

the comprehension of the psychological-social-cultural behavior of human beings—the relationships of these hyphenated words being an essential part of the inquiry. Whether the contributor considers himself to be an anthropologist, a psychologist, a sociologist, or a member of some other group is unimportant as long as his essay deals with basic observation and construction in the area variously known as social process, group behavior, or interpersonal behavior. For ease of reference in the rest of this statement, this general area will be called “social behavior.”

2) The prize is offered to encourage studies and analyses of social behavior based on explicitly stated assumptions or postulates, which lead to experimentally verifiable conclusions or deductions. In other words, it is a prize intended to encourage in social inquiry the development and application of dependable methodology analogous to the methods that have proved so fruitful in the natural sciences. This is not to state that the methods of any of the natural sciences are to be transferred without change to the study of social behavior, but rather that the development of a science of social behavior is fostered through observation guided by explicit postulates, which in turn are firmly grounded on prior observations. It may be taken for granted that such postulates will include a spatial-temporal framework for the inquiry. It may properly be added that the essay should foster liberation from philosophic-academic conventions and from dogmatic boundaries between different disciplines.

3) Hitherto unpublished manuscripts are eligible, as are manuscripts that have been published since 1 January 1959. Entries may be of any length, but each should present a completed analysis of a problem, the relevant data, and an interpretation of the data in terms of the postulates with which the study began. Preference will be given to manuscripts not over 50,000 words in length. Entries may be submitted by the author himself or by another person on his behalf.

4) Entries will be judged by a committee of three persons considered well qualified to judge material in this field. The judges will be selected by a management committee consisting of the chairman and the secretary of Section K and the executive officer of the AAAS. The committee of judges reserves the right to withhold the prize if no worthy essay is submitted.

5) Entries should be sent to Dael Wolfe, Executive Officer, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C. Entries should be submitted in quadruplicate. Each entry should be accompanied by six copies of an abstract not to exceed 1200 words in length. The name of the author should not appear anywhere on the entry itself but should be enclosed on a separate sheet of paper which also gives the author's address and the title of his essay. Entrants who wish to have their manuscripts returned should include a note to that effect and the necessary postage. In order to be eligible for consideration for the prize that will be awarded at the 1960 annual meeting of the Association, entries must be received *not later than 1 September 1960*.

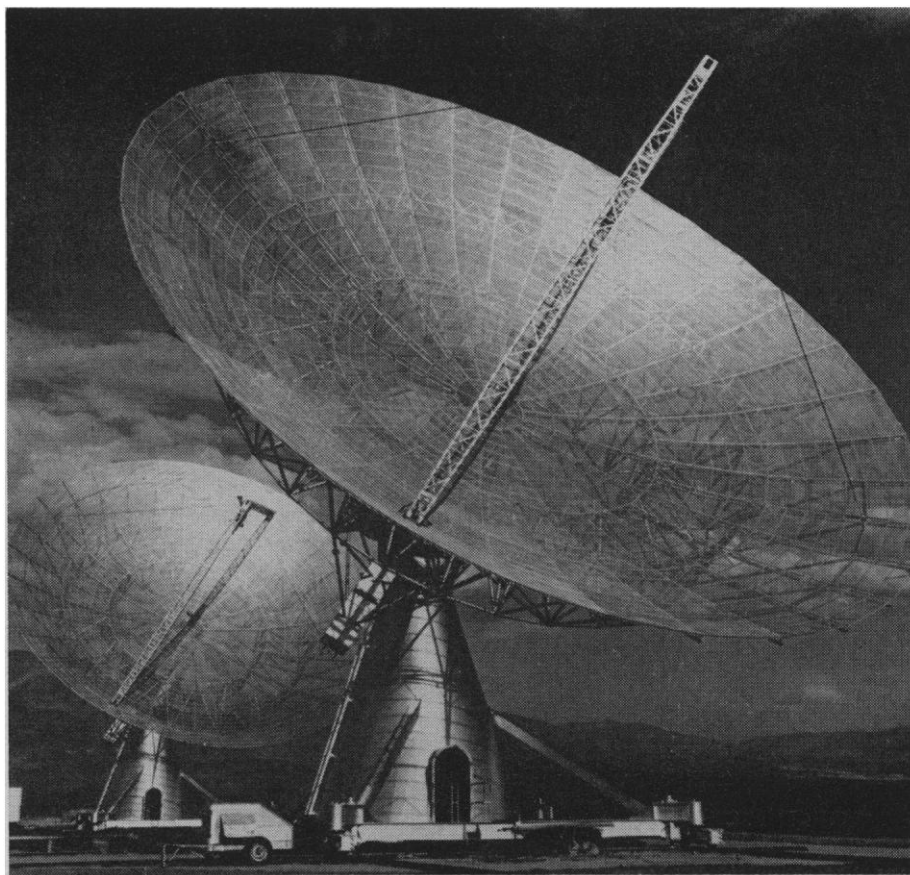
#### **Navy Telescope Locates New Radio Sources in Space**

Nine radio sources from outside Earth's galaxy have been located in the first 2 months of operation of a new radio telescope that is run for the Navy

by California Institute of Technology. Until the end of 1959, when the telescope went into full operation, only five other radio sources of the more than 100 detected outside the Milky Way had been precisely located and identified by all the radio telescopes of the world. The giant instrument was built by CIT under contract with the Office of Naval Research.

Located in a valley 259 miles from Los Angeles, the facility consists of two 90-foot parabola antennas mounted on a 1600-foot-long railroad track running east and west. Working in tandem, the twin dishes have a resolving power greater than that of any other known radio telescope in operation or under construction.

Although at present the radio telescope is being used to try to identify other radio sources in space, the two antennas can also be used to study planets and other large celestial bodies. Two planets can be studied at the same time by using the dishes independently. It is hoped that the new instrument may be helpful in determining whether the planet Jupiter is surrounded by a corona or by a Van Allen type radiation belt.



The new twin-antenna radio telescope that is operated for the Navy by California Institute of Technology. [U.S. Navy]