

fully emphasize assurance of desired and continual freedom for scientific workers, now be it

*Resolved* by the Southwestern Section of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine that appropriate protagonists for Federal support of scientific work be informed of the Section's wish, in company with responsible scientists throughout the nation, to have clear assurance of freedom of scientific endeavor, under any form of Federal subsidy, support, or encouragement, with the understanding that such freedom extend not only to scientific studies and scientific undertakings themselves, but also to the reporting and discussion of results derived therefrom, and be it further

*Resolved* that the section express its concern lest any interference with the necessary freedom of scientific work and the reporting of data therefrom may result in the development of a scientific orthodoxy, which would be detrimental to the ideals of science and democracy and to the further development of our civilization.

This resolution after discussion was carried unanimously.

### THE PHILADELPHIA RESOLUTION

MORE than twelve hundred scientists in the Philadelphia area, including the heads of university science departments and leaders in industrial laboratories, have gone on record (1) calling for a world authority to control the atomic bomb as a weapon, and (2) protesting the restrictive character of the May-Johnson Bill for the domestic control of atomic energy.

Later, at a meeting attended by more than 100 of these scientists, the following resolution, similar to that recommended by the Federation of Atomic Scientists, was unanimously adopted. It was also urged, in view of the importance of immediate action, that this resolution be given the widest possible publicity.

We Philadelphia scientists, aware of the tremendous import of atomic energy and atomic weapons to all mankind, believe that the security of the United States can be achieved only through the international cooperation for the joint control of these new forces. We believe that a policy of secret research and exclusive national control can only result in a ruinous competitive armaments race in which all the nations of the world will join, leading to the danger of a new and catastrophic world war. From such a war no people will emerge free, if indeed they survive at all.

We therefore resolve and urge:

- 1—That the United States as the country that has opened the way for the development of atomic energy, should immediately invite the governments of Great Britain and the Soviet Union to a conference to prevent competitive armaments and consider the problems arising from this overwhelming development.
- 2—That the United States champion the need for the international development with the broadest utilization of all resources and interchange of ideas.

We believe furthermore that any legislative effort which stifles free and open scientific investigation, which seeks to prevent public surveillance and criticism of the application of atomic energy, will stifle scientific progress, undermine peace and is therefore harmful to the national interest.

We therefore urge the Congress:

- 1—That legislative action for the control of atomic energy be preceded by full, free and public discussion.
- 2—That the authority for the guidance of the development of atomic energy shall consist of men of scientific competence, fully compensated for their services and able to work towards the maximum utilization of atomic energy for the welfare of the public and not for the interests of any special group.
- 3—That the administration chosen to direct the work of such an authority be a civilian. That the security regulations be limited to direct military application of atomic power and that free research and right of publication be immediately resumed in the field of atomic physics.
- 4—That radioactive and isotopic material and all scientific techniques and equipment be made immediately available to scientists. All purely scientific information, including patents, should be made available immediately.

### THE ASSOCIATION OF LOS ALAMOS SCIENTISTS

THERE has been formed at the Manhattan District laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, an association of the investigators working on the atomic bomb, called temporarily the Association of Los Alamos Scientists. The object of this organization is to promote attainment and use of scientific and technological advances in the best interests of humanity. The members of the organization recognize that investigators, by virtue of their special knowledge, have, in certain spheres, special political and social responsibilities beyond their obligations as individual citizens. The organization aims to help to carry out these responsibilities by keeping its members informed on current issues, and by the release of authoritative public statements on scientific questions in their relation to society.

The membership includes a large majority of the scientific workers at Los Alamos and, though at present limited to members of the laboratory staff, it is intended that this restriction shall be removed as soon as possible and the organization become of national scope. The governing body of the association is an executive board elected to serve initially for six months. The present members of the executive board are David Frisch, William A. Higinbotham, Joseph Keller, David Lipkin, John Manley, Victor Weisskopf, Robert Wilson and William Woodward.

The organization welcomes correspondence and sug-

gestions from scientists in all fields. Correspondence should be addressed to William N. Woodward, Association of Los Alamos Scientists, P. O. Box 1663, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

### AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

THE American Society of Mechanical Engineers, holding its four-day 66th annual meeting in New York on November 27, conferred its annual honors and awards for distinguished work in engineering, education, research or literature, at a dinner and honors night held at the Hotel Astor. More than 1,500 members and guests attended. Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, Deputy Commander, Army Air Forces, was the speaker. Alex D. Bailey of Chicago, president of the society, presided.

The medal of the society, given for distinguished service in engineering and science, was awarded to Dr. William Frederick Durand, professor emeritus of mechanical engineering at Stanford University, in recognition of his work in forwarding the design and application of principles of jet propulsion and for his effective leadership of the division of engineering and industrial research of the National Research Council, of which he is the former chairman.

The Holly Medal, presented for "some great and unique act of genius of an engineering nature," was awarded to Dr. Sanford Alexander Moss, General Electric engineer of West Lynn, Mass., for his many contributions to the development and application of turbosuperchargers to internal combustion engines.

Joseph M. Juran, professor of and chairman of the department of administrative engineering, New York University, was recognized for his contribution to the problem of quality control in mass production, and other writings, with the Worcester Reed Warner Medal, given for noteworthy contributions to engineering literature.

William Julian King, of the fuels division, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, was presented with the Melville Prize Medal for an original work, for his paper, "The Unwritten Laws of Engineering." His research is concerned chiefly with the fundamentals of combustion liquid fuels and the development of gas turbines.

Bruce Eugene Del Mar, of Santa Monica, Calif., received the junior award for his paper: "Presentation of Centrifugal Compressor Performance in Terms of Non-dimensional Relationship."

Jack Drandell, of Milwaukee, Wis., won the Charles T. Main Award for his paper entitled "Engineering in the New South."

The undergraduate student award was presented to Ensign John Waldemar Erickson, of Chicago, for

his paper on "Increasing the Efficiency of Gas Turbines."

Elected to honorary membership were:

Rear Admiral Harold Gardiner Bowen, U.S.N., Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., for his service to his country: "his valiant and successful fight to introduce steam of high pressures and high temperatures into the United States Navy. The resulting performance to-day is making naval history."

Dugald Caleb Jackson, professor emeritus, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 5 Mercer Circle, Cambridge, Mass., for outstanding leadership in education and consulting engineering fields.

Andrey Abraham Potter, acting president and dean of engineering, Purdue University, for leadership in adjusting engineering education to the needs of the war training as chairman of the ASMWT Program of the U. S. Office of Education.

Dr. Wong Wen-hao of Chungking, China, was honored *in absentia* for his preeminence in the field of professional public service, as vice-president of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Economic Affairs and head of the National Reconstruction Commission of his country.

Sir William Arthur Stanier, F.R.S., London, was also honored *in absentia*. The actual presentation had been made to him at a joint meeting of engineers in Canada recently. The award was for influencing "in an outstanding fashion the technique of railway transport."

### HALF CENTURY MEMBERS

For a half century of membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, fifty-year citations were awarded to the following: J. Francis Booraem, Greenwich, Conn.; George W. Colles, Rosharon, Texas; Fred H. Colvin, Point Pleasant, N. J.; William S. Conant, Washington, D. C.; Edward Richard Gnade, Oil City, Pa.; Frederick A. Goetze, New York; John W. Gray, Wayne, Pa.; Arthur M. Greene, Jr., Princeton, N. J.; George F. Hardy, New York; Albert C. Larkin, Montreal; Peder Lobben, Norway; William E. Mathews, Birmingham, Ala.; John A. Pilcher, Roanoke, Va.; Arthur Louis Rice, Wilmette, Ill.; A. M. Robeson, Marlow, England; George B. Willcox, Saginaw, Mich., and Howard E. Williams, Calumet, Mich.

### THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Geological Society of America will be held under the auspices of the Geological Society of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 27, 28 and 29, at the Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh.

All those attending the meetings are requested to register promptly on arriving.

The annual dinner will be held on Friday evening, December 28, at 7 o'clock in the ballroom. A complimentary dance will be arranged if this is found to be desired.