tee observes that "Our evidence indicates that a majority of schools do not measure up to this standard; the national average is something less than 17 percent."

The committee also deplores the conflict between arts and engineering faculties that exists in some institutions: "The sober truth is that the attitudes of the engineering faculty communicate themselves to engineering students. At institutions where the faculty exhibited the greatest belligerence about their colleagues in the arts, we invariably found the greatest student complaint about the work in humanities and social studies.

"On the other hand, we have evidence that the conflict disappears almost completely on those campuses where the arts and engineering faculties are thrown together as colleagues on an equal footing."

A grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York supported the survey, which was directed by George A. Gullette, head of the department of social studies at North Carolina State College. Edwin S. Burdell, president of the Cooper Union, was chairman of the special survey committee that developed the Society for Engineering Education's recommendations on the education of engineers that are contined in the report that has just been released.

Physicists Visit the Soviet Union

With Governmental approval, a group of physicists have accepted the Soviet Union's invitation to a conference of high-energy nuclear physics that will take place in Moscow, 14–20 May. The National Science Foundation will pay travel expenses for most of the group.

The invitations, signed by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, were sent separately to the following men: Luis Alvarez, Owen Chamberlain, and Emilio Segrè of the University of California; Keith A. Brueckner of Brookhaven National Laboratory; F. J. Dyson and A. Tais of the Institute for Advanced Study; Murray Gell-Mann of California Institute of Technology; Robert E. Marshak of the University of Rochester; John Marshall, Jr., of the Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago; Wolfgang Panofsky of Stanford University; Lyle Smith of Brookhaven National Laboratory; Jack Steinberger of Columbia University; Victor Weisskopf of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Robert R. Wilson of Cornell University.

The Soviet Union has also asked some American scientists to attend a conference on the physics of magnetic phenomena that will take place this month in Sverdiovak, Siberia. Those invited include Richard M. Bozorth of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Charles P. Bean of the General Electric Company, and A. F. Kik of the University of California.

Serotonin and Bleeding

The U.S. Public Health Service has announced that serotonin in the blood, generally considered to be involved in the normal control of bleeding, apparently does not have this function. Serotonin is a substance in brain and intestine, and in blood platelets. Although its presence in the brain has puzzled investigators until recently, there has been an acceptable explanation for the presence of serotonin in blood platelets almost from the time that its action there was discovered in 1918.

Serotonin can constrict blood vessels, and it was thought that its liberation from ruptured platelets at the sites of wounds slowed bleeding and encouraged the formation of clots. This assumption has been challenged by the new research findings.

Research workers in the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology of the National Heart Institute have found that by giving reserpine, they can liberate bound serotonin from the blood platelets of laboratory animals. As a result, the platelets are depleted of their serotonin. The time required for wounds to stop bleeding in rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs so treated was the same as that required for untreated animals.

Parkhurst A. Shore, Bernard B. Brodie, and their associates have described this work in a recent issue of the *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.*

AAAS Academy Grants for Student Research

The AAAS announces a new program for the use of the research funds that are awarded by the association to the academies of science. Effective at once, but optional until 1957, the academies are requested to use the grants for the assistance of high-school and college students rather than senior scientists.

Carefully selected students will receive modest amounts to buy equipment or books to assist them in carrying out original investigations. Each recipient will have to report his project in the same way that a senior scientist must when he seeks support from a foundation or a Federal Government agency.

The association believes that experience in original investigation cannot begin too early; further, the solving of even a simple problem in the laboratory or in the field can provide an important stimulus to the young mind.

It should be noted that these grants are not "prizes" for work well done. The emphasis is on the encouragement of, and assistance to, a student who has an idea that he wants to develop. However, students who have already won prizes or awards are not excluded from consideration for grants for new projects.

The academies are being asked to give preference to high-school students. College students in the smaller colleges may be eligible if the college is unable to supply what is needed. Each academy may decide whether equipment purchased for any project is to become the property of the grant recipient or the school or college, or whether it should be turned over to the academy for reissue to other students.

The amount of an academy award depends on the number of members who are also members of the AAAS. The association provides a minimum of $50 to each participating academy. If all grant funds are not used in a given year, the balance may be spent at any time within 2 years. Students and teachers interested in this new program should communicate with the nearest academy that is affiliated with the AAAS or write to the association for information.—JOHN A. BEHNKE.

News Briefs

■ The Oceanographic Institution at Woods Hole, Mass., has announced that underwater sounds by baleen whales have been recorded for the first time. The recording was made when three right whales, a variety of baleen whale, spent several days within 10 miles of the institution.

Instead of teeth, baleen whales have growing in their mouths a horny substance called whalebone. It has been known for several years that toothed whales frequently make a great variety of sounds, but attempts to establish this for baleen whales have been inconclusive.

■ The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has announced that it has reviewed 30,773 research and development reports and informal memoranda in an accelerated program to make more information available to private industry. The review work was done at the Oak Ridge Operations Office by a team of 35 scientists and engineers from major AEC installations. This was a special project within the program for continuous review of all current technical reports that is carried on by the commission as normal procedure.

Of the 30,773 classified reports reviewed, 10,916 were declassified, 8574 were labeled "Confidential," and 11,283

remained in the "Secret" classification. These reports originated in the commission's own installations and in laboratories working under AEC contract.

All documents are being listed as rapidly as possible in "Report Announcement Bulletins." Reports having the highest potential use in the private atomic energy industry will be printed in full-size copy. Others of more limited use will be reproduced in the form of photostats or microcopy.

■ The Institute for Solar-Terrestrial Research has been established at the High Altitude Observatory of the University of Colorado. The institute research program will be carried out by the observatory staff and by invited visitors. A 4-year program has been planned that initially will be devoted to studies of the effects of variable solar activity on weather.

Support for the institute is derived from private sources, including a number of American corporations, foundations, and individuals with special interests in improved weather forecasting. The first year's schedule includes partial sponsorship of a 6-week seminar on solar-weather research that is to be held at Boulder, Colo., 18 June–28 July.

■ The Harvard College Observatory, in conjunction with the Lincoln Laboratory of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is embarking on an extensive program for the study of meteors by radar methods. The project is under the direction of Fred L. Whipple, and the scientist in charge is Gerald S. Hawkins, who recently arrived from Manchester University in England.

Scientists in the News

STUART W. LIPPINCOTT, professor of pathology at the University of Washington School of Medicine, has accepted a senior appointment in the division of experimental pathology at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y., and is pathologist for the Brookhaven hospital.

PAUL G. LEFEVRE, who was recently assistant to the chief of the medical branch of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, is another new appointee at Brookhaven. He will spend a year in the division of physiology.

OTTO HAHN of Göttingen, Germany, nuclear physicist and president of the Max Planck Association for the Promotion of the Sciences, was awarded the Faraday medal by the British Chemical Society at a ceremony that took place in Nottingham. The award is bestowed every 3 years for special merit in the field of science.

JESSE W. BEAMS, chairman of the department of physics at the University of Virginia, received the Scott medal and premium of the City of Philadelphia during the spring meeting of the American Physical Society.

GEORGE E. PAKE is leaving his post as chairman of the department of physics at Washington University (St. Louis) to join the faculty of Stanford University. Another appointment in physics at Stanford is that of SIDNEY D. DRELL, associate professor, who will return to Stanford after spending the past 4 years at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

LOUIS M. HELLMAN, chairman of obstetrics and gynecology at the State University of New York College of Medicine in Brooklyn, left on 25 Apr. for a month's visiting professorship at Guy's Hospital Medical School in London, England. On 25 May he will deliver the Green-Armytage Anglo-American lecture on "Tubal plastic operations." This lecture is given every 2 years.

By a joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and with the approval of President Eisenhower, three members have been appointed to the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

LEE DEGOLYER is a petroleum geologist, a senior member of the firm DeGolyer and McNaughton, chairman of the board of directors of the *Saturday Review of Literature,* president of the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

CRAWFORD H. GREENEWALT is a chemical engineer, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

CARYL P. HASKINS is a research biologist who was long the head of the Haskins Laboratories, Inc., of New York and is now president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society.

These new appointments bring to full complement this 14-member board, which by law is composed of the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, three members of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizen members.

JOEL H. HILDEBRAND, professor emeritus of chemistry at the University of California, delivered Columbia University's ninth annual series of Bampton Lectures in America.

FRED W. SCHUELER, associate professor of pharmacology at the State University of Iowa, has received the $1000 John J. Abel award of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. The award is sponsored by Eli Lilly and Company. In July Schueler will become professor of pharmacology and chairman of the department of pharmacology at Tulane University.

JOHN E. CHRISTIAN, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at Purdue University, has received the $1000 award of the Chilean Iodine Educational Bureau. He was honored for his contributions to a better understanding of the pharmacy and chemistry of the radioactive iodine compounds, their application to tracer study techniques, and their use as diagnostic aids.

W. C. NIXON, a staff physicist at the Cavendish Laboratories of Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, is visiting Stanford University during the spring quarter under a National Science Foundation grant. Nixon, who is coinventor of the Coslett-Nixon point focus x-ray tube, is a specialist in x-ray microscopy. He recently completed a 3-month visit to the University of Redlands.

WILLARD F. LIBBY, commissioner, Atomic Energy Commission, has received the scientific achievement medal of the City College Chemistry Alumni Association (New York).

E. ROSS HART, former chief of the neurology branch at the Army Chemical Center, is chief of the new division of neurophysiology and neuropharmacology at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENDRIK C. D. DE DECKER, former director of research for Rubber–Stichting, Delft, the Netherlands, has joined the staff of the research and development department of the United States Rubber Company. Two other scientists formerly associated with Rubber–Stichting will also join U.S. Rubber, FEDDE H. D. AKKERMAN and SJIRK VAN DER BURG. All will conduct fundamental research on the chemistry of rubber and plastics.

HARRY Z. MELLINS, assistant professor of radiology at Wayne University Medical School and head of the radiology department at Sinai Hospital in Detroit, has been appointed chairman of the department of radiology at the State University of New York College of Medicine in Brooklyn and director of radiology at Kings County Hospital. He will assume his new post in July.