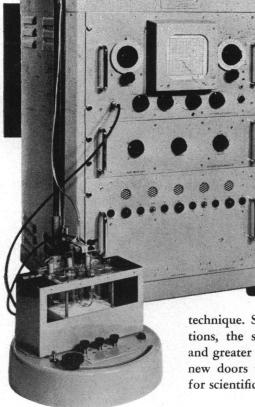
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The place of the Particle Accelerator in Basic Research...

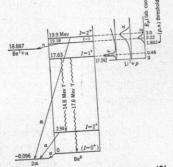
Particle Accelerators for Nuclear Physics Teaching-IV

Laboratory demonstrations of nuclear phenomena are invaluable in illustrating the problems that will be encountered by the student in nuclear physics research. They are a vital adjunct to classroom instruction in theoretical and experimental nuclear physics. The experiments themselves should illustrate the techniques commonly used for particle detection, as well as problems that will be encountered in vacuum systems, high-voltage breakdown, and general electronic and nucleonic instrumentation.

A most fruitful method for nuclear investigation involves high-energy bombardment of the target nuclei. A number of charged-particle accelerators are available for this type of work, one of the most useful and versatile of these being the Van de Graaff. High Voltage Engineering Van de Graaff equipment can produce homogenous beams of protons and deuterons with continuously variable energy. Accelerators are available with maximum energies of 0.25, 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 Mev. These allow many heavy-particle reactions to be demonstrated, as well as several photonuclear reactions above 1.66 Mev.

Scattering Experiments

Proton-proton scattering experiments are readily carried out with hydrogenous targets, and can be used to demonstrate isotropic scattering in the center-ofmass system characteristic of



Energy-level diagram for Be⁸ from (2).

s-wave interactions. The heavier nuclei in the target material will produce a different energy-angular relationship and thus demonstrate the effects of high-Z materials. Analysis of the data can illustrate the difference between the high- and low-Z materials, and show the departure from pure Rutherford scattering with low-Z targets.1

Nuclear Reactions

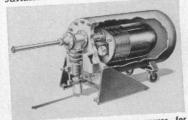
Some typical reactions can be shown using a Li⁷ target. The first two excited levels of the compound nucleus in the reaction Li⁷ (p, γ) Be⁸ can be determined by measuring the gamma rays emitted at the 0.441 kev resonance. Measurement of the energies of the alpha rays resulting from the disintegration of the Bes nucleus can be used to determine the angular momentum and parity of the excited nuclear levels. The energy-level diagram shows these levels2; the crosssection for the various reactions is sketched at the right hand side. Inelastic proton scattering of the

- References:
 1. The Atomic Nucleus, R. D. Evans, p. 338, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1955.
 2. F. Ajzenberg, T. Lauritsen, Revs. Mod. Phys. 27, 77, 195
 3. Brown, Snyder, Fowler, T. Lauritsen, Phys. Rev. 82, 159, 1951
 3. A. O. Hansen, R. F. Taschek, J. H. Williams, Revs. Mod. Phys. 21, 635, 1949

incident protons can also be demonstrated and shows resonances at 0.8 and 1.04 Mev³.

Neutron Production

Neutron production is also possible with suitable particle target combinations. The D-D reaction will produce neutrons with energies of the order of 2 Mev. The D-T reaction will produce neutrons with energies of the order of 14 Mev4. These fast neutrons can be used to demonstrate neutron-nuclear phenomena such as moderation, inelastic scattering, and capture with resultant radioactive decay.



Small 0.25-Mev pulsed-neutron source for reactor research and teaching, Model PN-250 Van de Graaff.

Typical experiments such as those described can be applied to show the student how to analyze experimental data, and how to use different types of particle and electromagnetic radiation detectors. They also bring to the attention of the student some of the problems which are still unsolved in the theory of the nucleus.

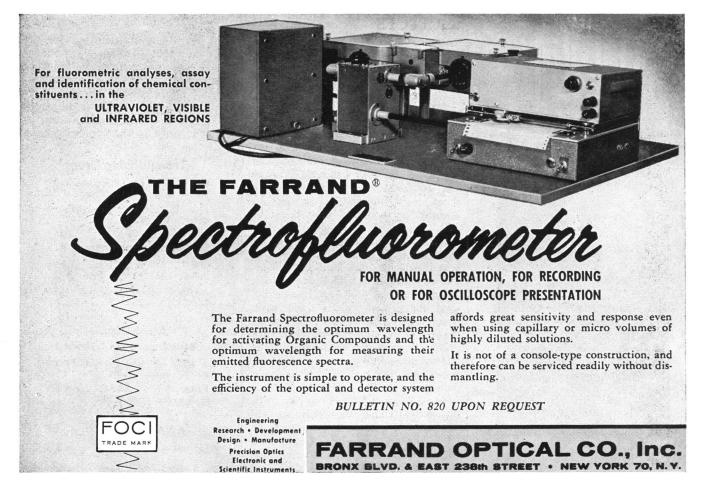
The advanced nature of the Van de Graaff accelerator design, suitable for teaching at the student level, also permits original research programs to increase man's understanding of nuclear phenomena.

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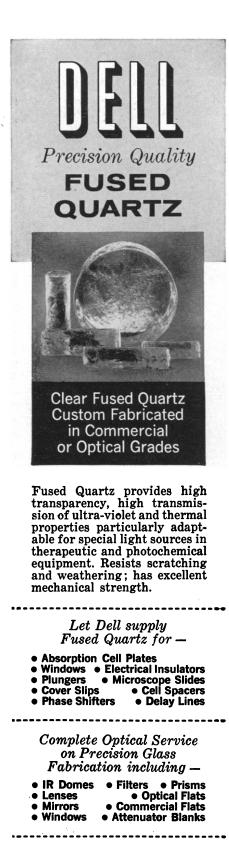


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Letters

Role of Scientific Societies

I was interested in the editorial in the 10 January issue of *Science* [127, 57 (1958)]. We are particularly sensitive to the point which you mentioned of the difficulty of knowing just what one can say for science as a whole. It seems to me, however, that there are certain things which can be said upon which all scientists agree—things that should be said.

I have in mind, for example, the importance of a rigorous basic education in science, which a large portion of our informed citizenry should have. Further, all scientists will probably agree on the need for greater emphasis on basic research and a better understanding on the part of the public of the importance of basic research. Unless the scientist, or an organization representing scientists, speaks out for such things, scientific progress is very likely to suffer. In other words, it seems to me that scientists, with the special training and talents that they have, should combat, in some form or other, the great anti-intellectual forces which seem to develop almost automatically in a free society.

ELMER HUTCHISSON American Institute of Physics, New York, New York

Double Standard?

The recent editorial in Science entitled "The Horse's Mouth" [127, 57 (1958)], which distinguishes, by inference at least, between the validity of scientific data and the theories logically derived from them and the validity of opinions of scientists concerning the social and other nonscientific implications of their observations, is most timely indeed. Unfortunately, preeminence in science may lend unwarranted weight to the publicized opinions of scientists on completely nonscientific matters regardless of the subject or the qualifications of the individuals who are expressing their views.

Despite the propensity of some members of other professional groups to make ill-considered and inaccurate statements to the public press concerning matters in which they have no special competence, we might reasonably expect scientists, who are supposedly trained in the discipline of objectivity, to restrain themselves in this respect. Unfortunately, this is not the case, as is witnessed, for instance, by the recent address given at the meeting of a national scientific society to the effect that now that man has launched a world satellite, man can disThe American Association for the Advancement of Science announces three new symposium volumes of the utmost importance to psychiatrists, neurologists, clinical psychologists, physiologists, pharmacologists, and biochemists—and of great interest to the general public.

Tranquilizing Drugs

6" x 9", 205 pp., 32 illus., references, index, cloth, March 1957. Price \$5.00. AAAS Members' cash order price \$4.50.

Psychopharmacology

6" x 9", 175 pp., bibliographies, index, cloth, 1956. Price \$3.50. AAAS Members' cash order price \$3.00.

Alcoholism-

Basic Aspects and Treatment 6" x 9", 220 pp., 33 illus., references, index, cloth, May 1957. Price \$5.75. AAAS Members' cash order price \$5.00.

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card the idea of God. Similarly, a Nobel Prize winner in microbiology is currently reported in the public press to have stated that, inasmuch as immortality cannot be demonstrated by science, it cannot be held to be true. That, insofar as the pertinence of scientific data is concerned, these conclusions are non sequitur, that the scientific method is not designed to consider these matters, and that the authors of these opinions have no formal knowledge of metaphysics or theology, is little realized by the general public nor, I suspect, adequately appreciated by the authors themselves. However, being human, scientists will very probably continue to release through the public press their private views on any and every subject if given the opportunity, and it is their democratic privilege to do so. Whether they are justified in representing such opinions as "scientific" is quite another matter.

This brings me to the main point of this letter; that is, that in the scientific press, at least, articles expressing personal opinions on nonscientific matters should be so labeled and should be clearly dissociated from objective technical reports and reviews. Science and The Scientific Monthly [now combined with Science, the joint journal continuing in the Science format] have been particularly remiss in this respect, due, perhaps, to the broad nature of their coverage. During the last year, for instance, in the journals cited above, there have been published a number of feature articles dealing detrimentally with our traditional systems of politics, morals, and religion. That the intellectual precepts of these aspects of our culture should be critically scrutinized, I grant without reservation. I maintain, however, that we may rightly demand that, even though those who undertake to write on such subjects in scientific journals be eminent scientists, they should still be required to have some competent technical knowledge of their subjects and should treat the latter with the same logic and objectivity that they are required to use in their scientific publications. No journal of ethics or moral philosophy, for instance, would accept some of the articles you have published simply because the authors were renowned biologists or physicists. And of particular importance, incidental private judgments on such matters should not be allowed to appear in articles which profess to be technical in nature. One of your recent features, supposedly a discussion of theoretical biology, contained a diatribe of dogmatic and unsubstantiated statements to the effect that scientists who believe in the reality of supernatural phenomena are schizophrenic in their reasoning, and that such irrational beliefs preclude the scientific study of biological phenomena! This sort of thing has no rightful place in a tecnhical ar-21 MARCH 1958

ticle, whether or not the editors disclaim responsibility for the opinions of the author. Since *Science* and similar journals reject scientific articles and reviews unless evidence is presented substantiating the data presented and the reasonableness of the conclusions drawn therefrom, I urge a tightening of editorial policy to raise the standards of articles on nonscientific matters as well.

William B. Atkinson

College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio

Meetings

Montana Academy of Sciences

The Montana Academy of Sciences, founded in 1940, is an organization made up of individuals interested in the biological, physical, and social sciences and the teaching of science. The membership of the academy (a recent affiliate of the AAAS) consists of teachers and students in the colleges and high schools

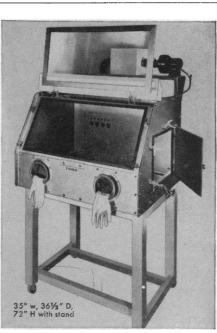
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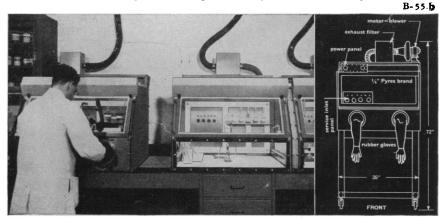
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of the state and professional people in government agencies and industry, as well as of nonprofessional people interested in sciences.

The members have set as the objectives of their academy the encouragement of scientific work and the dissemination of scientific knowledge. To carry out these objectives the academy holds meetings each year at which the members report on their scientific work and during each of which a lecture, of interest to the members and the general public, is given by an outstanding scientist. A periodical, *The Proceedings of the* Montana Academy of Sciences, which consists of the papers presented at the annual meeting and others considered worthy of publication, is published each year. Three hundred and seventy-two copies of the Proceedings are purchased by the libraries of the units of the greater University of Montana and exchanged by them for similar publications. The publications so obtained are a valuable addition to the libraries of the institutions because the scientific work reported in them is made available to scientific workers in Montana.

The academy has recently started a



on the salesman for catalog numbers and prices rather than use valuable time searching through several catalogs only to find that the prices in most cases were obsolete," writes Mr. Micco. "One of the most rewarding benefits of the new WILL "7" Catalog is the fact that it gives us up-to-date information on the very newest items available today . . . products of some of the most respected names in the trade."

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Junior Academy of Sciences, to be made up of junior and senior high-school students interested in science. By this means it hopes to better carry out its objectives, since it considers that this group is the critical one as far as creating interest in science is concerned. The academy hopes to stimulate interest in science among these students by providing them with speakers from the various fields of science; by holding meetings, at which they can report on their own work, in conjunction with the annual meetings of the academy and with the district and state Science Fairs; and by publishing a Junior Academy newsletter. It will continue to award honorary memberships to winners in the Science Talent Search and the State Science Fair as a means of recognizing outstanding work in science by high-school students.

L. H. HARVEY Montana State University, Missoula

Society Elections

International Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians, Inc.: pres., Harold B. Robinson, Washington, D.C.; pres.-elect, Franklin W. Barber, Oakdale, N.Y.; sec.treas., Vincent T. Foley, City Health Department, Kansas City, Mo. The vice presidents are William V. Hickey, New York, N.Y., and John J. Sheuring, Athens, Ga. The representative to the AAAS Council is Samuel H. Hopper, Indiana University Medical Center.

• American Public Health Association: pres., Roy J. Morton, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; pres.-elect, Leona Baumgartner, New York, N.Y.; treas., Charles Glen King, New York, N.Y.; exec. sec., Berwyn F. Mattison, New York, N.Y. The vice presidents are Arnoldo Gabaldon, Maracay, Venezuela; Morley S. Lougheed, Winnipeg, Canada; and Thomas F. Sellers, Atlanta, Ga.

■ Astronomical Society of the Pacific: pres., Nicholas U. Mayall, Lick Observatory; sec.-treas., Sturla Einarsson, Leuschner Observatory, Berkeley, Calif.; assistant sec.-treas., Vera Graves. The vice presidents are Clifton H. Kroll, George W. Hall, and C. Nelson Hackett.

Forthcoming Events

April

10-12. American Assoc. of Physical Anthropologists, 27th annual, Cambridge, Mass. (J. N. Spuhler, Dept. of Human Genetics, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor.)

11-12. Eastern Psychological Assoc., annual, Philadelphia. Pa. (G. Lane, Dept. of Psychology, University of Delaware, Newark.)

12. Society for the Scientific Study of

Religion, New York. (L. Whitman, 297 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

13-14. American Soc. for Artificial Internal Organs, Philadelphia, Pa. (G. Schreiner, Georgetown Univ. Hospital, Washington 7.)

13-18. American Chemical Soc., 133rd, San Francisco, Calif. (R. M. Warren, ACS, 1155 16 St., NW, Washington 6.)

13-19. Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, annual, Philadelphia, Pa. (M. O. Lee, FASEB, 9650 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda 14, Md.) 14-16. Automatic Techniques Conf.

Detroit, Mich. (J. E. Eiselein, RCA, Bldg. 10-7, Camden 2, N.J.)

14-18. American Assoc. of Clinical Chemists, annual, Philadelphia, Pa. (M. M. Friedman, Lebanon Hospital, New York 57.)

14-18. American Assoc. of Immunologists, annual, Philadelphia, Pa. (F. S. Cheever, Graduate School of Public Health, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

14-18. American Soc. for Experimental Biology, annual, Philadelphia, Pa. (J. F. A. McManus, Univ. of Alabama Medical Center, Birmingham.)

14-18. American Soc. of Biological Chemists, annual, Philadelphia, Pa. (P. Handler, Dept. of Biochemistry, Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, N.C.)

15-17. Gas Measurement, 34th annual conf., Norman, Okla. (M. L. Powers, Extension Div., Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman.)

16-25. Instruments, Electronics and Automation Conf., London, England. (Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll St., London, W.1.)

17-18. Environmental Engineers, 2nd

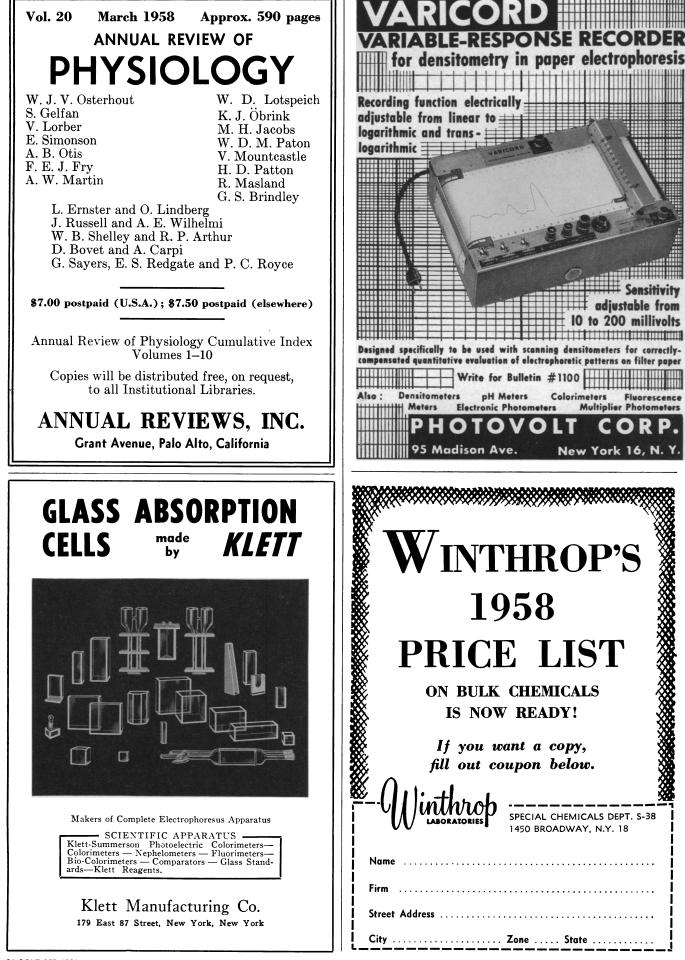


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