

More people will travel further in a shorter time—men will move in geocentric orbits at 18,000 mph—space probes will shrink our celestial environment. To accomplish these things, the time between research and application engineering will shrink dramatically.

Convair believes that the full potential of Technology in the Sixties will be realized through ideas originating in the minds of creative scientists and engineers. To implement this conviction, Convair-Fort Worth is pursuing an active research program in the engineering and physical sciences.

A position on the staff of the newly formed Applied Research Section offers opportunity rarely found for physicists and engineers at the doctorate level. Research programs in the fields of astrophysics, relativity, gravitation, physics of materials, and geophysics are in the formative stages of planning and activation. Active and mature programs in electronics, space mechanics, and thermodynamics are underway.

If you can qualify, a position within this section will offer unlimited growth potential. For further information, forward your personal resume to Dr. E. L. Secrest, Chief of Applied Research, Convair-Fort Worth, P. O. Box 748 P, Fort Worth, Texas.



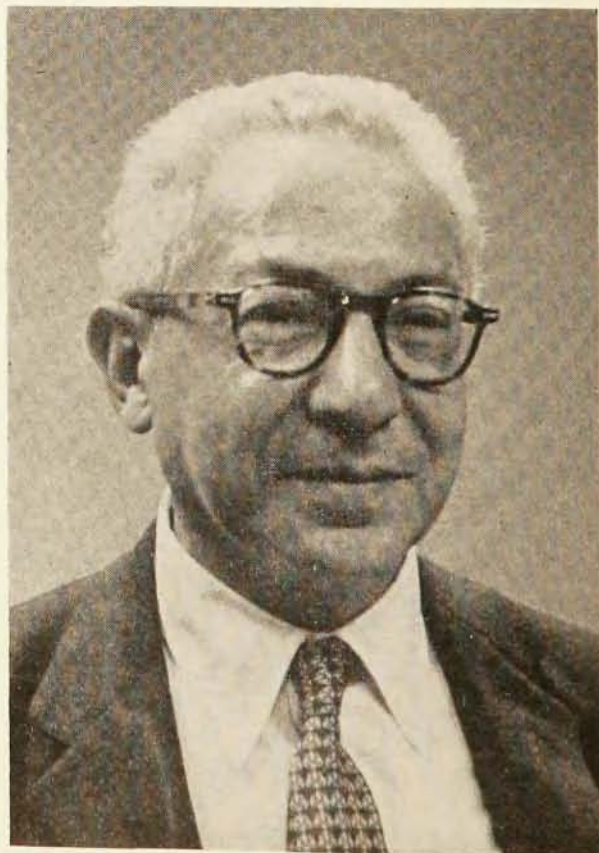
CONVAIR/FORT WORTH
CONVAIR DIVISION OF
GENERAL DYNAMICS

The University of Rochester has announced a \$2.75 million program for the expansion of its science and engineering facilities. Three major additions are planned at the University's River Campus in Rochester, N. Y.: a five-story building providing additional classroom, laboratory, and office space for programs in physics, astronomy, optics, and mathematics; expansion of facilities in the engineering building, Gavett Hall, and for allied research in optics; and a 350-seat lecture-demonstration hall to serve all River Campus science departments. Work has begun on the Gavett Hall additions, with occupancy expected by fall.

A new Computer Center at the University of Missouri has been completed and made available for use by all divisions and departments of the University. The Center, featuring a Burroughs 205 computing system, was financed with the help of a National Science Foundation grant of \$46 400 which was matched by the University.

Rabi Awarded Barnard Medal

Columbia University's 1960 Barnard Medal, given for "meritorious service to science", has been awarded to Nobel Laureate I. I. Rabi, Higgins professor of physics at Columbia. Presentation was made in June during the University's Commencement exercises. The Medal, established by the will of the late Frederick A. P. Barnard, president of Columbia from 1864 to



Barnard Medalist I. I. Rabi (United Nations photo)

1889, is presented to a person "whether a citizen of the United States or any other country, who within the preceding five years has made such a discovery in physical or astronomical science, or such a novel application of science to purposes beneficial to the human race, as in the judgment of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, is esteemed most worthy of such honor". Dr. Rabi was cited for having introduced the use of radio frequency spectroscopy techniques in the study of atomic and subatomic systems and thus being the "principal author of a revolution in experimental and theoretical physics that still unfolds". Previous winners of the Barnard Medal have included Albert Einstein, Niels Bohr, Enrico Fermi, Frederic Joliot and Irene Joliot-Curie, and Merle Tuve.

Education

An honors program in science and engineering for "the exceptional student whose full potential is not challenged adequately by the average college curriculum" has been established at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn with the support of a \$700 000 grant from the Ford Foundation. Under the new program a student will be able to receive a doctorate in six years of full-time study. The first two years will be taken up with a core curriculum emphasizing mathematics, physics, and the humanities. Specialization in physics, chemistry, mathematics, astronautics, and various engineering fields will begin at the end of the second year. Although there will be no strict dividing line between undergraduate and graduate work, students will be awarded a bachelor of science degree at the end of the undergraduate portion of their studies. Approximately six percent of the freshmen class in September will be enrolled in the program.

August 15 is the deadline for submitting proposals to the National Science Foundation for support for NSF Academic Year Institutes at colleges and universities during the academic year 1961-62. It is expected that grants will be available for about 40 institutes, each of which will have about 40 participants. The program is designed primarily to provide secondary-school teachers of science and mathematics with an opportunity to engage in year-long, full-time study of their subjects. It is also intended to give colleges and universities an opportunity to learn more about secondary-school needs as an aid in establishing curricula appropriate to the needs of high-school science teachers.

A small program providing Academic Year Institutes for college teachers of science and mathematics will also be continued by NSF during 1961-62. Proposals will be accepted from institutions wishing to work with college or junior college teachers either as a separate group or along with the secondary-school teachers. In this instance, the Foundation's interest is primarily in those college teachers who have responsibilities in the preparation of prospective secondary-school teachers. The necessary forms and detailed information about

AN INVITATION TO JOIN ORO

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