

and specialists in geology, geography, and meteorology are listed by the Committee. Further details may be obtained by writing to the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, Committee on International Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. [For a more detailed description of the Fulbright Program, see Dwight Gray's Report from Washington, page 12, this issue.]

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS MEET

EMERGENCY ISSUES DISCUSSED

The American Association of University Professors, during its thirty-seventh annual meeting at Cleveland in March, endorsed compulsory military service during the emergency, but at the same time called for a definite time limit on such a program and for provisions insuring "the education, prior to military service, of an adequate number of the best qualified students in all areas of higher education"—not only in scientific and technical fields, but in the humanities and the social sciences as well.

A resolution was also adopted by the Association urging that necessary emergency economies in colleges and universities should not result in the reductions of faculty personnel except in clearly unavoidable instances, and then should be confined to faculty members who have not acquired tenure status. Teachers called into the armed forces or defense work during the emergency, the Association added, should receive leaves of absence.

Another resolution reaffirmed the Association's opposition last year to special loyalty oaths and investigations for teachers or students, adding, "we join in the meeting's opposition to any doctrine whereby membership of a college or university in any lawful political party or other organization could become in itself a proper ground of dismissal". The Association also put itself on record as opposing "the adoption at this time of special accelerated programs of instruction for purposes of the national emergency, as distinguished from the normal year-round program which permits students to finish their studies in less than four years if they wish".

AEC GROUP REPORTS

INDUSTRIAL DATA NOT BEING WITHHELD

About a year and a half ago, an advisory committee made up of representatives of technical and engineering societies and the business press was formed to discover how much secret technical information still in the files of the Atomic Energy Commission might be of value to American industry. The first formal report of this committee's working group has now been submitted to the AEC and states categorically that a search of classified patent files and a study of the technology of electromagnetic separation have revealed in both instances a satisfactory declassification of information. "In no case," the report says, "have we uncovered any 'huge amount' of secret information of value to industry, although some specific cases of valuable information are noted in our reports."

The working group's survey turned up little classified technological information that seemed of prime interest to the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering, according to the report, but "much that may be noteworthy" in the chemical and engineering and metallurgy fields. In concluding its report the group suggested that an engineer might profitably be added to the AEC's present list of senior responsible reviewers.

E. E. Thum, editor of *Metal Progress* and representative of the American Society of Metals, acted as chairman of the group. Other members were: Keith Henney, consulting editor, *Nucleonics* and *Electronics*, and representative of the Institute of Radio Engineers; S. A. Tucker, editorial director, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and F. J. Van Antwerpen, editor, *Chemical Engineering Progress*, and representative of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

NEW LABORATORIES

YALE'S GEOCHRONOMETRIC RESEARCH CENTER

According to information from Yale, the basement of one of the University's buildings in New Haven is in the process of being converted into a well shielded laboratory where radiocarbon dating techniques will be studied by a group of Yale scientists and historians. Pioneered by physicist W. F. Libby of the University of Chicago's Institute for Nuclear Studies, the carbon-14 time identification method has been employed in dating organic materials of historical interest which may be as much as fifteen thousand years old, and the Yale project will be concerned primarily with verifying and refining the technique. A major part of the program will involve experiments designed to check results against well-established archaeological data. The method itself depends upon the fact that carbon-14, which is normally absorbed by living plants and animals, has a half-life of over fifty-five hundred years. In order to date organic matter (such as bone, wood, textiles, paper, or plant remains buried in geological deposits), samples are converted chemically into pure carbon, which is then shielded from outside radioactive sources so that the carbon-14 disintegration rate may be measured with the aid of a geiger counter. Calculation of the amount of radiocarbon which has decayed gives a reasonably accurate estimate of the age of the sample.

The new research center is to be known as the "Geochronometric" Laboratory and is to be administered by a seven-man advisory board headed by Richard F. Flint, professor of geology at Yale. The laboratory director is Edward S. Deevey, Jr., assistant professor of biology, and the other board members are W. C. Bennet of the anthropology department, G. Evelyn Hutchinson of the zoology department, H. L. Kraybill of the physics department, G. A. Kubler of the art history department, and H. C. Thomas of the chemistry department.

THE JAMES FORRESTAL RESEARCH CENTER

A new center for advanced research and training in the fields of aeronautical engineering, chemical kinetics, jet propulsion, and related sciences has been established at Princeton University as a memorial to James Forrestal, first secretary of defense and an alumnus and charter trustee of the University. Known as the James Forrestal Research Center, it will adjoin the University on property formerly occupied by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Daniel C. Sayre, chairman of the department of aeronautical engineering at Princeton, will be director and executive secretary of an administrative committee consisting of Kenneth H. Condit, dean of the school of engineering, who will act as chairman; George A. Brakeley, vice-president and treasurer of the University; Hugh S. Taylor, dean of the graduate school and former chairman of the department of chemistry, and Raymond J. Woodrow, executive officer and secretary of the University's committee on project research

and inventions. While initial research will be concerned largely with the national defense effort, use of the center for projects in various fields of peace-time science and engineering is anticipated.

RADIOISOTOPES

NEW CENTERS OF DISTRIBUTION IN NORTHEAST

Two new radioisotope distribution centers for the benefit of users in the Northeastern United States have been announced by the Atomic Energy Commission in recent months. Five hospitals in Rochester, N. Y., together with the University of Rochester Medical School, are cooperating with the AEC in distributing radioisotopes for clinical and diagnostic use. This program was undertaken by the University as a community service which not only will mean a large financial saving to the participating hospitals and patients, but also will bring to them the benefits of the University's extensive work in radiation research and development. The University of Rochester Isotope Center will use facilities of the Medical School and the atomic energy project for storing, handling, and processing the radioactive materials shipped from Oak Ridge. These will be standardized in the Medical School's hot laboratory and doses will be measured, transported to the hospitals, and administered in accordance with standard safe handling requirements. The initial investment for each hospital, it is pointed out, will amount to no more than \$2000 under the plan instead of anywhere from ten to thirty times that amount if the hospital were to establish its own program. It is estimated that the annual cost of the plan will be about \$10,000 less for each hospital than if separate programs were maintained.

The second distribution center, at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, will supply radioisotopes not ordinarily available from Oak Ridge. Production in Brookhaven's new nuclear reactor will be principally concerned with requests for highly radioactive isotopes, isotopes with half-lives too short to permit long distance shipment, or with situations requiring special consideration because of geographical location or unusual delivery schedules. The higher neutron flux of the Brookhaven reactor makes possible the production of certain radioisotopes of considerably higher specific activity than can be produced in the Oak Ridge National Laboratory reactor, although the latter will continue to be the nation's principal radioisotope source.

Requests for radioisotopes must still be made directly to the Isotopes Division, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, according to the AEC, and service irradiations will not be performed at Brookhaven unless authorized by the Isotopes Division. Inquiries will be handled at Brookhaven by the Laboratory's Isotopes and Special Materials Group, under the direction of Dr. Marvin Fox.

SUMMER OFFERINGS

MIT COURSES IN PROBABILITY, ACOUSTICS

The summer program of studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology includes a course on probability and another on acoustics in testing and processing. The first, under the leadership of Mark Kac, professor of mathematics and engineering physics at Cornell University, extends from June 11 through July 20, and will consider topics of importance not only in mathematics but also in the study and application of physics and engineering. The second course, intended as a basic orientation in the potentialities and limitations of industrial acoustics, with at-

tention to the underlying physical principles and instrumentation techniques involved, will be given from June 18 to 22 by Richard H. Bolt and Theodor F. Heuter, director and research associate, respectively, of the MIT Acoustics Laboratory. Further information may be obtained from Walter H. Gale, director of the Summer Session, Room 3-107, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts.

AUTORADIOGRAPHY AT OAK RIDGE

A course in the theory and techniques of autoradiography will be held this summer by the Special Training Division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, under the directorship of George A. Boyd. Applicants who have completed the Institute's basic radioisotope techniques course or who possess equivalent experience in the use of radioisotopes in medical or biological research will be eligible for this three to four weeks' course beginning on July 2. Subjects to be covered will include photographic theory, reaction of ionizing particles with photographic emulsions, and techniques of making gross and microscopic autoradiograms, including some special histological procedures. Additional information and application forms are available from Ralph T. Overman, Chairman, Special Training Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, P. O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

JOBS AVAILABLE

NOL NEEDS SCIENTISTS

The Naval Ordnance Laboratory, according to a recent communication, has an urgent need for physicists and electrical and electronics engineers. Work assignments are available in theoretical and applied research, engineering development, and technical evaluation. Civil service status is not required at the present time. Inquiries should be addressed to the Personnel Officer, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Silver Spring 19, Maryland.

SO DOES CIVIL SERVICE

The U. S. Civil Service Commission is currently accepting applications for physicists, chemists, metallurgists, mathematicians, and electronic scientists needed to fill positions in the National Bureau of Standards and other Federal agencies in Washington, D. C. and vicinity. Applications and further information may be obtained from most post offices, from Civil Service regional offices, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

MICHIGAN STATE INVITES APPLICATIONS

The Board of Trustees of the Alumni Fund of Michigan State College has established seven predoctoral Alumni Fellowships, ranging in value from \$800 to \$1,200 per year, for the benefit of graduate students (either resident or non-resident) who wish to pursue a course of study for the PhD degree at Michigan State. Fellows will be exempt from student tuition fees. It has also been announced that one postdoctoral Alumni Fellowship (\$3,000 per year) is available for research in any special field for which the College has appropriate facilities. Applications for the fellowship awards should be submitted before May 15, 1951, and should be addressed to Dean Thomas H. Osgood, School of Graduate Studies, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.