



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.

This can be achieved only by developing to the largest possible extent the dissemination of scientific information amongst all people."

Professor de Broglie, who received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1929, was awarded the Kalinga Prize for "his unique achievement of combining both creative research and a distinguished career of popular writing in such books as: *Matière et Lumière* (Matter and Light), *Physique et Microphysique* (Physics and Microphysics), and *Savants et Découvertes* (Scientists and Discoveries)."

Miscellany

International

The annual report of the British government's advisory council on scientific policy, published on May 27, warns that unless the nation can manage to educate more scientists and thus improve industrial productivity Britain will not be able to compete in the world market against increasingly efficient competitors. The United States, the report said, has three times more science graduates in relation to its total labor force than has England.

Britain's first atomic bomb, according to "reliable informants" of the Associated Press, left Portsmouth aboard the aircraft carrier *Campania* last June 9th on its way to be tested this summer off the northwest coast of Australia. The test will be made under the direction of W. G. Penney, a member of the wartime British scientific mission at Los Alamos. U. S. observers will not attend the test, Prime Minister Churchill has informed the British Parliament, in view of the American law which makes illegal the exchange of atomic weapons information with other countries.

An organization of science writers has been founded in India with the support of Unesco and with the aim of providing accurate and reliable coverage of domestic and international scientific information.

From Japan it has been reported that plans are under way for constructing a \$22,000 cyclotron at Kyoto University.

Uranium has been discovered in the German Black Forest in deposits which are judged to be sufficient to meet the requirements of West German research, according to the United Press. While atomic research is permitted in West Germany under the terms of Allied High Commission rulings, weapons research and production are forbidden.

The German journal *Physikalische Blätter* reports that at a meeting of the German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft), held this spring in Heidelberg, grants totalling 1,500,000 DM were given in support of some one hundred and fifty scientific research projects in Germany. It was also announced that in the future an effort will be made to provide stipends for young German scientists to study the progress and methods of science in foreign countries.

Science and Government

In an address at Washington University in St. Louis E. U. Condon termed as "disastrously foolish" the present federal neglect of fundamental scientific research, "even from the viewpoint of those who believe the future military security of this nation requires the diversion of most of our scientific manpower to military research". Condon, research director for the Corning Glass Company, charged that cuts in the National Science Foundation budget, which has been chopped from 0.04% to only 0.01% of the budget for military research, are a result of "economic preachments" in an election year.

The following eight members of the 24-member National Science Board of the National Science Foundation whose initial two-year terms expired May 10, 1952, have been reappointed by the President for full six-year terms, ending May 10, 1958: Sophie D. Aberle, University of New Mexico; Robert P. Barnes, Howard University; Chester I. Barnard, Rockefeller Foundation; Dellev W. Bronk, The Johns Hopkins University; Gerty T. Cori, Washington University, St. Louis; Charles Dollard, Carnegie Corporation of New York; Robert F. Loeb, Columbia University; and Andrey A. Potter, Purdue University.

A special five-man advisory committee was appointed by the Department of State in late April to re-examine the international problems of disarmament and atomic energy control and to advise and assist the State Department and other government agencies on matters relating to the work of the United Nation's Commission on Disarmament. Members of the new panel of consultants are J. Robert Oppenheimer, Vannevar Bush, John Dickey, Allen W. Dulles, and Joseph E. Johnson.

Education

Celanese Corporation of America has established two fellowships in physics for the 1952-53 academic year—one is at Cornell University and the other at the University of Illinois.

The Radio Corporation of America has established a new scholarship for undergraduates majoring in pure science or engineering at West Virginia University. The award provides an annual grant of \$800 and will be known as the Charles B. Joliffe Scholarship in honor of the vice president and technical director of RCA. The first recipient of the award will be announced during the fall of 1952.

Of the more than two hundred holders of AEC-sponsored fellowships who have received extensions for all or part of the 1952-53 school year, fifty-five are in physics and five are in biophysics. This is the last major renewal of AEC fellowships, which the Commission says it has decided to abandon "in view of the establishment of the National Science Foundation's fellowship program covering the same general area of scholarship."