NOTES TO AUTHORS:

P.S. We have a few words of instruction for future authors. Because of the limited amount of space available, the articles, papers or reports submitted to CEE should be concise, lucid and also brief. Follow nomenclature of standard textbooks or write equations or formulas clearly. Use consistent units of measurement and give dimensions for all terms.

Assume your reader has some expertise in the field and minimize the amount of historical background included. Avoid tables and graphs which involve duplication or unnecessary data. Frequently a graph or a few typical results may be substituted for a lengthy table.

Two copies of a paper are sufficient for review. After a paper has been accepted for publication, the author should send the editor a short biography and photo of himself to use with the article. M.T.

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from the READERS

Correction from Lih

Sir: The beginning of the article on Stu Churchill (CEE Spring 1969) clearly illustrates what the chemical engineering teacher has to do these days. You have to stand on your head to catch the attention of students. Perhaps this is why Professor Churchill has been so successful and has had to engage in all sorts of athletic activities to keep it up.

The Japanese (and Chinest as well) character for HYO (leopard) is upside down.

Marshall M. Lih
Catholic University

Statistical Study

Sir: We have made a study which attempts to relate mathematically the number of staff members of professional rank required in a chemical engineering department to the numbers of bachelors, masters and doctors graduated per year. No similar study could be found in the literature.

One purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between the number of persons of professorial rank required in a chemical engineering program and the number of students to be graduated per year at various degree levels. In light of the rapid expansion currently taking place in most universities it is important that this relationship be understood in order that intelligent administrative and educational decisions and forecasts may be attempted. In the present study this relationship is analyzed only for chemical engineering programs since this case was of immediate concern to the authors. The main problem involves estimating how much of the total variability in the number of professors of chemical engineering from university to university is due to the different numbers of degrees granted, and how much is due to "other factors" such as

Different emphasis on research activities
Different policies concerning the amount of administrative work to be performed by the professors