make possible a world-wide team study of high-energy phenomena not obtainable with present-day accelerators. Individual scientists with particular competence in this pioneering field of physics, working independently but on common phenomena, will, it is hoped, provide a considerable increase in knowledge of interactions among nuclear and electromagnetic particles and of their galactic origins. It is estimated that research workers will require about 2 years to analyze the data.

Skyhook Results Assessed

Shortly before his death Schein said: "We are sure that we have obtained excellent data from the two 'Bravo' flights." He predicted that many "monsters" would show on the block of film. "Monsters" are cosmic-ray events so powerful that their effects can be seen with the naked eye. Schein also was confident that the emulsion would reveal hypernuclei produced by collisions, strange-particle production, and some rarely observed break-up processes of heavy nuclei in a primary cosmic-ray event.

For meteorology the immediate results of Skyhook 60 are more specific, according to Riehl. He says that the day and night data studies for the recent flights suggest the possibility that an ideal meteorological laboratory has been found. He commented:

"There are characteristics at 100,000–120,000 feet that are remarkably similar to weather patterns at lower altitudes. This we never knew before. We can now see that the upper stratosphere is a transporter of weather momentum. Why this transfer of momentum occurs is not at all obvious. What its effects are on lower level weather we do not yet know. Isolated weather systems at such heights—free of friction from the earth's surface and of distortion from the earth's heat—offer us an ideal laboratory. Up to now, we have felt that it would be a waste of time to explore the meteorology of the upper stratosphere. With our 'Skyhook' discoveries, perhaps we can go on to find more general laws of weather than we now possess."

Skyhook Bravo Re-Fly just before launching. With inflation tubes tied off and dangling, the balloon stands nearly 500 feet above the deck of the U.S.S. *Valley Forge*.

New York Science Teachers Campaign for Improved Teaching

Business leaders and a group of distinguished scientists will lead the discussions at a science teachers' luncheon conference scheduled for 19 March at the Hotel Statler-Hilton, New York. The conference, "Science for Survival," is being conducted by the Federation of Science Teacher Associations of New York City in connection with its annual luncheon.

The affair, which has been largely a social event in past years, is being used this year as part of a continuing campaign by the science teachers to point up the deficiencies, needs, and possibilities of better science teaching in the city's schools. The conference will include a series of panels dealing with the training of future scientists, development of scientific literacy, the status of science teachers, and community cooperation in science education.

Scientists who will participate include Peter Debye, Nobel laureate and professor of chemistry at Cornell University; Edwin C. Kemble, professor of physics at Harvard University; Victor P. Bond of Brookhaven National Laboratory; and Jerrold R. Zacharias, professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ticket sales are being handled by Martin Roth, George Washington High School, Audubon Ave. and 192 St., New York, N.Y.

The Meteorite of 30 June 1908

The Committee on Meteorites of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. is at present very anxious to obtain information about the circumstances of the fall of the so-called Tungus meteorite, which occurred during the early morning of 30 June 1908, in the middle of Siberia.

As is known, anomalous bright nights, very high nocturnal clouds, vividly colored twilight, and other occurrences follow immediately after such phenomena, as was reported by many witnesses in Russia and also by some in Western Europe. It may be possible that data concerning anomalous optical phenomena in the terrestrial atmosphere were also recorded at different meteorological stations, geophysical observatories, and other sites and were published in the scientific literature of your country. We shall be greatly indebted to you if you will help us obtain the following information concerning such data reported in the United States: (i) The presence of abnormally bright nights, with particulars; the intensity of the illumination of the earth's surface; (ii) the presence of abnormally intense twilight at sunset, or at sunrise, with a description; (iii) the occurrence of luminous nocturnal clouds and their development and movement; (iv) the variation of polarization of the day sky; and (v) other data concerning the state of high layers of the atmosphere. We would like to obtain these data for a period of 10 to 15 days after the fall of the meteorite.

V. FESSENKOV, *chairman*
E. L. KRINOV, *scientific secretary*
Committee on Meteorites,
Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.
Osipenko 52, Moscow 127, U.S.S.R.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Atmospheric sciences. The University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, with the support of a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc., has announced a program of graduate fellowships in the atmospheric sciences—meteorology and closely allied fields. These fellowships are open to undergraduate students who expect to receive degrees by August, and to graduate students in mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, geophysics, meteorology, and other physical sciences who wish to apply their earlier training to the study of the physical problems of the atmosphere.

The awards are for full-time graduate study of atmospheric science at any qualified institution having a graduate program in the field. The stipend is $4000 per academic year. Fellows may not be otherwise gainfully employed during the fellowship year; however, they are free to seek waivers of tuition from their universities. Summer research assistantships are available at most institutions. Awards will be announced on 31 March.

Churchill College. Churchill College, Cambridge, England, will admit a small number of postgraduate students in October 1960. For candidates from the United Kingdom and from overseas, there will be available: (i) one research studentship for a man who intends to proceed to the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Cambridge; and (ii) one postgraduate studentship for a man who intends to pursue approved courses leading to certain certificates or diplomas at the University of Cambridge. In addition, there will be one Gulbenkian research studentship reserved for candidates from overseas. Elections will be held in May 1960 for studentships to commence in October 1960.

Any man who on 1 May 1960 has not taken up residence in the University of Cambridge is eligible as a candidate (i) if he has graduated—or will have graduated before 1 October 1960—at a university other than Cambridge and is nominated by the authorities of his university, or (ii) if, not being a university graduate or prospective graduate, he can show evidence of exceptional qualification for research or for other study at the postgraduate level.

Every candidate must be nominated by his university or by an industrial or business organization and must submit his application through his nominators. Application forms may be obtained from the Tutor for Advanced Students, Churchill College, Cambridge. Completed forms and supporting documents must be returned to the tutor by *1 April.*

The research studentship will normally be for a 3-year period, and the postgraduate studentship, for 1 year. The amount will be determined by the College Council after consideration of the student's income from other sources; it will not exceed £465 a year plus payment by the college of approved college and university fees.

Gravity. The Gravity Research Foundation has announced that for the 11th year it is offering five awards for short essays on gravity. The awards will be made on 1 June for the best 1500-word paper on the possibilities of discovering: (i) some partial insulator, reflector, or absorber of gravity; or (ii) some alloy, or other substance, the atoms of which can be agitated or rearranged by gravity to throw off heat; or (iii) some other reasonable method of harnessing, controlling, or neutralizing gravity. The amounts of the awards will be $1000, $300, $200, $150, and $100, respectively. Essays must be sent *before 15 April* to the Gravity Research Foundation, New Boston, N.H.

Mycology. The New York Botanical Garden has announced the Gertrude S. Burlingham scholarship in mycology for advanced predoctoral study at the botanical garden during the summer of 1960. The stipend is $700; work under this appointment may begin at any time after 1 June and should continue for approximately 3 months. Nominations or applications must be sent *before 15 April* to: Director, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York 58, N.Y.

Scientists in the News

Maxwell A. Rosenlicht, professor of mathematics at the University of California, Berkeley, was awarded the Nelson Cole Prize in algebra at the Chicago meeting of the American Mathematical Society. The award is presented once every 5 years for contributions to mathematical knowledge. Rosenlicht was selected for his work on the theory of generalized Jacobian varieties.

Two physics societies have announced the election of new presidents. **Victor F. Weisskopf** of Massachusetts Institute of Technology is president of the American Physical Society, and **Leonard O. Olsen** of Case Institute of Technology is president of the American Association of Physics Teachers.

Glenn T. Seaborg, chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley, will receive the Priestley Memorial Award of Dickinson College on 16 March for his work in nuclear chemistry.

Four Soviet biochemists are visiting the United States this month to survey U.S. research developments in metabolic diseases. **G. Gilbert Ashwell**, of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, is tour director for the group. The visiting scientists are: **Grachiya K. Bunyatyan**, of the Armenian Academy of Sciences; **Mikhail P. Chernikov**, of the Institute of Biology and Medical Chemistry of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; **Nikolai N. Demin**, of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; and **Ilya I. Ivanov**, of the Leningrad Pediatrics Medical Institute.