pologist. In the last years of his life he confided to me that he felt some regret that he had created no positive school of followers. Yet his influence on all who studied with him was manifest in the standards of scholarship and objectivity that he set us.

He also set his students perhaps more important standards than these. He was a liberal gentleman in the deepest sense of both these words. In personal relations he never hesitated to give the best counseling of which he was capable, but he never resented disregard of that counsel. He was generous and utterly without malice, yet he enjoyed controversy where he suspected sham or pretension.

For those of us who held him in esteem and affection, it is consoling to know that he received honors commensurate with his qualities. He served as president of the American Anthropological Association in 1935; he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences; he was the Viking Medalist in 1947 and the next year gave the Huxley memorial lecture at the Royal Anthropological Institute.

After his retirement in 1950 he was much in demand as a visiting lecturer and professor, both in the United States and abroad. He died completed in honors, respect, and the affection of his wife and many friends. If, on occasion, he sensed that he had not permitted himself time for certain subtleties, this was only a measure of his stature. His life was fulfilled.

CORA DU BOIS
Harvard University

News of Science

The President on Science and Education

In his State of the Union Message to Congress on 9 January, President Eisenhower made the following statements about international scientific cooperation and about education and research:

"It is highly important that the Congress enact the necessary legislation to enable us to exchange appropriate scientific and technical information with friendly countries.

"It is wasteful in the extreme for friendly allies to consume talent and money in solving problems that their friends have already solved—all because of artificial barriers to sharing. And we cannot afford to cut ourselves off from the brilliant talents and minds of scientists in friendly countries. The task ahead will be hard enough without handcuffs of our own making.

"The groundwork for this kind of cooperation has already been laid in discussions among NATO countries. Promptness in following through with legislation will be the best possible evidence of American unity of purpose in cooperating with our friends.

"In the area of education and research, I recommend a balanced program to improve our resources, involving an investment of about a billion dollars over a four-year period. This involves new activities by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare designed to encourage improved teaching quality and student opportunities in the interests of national security. It also provides a five-fold increase in the sums available to the National Science Foundation for its activities in stimulating and improving science education.

"Scrupulous attention has been paid to maintaining local control of educational policy, spurring the maximum amount of local efforts, and to avoiding undue stress on the physical sciences at the expense of other branches of learning.

"In the field of research, I am asking for substantial increases in basic research funds, including a doubling of the funds available to the National Science Foundation for this purpose.

"But federal action can do only a part of the job. In both education and research, redoubled exertions will be necessary on the part of all Americans if we are to rise to the demands of our times. This means hard work on the part of state and local governments, private industries, schools and colleges, private organizations and foundations, teachers, parents, and—perhaps most important of all—the student himself, with his bag of books and his homework.

"With this kind of all-inclusive campaign, we can create the intellectual capital we need for the years ahead—and do all this, not as regimented pawns, but as free men and women. . . ."

Toward the end of his address, the President discussed "works of peace," especially in connection with improving relations with the U.S.S.R.:

"Now, may I try to give you some concrete examples of the kind of works of peace that might make a beginning in the new direction. . . . We now have it within our power to eradicate from the face of the earth that age-old scourge of mankind: malaria. We are embarking with other nations in an all-out five-year campaign to blot out this curse forever. We invite the Soviets to join with us in this great work of humanity.

"Indeed, we would be willing to pool our efforts with the Soviets in other campaigns against the diseases that are the common enemy of all mortals—such as cancer and heart disease.

"If people can get together on such projects, is it not possible that we could then go on to a full-scale cooperative program of science for peace?

"A program of science for peace might provide a means of funneling into one place the results of research from scientists everywhere and from there making it available to all parts of the world.

"There is almost no limit to human betterment that could result from such cooperation. Hunger and disease could increasingly be driven from the earth. The age-old dream of a good life for all could, at long last, be translated into reality. . . ."

Brode Appointed Science Adviser to State Department

The Department of State has named Wallace R. Brode as science adviser and will soon appoint science attachés to the embassies in London, Bonn, Paris, Stockholm, New Delhi, and Tokyo. The department has $200,000 available to revive the scientific advisory program, which has been operating with a greatly reduced staff during the past 2 years (see p. 175). According to a State Department spokesman, the program will probably be expanded after it gets under way. Attachés will then be sent to European embassies other than those included in the initial list, as well as to embassies in Latin America and the Near East.

Although Brode will retain his presi-

dency of the AAAS, he will take a leave of absence from his post as associate director of the National Bureau of Standards and will resign from the Editorial Board of *Science*.

Polish Scientist Asks Political Asylum

Jerzy Leon Nowinski, Polish specialist in thermoelasticity, has been granted political asylum by the United States. Nowinski, who for the past 7 years has been a professor at the University of Warsaw, arrived here in November to serve as a guest professor at Johns Hopkins University. Shortly after learning that his wife and 7-year-old daughter had reached safety in England, he told the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Baltimore of his desire to stay in this country. His family will join him.

Nowinsky himself did not apply originally for his passport to come to the United States. After he had been invited by Johns Hopkins to be a guest lecturer in its graduate school, his colleagues in the Polish Academy of Science, where he was associate editor of the academy journal, urged the government to let him make the trip as a matter of scientific prestige.

In a press conference on 3 January, Nowinski, who is a Roman Catholic, explained his action by saying: "I was rather disappointed with the political, the moral, and the religious conditions in Poland after the war. Also, our child had to attend school and my wife and I decided she must attend a school with better religious and moral conditions."

Although he was treated well because of his scientific position in Poland, Nowinski commented: "It is this feeling of freedom we feel so strongly in the United States that compares with the difficult problem of living in Poland."

When asked for his opinion about whether or not Russia was ahead of the United States in developing an intercontinental ballistic missile, Nowinski said that he was not in a position to know. He would not say what contribution he might make to this country's missile program, but said that he would be willing to work in that area if asked.

Meteorologists Object to New Civil Service Pay Rates

In accord with a department circular from the U.S. Civil Service Commission on 9 December 1957, increased minimum pay rates have been established for professional engineers and certain scientists through grade GS-17 [*Science* **127**, 21 (3 Jan. 1958)]. Noting the omission of meteorologists from the positions listed under the amended salary scale, the American Meteorological Society has sent the following telegram to Harris Ellsworth, chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission; John W. Macy, Jr., executive director of the Civil Service Commission; Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce; Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense; James R. Killian, Jr., Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology; and to the chairmen of the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees:

"The American Meteorological Society deplores the exclusion of meteorologists from the salary adjustment recently announced for scientists and engineering personnel in Civil Service. The society feels that the long-term objectives of attracting promising young men and women to the meteorological profession and to important work in civil and defense science will best be achieved by eliminating salary differentials that impose a financial penalty on scientists and professional people selecting meteorology as their primary field of interest. The nature and the importance of the scientific problems in meteorology and the urgency of further advances in this field are sufficiently well known in our opinion to merit a reexamination of this salary policy. We respectfully request reconsideration of the directive excluding meteorologists from this salary adjustment program."

AAAS Cardiovascular and Socio-Psychological Awards

Irvine H. Page, head of the Research Division, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, has received the AAAS Ida B. Gould Memorial Award for Research on Cardiovascular Problems. The $1000 prize, which is sponsored by the Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Foundation, was given for the second time at the Association's recent meeting in Indianapolis.

Early in his career, Page spent 3½ years working on the chemistry of the brain; the results, along with a survey of the literature, appeared in *Chemistry of the Brain*, the second book on the subject ever published. Page completed a number of papers on the chemistry of phosphatides and on the synthesis of a large series of cholesterol esters; then, in 1929, he began to study the chemistry of arteriosclerosis.

At the Rockefeller Institute (1931–37) Page worked with D. D. Van Slyke on the chemical substances in blood and tissue that control the caliber of blood vessels, hence blood pressure. This investigation culminated in the discovery, with Helmer, of the peptide angiotonin (now called angiotensin). This occurred after Page had gone to Indianapolis, where he directed the Lilly clinic and laboratory for clinical research at Indianapolis City Hospital from 1937 to 1945.

Thirteen years ago Page and his group moved to the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, where they have been since. During the war Page, with his close associate Corcoran, was occupied with the problem of shock. Transfusion of blood into arteries instead of veins was studied with Kohlstaedt, and this method of transfusion still has important applications. Page's group also found that one of the important components of the shock mechanism is failure of the blood vessels to respond to stimulation or loss of cardiovascular reactivity. In addition, a substance was isolated in the blood of shocked dogs that caused severe contraction of blood vessels.

After the war, work on the constrictor substances in the blood was continued, and a method for testing the constrictor substance that forms when blood coagulates was elaborated and some of the properties of this substance determined. This resulted in a study with Rapport and Green that led to the isolation and crystallization of serotonin. Rapport determined the final structure as 5-hydroxytryptamine; this was synthesized by Hamlin. Page's subsequent studies on serotonin, like those of many others, have shown it to be concerned with a variety of functions of the body, including intestinal motility, stopping of bleeding, transmission of nerve impulses, pain, and functioning of the brain.

Page, with Corcoran and Dustan, contributed a long series of studies on hypertensive patients having diseases produced by such drugs as hydralazine, hexamethonium, and mecamylamine. Angiotensin was synthesized, with Schwarz and Bumpus, last year and its properties studied in animals [*Science* **125**, 886 (3 May 1957)]. There is little doubt that in some types of hypertension angiotensin is the substance that raises the blood pressure.

The Cleveland group has carried out extensive studies on the chemical changes associated with arteriosclerosis. For example, the importance of the β-lipoproteins in the blood for the production of arteriosclerosis has been demonstrated.

* * *

Irving A. Taylor, assistant professor of psychology at Pratt Institute, was awarded the 1957 AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize of $1000 at Indianapolis for his essay on "Similarities in the Structure of Extreme Social Attitudes." Taylor has been engaged in study of this subject for the past 5 years. There is an apparent trend in certain areas of psychological literature to regard what has been frequently called the "authoritarian" and "equalitarian" attitudes as polar opposites with contrasting clusters of social characteristics. The purpose of Taylor's