

created over a hundred fine wood carvings.

His enthusiasm for creative work continued during his summer vacations, which were spent on his farm in New Hampshire among several of his lifelong

friends. Here he built a laboratory for his scientific work and a studio where he spent many hours enjoying the pursuit of art with his wife Gladys, who is a talented painter and etcher. The farm played a major role in his life, and it

will always be a reminder to his friends of the happy summer days in the place Det loved so well.

LEON S. STONE

*Yale University School of Medicine,
New Haven, Connecticut*

News of Science

College Enrollments in 1957

College enrollments set a new record in 1957 for the sixth year in a row and will climb substantially with the opening of the second semester, according to the U.S. Office of Education in its January issue of *Higher Education*. A total of 3,068,000 students enrolled in 1890 colleges and universities early last fall, an increase of 4.1 percent over the 2,947,000 who enrolled in the fall of 1956.

Last fall's enrollment was 45 percent above fall enrollments in 1951, the year of lowest enrollments since World War II, and 25 percent above 1949, the peak year for enrollments in the immediate post-war years. During the remainder of the school year, college and university enrollments are expected to climb to an all-time high of approximately 3,460,000. The 45-percent increase in college enrollments since 1951 compares with an increase of only about 2 percent during the same period in the number of persons 18 to 21 years of age. Nearly two-thirds of the 1957 college student body—2,003,000 of the total 3,068,000—are men.

Because of an unprecedented increase in the number of births during the mid-1940's, the number of college-age persons in the population will start to climb steeply in the early 1960's. In the next decade, the number of young people seeking enrollment in college is expected to double. Despite the larger proportion of young people going to college in recent years, there are still large numbers of able students who do not obtain a college education.

The ten institutions which led in the number of students this year are as follows: University of California (all campuses), 41,598; University of Minnesota

(all campuses), 35,852; New York University, 31,068; State University of New York (all campuses except the Agricultural and Technical Institutes), 29,883; City College of the City of New York, 28,181; Columbia University, 26,787; University of Michigan, 26,370; University of Illinois, 25,920; University of Wisconsin (all campuses), 24,873; and Ohio State University, 22,611.

Total opening enrollment in liberal arts colleges increased 6.5 percent over 1956; in junior colleges, 6.2 percent; in teachers' colleges, 6 percent; in technological schools, 3.4 percent; in separately organized professional schools (other than teachers' colleges and technological schools), 3.3 percent; in universities, 2 percent; and in theological and religious schools, 1 percent.

The greatest increase in first-time students last fall occurred in other separately organized professional schools, in which enrollment increased 9 percent over 1956. Increases also were reported for teachers' colleges (4.4 percent), junior colleges (2.9 percent), theological and religious schools (2.5 percent), and liberal arts colleges (2.4 percent). Decreases were reported by universities (2.9 percent), and technological schools (0.6 percent).

Publicly controlled institutions reported a 5.9 percent gain in number of students over the fall of 1956, while privately controlled institutions listed 1.8 percent more than last year. First-time enrollment in both types of schools increased 0.9 percent. Of the total college population, 58 percent were attending publicly controlled institutions in 1957 and 57.1 percent in 1956.

States with increases of 10 percent or more included Delaware (14.4 percent, including enrollment in a newly reclassified institution not counted in 1956 en-

rollments), Virginia (13.9 percent), Maine (12.8 percent), Arkansas (11.7 percent), and New Mexico (10 percent). Fewer college students were reported in three states. The largest decrease was in Nevada (5.2 percent).

Delaware—the reclassified institution mentioned above was again a factor—reported a 47.2 percent increase in first-time enrollment. Also reporting a gain of 10 percent or more were Arizona (24 percent), Oregon (14.2 percent), Maine and Massachusetts (12.1 percent each), and New Jersey (11.1 percent).

The number of students attending college for the first time declined in 17 states and in the service academies. Decreases of 5 percent or more were reported in South Dakota (9.7 percent), Indiana (8.2 percent), Ohio (7.8 percent), Virginia (7.4 percent), Utah (7 percent), Georgia (6.2 percent), Oklahoma (5.3 percent), and New Hampshire (5 percent), the U.S. service academies (15.9 percent).

Fellowships in Science Journalism

An advanced Science Writing Program, financed by a pilot grant of \$70,000 from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, is being established at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism. Promising young reporters and writers will be invited to spend an academic year at the university on fellowships that cover their class, tutorial, and seminar costs, plus approximately \$550 a month for living expenses. Most recipients will have scientific interests as well as three to six years of experience on newspapers, magazines, wire services, radio, or television. The program will draw upon specialists from the other faculties of Columbia University and will be kept flexible to meet individual interests.

Commenting on the grant, Edward W. Barrett, dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, said: "While only four to five full fellowships a year can be financed under the initial grant, it is hoped soon to expand the program to provide for ten fellows a year. The school also hopes later to experiment with writing courses for selected young scientists and to initiate short-term conferences for established science writers."

Dean Barrett also listed five important needs that the advanced Science Writing Program should help meet:

"First, to increase the number of dependable science and technology writers on newspapers, press services, magazines, radio and television and industry;

"Second, to increase substantially the number of reporters and editors who, though not devoting full time to science, will be able to handle such material interestingly and accurately;

"Third, to provide a means of helping present science writers to broaden their knowledge of both subject matter and techniques;

"Fourth, to provide a modest number of individuals capable of giving science-writing instruction at other institutions, and;

"Fifth, to serve as a pilot project whose experience can be drawn upon by other institutions."

Court Voids 18-Month Limit on Dismissal Suits

A Government rule barring reinstatement to Civil Service of people who waited more than 18 months to challenge their dismissals for alleged security reasons has been struck down by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. The court, in a 2-to-1 decision on 1 January, held the 18-month limit unreasonable. The decision may open the way for a number of former Government employees to sue for reinstatement and back pay.

The Justice Department established the 18-month rule after the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Cole v. Young*. The decision, handed down on 11 June 1956, was that the Government could dismiss as security risks only employees in sensitive positions. During the three previous years many persons in non-sensitive positions had been dismissed under the Eisenhower security program. The decision in *Cole v. Young* meant that their dismissals had been illegal.

Marine Microbiology Laboratory

The Institute of Marine Science of the University of Texas has recently established a marine microbiology section under the direction of Carl H. Oppenheimer. The institute is situated on Mustang Island at Port Aransas, approximately 25 miles north of Corpus Christi. The laboratory provides facilities for studying the relationships of bacteria to the many environments nearby. Close at hand are attached algal flats, muddy bottom bays, accumulations of organic matter, oyster reefs, continental shelf environments, rock jetties, open beaches,

and various sources of pollution. A course in marine microbial ecology will be offered during the summer. A curriculum has been established for advanced degrees with emphasis on marine bacteriology through the department of bacteriology of the University of Texas.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Chemistry. The Division of History of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society is soliciting nominations for its \$500 Dexter Award. The award is made on the basis of services that have advanced the history of chemistry in any of the following ways: by publication of an important book or article; by the furtherance of the teaching of the history of chemistry; by significant contributions to the bibliography of the history of chemistry; or by meritorious services over a long period of time which have resulted in the advancement of the history of chemistry. All information, in duplicate, should be sent before 10 March to the secretary of the division, Sidney M. Edelstein, Dexter Chemical Corporation, 819 Edgewater Rd., Bronx 59, N.Y.

Ophthalmology. The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness has announced the establishment of a special travel fund to aid younger ophthalmologists and other scientists engaged in ophthalmological teaching or research to attend the 18th International Ophthalmology Congress that is to be held in Brussels, Belgium, 8-12 September. The fund was made possible by a grant from the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council to a Council subcommittee. All applications for aid from the fund should be submitted before 1 March to Dr. Gordon H. Seger, Chief, Extramural Programs, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Md.

Psychiatry. The Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry has announced the availability of a limited number of block grants (fluid funds) for research in departments of psychiatry in medical schools and clinical facilities with established training programs. Applications should be submitted before 1 March. For further information, department representatives are invited to write to the Executive Officer, Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry, 251 Edwards St., New Haven 11, Conn.

Sex. The Division of Medical Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council is accepting applications for grants-in-aid of research for consideration by the Committee for Research in Problems of Sex. The funds for support of this program are provided by the Rockefeller and Ford foundations. The committee is concerned primarily

with encouraging research on the mechanisms underlying sexual behavior, with special emphasis on the higher mammals and man. Proposals involving endocrinological, neurological, psychological, anthropological, phylogenetic, and genetic studies directed toward this objective are therefore invited. Requests that deal with the physiology of reproduction or with related biological and biochemical fields should be addressed to the committee only if they give promise of shedding light on behavioral mechanisms.

Preliminary inquiries should be addressed to Room 309, Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington 25, D.C. Completed applications for the fiscal year 1958-59 should be postmarked on or before 7 March.

News Briefs

Award of 59 unclassified physical research contracts with universities and private research institutions has been announced by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Six are new contracts, and the remainder are renewals of contracts which have been in force.

* * *

It is possible to transplant a tooth from one part of a patient's mouth to another in carefully selected cases. Chester C. Fong and R. Gordon Agnew, both oral pathologists of the College of Dentistry, University of California, describe a technique for surgically transplanting the third molar in an early stage of root development to the site of a missing permanent first molar in the January issue of the *Journal of the American Dental Association*.

* * *

Frank Pace, Jr., president of the International Golf Association, has announced that the proceeds of \$10,000 from the fifth International Golf Championship and Canada Cup Matches, held this year in Tokyo, Japan, will be set aside to establish a scholarship fund for Japanese students to study nuclear science at American universities. The establishment of this scholarship fund was the result of an agreement between Pace and Matsutaro Shoriki, owner and president of the Yomiuri Shimbun newspapers, which cosponsored the event with the Japan Golf Association.

* * *

University of Cincinnati excavations in Greece at the site of King Nestor's palace have brought to light a beehive tomb from an earlier generation—probably that of King Neleus, Nestor's father—and a hitherto unknown northeast wing of the palace. These are among the major discoveries in the sixth year of the university's archeological investigations