leading to the Bachelor's degree and to the Master of Arts in Teaching is available to undergraduates at Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges. Now, under the joint MIT-Harvard project, the five-year plan is being broadened to include future science and mathematics teachers whose work will begin at MIT.

APPLIED SCIENCE AT HARVARD

Last year a special panel under the chairmanship of Vannevar Bush issued a report proposing a new approach to the teaching of applied science and engineering at Harvard University. The main objectives embodied in the suggestions of the panel were to forge a strong link between science and engineering in Harvard's training program and to produce applied scientists who might be more versatile than usual in many fields of science. The panel placed particular emphasis upon the development of that branch of the field concerned with the properties of materials. In July of this year, the University announced the appointment of John H. Van Vleck, Harvard mathematical physicist and Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, as dean of applied sciences in the faculty of arts and letters. At the same time, Albert Haertlein, Gordon McKay professor of civil engineering, was appointed associate dean of applied science. Their administrative duties, according to University spokesmen, will be to carry out the proposals of the Bush panel. The area to be covered will include such fields as applied mathematics and physics, electronics, mechanical engineering, soil mechanics, and sanitary engineering. Special emphasis will be given to research and teaching on the properties of materials. Work in this field, which was stimulated by the appointment last fall of Harvey Brooks as Gordon McKay professor of applied physics, is expected to range from solid state physics through metallurgy and fluid dynamics to applied mechanics. The Bush panel was appointed to study the most appropriate use of the income of an endowment established by the will of the late Gordon McKay, which expressed a desire "to promote applied science". New research facilities will be available in the Gordon McKay Laboratory of Applied Science, now under construction.

GOVERNMENT RESEARCH

NBS BASIC INSTRUMENTATION PROGRAM

A program in basic instrumentation research is under way at the National Bureau of Standards, cooperatively sponsored by the Office of Naval Research, the Office of Air Research, and the Atomic Energy Commission, according to information from the Bureau. Excellent opportunities, it is reported, exist for qualified scientists and engineers in a broad variety of basic instrumentation problems in connection with the research program, which involves theoretical and experimental research, development, design, evaluation, and technical reference work in the entire field of measurement and control instrumentation. Further information concerning these positions and the program can be obtained from W. A. Wildhack, Chief, Office of Basic Instrumentation, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

FEDERAL AID FOR FLIGHT RESEARCH

A bill authorizing an appropriation of over thirteen million dollars for improving and expanding five flight research laboratories operated by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was passed by the House of Representatives in June. The NACA laboratories involved are the Edwards Station at Muroc, California; the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory at Cleveland; the Wallops Island Station and the Langley Aeornautical Laboratory, both at Langley, Virginia; and the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California.

GRANTS AND AWARDS

SHELL RESEARCH GRANTS

Two programs in support of research, administered by the Shell Fellowship Committee, have been renewed for the academic year 1951–52. The first, initiated last year, provides for a series of fundamental research grants to university science departments. Twelve grants of $5000 each have been made (in the fields of chemistry, chemical engineering, geology, mechanical engineering, metallurgy-corrosion, and physics) to the California Institute of Technology, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the University of Chicago, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton University, Stanford University, and Yale University.

The second, Shell's graduate fellowship program, is designed to assist outstanding students to obtain advanced scientific degrees and provides for awards to universities in the fields of chemistry, chemical engineering, geology, geophysics, mechanical engineering, petroleum production engineering, physics, and plant science. Students recommended by the colleges as Shell Fellows receive a stipend of $1200 for the academic year. Their tuition and fees are paid, and a special fund of $300 is allocated to each school for related research expenses. Candidates in their final year of doctorate study are given preference, but awards may be made to other graduate students. Forty-five fellowships are to be awarded, totaling $75,000, during 1951–52.

The fellowship committee is made up of a group of senior executives representing the Shell Oil Company and other Shell organizations. Further information may be obtained from the committee at 50 West 50th St., New York 20, N. Y.

NEXT YEAR'S FULBRIGHT AWARDS

Seven hundred Fulbright awards for graduate study or research will be available during the 1952–53 academic year, thus making it possible for students in a wide variety of fields to study in foreign institutions. The awards, which generally provide for round-trip transportation, living expenses, and a limited allowance for necessary books and equipment, have benefited some 1900 Americans during the first three years of the