fellows of the AAAS and should be sent to the Secretary of the Section on Medical Sciences, Dr. Allan D. Bass, Department of Pharmacology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville 5, Tenn.

The prize is given for "demonstrated research in the field of the medical sciences, taking into consideration independence of thought and originality." Any investigator who was less than 35 years of age on 1 January 1960, and is a citizen of the United States, is eligible. The research is not to be judged in comparison with the work of more mature and experienced investigators.

Nominations must be received before 1 September. All nominations should be accompanied by: (i) six copies of a two-page summary in the form of a letter of nomination which details the importance of the candidate's work; (ii) six copies of any manuscripts ready for publication; (iii) six copies each of reprints of the candidate's more important published articles; and (iv) six copies of a biographical sketch of the candidate.

Recent recipients of the award have been: 1953, Irving M. London, Albert Einstein College of Medicine; 1954, Winston H. Price, Johns Hopkins University; 1955, Robert A. Good, University of Minnesota School of Medicine; 1956, Oscar Touster, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine; 1957, Paul Talalay, University of Chicago; 1958, Albert Sjoerdsma, National Heart Institute; and 1959, William F. Scherer, University of Minnesota Medical School.

High-Altitude Research Facilities Available

The National Science Foundation has made a grant to the University of Denver to assist in the maintenance of the Inter-University High Altitude Laboratories. The grant assures the availability to U.S. scientists of the laboratory facilities at the top of Mount Evans, Colorado (elevation 14,150 feet) and those at Echo Lake (elevation, 10,700 feet). The University of Denver administers the laboratories for the member institutions of the Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory Association (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Colorado, and University of Denver).

The NSF grant makes it possible for scientists of nonmember institutions to use the facilities for a nominal charge. Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. Byron E. Cohn, Chairman, Department of Physics, University of Denver, Denver 10, Colo.

Those interested should note that the laboratory at Mount Evans is accessible from July through September. The Echo Lake laboratory provides living and research space throughout the year. Inquiries should be made at the earliest possible date.

College Faculty Salaries and Student Costs Both Rising, Government Study Shows

Average salaries for full-time faculty members in 4-year undergraduate colleges have risen 10.6 per cent during the past 2 years, to an average of $6810 in the current academic year, the U.S. Office of Education recently announced. In 1957–58, the average was $6160. In 1958–59, it was $6490.

Figures for the 3 years are not precisely comparable because some colleges failed to answer the survey questions one or more times during that period. While approximately 1200 of the 1940 colleges and universities furnished information in 1957–58, more than 1400 responded in 1959–60. Institutions covered in the latest survey account for 91.1 percent of the enrollment in public institutions and 80.4 percent of the enrollment in private institutions.

For all institutions of higher education the rate of salary increase has averaged slightly less than 5 percent in each of the past 2 years. However, during this period increases have been greater (8.2 to 13.5 percent) in private institutions than in public ones.

The average salary in 4-year public institutions in the current academic year is $7040, an increase of 8.8 percent over the $6470 of 1957–58. The average salary in 4-year private institutions in the current year is $6510, a 14.2-percent increase over the $5700 of 1957–58.

In junior colleges and other 2-year institutions, the average salary for full-time faculty members is $6110 in 1959–60, an increase of 7.6 percent over the 1957–58 figure of $5680. In public 2-year institutions, the current average salary is $6550, up 7.2 percent from the $6120 of 1957–58. The figure for private 2-year institutions, $4640 this year, is an increase of 14.6 percent over the $4050 of 1957–58.

The study, which was conducted by W. Robert Bokelman, chief of the Business Administration Section of the Division of Higher Education, also shows a slow but perceptible increase in costs for full-time students in both public and private institutions of higher education. For example, resident students in private institutions paid an average tuition fee of $615 in the current academic year, an increase of 16.9 percent over the 1957–58 average of $526. Resident students in public institutions paid an average of $168 this year as against $155 in 1957–58.

Average charges for dormitory rooms for students is $168 for men and $174 for women in public institutions this year as against $155 for men and $160 for women in 1957–58. In private institutions, male students today are paying an average of $201 and women students $220 for dormitory rooms. In 1957–58 the figures were $182 for men and $194 for women.

Political Discrimination in Science Activities Opposed

Recently the governing board of the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council issued the following "Resolution on Political Non-Discrimination in International Scientific Activities."

1) The Governing Board of the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council desires that the United States maintain its intellectual and scientific leadership in international activities and emphasize and implement its role as a friendly host to international scientific meetings.

Meetings of international scientific bodies make a positive contribution to national security and welfare; they contribute to scientific progress in this country; they express the high value that the United States as a nation places on intellectual and scientific pursuits; they give scientists of other nations a first-hand opportunity to become acquainted with our scientific and cultural contributions to the welfare of all peoples.

2) The opportunity that an institution has to be a friendly host to an international scientific organization depends upon its ability to receive officers