

This Week's Citation Classic

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Hall H T. Ultra-high, high-temperature apparatus: the 'Belt.'
Rev. Sci. Instr. 31:125-31, 1960.
[Chem. Res. Dept., General Elec. Res. Lab., Schenectady, NY]

The 'Belt' simultaneously generates pressures and temperatures sufficiently high to transform graphite to diamond. It created a new industry and is used to manufacture about 50 million carats of industrial diamond per year. [The SCJ® indicates that this paper has been cited over 200 times since 1961.]

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August 31, 1980

"The 'Belt,' rejected by management as an unworkable idea, came into being because an intimidated former farm boy mustered enough courage to circumvent company procedure and have one built.^{1,2} Trouble followed! The first Belt cost about one thousand dollars, while about one hundred thousand dollars had already been spent on the 'official' but unsuccessful idea for an apparatus to make diamonds. Stepping on others' turf and winning is not well accepted by the losers.

"The Belt is valuable because it generates pressures and temperatures high enough to convert graphite to diamond. In use around the world, belts produce about 50 million carats of industrial diamond valued near \$105 million each year. The Belt has been at the heart of an industrial revolution in the abrasives industry and has also created a new field for scientific research.

"The Belt was patented in the US and a dozen foreign countries. I received \$25 for this invention, a small raise in pay, minor recognition, and

broken promises. Hurt and rejected, I quit the company for whom I had maintained a one-sided love affair since the age of nine and became a university professor.

"The first synthetic diamonds were made in the Belt. This feat attracts more public attention although it is obvious that the Belt had to come before the diamonds.

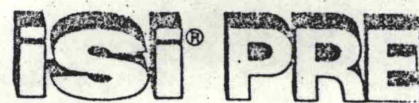
"Two of the several awards recognizing my work are the American Chemical Society's 1972 Gold Medal for Creative Invention for 'being the first to synthesize diamond,' and the American Institute of Chemists' 1970 Chemical Pioneer Award for my 'role in the synthesis of diamonds which resulted in the creation of a new industry.'

"The Belt was a company secret from 1953-1960, and a US Government secret from 1955 to 1960. Not being able to publish during these seven years of secrecy was a major frustration. I lived in constant fear that others would publish first since visitors from outside the General Electric Research Laboratory, Schenectady, New York (where this work was done) had seen the Belt before company officials recognized its importance. Also, the first GE press release on diamond synthesis in February of 1955 showed revealing pictures of the device.

"Scientists had tried to make diamonds since about 1790. Nobel Laureates P.W. Bridgman and H. Moissan worked a lifetime attempting to develop a device capable of generating a sufficiently high pressure and temperature without success.

"Belt/Diamond patents have been litigated worldwide. In South Africa GE vs. deBeers was carried to the Supreme Court and ended in an out-of-court settlement wherein deBeers paid GE a rumored \$8 million. The patents are very important because manufactured diamond is vastly superior to natural diamond for most industrial uses."

1. Nassau K & Nassau J. The history and present status of synthetic diamond: parts I & II. *Lapidary J.* 32:76-96; 490-508, 1978.
2. Hall H T. Personal experiences in high pressure. *Chemist* 47:276-9, 1970.



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The pd numbers in brackets order copies of these articles

The Production of New Scientific Terms

Arthur Lewis Caso (Elmhurst College) in *American Speech* 55(2):101-11, Summer [pd 4101e]

..."My calculations indicate that physicists and earth scientists (mineralogists, geologists, oceanographers, and meteorologists) have been producing well over a third of the new terms they need by semantic change—assigning new meanings to old words. They have formed roughly another third of their new words by joining elements already existing in English. And they have borrowed between a fifth and a fourth of their new terms from foreign languages (with or without significantly altering the pronunciation and meaning of the borrowed word). Thus, the processes of semantic change, composition, and borrowing were responsible for the entry into the vocabulary of science of over 95% of the words studied. All morphophonemic changes (mainly shortenings) and all changes in function class together produced less than 3%, and all other processes less than 1%. Despite their relatively low productivity, the three last mentioned groups were still responsible for a considerable number of terms. The variety of these and all the other processes and the interesting ways in which they have been employed prove that the scientists who devised the terms examined in this study were capable of great linguistic ingenuity."

Transcending Limits in the Brain Sciences

Karl H. Pribram in *Daedalus* 109(2):19-38, Spring 80

[pd 4102a]

..."An observable is characterized by invariance across observations; Heisenberg in his famous principle pointed out that, in microphysics, the observed varies with the position and instrumentation of the observer.... And, of course, Einstein made the same point with regard to the macrouniverse in his general theory of relativity. This enfoldment of observation into the observable has led some physicists...into a panpsychism in which consciousness is a universal attribute rather than an emergent property of brain or

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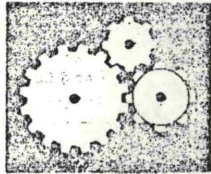
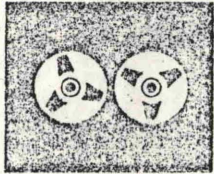
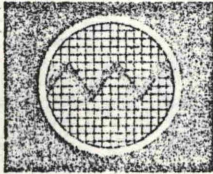
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