

Boy Scouts Association and is responsible for scouting in the Odiham District of Hampshire.

Counsellor, Defence Research and Supply, British High Commission, Ottawa: Mr. G. L. Hunt

MR. G. L. HUNT, who has been appointed Counsellor, Defence Research and Supply, British High Commission, Ottawa, received his training at H.M. Dockyard School, Portsmouth, and the Imperial College of Science and Technology, where he graduated with honours in electrical engineering. After some time in industry, where he worked first on the development of carrier telephone systems, and later on thermionic valves, he joined the Royal Aircraft Establishment Radio Department, to continue in the field of valve research and development. In 1945 he was appointed assistant-director, electronics research and development, Ministry of Aircraft Production, where he was responsible for valves, components and test equipment. Later he changed to electronic systems work to be responsible for aircraft navigation systems and electronic warfare systems. In 1957 he returned to the Royal Aircraft Establishment as senior principal scientific officer to take charge of a division of the Radio Department which has embraced groups working on air-sea warfare, passive electronic warfare and radar techniques. He will be taking up his new appointment some time in October 1964.

U.S. National Academy of Sciences Advisory Group

AN *ad hoc* committee of scientists and engineers has been formed by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences to advise Congress on certain national problems pertaining to scientific research. This is the first time in its 101 years of existence that the Academy has been called on to provide continuing advice to Congress. The group will be under the chairmanship of Dr. G. B. Kistiakowsky (professor of chemistry, Harvard University, and chairman of the Academy Committee on Science and Public Policy). An initial survey is being undertaken jointly by the Academy Committee on Science and Public Policy and the House Sub-committee on Science, Research and Development, under the chairmanship of Congressman Emilio Q. Daddario, to determine the areas in which the Academy is best equipped to give advice.

The *ad hoc* group has been asked to look into the following questions: (1) What level of Federal support is required for the United States to maintain a position of leadership through basic research in the advancement of science and technology and their economic, cultural and military applications? (2) What judgment can be reached on the balance of support now being given by the Federal Government to various fields of scientific endeavour, and on adjustments that should be considered, either within existing levels of over-all support or under conditions of increased or decreased over-all support? Although the Academy is composed entirely of Americans who have gained distinction in the natural sciences and engineering, membership in the present advisory group has been broadened to include social scientists in the fields of business administration, economics and public administration. Because of the breadth of the questions as well as the diversity of the views of the membership, the final report of the group will present individually signed statements rather than seek a formal consensus. In addition, the report will summarize the views of the individual contributors and tally their responses to specific questions. It will be delivered to the Daddario sub-committee before the end of the year.

Academic Forecast for the United States, 1965-75

A SCIENCE resources planning study by Dr. W. A. Consolagio, entitled "Sustaining Academic Science, 1965-75", and reprinted from *The Educational Record*, estimates that during this period 2.6 million bachelor's degrees will

be awarded in the United States in science, engineering and mathematics, together with 480,000 master's degrees and 130,000 doctor's degrees. For this output, a full-time science and engineering faculty of 173,000 will be required, 95,000 of whom hold doctorates, and, in academic science and engineering, man-power at trainer and trainee level will approximately double between 1965 and 1975. Instructional costs for the decade are put at 28,000 million dollars, with 15,000 million dollars for research, 7,000 million dollars for assistance to Fellows and Scholars, and 2,500 million dollars for information services, and a like sum for improving education in science and mathematics below this level. Dr. Consolagio suggests that the vital question is not the national need for such man-power, but whether the nation has the resources to train all who seek such training; whether it can, in fact, afford this effort, conservatively estimated at 65,000 million dollars.

Science and Technology in Relation to Politics

THE third issue (Summer 1964) of *The Technologist* is devoted to a series of articles on science and technology in relation to politics, and an editorial article, "The Politics of Maturity", suggests that the type of society created by science and technology demands a policy of maturity. Mr. Denzil Freeth writes on the Conservative and Mr. A. Albu on the Labour attitude. Dr. S. Toulmin contributes a shortened version of his paper, "The Foundations of Scientific Policy", and Lord Bowden is interviewed on the technologist in politics. Drs. F. E. Nord and M. K. Malhotra describe the pattern of the organization of scientific research in the United States, Dr. D. W. Hill discusses technology as a vocation, Mr. E. Minshall deals with research and the atmosphere of the colleges of advanced technology, and Dr. R. A. Buchanan contributes a rather circumscribed bibliographical review on science and Government. Despite an occasional naiveté, the number gives a useful conspectus of present debate on the topic.

Diploma in Technology

THE report of the National Council for Technological Awards for the period April 1963-March 1964 records 8,718 students attending 122 courses leading to the diploma in technology; 3,211 were first-year students. The diploma in technology conferred on 1,073 students during the year brought the total conferred since 1958 to 3,092, while there are now 106 registered candidates for membership of the College of Technologists, an award which was gained by four students during the year. Of 4,318 industry-based students in engineering, 61 per cent were wholly supported by industry and 39 per cent assisted by public funds for the academic part of the course; for 1,058 students in other technologies the corresponding figures are 65 and 35 per cent. The overall failure rate for entrants to courses in 1959-60 was 31 per cent (32 per cent in engineering and 28 per cent in other technologies). Of 933 entrants to colleges of advanced technology, 68 per cent gained the diploma of technology; for 228 entrants to regional and other colleges the figure was 71 per cent. A list of 131 courses at 31 colleges now recognized by the Council as leading to the diploma in technology is appended, as well as lists of industrial organizations which have provided industrial training and of approved external examiners.

Industrial Archaeology

MUCH has been written of the various industries of the Sheffield area but, for one reason or another, the history of the South Yorkshire glass industry has been neglected. A small excavation was recently organized by the Sheffield Museum at the Catcliffe glasshouse, when it was threatened with destruction. As a result of the interest then aroused, and the discovery of a number of pieces of authenticated local glass in private hands, an exhibition of South Yorkshire glass was arranged at the Sheffield Museum in March and April 1963. The Museum