chair and Department, the University is responding to a long-felt need to reinforce and extend the range of research and teaching in the Medical School and to contribute towards the promotion of mental health and the understanding of mental illness in the community throughout the south-western region of Britain.

The Vernon Prize of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology : Prof. H. Kay

Prof. H. Kay, professor of psychology at the University of Sheffield, has been awarded the Vernon Prize of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology for his research into industrial training, which has included the use of teaching machines. The Prize, founded by the late Dr. H. M. Vernon, of the Industrial Health Research Board, is awarded in alternate years to the British investigator under forty-five who, in the opinion of the Institute, has done the most valuable research work in industrial psychology and physiology. Between 1948 and 1951, Prof. Kay worked with the Nuffield Research Unit at Cambridge on problems of ageing and also went as psychologist on the Naval Arctic Expedition of 1949. From 1951 until 1959 he was lecturer in experimental psychology in the University of Oxford, but spent a year on research into ageing at the National Institute of Health in Washington, D.C. His psychological work at Sheffield, where he has been professor since 1960, has been financed partly by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Science in Parliament:

The Royal Society Research Professorships

In a written answer in the House of Lords on June 28, the Minister for Science, Lord Hailsham, stated that the President of the Royal Society had proposed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Society should establish, with Exchequer support and with the approval of the universities concerned, a number of research professorships in British universities. The purpose of this scheme would be to meet a need, not at present covered, to provide opportunity for research scientists who are worthy of appointment to a chair but for whom one is not available because they work in a borderline field or in one in which scientific developments are exceptionally rapid, or for similar reasons. Lord Hailsham stated that the Government had agreed to provide further direct financial support to the Royal Society to enable them to sponsor the creation of five such professorships, and it was hoped that the first appointments would be made early in 1963. The conditions of tenure would be settled with the universities concerned. It was intended that the grant-in-aid to the Royal Society for 1963–64 should contain provision for a new grant covering the salaries of the professors and their immediately supporting staff, and that the scientific investigations grant to the Royal Society should be increased to provide the necessary equipment. The cost of this scheme was expected to be about £35,000 next year and £44,000 in the first full year of its operation.

Emigration and Immigration of Scientists

In a written answer in the House of Commons on July 2, the Parliamentary Secretary of Science, Mr. D. Freeth, stated that the Committee on Scientific Manpower had made an estimate (published in Cmnd. 1490) based on general population statistics of the total number of scientists who left the United Kingdom annually up to 1959. Figures for Commonwealth citizens travelling by long sea routes only were available up to 1961, and Mr. Freeth gave the following figures: physicists—emigrants, 1959, 72; 1960, 64; 1961, 101; immigrants, 1959, 34; 1960, 40; 1961, 58: for chemists, the corresponding figures are —emigrants, 232; 246; 282; immigrants, 176; 208; 161: for biologists—emigrants, 56; 50; 67; immigrants, 48; 32; 41: for mathematicians—emigrants, 8; 8; 12; immigrants, 8; 8; 8: for other scientists—emigrants, 192; 220; 238; immigrants, 140; 154; 155.

Education Research in Scotland

In a written answer in the House of Commons on June 29, the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. J. Maclay, stated that Exchequer grants to the Scottish Council for Research in Education were expected to be about £5,000 in the current financial year, compared with £3,000 last year. New projects which the Council had recently decided to undertake covered studies in teaching mathematics and of teaching by television. His Department had also suggested to the Council investigations of the age of transfer of pupils from primary to secondary education and the use of attainment tests; the optimum size of class and of school; and of the validity of examinations other than the traditional external written examinations and the comparability of examinations in various subjects.

Production of Enriched Uranium

In reply to a question in the House of Lords on June 27, the Minister for Science, Lord Hailsham, said that supplies of enriched uranium available for the United Kingdom production were now such as to permit some reduction in the output of the Atomic Energy Authority's plant at Capenhurst. Supplies were fully adequate for the present nuclear deterrent policy, which had not changed, and Lord Hailsham said they were also adequate for years to come in view of possible changes of requirements of the civil nuclear energy programme. The numbers employed at the Capenhurst plant, which started operations in 1953, would fall by some 500 by about the end of this year and some redundancy would be unavoidable, although some of the reductions would be achieved by wastage and redeployment. The greatest possible warning would be given to those concerned and every effort made to assist them in finding alternative employment. The Authority would immediately discuss these matters with the staff associations and trade unions concerned.

The *Telstar* Communications Satellite

The communications satellite *Telstar* was successfully launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, at 08.35 U.T. on July 10 by a *Thor-Delta* rocket vehicle. The satellite, which is designated 1962$\alpha\varepsilon$1, was placed in an orbit inclined at 44·8° to the equator, with an orbital period of 157·8 min. Initially the height above the Earth varied between 950 and 5,640 km, with the apogee about 10° south of the equator when the satellite was going north: the apogee is moving northwards round the orbit at a rate of about 2 degrees per day, so that the satellite will be well placed for communication in the northern hemisphere during the next few weeks. The satellite weighs 81 kg (178 lb.) and is roughly spherical in shape, except that it has 72 facets, 60 of which carry solar cells.