to Albuquerque, New Mexico. Carroll L. Tyler, manager of the Santa Fe Office, stated that the move was prompted by the need for the headquarters management to be closer to its expanding operations at sites removed from Los Alamos. The headquarters office will occupy the Commission's property in Albuquerque now being used by Sandia Corporation's west laboratories, which will eventually move to new quarters. It is anticipated that approximately 230 positions will be established in the Albuquerque headquarters, and that a total of less than 15 percent of the AEC employees now at Los Alamos will be transferred.

AIRCRAFT NUCLEAR REACTOR

The Atomic Energy Commission has authorized negotiation of a contract with the Aircraft Gas Turbine Divisions of General Electric Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the further development of a nuclear reactor for aircraft. The nuclear reactor development will parallel the development of associated propulsion devices for which the Air Force has previously announced contract negotiations with General Electric.

22% REDUCTION IN AEC INJURIES

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission has announced that during 1950 the national atomic energy program was operated with an average of 4.67 employees injured for every million man-hours worked, a 22 per cent improvement over the previous year. The 1949 rate for all U. S. industry, the most recent reported by the National Safety Council, was 10.14. AEC operations contractors in 1950 incurred employee injuries at a rate of 3.32 per million man-hours, compared with a rate of 7.4 for workers in the chemical industry, the nearest comparable, according to preliminary data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1950. Construction workers on atomic energy projects recorded an injury rate of 8.35 for 1950 which was 17 per cent below the 1949 rate. The rate for all U. S. construction in 1949, the latest NSC figure available, was 19.48. AEC direct employee injuries in 1950 occurred at a rate of 2.05 per million man-hours compared with 3.98 in 1949. The 1950 injury rate for all Federal civilian employees, as compiled by the Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council, was 7.57.

There were eight fatalities in the atomic energy program in 1950 compared with six in 1949. None were due to radiation. Expressed in terms of rate per 100,000 workers, the fatality rate for 1949 was 10.2 and for 1950 was 13.1. The NSC fatality rate for all U. S. industry in 1949 was 26.0.

Among the AEC field offices, the Hanford Operations Office, Richland, Washington, took first place by reducing its injury rate to zero.

NEW JOURNALS

ACADEMY-RESEARCH COUNCIL BULLETIN

Current activities of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council of societies of sciences and technology are to be reviewed every second month in a new information bulletin, *News Reports*, published for the first time in February. Designed primarily to keep the members, close relatives, and friends of the Academy and the NRC informed of the actions and undertakings of the two organizations, the bulletin is being distributed initially to members of the Academy and the Council and to a number of scientific organizations, philanthropic foundations, and government agencies. It is available on a subscription basis to others who may be interested. Editorial offices are located at the Academy headquarters, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

The Academy was founded in 1863 as an advisory body to the Government on scientific matters and through the National Research Council (established within the Academy in 1916) has kept in close touch with the activities and opinions of the many American societies representing various fields of science. The accelerating importance of science and technology to the national welfare has added greatly to the scope of Academy and NRC activities during recent years, and the appearance of a news journal devoted to the faithful reporting of these activities will be welcomed generally by American scientists and by others for whom the nation's scientific future is a matter of concern.

VACUUM

W. Edwards & Company of London have announced the publication of a new quarterly review journal which will report developments in vacuum research and engineering for which the basic techniques and equipment are of importance to workers in widely separated fields having no other common literature. The journal, entitled *Vacuum*, consists of contributed articles, letters to the editor, book reviews, and abstracts of papers in the field which have appeared elsewhere. The abstracts are extensively classified in terms of subject content and are specially printed for detached filing.

Volume I, Number I of *Vacuum* was issued in January under the editorship of H. L. J. Burgess. It is pointed out that *Vacuum* is not in any way an Edwards house journal, but an authoritative publication designed to advance high vacuum technology. The journal was originally conceived, Edwards & Company stated, in response to constant requests to make generally available the Company's highly organized abstracting service. "In view of the absence of a journal in the English language adequately reporting vacuum developments," the statement continued, "it was considered that *Vacuum* could valuably include original contributions covering the scope of the technique."

Further information may be obtained by writing to The Editor, *Vacuum*, Information Dept., W. Edwards & Co., Ltd., Worsley Bridge Road, Lower Sydenham, London, S.E. 26, England.

CLO DEFINED

THE FEWER THE COLDER

For the benefit of those who may have felt distressed upon encountering a unit of physical measurement called the "clo", and for the edification of those for whom it is new, the Canadian National Research Council in Ottawa has issued an explanation through its public relations office. The clo, which is descriptive of the thermal efficiency of clothing, was adopted during World War II, according to the Council, as being somewhat more simple than the normal expression defining insulation in terms of "calories per second per square centimeter per degree centigrade temperature difference", or the alternative used in engineering circles, "British Thermal Units per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit temperature difference". The unit is roughly a measure of the amount of clothing insulation which the usual resting man might find most comfortable in an environment of seventy degrees Fahrenheit with a relative humidity of fifty per cent and an air movement of ten feet per minute. The clo is being put to good use, it ap-