

ASTRO- PHYSICIST

To pursue studies in planetology and planetary atmospheres.

In April, 1963, with the opening of its Astro Sciences Center, the IIT Research Institute intensified its efforts at the core of the free world's future space exploration. The Center focuses on the study of scientific targets and objectives — systems integration, mission analysis and systems evaluation for future exploration of the Solar System as well as the execution of specific experimental programs in space research.

The far-reaching professional potential of the post parallels the nation's long range space effort. The man selected for the post should have experience with optical sensors and telescopes. He will probably have a PhD in Astrophysics or Astronomy with papers related to planetary problems or a strong interest therein. We will also consider a background in the development and use of special instrumentation associated with astronomy such as spectrometers, electro-optical image systems, etc.

As a member of the Center's technical staff you will be supported by the extensive resources of the entire Institute including experimental laboratories, an outstanding library and computer facilities, and a 1,700 man technical staff. Salaries are excellent (competitive with industry); unusually liberal benefits are provided.

Send a resume, in complete confidence to, Mr. Ron Seipp.



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SCIENCE EDUCATION

New science courses

A three-year project to develop physical science courses for the liberal arts and social-science curricula has been undertaken by an interuniversity group headed by V. Lawrence Parsegian of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The program, which is supported by the Charles F. Kettering Foundation, will involve a two-year study period followed by a year of pilot-class teaching experience and evaluation of results.

The project seeks to develop a series of courses that will stress not only technical substance but also the common elements of the sciences, their relation to other disciplines, and the impact of science upon other fields. Some two-thirds of the staff for the program will be drawn from Rensselaer's Schools of Science and Humanities, with the remainder coming from other colleges in the East and Midwest.

Those interested in participating in the project are invited to write to Dr. V. L. Parsegian, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.

New science buildings

A new earth-sciences building at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has recently been occupied. The twenty-story, concrete tower along the Charles River Basin is called the Cecil and Ida Green Building for the MIT Center for Earth Sciences. The \$6-million structure will house classrooms, laboratories, offices, an auditorium, and a library for teaching and research in the various earth-science disciplines. A meteorological research laboratory on the rooftop is equipped with two radar platforms, a weather instrument tower, a balloon shed for upper-atmosphere studies, and a transparent dome sheltering experimental radar equipment.

A four-story Physical Sciences Building for the Departments of Physics and Chemistry has been erected on

the campus of the University of Idaho in Moscow at a cost of \$2 million. Special features of the structure include movable power carts for supplying current to work benches, individual instrument rooms adjoining office and research areas, convenient preparation laboratories for lecture demonstrations, and forced-draft, dust-free ventilation. Controlled temperature and humidity are maintained in the spectrographic laboratories and in the optical laboratory, which houses an electron microscope.

Smith College, whose various science departments are now housed in structures dating back to the last century, will soon possess a new complex of buildings devoted to science teaching.

Known as the Clark Science Center, the project is intended to bring together all nine of the college's science departments into one renovated and two new buildings. Construction began last summer and is expected to be completed in time for the 1966-67 academic year. Costing more than \$7 million, the center will consist of the remodeled Burton Hall, a new wing, and McConnell Hall, also new, which will be joined to the wing by a tunnel and connecting bridges.

The new construction, which is part of Smith's \$23.58 million development program begun in 1960, is planned to increase the space available for teaching and research by 61 percent.

Hall of Science

The science pavilion at the (1964-65) New York World's Fair has been dedicated as a permanent science center for the general public. To be known as the Hall of Science of the City of New York, the center is ultimately expected to cost between \$50 million and \$75 million when the expansion of facilities has been completed.

Two major sections have been contemplated for the building, a Hall