land contracted to erect a power station on the banks of the Waikato River near its source at the north end of Lake Taupo, a cooling pump house in the river, and five 20-inch steam pipes to bring the steam from about a mile away.

Originally the £6-million project was to produce not only electricity but also heavy water for the British Atomic Energy Authority, but the authority withdrew from the scheme in 1955 for reasons which have not been made public. Nevertheless, the New Zealand Government has proceeded and expects to feed 69,000 kilowatts of electricity into the North Island power grid by the winter (June, July, and August) of 1958. In the meantime, a firm of London consulting engineers has submitted a report indicating that the plant can be expanded easily to produce 82,000 kilowatts and, if wet steam and hot water converted to steam prove to be practical, can develop a maximum of 250,000 kilowatts. The total cost of this expanded scheme is expected to run to somewhere in the neighborhood of £22 million to £25 million.

It is hardly likely that such a combination of natural and economic circumstances exists anywhere else in the world, and probably the New Zealand experiment cannot be repeated. Nevertheless, it is being watched with interest from many quarters as the first large-scale use of an entirely new source of energy.

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U.S. Mission to the U.S.S.R.

L. L. Newman, assistant chief coal technologist for the U.S. Bureau of Mines, was one of five American specialists in peat who recently visited the U.S.S.R. Five Soviet mining engineers and peat specialists have, in turn, toured Minnesota peat and iron mining sites in an unusual exchange between the state of Minnesota—not the United States Government—and the Soviet Union. Minnesota has an estimated 6 billion tons of peat reserves.

Newman reports as follows: "Impressive machinery of unique and advanced design used in the production of peat in Russia and the warm friendly and cordial reception accorded our mission were beyond all my expectations." The Russians were "not only friendly but eager" to show the American mission their peat production operations around Moscow and Leningrad. The Soviet Union is an acknowledged leader in the chemical aspects of peat use.

There were no restrictions on photographing plant sites or equipment. Newman himself exposed 22 rolls of colored film and four rolls of black and white. In addition, Soviet officials supplied the American mission with four reels of movies about peat operations. Photographs, blueprints, specifications, and brochures were supplied "on any item in which the [group] expressed an interest."

The American visitors were surprised to learn that the chemical aspects of peat use comprise only about 1.5 percent of the Soviet peat program. Eighty percent of the 56 million tons of peat processed each year in the U.S.S.R. goes for power production, and 18 percent is used for fertilizer and soil conditioning.

Newman also reported that in the U.S.S.R. the entire production process is mechanized, with huge, intricate machines preparing the peat bogs and removing the peat. Trees are cut, stumps removed, drainage ditches dug, and the peat itself placed in railroad cars without a human hand touching it.

High-School Teachers Attend M.I.T.

High-school science and mathematics teachers from New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the South worked for 8 weeks this summer with the research staff at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's School of Science under a $20,000 general assistance program of the Westinghouse Educational Foundation, which is supported by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. In a new type of program offered for the first time this year, teachers were able to choose research projects in biology, chemistry, food technology, geology and geophysics, mathematics, meteorology, and physics. The program, which has been sponsored by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation for 9 years, provides for grants of $800 for each participating teacher.

In the past, summer activities for science teachers centered around special lectures and laboratory exercises by members of the M.I.T. faculty. These activities were designed to review fundamental science projects and to survey recent developments. However, this year's program allowed teachers to participate directly in the institute's regular research work.

Whitney Opportunity Fellowships

The John Hay Whitney Foundation has announced its Opportunity Fellowships for 1958–59. These awards are open to any citizen of the United States (including residents of territories) who has given evidence of special ability and who has not had full opportunity to develop his talents because of arbitrary barriers, such as racial or cultural background or region of residence. Awards have been made to the following groups: Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Chinese- and Japanese-Americans, American Indians, residents of the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Alaska, Samoa, and the Appalachian Mountain area.

Candidates are expected to be mature enough to have given positive evidence of superior promise, yet young enough to have their careers before them; in general, they should be between 22 and 35 years old and should have completed their undergraduate college education. Candidates under 35 are given decided preference.

The fellowships are open not only for academic study (graduate) but for any kind of training or experience (journalism, industry, labor, the arts, and so forth) that may be most useful in developing varied talents and varied forms of leadership. Applicants for apprenticeships in such areas as agriculture, industry, and labor will be welcomed. Persons interested in programs of this type should write to the foundation for additional information.

Awards are expected usually to range from $1000 to $3000, depending on the nature of the proposed project and the financial need of the candidate. Applications may be obtained from the John Hay Whitney Foundation, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N.Y. Completed forms must be filed *not later than 30 Nov.*

U.S. Student Enrollment

The U.S. Office of Education reports that for the 13th consecutive year the nation's total school and college enrollment will increase, reaching a new all-time peak of approximately 43,135,000 in 1957–58. Enrollment will be about 1,796,000 higher than the previous record enrollment of 41,366,000 last school year. One of every four persons in the United States will attend school or college.

Public and private school enrollment in kindergarten through grade 8 is expected to total about 30,670,000, nearly 1 million over last year's elementary-school enrollment of 29,711,000. High-school (grades 9 through 12) enrollment for 1957–58 is expected to be 8,424,000, a gain of 604,000 over last year's 7,820,000. For every 100 persons aged 14–17 years, 83 will be enrolled in high school; 10 years ago 74 in 100 were enrolled.

Colleges and universities will enroll about 206,000 more students during the coming academic year than they did in 1956–57—3,450,000 this year compared with 3,244,000 last year. Colleges and