

Miscellany

Education

Approximately 34 000 students from other nations were studying in institutions of higher learning in the United States during 1953-54, equaling the combined enrollment of foreign students in all universities of Western Europe, according to a recently released report of the National Science Foundation. The data, based on surveys of the Institute of International Education, New York City, and an NSF survey on graduate enrollment, show that thirty years earlier the universities of Western Europe attracted three times as many foreign students as those in the United States. Numbers of foreign students studying at US colleges and universities have increased steadily since World War II, and by 1955-56 the total number had reached 36 500, of whom 37 percent were at the graduate level. The increase, says the Foundation, is indicative of the demand for professional and technical personnel in all parts of the world, as well as the fact that schools in the United States have achieved internationally recognized status. While the majority of foreign students in the US are studying at the undergraduate level, United States students abroad are predominately at the graduate level.

Until 1946, according to the report, the total number of foreign students at US colleges and universities never exceeded 10 000, and fewer than 3000 were graduate students. In 1953-54 about one third of the foreign students here were studying at the graduate level, for the most part in science and engineering. At the same time, some 9500 US students abroad were primarily studying in the humanities, mostly at the graduate level. Approximately 50 percent of the foreign graduate students in America came from seven countries: Canada, China, India, the Philippines, Mexico, Japan, and the United Kingdom. More than half of these students came from Asia. About 60 percent of the Americans studying abroad were in Europe and 30 percent in Canada and Mexico. Less than one quarter of the foreign graduate students in the US received financial support from governmental sources. In contrast, more than 40 percent of the American students abroad were estimated to have received some major form of support from the US government.

The Foundation's report, entitled *Reviews of Data on Research and Development, No. 4, Exchange of Foreign and American Graduate Students in the Sciences, Engineering, and Other Fields*, is available on request from the National Science Foundation. The

Foundation has urged that scientists be informed of the availability of NSF publications to all scientists having need of them. Lists of the Foundation's publications can be obtained by writing to the Publications Office, National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D. C.

Applications are being accepted for Atomic Energy Commission special fellowships in nuclear technology, which are now available to students starting their work at the beginning of the second semester or quarter, or third quarter of the 1957-58 year. The fellowship program is administered for the AEC by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, which also administers special fellowships in radiological physics and industrial hygiene and the ORINS graduate fellowships for the Commission. The AEC awarded 117 nuclear energy fellowships for the 1957-58 academic year in March, 1957, under a program announced late in 1956. As a result of the interest shown, the Commission is reopening the program for the current academic year. The fellowships carry stipends of \$1800, plus tuition and dependency allowances, and are open to US citizens with a bachelor's degree in physics, engineering, chemistry, or mathematics who have completed a course in ordinary differential equations. Before fellowship appointments become effective, the applicant must be accepted as a candidate for a graduate degree by an institution participating in the program. A list of these institutions is included with the application form, and applicants may make their choice from among them. Completed applications should be submitted not later than October 15, 1957. Forms may be obtained from the Fellowship Office, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, P. O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

International

The International Atomic Energy Agency formally came into being on July 29th when the United States joined the organization. President Eisenhower signed the US document of membership, which had earlier been approved by the Senate, thus satisfying the conditions set forth by the Agency's basic statute requiring ratification by eighteen governments, including those of at least three of the following five nations: Canada, France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the US. Documents ratifying the Agency's statute had previously been signed by Britain, the USSR, and twenty-three other nations.

Two days later the Agency's preparatory commission met in closed session at the United Nations headquarters in New York and named thirteen nations to the organization's Board of Governors as called for in the basic statute, which required that the Board include five nations considered the most advanced in nuclear technology, two nations categorized as "other producers" of source materials, and one nation known for its technical advancement. Other member countries were to be selected on a geographical basis. The present Board has as its members Canada, Britain, France, the