



Painted by Gloria Velasco, a junior at Los Alamos High School. Sixth in the series.

The Road to Discovery

Now in the design stage, the \$55 million Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility (LAMPF) will serve as the world's first linear proton accelerator in the 800 MeV energy range. It will be capable of producing an average beam current of 1 milliamper, manifestly higher than that attained by any other machine of comparable output energy.

This 2,600-foot-long "meson factory" will open important avenues of basic and applied research. Such a meson producer will have many applications for studies in medium energy physics, particle physics, nuclear structure, biology, solid-state physics, radiation chemistry, and for neutrino experiments.

If you would like to join LASL scientists and engineers in this exciting venture, send your resume to Director of Personnel, Division 66-39, P.O. Box 1663, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

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pecially in applying dynamics to astronomical problems. He evolved (with Hoyle) the first satisfactory model of a main-sequence star and gave the first correct specification of the boundary conditions of stellar interiors. His studies of the interstellar medium include an examination of the interaction between stars and interstellar matter and the problem of accretion. Lyttleton is also distinguished for his work on comets and the constitution of the earth and planets, as well as for studies in cosmology. He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, and also studied at Princeton University as a visiting fellow. During World War II he worked in the Ministry of Supply, and in 1945 he was appointed lecturer in mathematics at Cambridge. Lyttleton is presently a fellow and lecturer at St. Johns College and a reader in theoretical astronomy. He is also a fellow of the Royal Society.

NBS honors Lauriston Taylor

The National Bureau of Standards has presented its annual Edward B. Rosa award to Lauriston S. Taylor, former NBS associate director. Taylor was cited for his "outstanding leadership and significant individual contributions in the development of national and international standards for radiation protection." In 1927 Taylor joined the bureau to organize the nation's first program for radiation standards. As head of the NBS radiation research program he obtained basic and theoretical data on the interactions of radiation with nuclei, atoms and molecules, and he developed radiation sources and standards. Taylor has also contributed extensively to the radiological literature and is co-author of *Physical Foundations of Radiology*. A member of numerous national and international radiation committees, he has served since 1928 with the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements and the International Commission on Radiological Protection. In December 1964 Taylor retired from NBS and joined the staff of the National Academy of Sciences, where he is now special assistant to NAS president Frederick Seitz.