

"monotonous," in the words of an official Soviet statement, had the following geographical features: a large irregular indentation which was named the Moscow Sea; two hills, named Lomonosov and Tsiolkovsky; a crater, named Joliot-Curie; the "Sea of Dreams," and the "Soviet Mountains." The far side seems to be a great deal smoother than the side facing the earth. Early comments by scientists indicate that this smoothness confirms a prediction made in past years by astronomers. In his announcement, Aleksandr Mikhailov, director of the Pulkovo Observatory, said that the monotony of the newly revealed surface was "beyond doubt associated with the question of the origin of the configuration of the moon."

Apart from the photographs themselves, the most remarkable aspect of the latest Soviet space effort is the degree of skill required to design the devices that exposed, developed, and transmitted the pictures.

Nobel Awards in Chemistry, Physics Go to Czech and Two Americans

The first Nobel Prize ever to go to a citizen of Czechoslovakia has been awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences to Jaroslav Heyrovsky, a chemist who developed the polarographic method of chemical analysis. The lau-

reate, who is head of the Polarographic Institute in Prague, devised the method in 1922 and lectured on it in this country during a tour in 1933. It is a method for measuring voltage-current relationships in solutions by means of a polarized microelectrode. The system, used in microanalysis, has proved to be particularly useful in metallurgy.

When informed of the award, Heyrovsky said: "My happiness is twofold, since this is the first time in the history of the Nobel Prize that a citizen of the Czechoslovak Republic has received it. It is further evidence that new roads for still closer and more fruitful cooperation between scientists of both world systems now are opening up."

Two Americans Win Physics Award

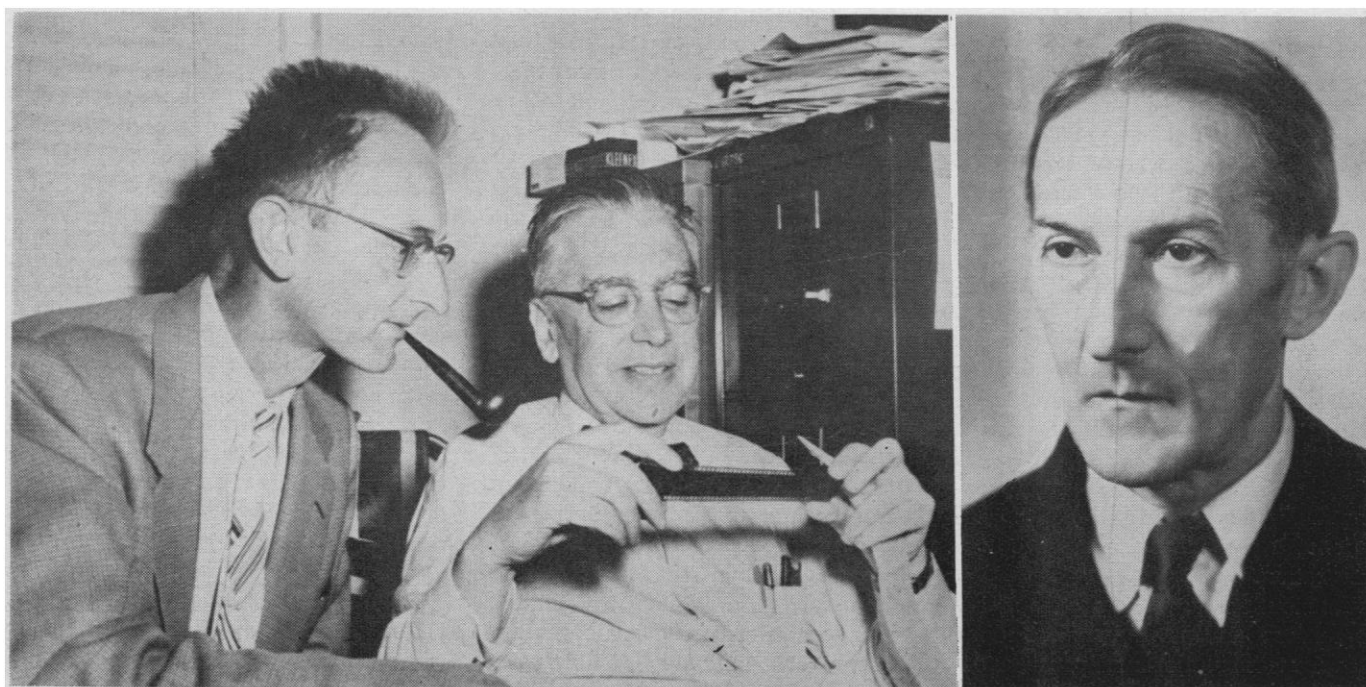
Simultaneously, the Swedish Academy announced that Owen Chamberlain and Emilio Segrè, both professors at the University of California, will share the Nobel Prize in physics for their demonstration of the existence of the antiproton. (Chamberlain is currently at Harvard University as a visiting lecturer.) The two men, who are 39 and 54, respectively, conducted their experiments in the bevatron at the university's Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, Calif. The award-winning work has contributed significantly to the understanding of the nature and construction of matter.

The Nobel prizes in chemistry and physics, and the physiology and medicine award announced earlier, each amount to \$42,606. The presentation ceremony will take place in Stockholm on 10 December.

Soviet Scientists Visiting United States Atomic Installations

V. S. Emelyanov, head of the Main Administration for Utilization of Atomic Energy in the U.S.S.R., and a party of eight Soviet scientists yesterday began a 15-day tour of some of this country's major atomic-energy installations. The eight centers that are being visited are devoted to the peaceful uses of atomic energy; the group will see work in high-energy physics, controlled thermonuclear fusion, and civilian power reactor development. The trip will also include a visit to a uranium mine and a uranium mill. This tour for the Russian scientists is similar to one that was arranged last month in the U.S.S.R. for a team of American scientists headed by John A. McCone, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

At the conclusion of the Russian visit, about 20 November, Emelyanov and McCone will discuss further ways of exchanging information and of col-



Nobel award winners. Three recipients of the 1959 Nobel Prizes are (left to right) Owen Chamberlain and Emilio Segrè, both of the University of California, who shared the physics award, and Jaroslav Heyrovsky of Czechoslovakia, who won that country's first Nobel award for his discovery of the polarographic method of chemical analysis.