

assistance can be provided for acquiring a working proficiency in the appropriate foreign language before departure for the Antarctic.

Interested scientists are requested to transmit an outline of their proposed program with a specific foreign expedition to the Chief Scientist, Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D. C.

Latin-American School of Physics

Since its establishment five years ago, the Latin-American School of Physics has been held in Mexico City twice (1959 and 1962), in Rio de Janeiro (1960), and in Buenos Aires (1961). In 1963, the school has returned to Rio de Janeiro and is being held from July 8 to August 10 at the Brazilian Center of Physical Research under the auspices of the Brazilian National Research Council, the University of Brazil, and the Latin-American Center of Physics.

This year's program consists of graduate-level courses in elementary-particle and solid-state physics with lectures by R. P. Feynman of the California Institute of Technology, S. W. MacDowell of the Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, A. Lagarrigue of the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, and R. E. Prange of the University of Maryland. In addition, seminars have been scheduled on problems in nuclear, high-energy, and solid-state physics.

Inquiries concerning the school should be addressed to Professor J. Leite Lopes, Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Av. Wenceslau Braz, 71, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Meteorite Exchange

The International Atomic Energy Agency is planning to assist the space research of its 81 member states by arranging for the collection and rapid transportation to interested laboratories of newly fallen meteorites. Under the program, selected laboratories in the member states will cooperate in collecting and transmitting "fresh" meteorites to IAEA headquarters in Vienna. Samples will then be shipped by the Agency to laboratories where their radioactivity can be measured. Rapid distribution is required because of the presence in the samples of short-lived radioisotopes, which are useful in determining the nature of radiation in outer space.

Pan-American Exchange of Scientists

The Pan-American Union, which serves as the general secretariat of the Organization of American States, has received a \$66 400 grant from the National Science Foundation for a two-year cooperative program for the exchange of scientific personnel. Under the program, senior scientists and engineers from the United States will travel to universities and research institutions in other American republics; Latin-American

scientists, in turn, will come to the United States for teaching and research. Three years ago, NSF provided an initial sum of \$65 000 for the OAS exchange program, and since that time twenty teaching and research projects have been carried out in nuclear and solid-state physics, applied mathematics, biochemistry, marine biology, and chemical engineering. Individual projects have been conducted in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Ecuador, Peru, and the United States.

The rapid development of scientific and technological activities in the OAS member countries, according to the Pan-American Union, has increased the need for cooperative exchanges among universities and research institutions in North and South America. The new grant will emphasize programs in physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, and the basic engineering sciences. Attention will also be given to projects intended to strengthen science teaching at the undergraduate level.

The OAS Exchange of Scientists Program is under the technical supervision of Jesse D. Perkinson, director of the Department of Scientific Affairs, Pan-American Union, Washington 6, D. C.

European Fusion Programs

The Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) has entered into a number of contractual associations with Western European research establishments during the past three years in connection with studies in the field of controlled nuclear fusion. One of the more recent of these arrangements has been completed with the North Rhine-Westphalia Nuclear Research Center near Jülich in West Germany. A three-year controlled nuclear-fusion research program has been initiated at the Center and will be carried out with the help of contributions from Euratom amounting to forty percent of the total cost of the project. The Center's Plasma Physics Institute, which has a research staff of 118, has been working for several years on magnetic-pinch techniques for achieving high-temperature plasma compression, and that work is to be expanded with the additional funds made available under the contract with Euratom.

Other contractual associations involving controlled thermonuclear research have been formed by Euratom with groups in France, Italy, and the Netherlands. One program, now in its fourth year, is being carried out at the French Atomic Energy Commission's laboratories at Fontenay-aux-Roses, where the emphasis is on magnetic-mirror devices. Experimental programs based on the theta-pinch method are in progress at the Frascati laboratories of the Italian Atomic Energy Commission and at a recently established German laboratory at Garching, near Munich. At Jutphaas, near Utrecht, the Dutch Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter is conducting studies on plasma stabilization problems under an agreement with Euratom concluded early this year.