each summer while he is completing his education. Participating in the program at the Washington laboratories for the first time this summer were 92 students, from 50 colleges, and 15 Science Talent winners. Of last year's 148 summer scientists, 80 returned to work this summer. At the laboratory in Boulder, Colo., where the program has just been adopted, 42 trainees were employed.

Salaries are commensurate with the educational level of the applicant, starting at $2690 per year for high-school graduates entering at the GS-1 level and progressing to $3415 for GS-4 employees who have completed the junior year in college. Graduates who return to the bureau receive a GS-5 rating, $4480, and those who are employed in a permanent capacity are advanced to GS-7, $5335, after 3 months if they have qualified under a special training agreement during the preceding summer. Graduate students are also accepted for summer employment, a master's degree qualifying scientists or engineers for a GS-7; those who have completed half the required work for a Ph.D. are rated at GS-9 and receive $6250.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

■ The National Vitamin Foundation in the period from 1946 to 1955 has made grants for research work in the field of nutrition totaling more than $1 million. The foundation's annual report, which has just been released, discloses that during 1955 alone, appropriations in support of research and for scientific and medical educational purposes amounted to $185,079. The report shows that medical investigation supported by the foundation is helping to open new avenues of treatment in such widely diverse conditions as obesity, emotional stress, cancer, pregnancy, chemical poisoning, and diseases of the aged.

Grants-in-aid of research and fellowships have been given for work in institutions located in 24 states and the District of Columbia, and in four foreign countries. Six states, California, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, received more than $50,000 each and together received 73 percent of the research funds granted to 24 states. The same six states contain approximately 52 percent of the population of the 24 states receiving grants, which in turn account for about 72 percent of the total population of the United States.

As part of its scientific program the foundation conducted, in cooperation with leading hospitals and universities, three major scientific meetings: A symposium on the antimetabolites, their modes of action, and therapeutic implications was held in New York; a symposium on the role of some of the newer vitamins in human metabolism and nutrition was held in cooperation with Vanderbilt University School of Medicine in Nashville, Tenn.; and a clinical symposium on nutritional and metabolic considerations in disease was held in Philadelphia, Pa., in cooperation with the commissions on nutrition of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. In addition to these activities, the foundation has carried on an extensive scientific publication program.

■ The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has announced the award of 88 unclassified physical research contracts with universities and private research institutions. Twenty-five are new contracts, and the remainder are renewals.

■ The Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has decided to commemorate André Mayer, its first president and one of the founders of the organization, by creating a number of fellowships to be known as the André Mayer FAO senior research fellowships. The fellowships will be awarded yearly to experienced research workers, particularly from technically underdeveloped countries, so that they may enhance the welfare of their countries by traveling to appropriate centers of learning to conduct research in nutrition, agriculture, and agricultural economics.

■ The department of meteorology at Florida State University has announced the availability of graduate assistantships for the academic year 1957–58. Any candidate for the M.S. or Ph.D. degree in meteorology and climatology is eligible to apply. No previous meteorological education is necessary, but the applicant's undergraduate education must have included at least a year of the calculus and a year of university-level physics.

A graduate assistantship carries a stipend of $1740 per calendar year for students holding a bachelor's degree and $2040 for students holding a master's degree in meteorology. The student is permitted to carry ten semester hours of formal course work. Assistants pay resident fees (for health service, student activities, and so forth) of about $75 per semester. Out-of-state tuition is waived. Cost of room and food is approximately $900 per year for single students.

Primary research fields are synoptic meteorology, theoretical meteorology, tropical meteorology, and climatology from the analytic point of view. Applications should be filed before *15 Apr. 1957*. However, later applications will be considered if funds are available. For further information, write to Dr. Werner A. Baum, Head, Department of Meteorology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.

■ The Federal Government, through its various programs for the support of higher education, in 1954 aided more than one out of every six undergraduates in all fields of study. Nearly 390,000 undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral students were supported by the Government at an average cost per student of more than $1000. Of this number, more than 101,000 were preparing for careers in the sciences, including the social sciences.

These data are contained in a report entitled *Federal Support for Science Students in Higher Education* that has been released by the National Science Foundation.

The percentage of Government-supported students studying the sciences increased with the educational level. While only one-fourth (82,000) of the undergraduate group were studying in the sciences, approximately half (18,000) of the graduate students and virtually all (1300) of those receiving such assistance for postdoctoral training and research were pursuing scientific studies.

Eligibility for Federal support at the undergraduate level was determined almost exclusively by military service, either through the completion of past service or through commitment to future service. With the exception of nearly 6500 students holding 4-year scholarships awarded under the Navy's "Holloway Plan," nearly all of the 345,000 federally aided undergraduates in all fields of study were veterans of the Korean conflict receiving educational benefits under Public Law 550 enacted by Congress in 1952.

More than one out of every three students receiving Federal aid for graduate study in the sciences was employed as a research assistant on research grants or contracts awarded by Federal agencies to senior investigators at colleges and universities. Veterans' educational benefits provided support to more than a quarter of all federally aided graduate students.

In addition to these large-scale programs, four Federal agencies awarded fellowships to a select group of 1600 young men and women for graduate study, about half of whom were embarking upon science careers. These agencies, namely, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and the Department of State, also awarded more than 600 fellowships for postdoctoral training and research in the sciences. A copy of *Federal Support for Science Students in Higher Education* may be obtained for 30 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.