

1973

Computer Science Fair for High School Students

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/istj>



Part of the [Science and Mathematics Education Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

(1973) "Computer Science Fair for High School Students," *Iowa Science Teachers Journal*: Vol. 10 : No. 2 , Article 10.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/istj/vol10/iss2/10>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Iowa Science Teachers Journal by an authorized editor of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.

ANNOUNCEMENT

COMPUTER SCIENCE FAIR FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS - to be held at the First National Computer Conference and Exposition in New York City, June 4-8, 1973

High school students - including June, 1973 graduates - principally in but not restricted to the Greater New York area, are invited to submit projects for possible exhibition at the first national conference of those American professional societies that are strongly involved with computing.

Projects may fall within any of the following categories:

1. New applications of computers
2. Programming
3. Design and construction of computers or components
4. Mathematics of computation

Both hardware and software projects are solicited, but these must be suitable for display at the conference. In the case of software projects, graphical or poster displays highlighting the key ideas should be used for this purpose. Projects may be submitted by individuals or, under exceptional circumstances, small groups. However, stricter criteria will apply to the selection of group projects. Any programming languages or computing equipment may be used.

Prizes will be given to those students whose projects are considered best in each of the above mentioned areas and one grand prize will be given. However, no subsidies for travel to or living expenses at the Conference will be available. Participants will have to make their own travel or living arrangements. Every participant will receive an exhibitor's badge and will have free access to all proceedings at the Conference.

Those interested in submitting a project should request a submission form and submit this by April 1, 1973, to the chairman of this program who is indicated below. This submission form will include details of the proposed project and must be signed by a teacher familiar with the student's work. Those invited to exhibit their projects will be notified by May 1, 1973. The completed project display must be brought to the New York Coliseum, site of the conference, by the start of the conference on June 4. Prizes

will be announced and awarded during the conference.

For a submission form and any additional information write to:

Professor F. S. Beckman
Chairman, Department of Information Science
Brooklyn College, CUNY
Brooklyn, New York 11210
(212) 780-5657

THE DECLINE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE DECLINE OF REASON: A MODEL FOR THOUGHT PROVOCATION

Charles L. Frederick
Science Education Center
University of Iowa

Contrasting two basic premises, that of natural resources and their decline and Abraham Maslow's concept of human needs, man is perhaps destined to the fate of becoming less than what might be considered a rational man. No one would doubt that man has come a long way since he first embarked into a realm of rational thinking. The advent of technology has helped to facilitate the availability of leisure time for him. In addition, such technology has indirectly catalyzed the growth of a certain amount of intellectualization in man. For example, the wheel has enabled man to conduct his chores for survival and in so doing--has also provided him adequate time to reflect upon his accomplishments. Such reflections have helped to precipitate new thoughts about his future.

Today, man is experiencing what one might consider to be a "leisure time syndrome." This syndrome has enabled him to think of things and events that have exceeded his wildest expectations. The atomic age, the walk on the moon, breakthroughs in medicine, and a better understanding of life itself have perhaps generated a mystic optimism that is almost unexplainable. However, if certain theories about the nature of man have any semblance of truth--and if certain facts about his effects on natural resources remain factual, then he may very well be on a collision course with an inevitable horror never before witnessed by any human being anywhere on this planet.

Many social observers have attempted to classify the common concerns of man. The