming national computer societies to qualify for membership.

The National Joint Computer Committee, the U.S. member of the federation, is made up of representatives of the Institute of Radio Engineers, the Association for Computing Machinery, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

It is expected that the first meeting of the IFIPS council, later this year, will result in plans for a second International Conference on Information Processing and for a technical exhibit, in 1963.

Implications of the Use of Space To Be Studied by Brookings

An exploratory study on the social, economic, and political implications of the use of space for peaceful and scientific purposes will be undertaken by the Brookings Institution for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency. The project, which will take a year to complete, will attempt to identify areas worthy of research, to recommend specific studies and methods of conducting them, to suggest priorities in carrying out the research, and to indicate the potential utility of the findings.

The assistance of distinguished natural scientists and social scientists will be enlisted in assessing the important social implications of space activities. The study is a step toward one of the objectives set forth in NASA's enabling legislation: "The establishment of long-term studies of the potential benefits to be gained from, the opportunities for, and the problems involved in, the utilization of aeronautical and space activities for peaceful and scientific purposes."

The project will be conducted under the general guidance of James M. Mitchell, director of the Brookings Conference Program on Public Affairs and former associate director of the National Science Foundation. Donald N. Michael, who has had broad experience in government and industry—most recently as senior research associate with Dunlap and Associates, Inc., and previously as a scientific warfare adviser for the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group, Joint Chiefs of Staff — has joined the Brookings staff to direct the study.

Decline in Undergraduate Enrollment in Engineering Colleges

Undergraduate enrollment in the nation's 234 engineering colleges and universities declined 5.4 percent last fall in the face of an all-time high in general college enrollment, according to a report prepared in the office of U.S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick. The number of full-time and part-time undergraduates in engineering schools last fall was 243,000 as compared with 257,000 in the fall of 1958. General college enrollment rose from 3,259,000 in the fall of 1958 to 3,402,000 in 1959—an increase of over 4 percent.

The most significant feature of the decline in undergraduate enrollment in the engineering schools is that freshmen enrollments declined for the second consecutive year. The total number of freshmen in engineering courses in the fall of 1959 was 68,000, as compared with 70,000 in the fall of 1958. This is a reduction of 3 percent. The 1958 11-percent decline in full-time freshmen engineering enrollments is largely reflected, according to the report, in a 10-percent drop in sophomore enrollments last fall. The reduction in the number of full-time engineering sophomores is from about 53,000 to about 48,000.

Full-time junior enrollments in engineering classes last fall declined 7 percent (from about 47,000 to less than 44,000), and senior full-time enrollments, about 2 percent (from over 48,000 to approximately 47,000). The 36,000 part-time engineering students are included in the total undergraduate figure cited, but not in the figures for each undergraduate level. Part-time students are not ordinarily identifiable by class level.

The number of graduate students in engineering schools in the fall of 1959 was something over 35,000 as compared with a little less than 33,000 in the fall of 1958.

Science Teachers To Meet

School science programs—from kindergarten through the 12th grade—will be the main concern of approximately 2000 teachers when they meet in Kansas City, 29 March–2 April, for the eighth annual convention of the National Science Teachers Association. The program includes two Nobel Prize winners, Linus C. Pauling and Walter H. Brattain. Association president Donald G. Decker, who is dean of Colorado State College at Greeley, will set the stage for discussions throughout the convention at the opening general session, when he will outline the problems and issues involved in teaching science today.

Current science topics will be explored in an extensive "Frontiers of Science" series of discussion sessions. Addresses by college and research scientists will focus attention on recent developments in the major fields of science. Included in the "Frontiers" program, in addition to Pauling and Brattain, will be such outstanding speakers as George B. Kistiakowsky, science adviser to President Eisenhower, and John R. Heller, director of the U.S. National Cancer Institute.

For the first time, conferences for science supervisors, consultants, and coodinators will be given NSTA sectional status when they are convened on the mornings of 29 and 30 March. The evening general session on 31 March will feature the announcement of winners in the STAR '60 awards program for science teachers. Winners are selected on the basis of entries demonstrating effective science-teaching methods. An award of $1000 and 55 others totalling $12,500 will be presented. Approximately 100 commercial exhibits of science-teaching materials, the largest number at any NSTA convention, will be displayed in the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium, where all the general convention sessions will be held. Banquet and luncheon sessions and other related meetings will be held in the two convention headquarters hotels, the Muehlebach and the Phillips.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Laboratory constructions. The National Science Foundation has announced that the next closing date for the receipt of proposals for support of renovation or construction of labora-

tories for research at the graduate (doctoral) level is *1 March*. Proposals received prior to that date will be reviewed during the late spring and early summer. Disposition of approved proposals will be made during the late summer.

This program continues to require at least 50-percent participation by the institution, with funds derived from nonfederal sources. Proposals may be submitted for modernization or construction of research laboratories, including laboratory furnishings but not apparatus or equipment, in any field of the natural sciences. For the present, this program is restricted to those departments which have a current program leading to the Ph.D. degree. Support of facilities to be used primarily for instructional purposes will not be considered. It is suggested that, according to the discipline involved, preliminary inquiry be made to either the Division of Biological and Medical Sciences or the Division of Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences, National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D.C.

Space. As many as 18 Guggenheim fellowships for graduate study in 1960–61 in space flight, rockets, jet propulsion, and flight structures will be granted this spring. The graduate study will be done at the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim jet propulsion centers at Princeton University and California Institute of Technology and at the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Institute of Flight Structures, at Columbia University. The fellowships provide tuition and a stipend ranging from $1500 to $2000, according to the stage of advancement of the student.

Fellowships are open to qualified science or engineering students who are residents of the United States or Canada, who have outstanding technical ability and qualities of leadership, and who intend to make a career of rocketry, jet propulsion, design of flight structures, or astronautics. Students graduating in physics, physical chemistry, and applied mathematics are especially invited to apply, as well as those graduating in chemical, mechanical, and aeronautical engineering.

Booklets and posters describing the fellowships have been widely distributed by the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y. Applicants must file applications and credentials with the university selected *by 1 March*. Successful candidates will be notified by 1 April.

News Briefs

Antarctica. Sir Vivian Fuchs, who crossed Antarctica overland last year, recently sailed from Uruguay, as head of the official 1960 British summer expedition to the continent. He will lead 27 scientists in an attempt to restore the British base at Stonington Island and relieve the scientists at five other British winter stations on the 2000-mile circuit along the periphery of Antarctica. Members of the expedition hope to take many aerial photographs in order to compile a more detailed topographical map of the region than is now available.

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Columbia building. Columbia University has received $5 million from William Black, president of the Chock Full O'Nuts Corporation, for the construction of an 18-story medical research building. One floor will be used for research projects of the Parkinson's Disease Foundation, which Black founded in 1957.

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Mental health. Dedication of the Mental Research Institute building of the University of Michigan will take place at 10 A.M. on 29 January. Among the speakers will be Ralph W. Tyler, director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behaviorial Sciences, and Detlev W. Bronk, president of the Rockefeller Institute and president of the National Academy of Sciences. During a luncheon session Ralph W. Gerard, the institute's director of laboratories, will describe the organization's program, and at an afternoon session of scientific papers, institute director James G. Miller, will discuss "Information Input Overload."

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Philosophy of science. Princeton University is organizing a special program of graduate studies in the history and philosophy of science, leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy. Plans have advanced far enough to permit inviting inquiries for the year 1960–61, which may be addressed to Professor Charles C. Gillespie, Department of History, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.

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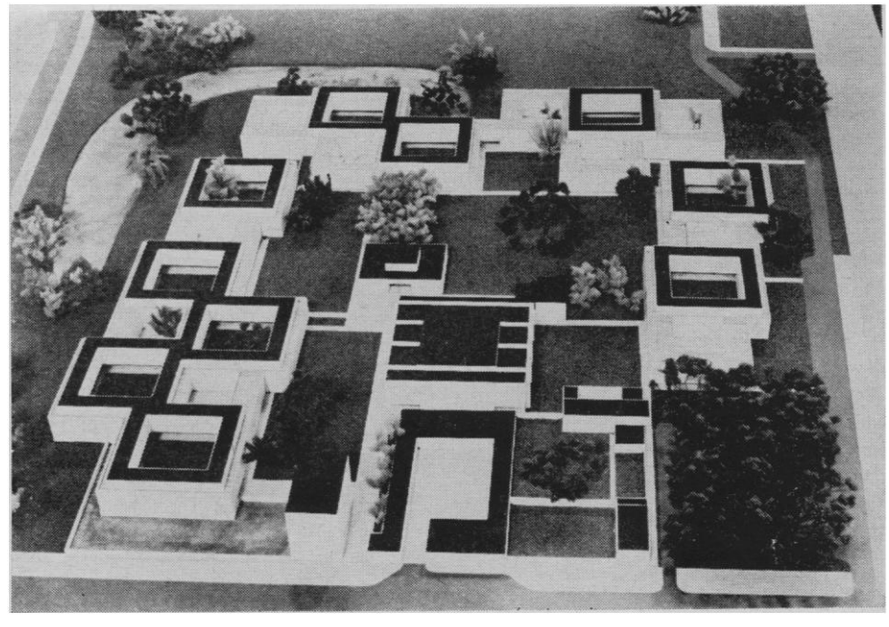
Churchill College design. A modern design has won an architectural competition for Churchill College, Cambridge University. It has been approved by the trustees who met recently under the chairmanship of Sir Winston Churchill and inspected the drawings. In May 1958 plans were announced for the establishment at Cambridge of a college of science to be named after Sir Winston. Later it was announced that Sir John Cockcroft, a leading British atomic scientist, will be its first master. The college, which will accommodate 540 students, will be the first entirely modern building of its kind at Cambridge.



Architect's working model of Churchill College which is to be added to Cambridge University. Named for Britain's wartime leader, the new college of science will occupy a 42-acre site in a suburban residential area near the university. Roughly 70 percent of the students will be studying science and technology.