



Louis de Broglie, professor of theoretical physics at the Sorbonne, receives the Kalinga Prize for 1952 during ceremonies at Unesco House in Paris. Those shown, left to right, are: B. Patnaik, donor of the award; Prof. de Broglie; Paul Gaultier, member of the jury of award; and Jaime Torres Bodet, director-general of Unesco, who made the presentation.

to me since the Department is of the opinion that my proposed travel would not be in the best interest of the United States. It is my opinion that my proposed travel, solely for the purpose of taking part in scientific discussions in Great Britain, would, in fact, be in the best interests of the United States." Dr. Pauling added that an official of the State Department had informed him that the decision was made "because of suspicion that I was a Communist and because my anti-Communist statements had not been sufficiently strong."

On May 30th the Federation of American Scientists stated that Dr. Pauling had submitted a third application to the State Department for a passport—this time in order to spend about a month in England during the summer to present an invited paper before the Faraday Society and for other purely scientific purposes. In spite of repeated assertions that he has never been a Communist, Dr. Pauling's requests to the State Department and to the President for a full explanation of the Government's position in the matter have gone unanswered.

Concerning the Soviet attacks on his work, Pauling has replied that "if the Russians continue to attempt to force science to follow along a path determined by politics, Russia is sure to grow weaker. If Russian chemists are not allowed to use the resonance theory or are deprived of scientific freedom in any other direction, Russian science will fall behind Western science and Russian technology will also suffer."

Concerning his difficulties with the Department of State, Pauling stated that refusal of his request for a passport "would constitute the unjustified interference by the Government not only with the freedom of a citizen, but also with the progress of science."

Exchange of Instruments

Unesco Sponsors Inspection Scheme

Customs inspection of delicate scientific instruments exchanged between laboratories in different countries has long been a recognized hazard since most equipment designed for precise measurements requires the utmost care in handling. Unesco is currently sponsoring a

scheme designed to reduce the likelihood that instruments will suffer damage during transit across national borders. Under the plan proposed by Unesco, instruments would be inspected in some specified laboratory or laboratories in the exporting country and under expert supervision rather than at the regular customs stations. The instrument would be packed in the presence of a customs officer and allowed to pass unopened across international frontiers until it reached its destination where arrangements would be made for the instrument to be unpacked, again in the presence of an appropriate official.

Science Popularization

Kalinga Prize Awarded to de Broglie

Louis de Broglie, professor of theoretical physics at the Sorbonne, was awarded the first Kalinga Prize for his popular writing in science by Director-General Jaime Torres Bodet of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in a ceremony at Unesco House in Paris on May 28th. The award, amounting to one million francs (\$2800), was established last year by Indian industrialist B. Patnaik, a director of the Kalinga Foundation Trust which has made generous grants for development and social work in the State of Orissa.

In establishing the prize, Mr. Patnaik emphasized that the Kalinga Foundation Trust is deeply aware of the impact of science on the development of underdeveloped areas such as Orissa and wishes to focus the attention of the world on the need for the understanding and broad use of science. "I am particularly convinced," he said, "of the necessity of making the great masses aware of the methods and achievements of scientific research, and to make them understand, in a form which they can assimilate, the impact of science on our daily behavior. One can scarcely envisage raising the standard of living of the world's population without a very broad understanding of scientific progress, an understanding which will strengthen the action of the Government at all stages through the comprehensive participation of a well informed public opinion.