73), the result of a study that began in 1935, as a pioneering contribution to the scientific application of electronic computers and to lunar-motion theory. His computation has provided a 100-fold increase in accuracy of solutions to the "main problem" of lunar theory. (The main problem involves describing the motion of the moon subject only to gravitational forces exerted by the earth and sun. Effects due to the planets, the shape of the earth and moon, and relativity are added later as small corrections.) Eckert's description required 6000 simultaneous equations, and the solution was so accurate that it could predict to within a few feet the moon's position in space over several centuries.

Eckert is the 19th recipient of the medal, the oldest award given by the National Academy of Sciences.

Elections. The academy also announced the election of new members in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research. Among them are Jacob Bigeleisen (Brookhaven), Horace R. Crane (University of Michigan), Howard W. Emmons (Harvard), Val L. Fitch (Princeton), Richard L. Garwin (IBM Research Center and Columbia), Edward L. Ginzton (Stanford and Varian Associates), Arthur R. Kantrowitz (AVCO-Everett Research Laboratory and MIT), Robert B. Leighton (Cal Tech), Nathan M. Newmark (University of Illinois), Donald E. Osterbrock (University of Wisconsin), George C. Pimentel (Berkeley), Jack Steinberger (Columbia), Stanislaw M. Ulam (Los Alamos) and Samuel I. Weissman (Washington University).

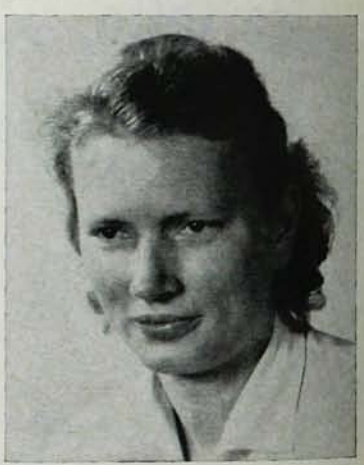
Among distinguished scientists elected as foreign associates of the academy are Hannes Alfvén (Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm), P. M. S. Blackett (The Royal Society, London) and Pol Swings (University of Liége, Belgium). Election as a foreign associate is one of the highest honors that can be bestowed by the academy on a scientist who is not a citizen of the United States.

APS solid-state officers

Election results have been announced by the American Physical Society's division of solid-state physics. The new executive committee includes *chairman* Michael Tinkham (Berkeley), *vice chairman* Robert H. Parmenter (RCA Laboratories), *past chairman* H. B. Huntington (Rensselaer), *secretary-treasurer* W. V. Smith (IBM Research Center), *members-at-large* Ted. G. Berlincourt (North American Aviation Science Center), F. C. Brown (University of Illinois), Albert M. Clogston (Bell Telephone Laboratories), John B. Goodenough (MIT), J. A. Krumhansl (Cornell) and Lawrence M. Slifkin (University of North Carolina).

Annie J. Cannon prize

Erika Böhm-Vitense, of the University of Heidelberg, has been awarded the 1965 Annie J. Cannon prize for her contributions to the theory of stellar atmospheres. The award is made every three years by the American Astronomical Society in recognition of distinguished research by a woman astronomer. Erika Böhm-Vitense has been associated with institutions in both Germany and the United States. At Lick Observatory in California she began studying metallic-line stars and the influence of convection and has continued this work on both sides of the Atlantic. She is currently devoting her efforts to the study of magnetic stars, as well as to raising a family.



BÖHM-VITENSE

British awards

The Institute of Physics and the Physical Society has announced the

following awards for 1966: Guthrie medal and prize to William Cochran (University of Edinburgh) for crystal-structure analysis and development of lattice dynamics; Rutherford medal and prize to Peter Kapitza (Institute of Physical Problems, USSR) for his many contributions to physics, including those on which he worked in Rutherford's laboratory; Glazebrook medal and prize to Christopher Hinton (formerly of the Central Electricity Generating Board) for his work in electric-power generation by nuclear reactors; Maxwell medal and prize to Richard H. Dalitz (Oxford University) for his many contributions to particle physics.

Eddington award

Rupert Wildt, professor of astrophysics at Yale, has been named recipient of the Eddington gold medal, the highest award given by the Royal Astronomical Society in England. Wildt is acting chairman of Yale's astronomy department as well as president of the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy (AURA). The

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medal, memorializing Sir Arthur S. Eddington, is awarded for contributions to theoretical astronomy. Wildt has been credited with two major discoveries: his theory that Jupiter and Saturn are composed primarily of compressed hydrogen was verified by observation, and he found that the absorption of radiation in the solar atmosphere is attributable to the unstable negative hydrogen ion. □