Barcroft Laboratory (12 500 feet). Present plans for the proposed summit laboratory call for the construction of a "small, rugged stone building" to house four persons at a time. Both the Crooked Creek and Mt. Barcroft Laboratories are equipped with their own power supplies and are accessible by road. During the summer the present road is to be extended to the summit laboratory site. The new laboratory will be built by the University of California with the help of a $50 000 grant from the National Science Foundation. The White Mountain Station is directed by Nello Pace of the physiology department at Berkeley and has received continuing support from three agencies: the Office of Naval Research, the National Science Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation for Medical Research.

A research reactor of the "water boiler" type is planned for construction this year at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology. The reactor, intended specifically for industrial research, will be built under contract by North American Aviation, Inc., at a cost of approximately $500 000. It will be part of a new research building to be located near 34th and State streets on Chicago's south side. Designed for 50 000 watts, the reactor will be moderated and cooled with water and will employ fuel in the form of a water solution of uranyl sulphate, which will be obtained from the AEC on extended loan.

NAS Loyalty Committee

The National Academy of Sciences announced on March 28th the appointment of an Academy committee formed in response to the request of the Administration that the Academy counsel with the government on its policy with regard to relations between questions of loyalty and the awarding of government grants and contracts in support of unclassified research. Chairman of the committee is J. A. Stratton, vice president and provost of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The other members are Robert F. Bacher, chairman of the division of physics, mathematics, and astronomy, California Institute of Technology; Laird Bell, lawyer, recent chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago; Wallace O. Fenn, physiologist, assistant dean, School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Rochester; Robert F. Loeb, pathologist, director of medical service, New York Presbyterian Hospital and trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation; E. Bright Wilson, Jr., physical chemist, Harvard University; and Henry M. Wriston, educator, president of Brown University.

Resolution in Seattle

The University of Washington in Seattle, one of the largest educational institutions west of the Mississippi, is located in relative isolation at the far northwest corner of the United States. The physics department, which has almost doubled its size since the war, has been active in studies of cosmic rays and the solid state and in research using the University's 60-inch cyclotron. In recognition of its distance from other centers of activity in physics, the department has made a practice of soliciting visits from outside physicists, and during the past several years has been highly successful in attracting stimulating and professionally competent visitors. It was originally intended that one such invitation be extended to J. R. Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, for a period immediately following last summer's Seattle meeting of the American Physical Society, but in view of his other commitments during the spring and summer of 1954 the matter was not pressed. Under the acting leadership of Edwin A. Uehling in the absence of the department head, John H. Manley, who is in Zurich, Switzerland, on a Guggenheim fellowship, the physics department subsequently decided to explore the possibility of a visit by Dr. Oppenheimer during 1955. Upon discovering from him that he was to lecture at universities in Oregon in April and would be willing to come for a week in May, the department took steps to formalize his appointment to a visiting lectureship. Although the proposed appointment was endorsed by the appropriate faculty committee before being submitted to President Henry Schmitz for approval, the latter rejected the proposal and his position has been supported by the University's Board of Regents. The story reached the press in mid-February, at which time Dr. Schmitz was quoted as stating without further amplification that "bringing him [Dr. Oppenheimer] here at this time would not be in the best interests of the University". During the following weeks it was reported that several scholars had cancelled their plans to visit the University, citing the Oppenheimer incident as their reason, and that a scheduled biochemistry conference had to be called off. At a special meeting of the University's Faculty Senate in April it was announced that in a secret ballot, calling for agreement or disagreement with the decision of the University administration, the Senate had voted 56–40 to disagree with the decision. The Senate, whose members are elected from all departments and schools of the University, then voted 66–20 to adopt a resolution which regrets the damage done to the University by the President's decision, calls attention to the majority vote of the Senate disagreeing with that decision, and expresses confidence in the administration's intent to seek faculty opinion in matters of academic policy. Pointing out that a committee has been appointed to develop new procedures for considering appointments, the resolution concludes with the hope that colleagues in other institutions will again join the faculty in scholarly discussion.

On April 14th, at the annual meeting of the American Society of Biological Chemists, the seven speakers who refused to participate in the biochemical symposium at the University of Washington issued a statement declaring that "the vigor of the internal and external protest movement has had its effect. The President has wholeheartedly agreed to explore with the faculty ways

and means of preventing any such incident in the future." It goes on to state that "Since according to information emanating from the faculty appropriate remedial steps are being taken at the University of Washington, the members of the Society who took the original action of boycott feel it their duty now to declare themselves in favor of resuming normal relations with the University of Washington." It concludes: "Finally, may we point out that the Oppenheimer incident at the University of Washington is not an isolated one. There have been other less publicized instances at other institutions and undoubtedly there will be more in the future. At a time when attacks on the principle of academic freedom are coming from many quarters we wish to reaffirm our determination to oppose with resolution any weakening or infringement of the right of free inquiry and exchange of information."

Publications

Proceedings of the International Conference of Theoretical Physics, held in September 1953 in Kyoto and Tokyo, Japan, have been published by the Conference Organizing Committee of the Science Council of Japan. The 970-page *Proceedings* record the lectures and discussions of the main sessions and some of the informal meetings of the conference. Subject categories covered include field theory and elementary particles, nuclear physics, statistical mechanics, molecules and solids, and liquid helium and superconductivity. The conference was attended by nearly 600 Japanese participants and by 55 physicists from the United States and twelve other countries. The publication is available for $10 (surface mail postage $1 extra) from Kinokuniya Book Store Co., Ltd., 826 Tsunohazu 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan, or from Maruzen Co., Ltd., 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Japan.

Publication of the 1955 *Optical Industry Directory* has been announced. Its contents, 260 pages, cover world-wide manufacturers, distributors, designers, and repairers of optical instruments. Over two thousand suppliers of "everything optical from raw glass, optical working materials and machinery, to the most complicated, complete optical instruments" are listed according to geographic area. Subscriptions ($5) to the *Directory* should be addressed to the Optical Publishing Company, Box 542, Huntington, Long Island, New York.

The Indian Institution of Telecommunication Engineers, a professional group organized in New Delhi in November 1953, reports that it is inaugurating a new quarterly journal and that the first issue will be available shortly. The Institution's membership is drawn from various government-operated communications agencies, the three Indian defense services, the research institutes, and industry. During the first year the number of members has increased rapidly, now totalling more than one thousand. Further particulars can be had from The Honorary Secretary, The Insti-