

Army Ballistic Missiles Agency at Huntsville, Ala. One clock has been installed in the agency's Guidance and Control Laboratory, where the systems that steer rockets in flight are developed, and two others are used by the Missiles Firing Laboratory, the unit that launches the Army rockets from the Test Center at Cape Canaveral.

Vanguard to Last 200 Years

John P. Hagen, director of the Vanguard Project, estimated in a recent speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors that the life expectancy of the Vanguard satellite was "at least 200 years." Shortly after the launching last month Hagen predicted that the 6-inch sphere would last for at least 10 years. Vanguard is on a steady course—405.1 miles from the earth at the nearest point and 2463 miles away at the most distant—and is circling the earth in 2 hours, 14 minutes, and 4 seconds. The change in orbit has been so small "that it is most difficult to measure," according to Hagen.

It is estimated that the Army's Explorer I, the first United States satellite, will last from 3 to 5 years. Explorer II did not orbit, and Explorer III was given a life expectancy of "at least two months" when it was launched on 26 March.

News Briefs

Children are still immune to poliomyelitis 3 years after their original inoculations with Salk vaccine. This finding was announced on 15 April in a report to the American Association of Immunologists by Gordon C. Brown, professor of epidemiology at the University of Michigan. Brown's report was based on a study of 139 children. He said that infants who had received smaller-than-average doses of the vaccine 3 years ago are still protected, too. The study also showed that the booster shot is the most important inoculation in the entire poliomyelitis series.

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Scientists who are working in the fields of aviation and space medicine but who are not physicians may now become full members of the Aero Medical Association in accordance with amendments to the society's constitution and bylaws adopted at the 29th annual meeting at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C., on 25 March. In the past, aeromedical scientists who did not possess the degree of doctor of medicine were eligible only to become associate members.

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The National Academy of Sciences has announced that the *IGY Bulletin*,

official monthly publication of the U.S. National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, is now available by subscription. The subscription rate is \$4. This will include all back issues, dating from July 1957, together with all future issues. (The *Bulletin* will be published at least through December 1958 and possibly through June 1959.) Subscriptions should be sent to the Publications Office, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25, D.C.

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A new international vocabulary of lighting terms, the culmination of 20 years of study by a working party of the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage, is now ready for distribution through the organization's United States National Committee. Printed in three languages—French, English, and German—the *International Lighting Vocabulary of the International Commission on Illumination* contains 530 terms, with definitions, as well as numerous symbols and formulas. The publication may be obtained for \$2.50 from Mr. T. D. Wakefield, Treasurer, U.S.N.C. Vermilion, Ohio.

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The American Phytopathological Society has for several years sponsored the publication of results from tests on new fungicides. The *Results of 1957 Fungicide Tests* for the first time has been printed privately and is issued as a single publication. Previously the *Results* have been assembled by combining reprints of serial articles published in *Agricultural Chemicals*. The *Results of 1957 Fungicide Tests* can be obtained for \$1 per copy from Dr. A. B. Groves, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, Winchester Fruit Research Laboratory, Route 3, Winchester, Va.

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Present knowledge of the geology and mineral resources of the continental shelves of North and South America is summarized in a report released recently by the U.S. Geological Survey. The report consists of a set of four papers, under the over-all title *An Introduction to the Geology and Mineral Resources of the Continental Shelves of the Americas*, by James Trumbull, John Lyman, J. F. Pepper, and E. M. Thomasson. Copies may be obtained for 75 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

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Only 16 secondary schools in the United States—eight public and eight private—are now teaching the Russian language, according to a report by Helen B. Jakobson, head of George Washington University's Slavic languages department. However, all but seven states have at least one college or university offering Russian. By way of contrast, from 5 mil-

lion to 6 million Soviet students are reported to be studying English, and Russian is taught in 70 French secondary schools.

Scientists in the News

ROBERT B. BRODE has been named associate director for research at the National Science Foundation, effective in July. He will be on leave of absence from the University of California (Berkeley), where he has been professor of physics since 1932. He succeeds PAUL E. KLOPSTEG, who will continue to serve the foundation as a consultant. Klopsteg is president-elect of the AAAS.

ARTHUR E. LILLEY, assistant professor of astronomy at the Yale University Observatory, has been awarded the Bart J. Bok Prize for his work in radio astronomy. The award was made on 22 April at a Harvard University conference on radio noise. Lilley's work deals with measurements of the doppler effect in the radio spectrum.

The Bok Prize is awarded every 2 years to a student who has recently been awarded the Ph.D. in the physical sciences at Harvard or Radcliffe. It is given for "work in the area of Milky Way research by observational methods." The prize fund was donated anonymously in 1956 in honor of Bart J. Bok, longtime professor of astronomy at Harvard, and now director of the Mount Stromlo Observatory of the Australian National University.

JOHN P. SCOTT, chairman of the division of behavior studies at the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Me., since 1945, and senior staff scientist since 1957, joined the department of psychology in the division of biological sciences of the University of Chicago on 1 April, as visiting professor for the quarter ending 30 June.

The following awards were made during the 95th annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, which took place in Washington, D.C., on 28 April.

HORACE W. BABCOCK, astronomer, Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, Pasadena, Calif., received the Henry Draper Medal "for his original and outstanding work leading to the discovery of magnetic fields in stars and also the general magnetic field of the sun."

MARK G. INGRAM, professor of physics at the Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, received the J. Lawrence Smith Medal "for his work on the measurement of the ages of meteorites."

GUSTAV A. COOPER, head curator, department of geology, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., re-