

# News of Science

## AAAS Sections Call for Papers for the New York Meeting

Nine sections of the association will arrange sessions for contributed papers at the New York meeting, 26-31 Dec. 1956. The secretaries to whom titles and brief abstracts should be sent, *not later than 30 Sept. 1956*, follow:

C-CHEMISTRY. Dr. Ed. F. Degering, 26 Robinhood Road, Natick, Mass.

E-GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY. Dr. Robert L. Nichols, Department of Geology, Tufts University, Medford, Mass.

G-BOTANICAL SCIENCES. (Probably; in cooperation with botanical societies.) Dr. Barry Commoner, Henry Shaw School of Botany, Washington University, St. Louis 5, Mo.

H-ANTHROPOLOGY. Dr. Gabriel Lasker, Wayne University College of Medicine, 1401 Rivard Street, Detroit 7, Mich.

I-PSYCHOLOGY. Dr. Conrad G. Mueller, Department of Psychology, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

L-HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE. Dr. Jane M. Oppenheimer, Department of Biology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

ND-DENTISTRY. Dr. George C. Paffenbarger, American Dental Association Research Fellowship, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D.C.

NP-PHARMACY. Dr. John E. Christian, School of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Q-EDUCATION. Dr. Herbert A. Smith, 205 Bailey, School of Education, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.

## STIP Study on the Use of Science Counselors

Administrative agreements have been signed with the University of Nebraska, University of Oregon, Pennsylvania State University, and University of Texas for the Study on the Use of Science Counselors that is being sponsored by the AAAS Science Teaching Improvement Program. Under the agreement, STIP provides a grant to each university to operate a center for the study. Each university will name a coordinator for the center and employ two experienced

teachers to serve as science counselors during the academic year 1956-57. The counselors will visit secondary schools in the territory surrounding the university, assisting and counseling with the science and mathematics teachers in these schools.

It is suggested that as many high schools be included in a center as will be required to include 100 to 150 full-time science and mathematics teachers. In each center an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the departments of biology (botany and/or zoology), chemistry, education, mathematics, and physics, will be established.

It is the purpose of the Study on the Use of Science Counselors to test a method for increasing the competence of teachers, many of whom are relatively inexperienced and may be lacking in several aspects of desirable preparation. Many teachers of science would profit from improved laboratory and demonstration techniques and greater knowledge of subject matter, with stress on recent developments.

It is hoped that the study will be completed before the scarcity of science teachers reaches its peak, and that the results will point to a method for alleviating the shortage, perhaps a method that will merit support by public funds. It is believed that a science counselor with desirable breadth and depth of training in the sciences and mathematics, with a background of outstanding accomplishment in teaching, a natural ability to work with people, and practical knowledge of the learning process, can stimulate and improve the work of a small group of less well-prepared and more inexperienced teachers.

In addition to making effective use of teacher counselors, the study is intended to bring staff members in science, mathematics, and education into closer working relationships on a problem of common concern, and to bring college and university science staffs into closer communication with secondary schools. The study will provide for direct services by the universities to secondary schools. The university will be responsible for forming satisfactory working relationships with the participating schools and for obtaining the approval and cooperation of the

state departments of education. It is suggested that whenever possible a counselor be made at least a nominal member of the state education department.

The centers were selected by an advisory board that consists of J. W. Buchta, professor of physics at the University of Minnesota; John Richardson, professor of science education at Ohio State University; and B. L. Dodds, dean of the College of Education at the University of Illinois. The director of STIP is chairman. The center coordinators are also to serve as members of the advisory board. The board will plan an evaluation of the study with the assistance of the centers and the cooperating schools.

The Study on the Use of Science Counselors will continue through one academic year, for which the grants have been made, and it is expected that the project will be extended for a second year. A 5-day conference for center coordinators and counselors will be held on the campus of the University of Colorado 19-23 June.

JOHN R. MAYOR, director  
*Science Teaching Improvement Program*

## Small Industries Training Program

The first training program for small industries to be held under the auspices of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration was concluded with a special ceremony at the Technological Institute in Copenhagen 20 Mar. The program enabled 19 qualified persons from 16 economically less advanced countries to study new techniques and methods in their particular fields.

The program was organized by TAA in cooperation with the Government of Denmark, the Copenhagen Technological Institute, the International Labor Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. The TAA sponsored 12 fellowships, the ILO four, and UNESCO three. The countries represented were Brazil, Burma, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Yugoslavia.

## Dosage Schedule for Salk Vaccine

According to Hart E. Van Riper, medical director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the following compromise, or emergency, dosage schedule for Salk vaccine that comes into the physician's private practice seems warranted under current conditions of supply.

1) Do not give "booster" shots between 15 Mar. and 1 July. There is minimal risk if, in fact, any at all, in giving