an orbit that has a perigee of 195 miles and an apogee of 230 miles. Radio signals, described as a series of quivering long and short "beeps," can be heard clearly at 19.995 megacycles.

Spokesmen for the national space surveillance control center at Bedford, Mass., say that the residents of every major city in the United States eventually will be able to see the satellite (and its carrier rocket) with the unaided eye. It is said to be of the second magnitude, or about the brightness of a star in the Big Dipper.

Pacific Science Information Center Established in Honolulu

A Pacific Scientific Information Center has been established at the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, with the aid of a grant from the National Science Foundation. The purpose of the center is to further the interchange of information concerning the geography and natural history of Pacific islands, especially information dealing with the land flora and fauna and with man in his relationship to his environment

An initial project is the compilation of a card catalog of persons working on or actively interested in these areas, with addresses and specific interests. Existing bibliographies, published and in manuscript, are being explored in preparation for the compilation of records concerning pertinent publications. Files of maps, air photographs, and geographical data that have been assembled at the Bishop Museum also will be reorganized and expanded.

The center is being directed by E. H. Bryan, Jr., of the Bishop Museum staff, who is a consultant in Pacific geography and bibliography for the Pacific Science Board, National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council. Work will be done in cooperation with the Pacific Science Association, which will hold its tenth Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu in August 1961.

Age of Peking Man

The date of Peking Man, *Sinanthropus (= Pithecanthropus) pekinensis,* like that of most Pleistocene hominids, has been a matter of considerable uncertainty. Apparently, the earliest dating has been "first" (Günz-Mindel or Cromerian) interglacial and the latest, "second" (Mindel-Riss or Holsteinian) interglacial, the latter assignment being the most favored one. A recent paper by B. Kurtén [*Vertebrata Palasiatica* **3**, 173 (Dec. 1959)] presents the results of a new study of the age of Peking Man, based on a combination of floral and faunal analysis of the Choukoutien deposit in which the remains of this fossil man were found. The pollen spectrum indicates a climate that was glacial, rather than interglacial. The ratio between living and extinct species of mammals is similar to that found in later "second" (Mindel II or Elster II) glacial deposits of Europe but differs significantly from that occurring in European "third" (Riss or Saale) glacial deposits. Kurtén thus assigns *Sinanthropus* to the time of the latter part of the Mindel (Elster) glaciation. Since a potassium-argon dating by Evernden, Curtis, and Kistler (1958) places the Mindel glaciation at about 360,000 B.P., Kurtén regards this as the approximate age of Peking Man.—W.L.S., JR.

American Academy Elects Fellows and Foreign Members

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at its 180th annual meeting on 11 May, elected 116 new fellows; 32 of these were in the mathematical and physical sciences and 28 were in the biological sciences. The academy also elected 37 foreign honorary members, of whom 16 are in the mathematical and physical sciences and five are in the biological sciences.

Re-elected to the presidency of the academy for the fourth year was Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology, emeritus, of Harvard University.

Fellows

Mathematics. Alonzo Church, Princeton University; Nathan Jacobson, Yale University; Atle Selberg, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton.

Physics. Robert B. Brode, University of California, Berkeley; Peter T. Demos, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Herbert Friedman, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington; Roger W. Hickman, Harvard University; William L. Kraushaar, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Conrad L. Longmire, University of California, Los Alamos, N. Mex.; Alvin M. Weinberg, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Chemistry. Ralph A. Beebe, Amherst College; Elias J. Corey, Harvard University; Raymond M. Fuoss, Yale University; Izaac M. Kolthoff, University of Minnesota; William N. Lipscomb, Harvard University; Carl S. Marvel, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Astronomy. Walter O. Roberts, High Altitude Observatory, Boulder, Colo.

Earth sciences. Jacob A. Bjerknes, University of California, Los Angeles; Perry Byerly, University of California, Berkeley; Gustav A. Cooper, National Museum, Washington; Richard F. Flint, Yale University; George C. Kennedy, University of California, Los Angeles; Francis J. Pettijohn, Johns Hopkins University.

Engineering sciences. Arthur E. Bryson, Jr., Harvard University; Samuel H. Caldwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Barnett F. Dodge, Yale University; Robert C. Gunness, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago; Irving Kaplan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Hans W. Liepmann, California Institute of Technology; William R. Marshall, University of Wisconsin; Louis D. Smullin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Theos J. Thompson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Biophysics and biochemistry. David E. Green, University of Wisconsin; Boris Magasanik, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Stanford Moore, Rockefeller Institute, New York; Hans Neurath, University of Washington, Seattle; Alexander Rich, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; William H. Stein, Rockefeller Institute.

Botany and bacteriology. James F. Bonner, California Institute of Technology; Royal A. Brink, University of Wisconsin; Mary I. Bunting, Radcliffe College; René J. Dubos, Rockefeller Institute; Norman H. Giles, Yale University; Carl P. Swanson, Johns Hopkins University.

Zoology. Robert W. Briggs, Indiana University; Clifford Grobstein, Stanford University; Libbie H. Hyman, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Arthur R. Kellogg, United States National Museum, Washington; John A. Moore, Columbia University; Francis J. Ryan, Columbia University.

Physiology and experimental psychology. Harry Eagle, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.; Alexander Hollaender, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; Stephen W. Kuffler, Harvard Medical School; Horace W. Magoun, University of California, Los Angeles;

Claude A. Villee, Jr., Harvard Medical School.

Medicine. Douglas D. Bond, Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland; Benjamin Castleman, Harvard Medical School; Thomas Francis, Jr., University of Michigan; Seymour S. Kety, National Institutes of Health; Robert S. Morison, Rockefeller Foundation, New York.

Foreign Honorary Members

Mathematics. Nikolai N. Bogolyubov, Kiev University, Kiev, U.S.S.R.; Jean P. Serré, Collège de France, Paris.

Physics. Otto Hahn, Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Göttingen, Germany; Lev Landau, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.; Lise Meitner, University of Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden; Paul Scherrer, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich, Switzerland.

Chemistry. Derek H. R. Barton, University of London, London, England; Rolf Huisgen, Institut für Organische Chemie, Munich, Germany; Alexander N. Nesmeyanov, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; Vladimir Prelog, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich, Switzerland; Ilya Prigogine, Free University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium.

Astronomy. Hendryk C. van de Hulst, University of Leiden, Leiden, Netherlands.

Earth sciences. Keith E. Bullen, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia.

Engineering sciences. Alan H. Cottrell, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England; Pierre A. Jacquet, Directions des Services Techniques de Constructions et Armes Navales, Paris, France; L. I. Sedov, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Biophysics and biochemistry. Jacques Monod, Pasteur Institute, Paris, France.

Zoology. Alfred Kühn, Max-Planck Biological Institute, Tübingen, Germany; Conrad Hal Waddington, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland; Vincent B. Wigglesworth, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.

Physiology and experimental psychology. Daniel Bovet, Istituto Superiore de Sanitā, Rome, Italy.

Nuclear Weapons Protest Meetings Held in Three European Countries

This month Scotland experienced its biggest demonstration against nuclear arms when 300 people marched through the streets of Glasgow to a protest meeting.

The march followed a demonstration in London on Easter Sunday that drew a crowd of 75,000 to Trafalgar Square. About 20,000 of the London demonstrators had participated in a weekend protest walk from the Atomic Energy Authority's laboratories in Aldermaston, 54 miles away. The column grew as it entered the city and at one point extended for 6 miles.

The meeting, sponsored by the 3-year-old Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, was described as London's largest popular rally in the past 100 years. The participants represented a cross section of the British public, ranging politically from the extreme left to right.

A simultaneous Easter rally was held in West Germany. About 1000 demonstrators from a number of distant towns and cities converged on Bergen-Hohne, a missile training center, after a 3-day march.

AAAS Science Teaching Improvement Program Offers Research Grants

The Science Teaching Improvement Program of the AAAS will have funds available to make small grants for scientific research during the school year 1960–61. These grants will be a continuation of a program of research grants to small colleges started during the current academic year. Grants averaging about $900 each were made to scientists in the following colleges: Alma College, Austin Peay State College, Bucknell University, College of Wooster, Marshall College, Mississippi Southern College, Morgan State College, Newark State College, and the State University of South Dakota.

In order to qualify for such a research grant, the proposed project (i) must be scientific research and (ii) must involve as assistants or participants undergraduate students preparing to teach science in secondary schools. The proposal must contain a clear statement of the problem to be investigated, the historical background of the problem, and the hoped-for contribution to science of the research and must state what the participating prospective teachers should gain from the project. Proposals will be referred to a panel of scientists who will make their decision on or about 15 July. Six copies of a research proposal should reach the office of the Science Teaching Improvement Program no later than 20 June 1960. The address is: STIP, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 5, D.C.

This program is made possible by a grant to the AAAS from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

News Briefs

Federal research sponsors indexed. Extramural research activities of the federal government are indexed and summarized in a special pamphlet prepared by the Social Legislation Information Service, a nonprofit association reporting on Washington activities. The publication, which is designed to guide the investigator directly to the federal bureau or agency that may best utilize his special competences, describes the research programs of 39 federal agencies sponsoring research in more than 100 scientific fields, summarizes each agency's program, and supplies the title and address of the specific official administering extramural research grants and contracts.

Copies of *Federal Agencies Financing Research* are available at $1 each from the Social Legislation Information Service, 1346 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington 6, D.C.

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Error reported. *American Men of Science* reports an unfortunate error in the A-E volume of the Physical and Biological Sciences of the 10th edition. Darwin E. Baderstcher of the Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc., is listed as deceased, when in fact it is his father, Jacob A. Baderstcher, who is no longer living. Information on Darwin E. Baderstcher may be found in the 9th edition. A full biography will be sent out with the F-K volume.

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Italian nuclear engineers. Some 17 Italian engineering staff members who will hold posts in the British-designed nuclear power plant at Latina, south of Rome, are being given an intensive training course at Calder Hall Nuclear Power Station in England. Latina is to be a 200-megawatt single-reactor station and is being built by the Nuclear Power Plant Company of Britain in conjunction with the Italian concern Agip Nucleare.

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"The Argonne Semester." An experiment in science education, the "Argonne Semester," has been announced by Blair Stewart, president of the Asso-