Chien-Shiung Wu of Columbia University, who received the Research Corporation Award for 1958 for her contributions to the success of the first experimental demonstration of the violation of parity conservation.

The 1958 Research Corporation Award, consisting of a $2500 honorarium, a plaque, and a citation, has been presented to Chien-Shiung Wu, professor of physics at Columbia University, for the part she played in finding a loophole in the law of parity conservation. Dr. Wu, who is the first woman ever to receive the award, was cited for "her crucial contributions to the major advances during the last ten years in understanding beta-decay and the weak interactions, especially for the first clear experimental demonstration, through beta-decay of oriented nuclei, of the violation of parity conservation, long considered a fundamental law of nature".

The experiment, carried out in 1956 in collaboration with E. Ambler, R. Hayward, D. D. Hoppes, and R. P. Hudson of the National Bureau of Standards at the NBS Low-Temperature Laboratory in Washington, confirmed the earlier predictions of theorists T. D. Lee and C. N. Yang. The 1957 Nobel Prize in physics was presented jointly to Drs. Lee and Yang for their work.

Research Corporation is a foundation established in 1912 by the late Frederick Gardner Cottrell to support scientific research in colleges, universities, and scientific institutions.

A memorial lectureship bearing the name of the late Ernest O. Lawrence has been established by the National Academy of Sciences. The first Lawrence Memorial Lecture ("Atomic Beam Research on Radioactive Atoms") was given by William Nierenberg, professor of physics at the University of California, during the Academy's meeting last November on the University's Berkeley campus. The meeting took place twenty-eight years after another fall meeting of the Academy in Berkeley, on which occasion Lawrence presented his first formal paper on the cyclotron. Professor Lawrence, who received the Nobel Prize in physics in 1939 and the Atomic Energy Commission's Enrico Fermi Award in 1957, died last summer after having served as a member of the Western delegation at the meeting of Western and Soviet bloc scientists which was held in Geneva to discuss the technical aspects of nuclear test detection methods.

The Gravity Research Foundation is again offering five awards for the best short essays (up to 1500 words) "on the possibilities of discovering (a) some partial insulator, reflector, or absorber of gravity, or (b) some alloy, or other substance, the atoms of which can be agitated or rearranged by gravity to throw off heat, or (c) some other reasonable method of harnessing, controlling, or neutralizing gravity". The essays must be submitted, in triplicate, before April 15. They must be accompanied by a title, 100-word summary, and short biographical sketch and should be sent to the Gravity Research Foundation, New Boston, N. H.

E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company has awarded grants totaling nearly $1.2 million to 139 colleges and universities for the support of fundamental research and for strengthening the teaching of science and related liberal arts during the 1959–60 academic year, under the company's annual program of aid to education. In the only major change in this year's program, Du Pont has nearly doubled its grants for unrestricted research in the physical sciences.

Facilities

Design studies for a proposed high-energy, high-intensity electron accelerator at the National Bureau of Standards are currently being conducted by the Bureau's High-Energy Radiation Laboratory. The ultimate aim is to build a machine capable of operating in an energy range in excess of 50 Mev and having an electron beam power of about 40 kilowatts. Within the next few months, it is expected, the study will result in a detailed specification for the accelerator. If the necessary funds are provided, contracts for the machine and for constructing a laboratory building to house it will be awarded sometime next summer. The proposed building would also house the present 50-Mev betatron and 180-Mev synchrotron and be located on the Bureau's new site, a 550-acre tract of land near Gaithersburg, Md. In addition to the emphasis placed upon accelerator design and shielding problems, the preliminary study involves an investigation of the feasibility of storage rings or similar devices and an examination of applications of such an accelerator to problems involving measurement standards for high-intensity electron beams, research in nuclear and particle physics, free radical research, and radiation damage.

Stanford University has established an Institute of Theoretical Physics which will function as a part of the Stanford Physics Department and where theoretical studies will be conducted that will complement

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SHOCK TUBE SYMPOSIUM

March 10 and 11, 1959

Old Point Comfort, Ft. Monroe, Virginia

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This Third Annual Shock Tube Symposium offers the opportunity for pooling of knowledge and experience in shock tube research. A number of short papers will be presented and a trip to the nearby NASA Facility is planned.

Notice to attend may be sent to:

Commander, Air Force Special Weapons Center
Kirtland Air Force Base
New Mexico
Attn: SWRS—Mr. R. R. Birukoff

Those desiring to present short unclassified papers (20 minutes in length) on theoretical and experimental shock tube research, should submit abstracts to the above address at the earliest date for review. Copies of all papers intended for publication in the proceedings should be available by the date of the Symposium.

The Symposium will be held at Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comport, Ft. Monroe, Virginia. Make your own reservations through Mr. John T. Brindley, Manager. The Norfolk and Newport News-Hampton—airports have limousine connections to the Hotel Chamberlin. There will be no registration fee; the cost occurring in connection with participation in the Symposium will be borne by the individuals attending.

work being done in the University's Microwave and High-Energy Physics Laboratories. Support for the major portion of the new Institute's research comes from the Air Research and Development Command of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. Work at the Institute will include a continuation of projects started earlier on electron scattering and meson production, as well as new programs covering the fundamental aspects of the structure of matter, the theory of gravitation, and the properties of matter at extremely low temperatures. The Institute will be staffed by two full-time research associates, Marshall Baker and Nina Byers. Members of the Stanford faculty who will participate in the activities of the Institute include Leonard I. Schiff, Sidney D. Drell, Charles L. Schwartz, and Fredrik Zachariasen. It is anticipated that theoretical physicists from other institutions will visit for varying periods to work at the Institute.

The University of Chicago has organized a new Laboratory of Applied Sciences to integrate the work of three groups which were previously operated as separate entities. They are the Institute for Air Weapons Research, the Institute for System Research, and the Chicago Midway Laboratories. The first two groups have concentrated on problems of interest to the US Air Force; the Midway Laboratories carry out research for all of the armed services. The new laboratory is under the direction of Frank E. Bothwell, who came to the University from the US Naval Ordnance Test Station at China Lake, Calif.

Construction of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's Metallurgical Research Laboratories in New Haven, Conn., is expected to be complete by mid-1959. Designed to provide research, development, and integrated pilot plant production facilities and services for the company's metals and nuclear fuel activities, the $4-million center will be comprised of two primary units—the Metals Research Laboratories, housing the metallurgy, chemistry and physics, and mechanical engineering sections, and the Nuclear Fuel Research Laboratories, which will be set up to handle classified work on reactor core materials and to conduct related studies in metallurgy, chemistry, and ceramics.

The Republic of Korea is planning to establish a National Atomic Research Institute for the training of scientists and engineers and as a center for basic studies in nuclear science. The Institute, to be located at Paktai-ri, about 17 miles south of Seoul, will consist initially of a $1 million reactor center built around a 100-kilowatt TRIGA research reactor developed by the General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corporation. The US Atomic Energy Commission announced in Washington on January 2 that the US will contribute $350 000 toward the cost of the Korean research reactor project. General Atomic scientists will be sent to Korea to serve as consultants in determining the requirements of the Institute, including design of the laboratory buildings and other facilities.

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They will also set up experiments and organize courses for the training of personnel. The Korean government, in turn, will send scientists and technicians to General Atomic's John Jay Hopkins Laboratory in San Diego where they will have an opportunity to work with the prototype TRIGA reactor which is in operation there. More than seventy Koreans have completed courses in nuclear training in other countries. Many received their training in the US, principally at the International School of Nuclear Sciences and Engineering at Argonne National Laboratory and at the Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies. Others studied in the United Kingdom, West Germany, Austria, France, and Denmark. The Institute at Paktai-ri will be under the authority of the Korean Office of Atomic Energy, which was created one year ago.

Pomona College, in ceremonies held in Claremont, Calif., on December 6, dedicated two new science buildings representing an investment of over $3.2 million. One building, the Robert A. Millikan Laboratory, houses the Physics, Mathematics, and Astronomy Departments and has been completed and in use since last September. The building also contains laboratories for research in nuclear physics, atomic and molecular physics, and electronics, as well as a computer laboratory and a two-story Spitz planetarium. Other facilities include a library for common use by the three departments, a 150-seat demonstration auditorium, and an engineering drawing laboratory. Pomona's second building, currently under construction, is the Seaver Laboratory which will house the biology and geology departments.

A committee has been selected to evaluate requests for the use of computing machines at the Atomic Energy Commissions' Computing and Applied Mathematics Center located at New York University's Institute of Mathematical Sciences. Only proposals from nonprofit institutions can be considered. Mathematics and the physical sciences are the areas for which computing may be approved, subject to the availability of time on the Univac and IBM 704. At present, the Univac is more readily available. Interested persons should write for further information to Eugene Isaacson, AEC Computing and Applied Mathematics Center, New York University, 4 Washington Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Summer Programs

March 10 is the deadline for applications to attend the 1959 session of the Summer School for Theoretical Physics of the University of Grenoble, which will be held in Les Houches (Haute Savoie), France, from July 6 to August 28. This year's program will be devoted to the problems of many-body systems at finite temperature and is to be subdivided in the following manner:

1. *Mécanique statistique* (L. van Hove, Université d'Utrecht and E. Montroll, University of Maryland)