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Titolo	Orazio Balasso. July 1, 1952. -- Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed
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Collana	House report / 82nd Congress, 2nd session. House ; ; no. 2372 [United States congressional serial set] ; ; [serial no. 11578]
Altri autori (Persone)	WalterFrancis E <1894-1963> (Francis Eugene), (Democrat (PA))
Soggetti	Claims Immigrants Italians Legislative materials.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Collana	Advances in Nuclear Physics ; ; 26
Altri autori (Persone)	NegeleJohn W VogtErich W. <1929->
Disciplina	539.7
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Nota di contenuto	The Spin Structure of the Nucleon -- Liquid-Gas Phase Transition in Nuclear Multifragmentation -- High Spin Properties of Atomic Nuclei -- The Deuteron: Structure and Form Factors.
Sommario/riassunto	The four articles of the present volume address very different topics in nuclear physics and, indeed, encompass experiments at very different kinds of experimental facilities. The range of interest of the articles extends from the nature of the substructure of the nucleon and the deuteron to the general properties of the nucleus, including its phase transitions and its rich and unexpected quantal properties. The first article by Fillipone and Ji reviews the present experimental and theoretical situation pertaining to our knowledge of the origin of the spin of the nucleon. Until about 20 years ago the half-integral spin of the neutron and p- ton was regarded as their intrinsic property as Dirac particles which were the basic building blocks of atomic nuclei. Then, with the advent of the Standard Model and of quarks as the basic building blocks, the substructure of the - cleon became the subject of intense interest. Initial nonrelativistic quark m- els assigned the origin of nucleon spin to the fundamental half-integral spin of its three constituent quarks, leaving no room for contributions to the spin from the gluons associated with the interacting quarks or from the orbital angular momentum of either gluons or quarks. That naive

understanding was shaken, about fifteen years ago, by experiments involving deep-inelastic scattering of electrons or muons from nucleons.
