



Grants were made to 12 universities in 1962 and to 17 in 1963 and 1964.

Students' applications for grants are submitted directly to the university of their choice. The actual number of participating students is contingent upon decisions by the universities in awarding one- or two-year grants.

Universities receiving the 1965 grants and the various fields of study are:

University of Florida, economics; University of Massachusetts, economics and fishery technology; Oregon State University, ocean engineering, biological oceanography and fishery technology; University of Alaska (Institute of Marine Science), chemical oceanography; University of Washington, fishery technology and physical oceanography; Scripps Institution of Oceanography, physical and/or biological oceanography; The Johns Hopkins University, physical oceanography; Rutgers University, fishery technology; University of Miami (Institute of Marine Science), fishery biology and physical oceanography; University of Michigan, fishery biology; Cornell University, fishery biology; University of Rhode Island, biological oceanography; Harvard University, marine biology and ecology or biological oceanography; Duke University, marine biology and ecology; University of Hawaii, marine biology and ecology; Michigan State University (W. K. Kellogg Biological Station), limnology (study of lakes and their contents); University of Texas, taxonomy or fishery biology; University of Georgia, marine biology and ecology or fishery biology.

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