which I know, they eventually succeeded. An article that would resolve the apparently conflicting statements of the letters would, I think, attract considerable interest.

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Personal ivory towers

As a physicist turned engineer (by choice) I could not help commenting on two things in PHYSICS TODAY. First the job shortage for PhDs. It exists because some people got the idea the US owed them a personal ivory tower—equipped with secretaries, technicians and an unlimited supply of money. Now the coach has turned into a pumpkin; the horses are mice, and a cold cruel employer asks, "What can you do for the corporation?" I fear it is just about time that Alice returned from Wonderland.

Second, the journals of the American Physical Society. They are excellent. Try submitting a paper to some engineering journal. Six months later (honestly) you get a letter saying, "We regret that the reviewer . . ."

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Modifying lunar atmosphere

The lunar atmosphere (vacuum) is a source that has become available to mankind only within the last few years. It appears likely that studies of residual gas near the moon's surface will provide useful information concerning the history and composition of the body. It is possible that the moon will find important use as a support for large infrared and ultraviolet telescopes, thermionic devices and other apparatus that requires high vacuum for operation. Perhaps it is worthwhile to point out that this environment may be changed appreciably by the process of lunar exploration and that in particular some consideration should be given to the effects of injection of large amounts of rocket gases into that environment.

A typical manned landing module will exhaust 5000 pounds of gases, mainly water and carbon dioxide in nearly equal molar amounts with measurable amounts of heavier hydrocarbons. At a mean temperature of 300 K the vertical distances required for $1/e$ reduction of atmospheric pressure on