mous approval of the study, the Senate allocated $60,000 and gave the committee until the end of January 1960 to complete its report. More money and an extension of time to June or July of next year will probably be requested by the subcommittee.

Jackson's group will work with representatives of the National Security Council in conducting the study. The issue, the men, and the cooperation of the President, observers suggest, indicate that the committee's work will lead to important legislation.

"Most Scientific" Satellite Put in Orbit 7 August

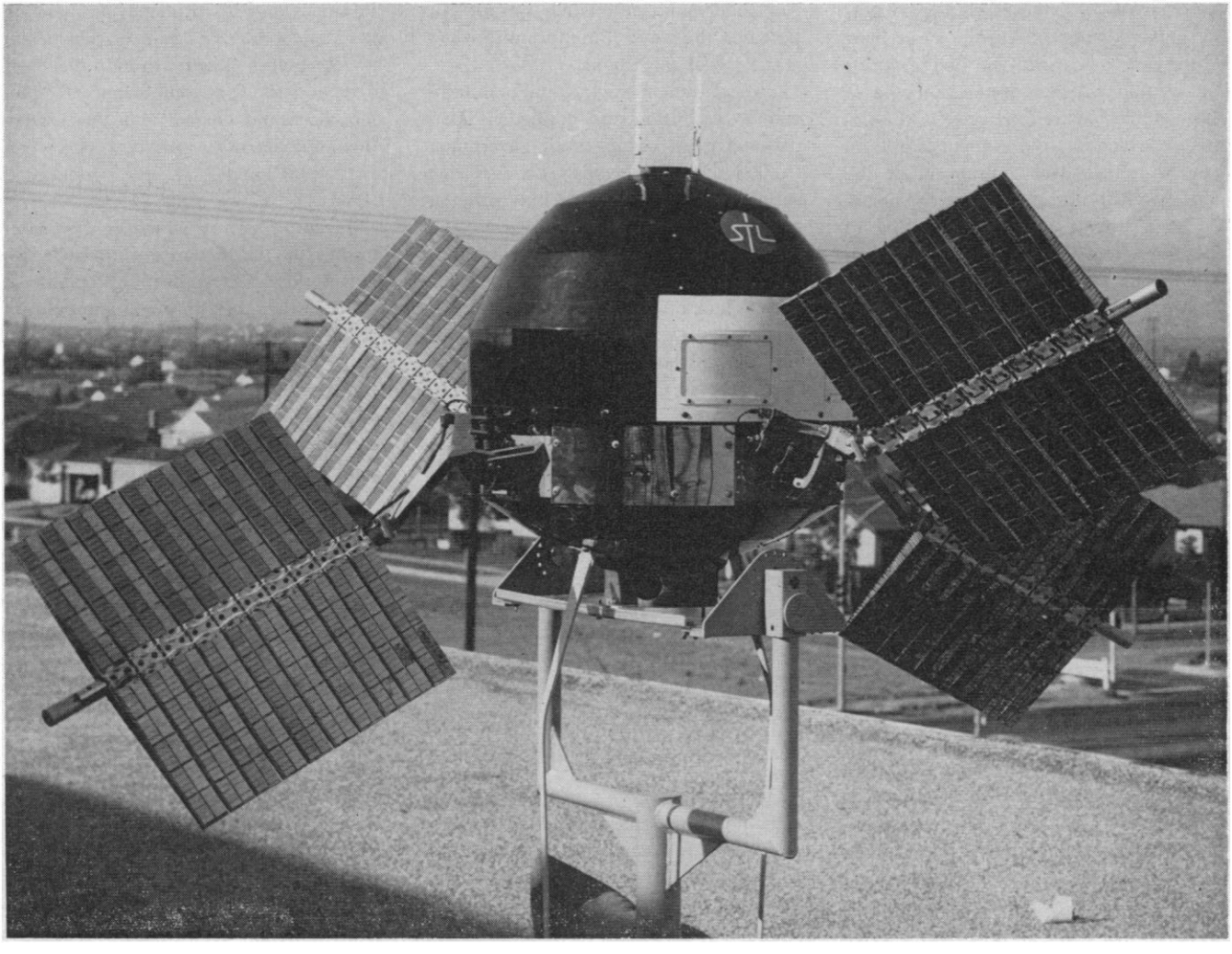
A 142-pound satellite, designed to conduct 15 experiments during its year of life, has been placed in a highly elliptical orbit around the earth by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The launching vehicle, a three-stage Thor-Able rocket, left the pad at Cape Canaveral at 10:23 A.M. on 7 August after one short delay in the countdown.

The satellite, which has an apogee of 26,400 miles and a perigee of 156, has the following devices and experiments: three devices to map the radiation belt ringing the earth with each of the instruments concentrating on a specific radiation energy level; a 2½-pound scanning device which is designed to relay a crude picture of the earth's cloud cover; 8000 solar cells, 1000 on each side of the four vanes, to generate current to recharge the satellite's chemical batteries; a micrometeorite detector to gauge the size and speed of meteoric particles hitting the satellite; two types of magnetometers to map the earth's magnetic field; and four experiments to study the behavior of radio waves, all aimed at finding out more about deep space communications. According to a NASA spokesman, all of the devices in the satellite were operating properly 3 days after the launching. Because of the four vanes, or "paddle wheels," projecting from its body, the new satellite is unusual in appearance.

Second Bill to Spur Private Philanthropy Given No More Chance than the First

A proposal to stimulate private philanthropy for education, embodying ideas recently put forth by Clifford C. Furnas, chancellor of the University of Buffalo, has been introduced in the House of Representatives. This is the second measure with this aim now before Congress. Earlier this year, Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.) and Senator James E. Murray (D-Mont.) introduced identical bills providing all taxpayers with the same tax benefits for philanthropy that are now allowed persons in the top-income brackets. These bills, which reflected the conclusions of the AAAS-sponsored study "Stimulating Voluntary Giving to Higher Education and Other Programs," are before the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

The new measure, which was introduced 23 July by Representative Harris B. McDowell, Jr., (D-Del.), allows $1 of



Payload of the Explorer VI rocket, launched 7 August from Cape Canaveral by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The satellite, which weighs 142 pounds, is shown with solar cell paddle wheels extended. The launching vehicle was a Thor-Able rocket.