RESOLVED: It is the sense of the assembled representatives of universities and kindred institutions engaged in meteorological, oceanographic, and related research and teaching, that the interim report of the Committee on Meteorology of the National Academy of Sciences be endorsed; that present support for basic research in meteorology at academic and related institutions should be substantially increased; and that a national institute for atmospheric research, operated by an association of universities, should be established to bring together scientists from meteorology and the related physical sciences and to provide research facilities on a scale required to cope with the global nature of the meteorological problem. It is further requested that appropriate organizational steps for establishing such an institute be taken immediately by the National Academy of Sciences, acting in concert with the universities and kindred institutions.

The resolution was signed by: W. A. Baum, Florida State University; R. A. Bryson, University of Wisconsin; H. R. Byers, University of Chicago; P. E. Church, University of Washington; B. Haurwitz, New York University; S. C. Hollister, Cornell University; H. G. Houghton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; M. Neiburger, University of California, Los Angeles; H. H. Neuberger, Pennsylvania State University; S. Petterssen, American Meteorological Society; R. Revelle, Scripps Institution of Oceanography; and A. R. Kassander, University of Arizona.

Krypton-85 and Diagnosis of Heart Disease

Research at the Public Health Service's National Institutes of Health has shown that krypton-85, a radioactive form of a harmless inert gas, can be used to detect abnormal openings in the wall of muscle dividing the right and left chambers of the heart. Left to right "shunts" of blood which result from defects in the partitions of the heart are the commonest form of congenital heart disease. Accurate knowledge of the presence and location of these defects is essential for corrective surgery.

The new diagnostic technique was developed by research surgeon Richard Sanders, a staff member of the Clinic of Surgery of the National Heart Institute. The discovery was announced in the January issue of the *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.*

Soviet Bloc IGY Plans

A weekly report of Soviet bloc activities in connection with the International Geophysical Year is being published by the U.S. Office of Technical Services. The reports contain information selected and translated from foreign-language publications regarding Soviet bloc plans and endeavors in rockets and artificial earth satellites, upper atmosphere, meteorology, oceanography, latitude, seismology, glaciology, the Antarctic, and other subjects. Non-Government scientists may subscribe to the series for $10. The series runs from 14 February 1958 to 2 January 1959. (Order PB 131632 *Soviet Bloc International Geophysical Year Information* from OTS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. Back issues to 14 February will be supplied to subscribers regardless of the date of their order.)

Faculty Salaries

The average salary for college faculty members in the United States this year is $6120, according to the U.S. Office of Education.

A new study of higher education shows that average faculty salaries in public colleges and universities range from $5110 for instructors to $8530 for full professors; in private institutions, the average is $4230 for instructors and $7360 for full professors. The study is designed to provide basic information to assist college administrators in their planning. The 102-page report, entitled *Higher Education Planning and Management Date, 1957–58,* was prepared by W. Robert Bokelman, specialist in college business management, U.S. Office of Education.

Nearly 1150 colleges and universities, having more than 80 percent of all higher education enrollment, participated in the survey.

Salaries of full professors in the highest-paying single private university average $13,800, compared with an average of $5150 in the lowest-paying private university. The highest-paying public university had a salary average for full professors of $12,350, the lowest-paying $5750. The average salary of instructors in the highest-paying private university is $5150, compared with $3550 in the lowest-paying. The average for the highest-paying public university is $6550, compared with $3450 in the lowest-paying.

Among the lowest fourth of public universities, salaries average $7440 for full professors, $6280 for associate professors, $5460 for assistant professors, and $4410 for instructors.

The report shows that students in private colleges pay, on the average, nearly 3½ times as much in tuition and fees as most students in public colleges. Tuition and fees for resident students in public institutions average $155 for the current school year, compared with $531 in private institutions. Tuition and fees in public institutions average $13 more this year than last year, an increase of 9.2 percent. Such costs in private institutions went up $36, or 7.3 percent. In addition to salaries, and tuition and fees, the report covers other faculty benefits and room and board costs.

Copies of the publication (Circular No. 517) may be obtained for 60 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

Atherosclerosis Findings

A reseach finding that seems to advance knowledge of coronary heart disease and other diseases associated with atherosclerosis has been reported by the laboratories of the departments of preventive medicine and pathology of the Harvard Medical School and the department of pathology of Children's Hospital, Boston. Atherosclerosis is now responsible for more deaths in the United States than any other one disease. The new approach developed at Harvard utilizes tissue-culture methods which make possible direct observation at the point where fatty substances enter cells grown from human arteries. Prior to this, the disease could be studied in the laboratory only by indirect methods, either in animals or by measuring the level of fatty substances in human blood.

Led by David D. Rutstein, head of the university's department of preventive medicine, the group of investigators say that they have observed the deposit of these fatty substances in arterial cells. More important, they maintain that they have also demonstrated that the process is reversible and can either be prevented with unsaturated fatty acids or aggravated with saturated fatty acids.

The new research results are published in the current issue of the British medical journal *Lancet.* Rutstein's associates are Estelle Fasolino Ingenito, research associate in preventive medicine; John M. Craig, assistant professor of pathology; and Marcello Martinelli, Lederle research fellow in preventive medicine from the University of Bologna, Italy.

Nomenclature of Cell Strains

At the International Tissue Culture Meeting, held in Glasgow, Scotland, last summer, the subject of the nomenclature of cell-strains used in tissue culture was considered and a study committee was appointed that made various recommendations. It was suggested that the following information be given when first