gan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; Wayne State University; Wellesley College; Wesleyan University; Williams College; and Yale University.

While 26 institutions reported grades of C in the Average-Compensation Scale last year, the number increased to 59 in 1959–60, or more than double that of the previous year. Machlup commented that it is important to note the presence of several junior colleges in the ranks of the institutions with higher salary scales. Similar increases were reported for the other grades.

Development of the Grading System

The self-grading salary survey of the AAUP was first conducted in 1957 as part of the general effort to call attention to the low salary levels prevailing in most institutions of higher education and to point out the need for salary increases if college teaching is to become attractive as a permanent career for well-qualified individuals. In 1959–60 the average compensation in 323 institutions, with 63,152 full-time faculty members, was calculated at $7960. The "weighted" average for professors was $10,789; for associate professors, $8124; for assistant professors, $6804, for instructors, $5542.

Machlup explained that the foregoing figures include specified fringe benefits, in particular the contributions of the institutions toward pension funds. However, only those contributions are included which become the property of the faculty member within 5 years. A few institutions have retirement funds which do not become the property of the faculty member unless he remains with the institution for many years. Such schemes, in Machlup's words, "are not part of the compensation for services rendered but rather for submission to a captivity."

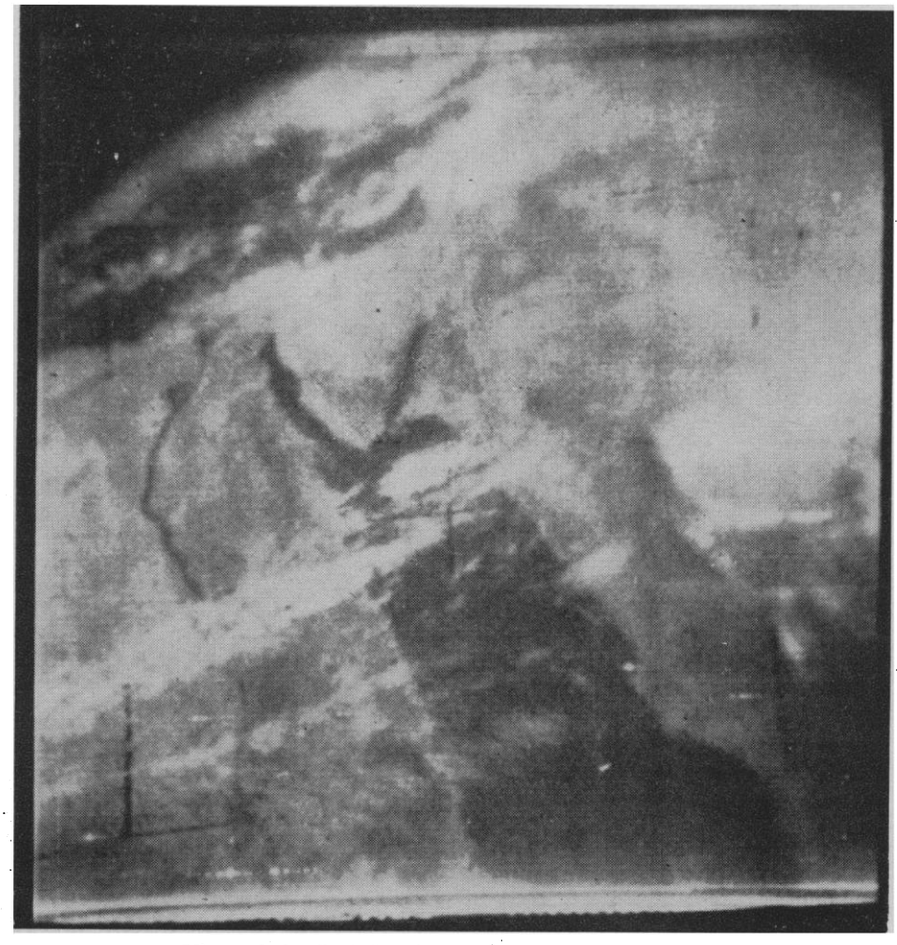
Of 330 institutions which supplied sufficient data to be included in this analysis, 140 report average compensation for full-time faculty members of less than $7000.

Although the salary survey reveals an encouraging upward trend in a large number of institutions of higher education, compensation for college and university faculty members remains poor. The AAUP emphasizes that institutions will have to make every possible effort to raise salaries annually if they are not to fall behind in the movement to attain levels of compensation commensurate with professional attainment.

Red Sea Viewed by Weather Satellite

The accompanying picture of the Red Sea was taken by the wide-angle camera in Tiros I, the U.S. weather satellite, at 6 A.M., EST, 4 April 1960, during the 43rd orbit. When the picture was taken the satellite was over the Red Sea and directed toward the northwest. The dark band to the left is the Nile. The Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba can be seen fanning out from the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea is visible at the upper left.

This is one of hundreds of photographs taken by the wide-angle camera during the satellite's first week aloft. At week's end both the wide-angle and narrow-angle cameras were functioning, but the clock timer that controls the photo-storage tape recorder for the narrow-angle camera had ceased to function. Consequently, the use of that camera is now limited to pictures that can be obtained by direct command from either the Fort Monmouth, N.J., or the Kaena Point, Hawaii, ground stations, without going into storage.



View of the Red Sea from an altitude of 450 miles.

$150,000 To Be Shared by Four Atoms for Peace Award Winners

Four American scientists have been named recipients of the Atoms for Peace Award. Leo Szilard and Eugene P. Wigner will share the 1959 award; Walter H. Zinn and Alvin M. Weinberg will share the 1960 award. All have been active in the development of nuclear reactors.

Each man will receive a gold medallion symbolizing the award, and the four will share equally in the combined honorarium of $150,000. The awards will be presented at a ceremony to be held at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., on 18 May.

In making the announcement, James R. Killian, Jr., chairman of the Trustees of Atoms for Peace Awards, said:

"The Trustees believe the development of the nuclear reactor is one of the great advances in man's capability for using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. It gives the world a new source of energy with which to meet the growing requirements of modern