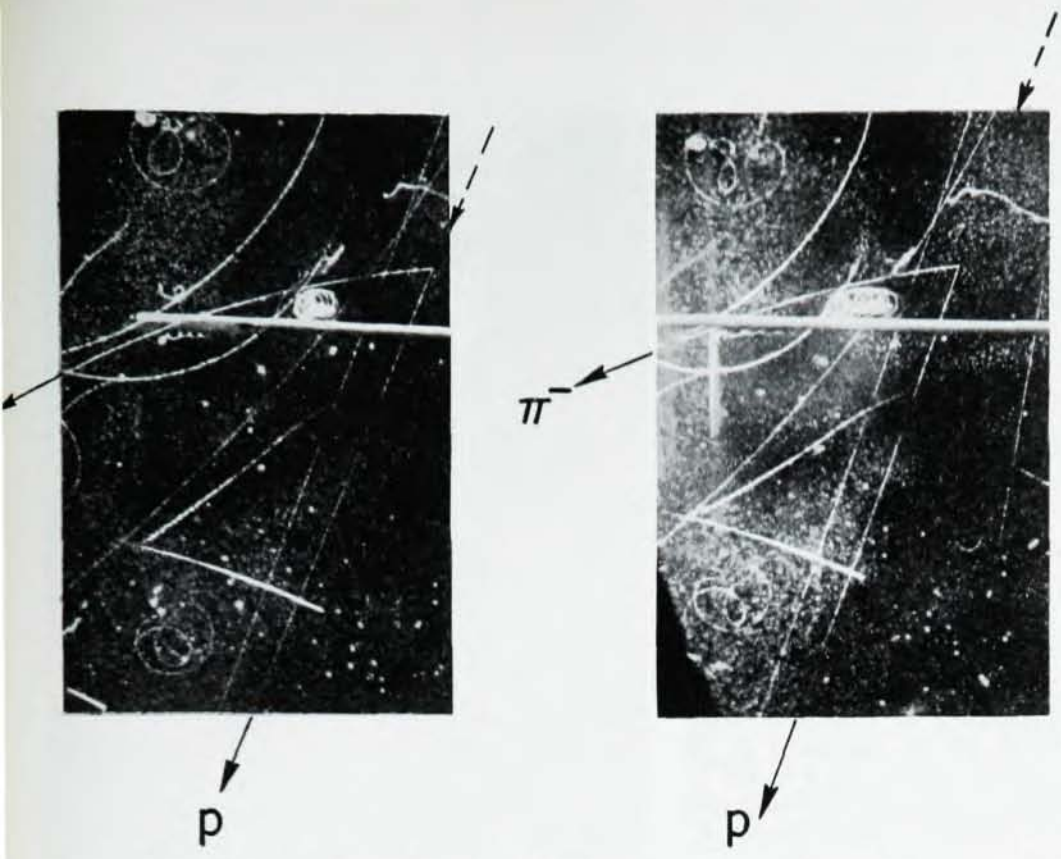

The first V particle identified at the Cosmotron appears above the sweeping field electrode in the center of the picture, at the point indicated by the arrow. Two stereo views are shown. The sweeping field electrode is actually closer to the camera than the sensitive region, and the tracks pass behind it, not through it.

two kinds of V°'s. Much less is known about the rarer $V^\pm$'s, but there are probably two or more kinds of them as well.

Before the observations at Brookhaven were made a search for V° particles had been carried out at the University of Chicago synchrocyclotron, the highest energy machine previously available. The results were inconclusive, although some events were recorded in emulsions that may have been V° decays.

The events recorded at Brookhaven closely resemble the V°-particle decays observed in cosmic rays. The V°'s were produced in lead or steel by the neutron beam emerging at 0° from a carbon target bombarded by 2.25 Bev protons and were detected in a hydrogen filled cloud chamber with a magnetic field of 11000 Gauss. No $V^\pm$ particles have been observed as yet. So far in two cases the momenta of both secondary particles could be measured and the event analyzed in some detail. One of these is shown in the accompanying illustration. In each case the density of ionization and momentum of the negative secondary indicate that it is a meson, while those of the positive secondary give a slight indication that it is a proton. If it is assumed that the decay products are $p + \pi^-$ in each case, the Q values are calculated to be 39 ± 16 and 37 ± 8 Mev in excellent agreement with the accepted figure of 37 Mev for such a decay process. Consequently it seems fairly certain that these events represent the decay of a V° to form $p + \pi^-$ in exactly the same way as those observed in cosmic rays. (The details of measurements on these events have been published in the June 15th issue of *The Physical Review.*)

Under the present conditions of operation V° particles are observed at a rate of about 1 per 1000 cloud chamber photographs at the Cosmotron. Work is continuing to secure additional examples.

Strauss Named AEC Chairman

President's Adviser Succeeds Dean

Lewis L. Strauss, President Eisenhower's adviser on atomic energy matters, has been selected as the new chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Strauss, a New York financier and rear admiral in the United States Naval Reserve, was an original member of the Commission, having been appointed to the AEC in 1946. He returned to private business in 1950. Gordon Dean, the previous chairman of the Commission, declared that it was his intention to retire some months ago, but delayed the date of his resignation until June 30th to give the President time to select a new chairman.

Mr. Strauss is understood to have been an early proponent of hydrogen bomb development by the AEC and to have been noted during his earlier term as a commissioner for the great emphasis he placed upon security problems. He was vigorously opposed to a proposal to export radioisotopes for use by a military research unit in Norway some years ago and was the sole dissenter in the Commission's 4-to-1 decision that the isotopes be sent.

Russian Physics Reports

NSF-Columbia Translation Project

The National Science Foundation has entered into a contract with the Slavic Language Department of Co-