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sure is promising in this regard although
the effects thus far studied are rather
small. For example, the \( dT/dP \) slope of
the Curie temperature curve for nickel
is 0.35°C per kilobar. Other materials,
such as ferrites, may show larger effects.

New developments in shockwave
research now permit a derivation of
the fusion curve (\( P \) versus \( T \)) of copper
extending into the million-bar range.
When combined with accurate mea-
urements of temperature and pressure
in the static high-pressure range (1100°
to 1300°C and 0 to 60 kilobars) the
fusion curves of several substances, such
as copper, silver, and others, could be
used for in situ checking of calibrations
of high-pressure, high-temperature ap-
paratus. However, in a broader per-
spective, accurately determined fusion
curves may permit solution of some
rather fundamental questions in geo-
physics and astrophysics involving ex-
trapolation of phase diagrams to very
high pressure and high temperature.

The kinetics of shockwave processes
are being investigated from several
viewpoints. These include lattice dy-
namic models of shocks in solids and
experimental investigation of nonequi-
librium processes at relatively low
shock strengths in many cases. The be-
havior of shocks in regions of phase
changes are especially interesting. The
rate at which such changes occur de-
pends upon the types of lattices involved
and the orientation of the lattice with
respect to the direction of the shock.
From the viewpoint of pressure stand-
ards, additional studies of the transfor-
mation of iron at about 126 kilobars
were reported in the meeting. These
confirm this fixed point as being the
most accurately determined fixed point
above 100 kilobars.

The symposium was sponsored by
the National Bureau of Standards and
the Geophysical Laboratory of the
Carnegie Institution of Washington. Ex-
penditures were covered by a grant from
the National Science Foundation. The
papers presented, together with discus-
sion from the floor and summaries of
panel sessions, will be published as a
Special Publication of the National
Bureau of Standards.

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Oceanology

The American Management Associa-
tion’s briefing session, Oceanology—
The Challenge to Industry, was held
24–26 February 1969 in New York
City. The meeting was attended by
250 persons and addressed by Vice
President Spiro Agnew, Senator Clair-
bone Pell, Rear Admiral O. D. Waters
and many other leaders of industry,
commerce, government, and the acad-
eme.

Its stated purpose was an attempt
 supply answers to certain questions
concerning the future of oceanology,
such as:

1) How much time, planning, and
money will the new Administration be
willing to commit to oceanology?

2) What is the most effective way to
manage the specialized, technical, and
personnel functions of oceanic busi-
ness?

3) What changes is the status of
oceanology can we expect to see in the
next 5 to 10 years?

4) What is the immediate and long-
range profit outlook?

The sessions of 24 February dealt
with the current status and immediate
outlook for oceanology.

Senator Pell’s keynote address pre-
sented a general analysis of the report
of the Marine Science Commission
report. He conceded that few people
would agree with it completely in its
present form. However, he advocated
the two principal thrusts of the report—
the need for the establishment of a
new independent agency to spearhead
the national oceanographic program
and the recommendation for a sub-
stantial increase in expenditures for the
program in the coming decade.

Pell further noted that ocean pro-
grams must be justified by “pay-off”
rather than “spin-off.” Our ocean pro-
grams involve roles of government and
industry, and government’s role in de-
velopment of technology ends when its
programs have established the feasibil-
ity of economic “pay-off.”

Further presentations concerning the
Marine Sciences report were made by
Richard Geyer, Charles Baird, and
James Crutchfield. They suggested that
the concentration of government agen-
cies and effort into a single, powerful,
national oceanographic and atmospher-
ic agency (NOAA)—a kind of “wet
NASA”—would materially enhance our
effectiveness in dealing with oceanog-
raphy’s complex problems.

Vice President Agnew’s invitation
had come at a time when he was still
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