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

and members of that organization and scientific delegates duly selected by the responsible participating scientific body in any country.

3) We endorse the spirit of the . . . statement approved in 1958 by the International Council of Scientific Unions, which (*a*) draws a distinction between the recognition of the activities of scientists and the political recognition of the government of the country or territory involved, and (*b*) affirms the right of the scientists of any country or territory to adhere to or to associate with international scientific activity without regard to race, religion, or political philosophy.

4) In view of the contribution of science to human welfare, we strongly believe that the foregoing considerations should be weighed in the formulation of governmental policy. We recognize that many other factors not primarily scientific must also enter into the formulation of this policy, but we urge that ingenuity and imagination be used to achieve the benefits of international cooperation in science.

Britain and U.S. Coordinate Time and Frequency Transmissions

The United Kingdom and the United States have begun coordination of their time and frequency transmissions to help provide a uniform system, which is needed in the solution of many scientific and technical problems in such fields as radio communications, geodesy, and the tracking of artificial satellites.

Participating in the project are the Royal Greenwich Observatory, the National Physical Laboratory, and the Post Office Engineering Department in the United Kingdom, and, in the United States, the U.S. Naval Observatory, the Naval Research Laboratory, and the National Bureau of Standards. This program is in line with previous cooperative efforts of these agencies to achieve uniformity and simplification in procedures.

The transmitting stations included in the coordination plan are GBR and MSF at Rugby, England; NBA, Canal Zone; WWV, Beltsville, Md.; and WWVH, Hawaii.

Coordination began in January. It is expected that by the end of 1960 the time signals from all the participating stations will be emitted in synchronism to the thousandth of a second.

In-Service Institute for High-School Teachers Announced

Opportunities for further study during out-of-school hours will be afforded about 9000 secondary school science and mathematics teachers in 1960–61 under the National Science Foundation's In-Service Institute Program. Grants to colleges and universities total about $2.1 million and provide for 191 institutes in 44 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

These institutes are designed to improve science and mathematics instruction by enabling teachers to obtain additional knowledge of subject matter, including recent developments, in biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, earth science, or general science. Institutes in radiation biology at Texas Woman's University and the University of Washington will be jointly sponsored by NSF and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Participating teachers receive 2 or 3 hours of instruction during each of the 30 weeks of the typical institute. They receive allowances for travel and books and pay no tuition or fees. Sponsoring institutions receive support for direct costs of operation.

The In-Service Institute Program began in the spring of 1957 with two institutes. To date the program has enabled more than 12,000 teachers in public and private secondary schools to increase their knowledge of science while continuing regular classroom duties. Participants are chosen by the sponsoring institutions, *not* by the National Science Foundation.

Consulting Group in High-Pressure Techniques Formed

Last October a meeting was held in Erie, Pa., under the auspices of Autoclave Engineers, Inc., to form a consulting group of scientists and engineers with experience in high-pressure techniques. One of the purposes of the group, to be known as High Pressure Associates, is to offer consulting services to any organization or individual in the general field of high pressure. Other objectives are the initiation of standards and the preparation of a handbook of safety measures.

For the present a relatively loose organization is being set up as a central clearing house. Those interested in making use of the service should write to the chairman, Professor Barnett F. Dodge of Yale University, stating their problem. Dodge will put those who make inquiries in contact with whichever member of the Associates he believes most competent to give assistance.

Venezuelan Biological Station Invites Visitors from Abroad

The recently established Estación de Biología de los Llanos, in Calabozo, Venezuela, welcomes visits from research scientists abroad. The station occupies about 480 acres of pasture land on the edge of the central valley of the Orinoco River. It was established by the Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales of Caracas, chiefly through private contributions. The new center can furnish laboratories and general facilities for field work and for preliminary work on the preparation and preservation of specimens.

In addition to the research that may be carried out at the station itself, which has a typical tropical lagoon and palm grove, interesting studies may be conducted in the area of the recently built Guarico Dam. There a new body of water, formed by the impounded Guarico River, has created conditions which provide an opportunity to observe changes in the plant and animal life of what was until recently a dry environment.

Only 5 hours by car or 1 hour by plane from Caracas, the Calabozo station offers excellent opportunities to the botanist, the zoologist, the ecologist, the pedologist, the geologist, and the physiologist to study the pasture lands of northern South America. Those who wish to conduct such tropical research will find that the station has comfortable lodgings. In addition to the station's facilities, visitors may make use of the facilities of the Universidad Central de Venezuela in Caracas, including the collections of the Instituto Botanica. For further information about the Estación de Biología de los Llanos, write by air mail to: Prof. A. Bonazzi, Correos del Este 4109, Caracas, Venezuela.

Survey of Water Use Planned

The Geological Survey plans to conduct an inventory of water use in the United States in 1960. Increasing demands for water are approaching the