East, a somewhat similar area. In 1957 there were 65 faculty members from the Near and Middle East in this country and 5243 students; the 1959 totals are 132 faculty members and 6619 students.

House Committee to Provide Forum for Scientists

A group of scientists has been invited to use a congressional committee as a forum in which they can present their ideas. Chairman Overton Brooks (D-La.) of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics reports that 12 scientists and engineers have agreed to serve on a science advisory panel to aid the committee in its work. The members of the panel will meet with the committee once or twice a year.

The Science and Astronautics Committee, which is entering its second year of operation, is the first committee in Congress to be devoted to science in general. In announcing the new advisory group, Brooks said:

"It is unfortunately true that too many times scientists with important ideas that would help advance the interests of the United States and mankind in general have been unable to find anyone to listen to them. Theirs have been, on too many occasions, voices in the wilderness.

"Now, through this panel, we shall make available to them a public forum in which they can be heard. If their proposals have merit, and I am confident they will, the Committee will give them the utmost consideration and, if necessary, enact such legislation as is required to carry them out."

Panel Members Named

The members of the advisory panel, the fields in which they specialize, and their affiliations are as follows: Edward J. Baldes, biophysics, senior consultant, Mayo Clinic; Clifford C. Furnas, chemical engineering, chancellor of the University of Buffalo; Martin Goland, applied mechanics, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex.; W. Albert Noyes, Jr., general chemistry, University of Rochester; Clarence P. Oliver, genetics and zoology, University of Texas; Sverre Petterssen, meteorology, University of Chicago; Roger Revelle, geophysics and oceanography, director, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, La Jolla; Richard L. Russell, geology, Louisiana State University; H. Guyford Stever, aeronautical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; James A. Van Allen, nuclear physics and cosmic rays, State University of Iowa; Fred L. Whipple, astronomy, director, Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, Cambridge, Mass.; and Maurice J. Zucrow, jet propulsion, Purdue University.

Canada's Oceanographic Research To Be under New Committee

The Canadian Government has set up a committee to coordinate and direct its work in oceanography and to represent the government internationally in the field of oceanographic research. In a move to insure that Canadian research in oceanography is carried out on an integrated basis and, at the same time, to maintain the necessary international liaison with other countries doing similar research, the Canadian Government has reorganized its Joint Committee on Oceanography and renamed it the Canadian Committee on Oceanography.

Federal agencies interested in oceanography are the Royal Canadian Navy, the Fisheries Research Board, the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, the Defence Research Board, the National Research Council, and the Meteorological Branch and the Marine Services of the Department of Transport. The new committee will comprise representatives from these agencies as well as from universities interested in this field of work. W. E. van Steenburgh, director general of scientific services of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, has been selected chairman of the new committee, and H. B. Hachey of the Fisheries Research Board has been named secretary.

Growing awareness throughout the world of the vital current importance of oceanographic research has focused attention on the necessity for such research in countries like Canada, which possess long coast lines and extensive continental shelves. More recently, Canada's need for a national committee empowered to represent the government on international committees has been evident. In particular, the new committee will represent Canada at the Special Conference on Oceanographic Research (SCOR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions and on the NATO Scientific Committee on Oceanographic Research.

The reorganization of the Canadian Committee on Oceanography, by providing better coordination of federal activities in this field with the work of the universities, will give added impetus to Canada's program in oceanography. A major feature of this program is the establishment on the east coast, under the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, of a $3-million oceanographic institute, to be known as the Bedford Institute of Oceanography. The new institute, which will have facilities for study in any phase of the science, is being built in Bedford Basin near Halifax. Construction will take 5 years. When the institute is in operation it will have a staff of some 300 oceanographers, hydrographers, submarine geologists, geophysicists, and other scientific personnel, plus supporting staff, and an operating fleet of ten oceanographic and hydrographic vessels.

William M. Cameron, leading Canadian authority on oceanography and director of plans of the Defence Research Board, will direct the expanding oceanographic research program of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. He will have charge of the over-all development of the new Bedford Institute.

The Fisheries Research Board and the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys will completely coordinate their oceanographic activities on the east coast; the physical oceanographers of the Fisheries Research Board will be housed in the institute, while the board's biological research activities will continue to be located at St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

A multi-million-dollar shipbuilding program will provide the fleet of vessels. The first of these, the $7-million *C.G.S. Hudson*, is expected to be commissioned in 1961.

On the west coast, Canadian oceanographic investigations are carried out by the Pacific Oceanographic Group of the Fisheries Research Board; this group will maintain close liaison with the committee.

In the Arctic, Canada has already initiated a broad program of research along the hundreds of miles of continental shelf that comprise the rim of the Arctic Basin. One phase of the study deals with the oceanography of