

"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

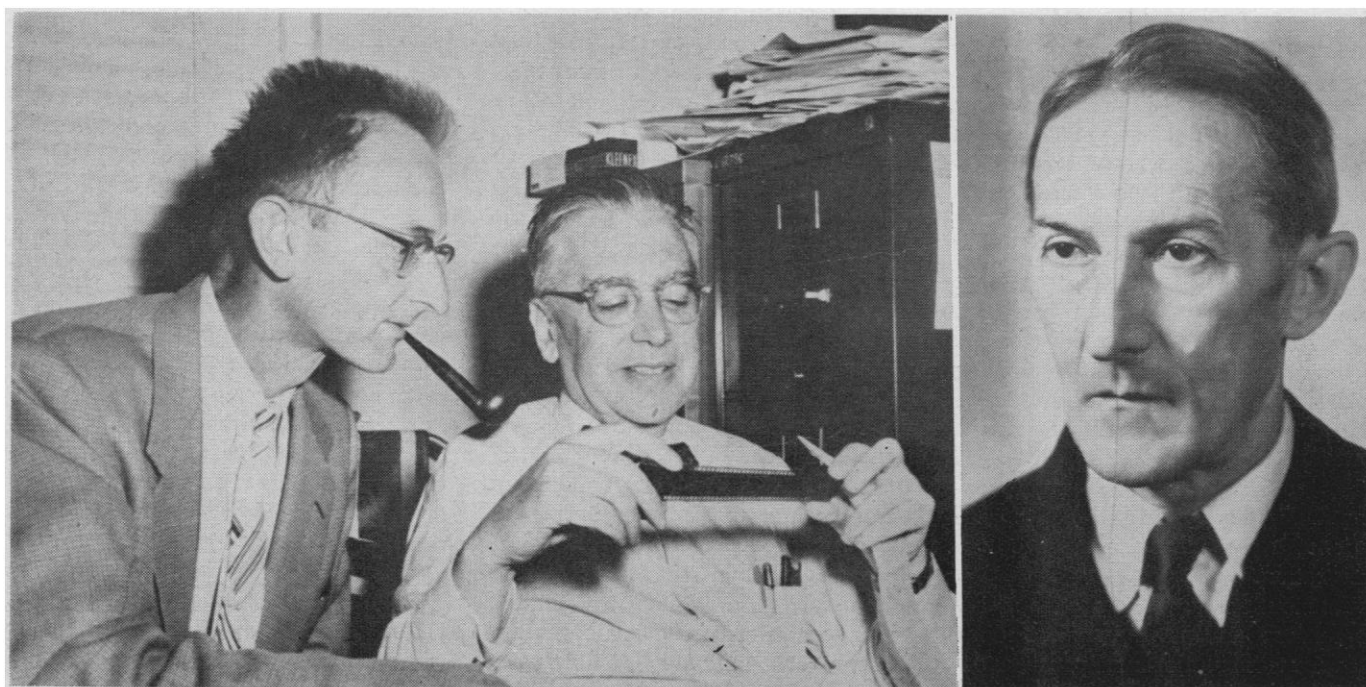
Simultaneously, the Swedish Academy announced that Owen Chamberlain and Emilio Segrè, both professors at the University of California, will share the Nobel Prize in physics for their demonstration of the existence of the antiproton. (Chamberlain is currently at Harvard University as a visiting lecturer.) 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.

laborating, probably under the sponsorship of the International Atomic Energy Agency. At a conference in Washington on 15 September the two officials announced that they had agreed in principle that their respective countries should make every effort to utilize the IAEA as a repository for information on the peaceful applications of atomic energy and to encourage and aid the agency in the dissemination of this information to all nations.

Members of the United States team that went to the U.S.S.R. report that the Soviet nuclear work they saw was of high caliber and in general parallel with ours. McCone stressed the speed with which the Soviet scientists can carry out research projects. To illustrate, he mentioned that they designed and built their huge thermonuclear research device "Ogra" in 10 months, while it is taking about 2½ years to complete our similar facility at Princeton. McCone also remarked that at Obninsk there was a fast neutron reactor which had been designed and built in only a year's time.

Churchill College Aided by Ford

At the recent ground-breaking ceremony for Churchill College at Cambridge University, it was announced that the Ford Foundation had granted one million dollars to the new institution. The total cost of the college will be about £3,500,000 (\$9,800,000), including buildings and endowments. About half has now been collected.

The Ford gift is expected to cover the operation of the college, including payment of faculty and all administrative costs, for the first 5 or 6 years. British funds will meet the building costs.

Of the 600 to 700 students who will eventually attend Churchill College, about 70 percent will study science and technology. Although it will be years before the buildings are finished, the first students are scheduled to be admitted in 1961.

Grants, Fellowships and Awards

Chemistry. The board of editors of *Talanta*, international research journal in analytical chemistry, have announced a new award, to be known as the Talanta Medal. The publishers, Pergamon Press, are providing the funds for this medal, which will have a value of 100 guineas,

and which will be awarded for outstanding contributions to analytical chemistry. The medal will not ordinarily be awarded more frequently than once a year, but no attempt will be made to award it at stated intervals.

Any outstanding paper or papers contributed to *Talanta* will automatically be considered for the award. Other work may be proposed by any member of the advisory board for consideration. The award will not be confined to current work. The medal will only be awarded on the unanimous recommendation of a committee composed of the editor-in-chief of the journal, the regional editors, and the chairman of the advisory board, supported by two-thirds or more of the members of the advisory board, all of whom are leading analytical chemists. For further information, write to Pergamon Press, 4 and 5 Fitzroy Square, London W.1, England.

Natural sciences. The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel, has announced the 1960-61 Chaim Weizmann memorial fellowships in the natural sciences. The awards are intended for scientists with several years of post-doctoral research experience. It is expected that the candidate will have worked in a field close enough to one of the subjects under investigation at the institute to be able to join an existing research team. The stipend includes round-trip fare by air for the scientist and his family and an adequate living allowance in Israel in local currency. The institute endeavors to help find suitable accommodation. Applications should reach the Academic Secretary, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel, not later than 10 December.

Travel to biology meetings. The Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Academy of Science-National Research Council has funds to support travel to the following international congresses scheduled for 1960: Photobiology, Copenhagen, 31 July to 5 August; Histochemistry, Paris, 29 August to 1 September; Cell Biology, Paris, 3-8 September; and Embryology, Pallanza, Italy, 15-20 September. Requests for application forms should be directed to the Division of Biology and Agriculture, NAS-NRC, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington 25, D.C. Awards will be in an amount roughly equivalent to round-trip air fare to the congress. Completed application forms must be in the division office not later than 1 January 1960.

New Briefs

Two United States earth satellites have plunged out of orbit. The Air Force reports that its 1700-pound Discoverer VI, launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., on 19 August, ceased orbiting on 20 October during its 965th pass around the earth. At Cambridge, Mass., the Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory reports that Explorer IV, launched 26 July 1958, apparently fell from its orbit on 22 October. Explorer IV, an 80-inch-long tube weighing 38.43 pounds, was launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla., by the Army.

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The 50th anniversary of the mental-health movement in the United States will be celebrated by some of its noted pioneers and the country's leading psychiatrists at the annual meeting of the National Association for Mental Health in Philadelphia, 19-21 November. Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will be the banquet speaker. Psychiatrist George S. Stevenson, probably the best known of the mental-health leaders here and abroad, will receive the tribute of the assembly on his retirement, at 66, as NAMH national and international consultant.

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The population of the United States, including residents of Hawaii and Alaska, reached 178,252,000 on 1 September.

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Formation of the Canadian Science Fairs Council has been announced by a committee representing Canada's professional, scientific, engineering, and educational organizations. The council will coordinate and promote the science-fair movement, already well developed in the United States. Henri Favre, head of the department of chemistry at the University of Montreal, is chairman of the new council's steering committee, which will have headquarters in the offices of the Chemical Institute of Canada, 18 Rideau St., Montreal.

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The American Type Culture Collection (2112 M St., NW, Washington 7, D.C.) has announced that it has available new editions of two important publications: the *Viral and Rickettsial Registry and Distribution Center* and the *Catalog and Registry of the Plant Viruses*.