have already labeled these policy recommendations as the atomic giveaway program. This is simply not true. It is not a giveaway program; it is not even a sell-away program. Under it the Commission gives nothing away. It doesn't even sell any of its own facilities. All it would do would be to permit others to own what they themselves have built and paid for, or, in the case of materials, bought and paid for, or manufactured. It seems ridiculous to me for one agency of the Federal Government to attempt to exclude others forever from a promising new field whose main significance will be to the overall economy, not to any particular segment of it."

Scientific Manpower

New Data on Reservists

A general call-up of reservists by the armed forces would mean the withdrawal from civilian employment of a significant number of the nation's chemists and chemical engineers, according to information released on May 31st by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. One out of six chemists listed in a report prepared in cooperation with the National Scientific Register, and one-fourth of the chemical engineers, were members of the reserve forces at the time they filled out questionnaires for the survey upon which the report is based.

An earlier study (*Manpower Resources in Physics, 1951*) indicated that about one physicist out of every seven is a reservist. In commenting on this aspect of the scientific manpower problem, the latter report pointed out that "the call-up of a substantial proportion of the physicists who are reservists might seriously handicap defense production and research, especially because the young men are concentrated in the two fields particularly important to the defense program—nuclear physics and electronics. Among the young men in the survey, particularly those who were in their late teens and early twenties during World War II, the proportion of reservists was found to be relatively high. It was 14 percent among the men physicists of all ages, 19 percent among those under 26 years of age, and 22 percent in the 26–34 year-old group. The proportion of reservists was still higher (26 percent) among the graduate students in the survey, the majority of whom are veterans."

The statistical data presented in these reports are from surveys conducted by the National Scientific Register with partial support from the National Science Foundation. The Register and its responsibilities for registration of scientists were transferred to the Foundation last January.

Loyalty and Security

FAS Committee Issues Statement

The Scientists' Committee on Loyalty Problems, formed by the Federation of American Scientists in the fall of 1948, has been succeeded by the Scientists' Committee on Loyalty and Security, centered in New Haven, Connecticut. Concerned "with security programs as they affect individual scientists, leaving to other groups the study of such programs with respect to civil liberties and democratic processes", the Committee is maintaining a file of up-to-date information on loyalty and security regulations and states that this information and informal advice is available to interested scientists on request, but that "the Committee does not attempt under any circumstances to judge the merits of individual cases".

Commenting on the executive order of April 27th establishing a new security program for Federal employees, the Committee has issued the following statement:

> "The new Government employee security program represents an apparent major effort by the new administration to establish a workable program to clear up some of the confusion and shortcomings of the old system, and possibly arrest the trend toward ever-increasing investigations by Congressional committees. Briefly the new program abolishes the old Loyalty Review Board and replaces 'loyalty' by 'security' as a criterion of eligibility for Federal employment, leaves the agency head the final judge of eligibility, and extends the provisions of Public Law 733 (81st Congress, 2nd Session) to all departments and agencies of the Government.
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> "The Scientists' Committee on Loyalty and Security believes that the efforts of the administration to bring the enforcement of security safeguards under the executive branch of the Government, and to replace unwieldy loyalty criteria with those of security, may be steps in the right direction. The Committee is conscious, however, of the great responsibility which the new program places on department heads, and of the inequities and procedural differences which may arise unless the new program is administered with the greatest care. It remains to be seen how security standards will, in practice, be scaled to the actual requirements of an agency or of a particular project within an agency. The actual effect of the program on scientists in Government employment will not be clear until some procedural precedents have been established in the weeks and months ahead. For this reason, the Committee feels further comments at this time would be premature, but intends to review the program after it has passed through its initial phases and has achieved some stability.
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> "The Committee intends to continue its informal consultations with public officials, to offer constructive advice on how the program may best be administered in the interests of national security and how security standards may be scaled to the nature of the scientific work, and to call attention to injustices arising under the program. The Committee will welcome the views of responsible scientists on the new program, and is anxious to have cases of genuine injustice to scientists brought to its immediate attention. Correspondence should be addressed to the Scientists' Committee on Loyalty and Security, Box 2153 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut."

The membership of the Committee is as follows:

E. C. Pollard, Chairman; R. S. Brown, Jr., E. C. Fowler, S. A. Goudsmit, H. G. Graetzer, M. A. Heald, G. A. Hedlund, F. Hutchinson, G. E. Hutchinson, W. J. Knox, J. K. Major, J. Phelps, J. M. Sturtevant, W. Rall, H. C. Wolfe.

Laboratory on Mt. Wrangell

NYU–University of Alaska Project

Mt. Wrangell, a fourteen thousand-foot mountain in the interior of Alaska southeast of Fairbanks, will be the site of a scientific research station if an expedition now in progress is successful. Under the joint leadership of Serge A. Korff, professor of physics at New York University, and Terris Moore, president of the University of Alaska, a group of physicist-mountaineers from both institutions is attempting to establish a laboratory at the summit for use in studies of cosmic rays, high altitude biology, meteorology, and other fields requiring facilities at high altitudes. A far-northern station such as this will be of especial importance in investigations of the latitude effect in cosmic radiation.

The headquarters of the expedition are at Copper Center, a town on the Richardson Highway 42 miles west of Mt. Wrangell. According to announced plans, the mountain was first to be climbed on foot, with the U. S. Air Force subsequently parachuting supplies and equipment for building huts to the summit. Attempts are to be made by Dr. Moore, an expert bush pilot, to land a light plane on the side of the mountain itself as close to the top as possible in order to bring in scientific equipment too delicate or valuable to be dropped by parachute. As envisioned at the start of the expedition, the completed station would consist of two 16-by-16-foot huts and some storage tents, with several kilowatts of power available from a suitable generator and accommodations for about four scientists and their equipment. If conditions permit, some cosmic-ray measurements will be made there this summer.

In addition to Drs. Korff and Moore the physicist members of the party include Arthur Beiser, who handled many of the details of the project, Hugo Neuberg, and Robert Haymes, all of NYU, and Philip C. Bettler and Charles Wilson of the University of Alaska. The expedition is partly financed by the Office of Naval Research under a contract with the NYU cosmic-ray project.

Guggenheim Fellowships

Twelve Awarded in Physics

191 fellowships have been awarded for 1953 by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, with the accompanying grants totaling $780,000. The fellowships, established in 1925 by the late Simon Guggenheim, are in thirty-eight categories ranging from poetry to microbiology. The following physicists received awards: Robert K. Adair, University of Wisconsin, for a study of the low lying excited states of heavy nuclei; J. G. Daunt, Ohio State University, for studies in the field of low-temperature physics; Martin Deutsch, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for a study of nuclear transitions and radiations; Henry A. Fairbank, Yale University, for studies of the superfluidity of liquid helium at very low temperatures; Bernard T. Feld, MIT, for researches into the interactions involved in the production of mesons by nucleons and by electromagnetic radiation; Leonard H. Hall, University of California, Santa Barbara, for a theoretical calculation of acoustic relaxation times in liquids; Peter Havas, Lehigh University, for studies in the relativistic theory of interacting elementary particles; Wayne E. Hazen, University of Michigan, for studies of *V*-particles in the cosmic-ray group; George Jura, U. C., Berkeley, for studies of the physics of the solid state; Charles K. McLane, University of Wisconsin, for studies of the properties of matter at demagnetization temperatures; A. J. F. Siegert, Northwestern University, for investigations in the field of statistical mechanics and random processes; and Samuel Siver, U. C., Berkeley, for studies on the diffraction of electromagnetic waves by apertures in an infinite plane sheet.

AEC Contracts

For Unclassified Physical Research

The Atomic Energy Commission has awarded thirty-seven contracts for unclassified basic research in the physical sciences to universities and private research institutions so far this year. Among those in physics are: Case Institute of Technology (R. S. Shankland and E. F. Shrader), "Study of Gamma Ray Spectrums Produced from a 30 Mev Betatron"; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (W. A. McKinley), "Fast Coincidence Techniques and Beta Ray Spectroscopy"; Johns Hopkins University (S. S. Hanna), "Fast Neutron Cross-Section Measurements"; Bausch and Lomb Optical Co. (N. J. Kreidl), "Irradiation Damage to Glass"; Princeton University (M. G. White), "Nuclear Research Using 17 Mev Cyclotron—Scope II"; Washington University (J. W. Kennedy), "Generation of High Voltages by Means of Nuclear Radiations"; University of Wisconsin (D. A. Lind), "Inelastic Scattering of Fast Neutrons"; and Case Institute of Technology (E. Shrader), "Reactor Studies".

Visiting Foreign Scientists

Information on Travel Plans

The Office of International Relations of the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council has circulated a bulletin giving information on the interests and itineraries of foreign scientists and engineers visiting the United States. A number of the visitors listed in the first issue of this bulletin are in fields touching on physics: Dr. I. G. C. Dryden, head, Chemistry and Physics Section, British Coal Utilization Research Association, will be here from August 28 to September 30 and attend the Gordon Research Conference on Coal August 31–September 3. His address is c/o U. K. Sci-