

tween these two viewpoints may be in the offing, with HEW assuming a structure similar to the Defense Department (one top secretary and three subordinate secretaries).

Draft news

Drafting men over 26, expected to come at any moment, will not appreciably ease the plight of PhD candidates currently vulnerable to reclassification from IIS to IA (PHYSICS TODAY, August, page 65). Washington sources indicate that draft boards around the country are rapidly depleting their manpower pools and that selective service director General Lewis Hershey believes selective service may be forced to enter the over-26 category by December. It is estimated, however, that only about one third of approximately 75 000 men in this category will be eligible for the draft. Hence even if local boards begin drafting the over-26 group, the boards will still be reluctant to continue a student's deferment much past his 26th birthday. Draft calls are rising, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara has announced a buildup, and pressure on selective service manpower rapidly increases.

Europe's future accelerators

It is of the utmost importance to keep Europe in the forefront of high-energy physics, and the 300-GeV project remains its primary objective, says CERN's European Committee for Future Accelerators. Reviewing the 1963 Amaldi report, the committee still agreed with proposals for a 300-GeV machine and intersecting storage rings, national or regional projects for meson factories, and a high-energy electron machine. But to proceed with its program, Europe needs the support of powerful schools of high-energy physics spread over CERN's 13 member states, working in contact with universities and having adequate research tools "as is the case in the United States." To this end, says the committee, countries should spend as much money internally on high-energy physics as they contribute annually to CERN. Otherwise European physicists will not be able to "avail themselves efficiently of opportunities offered by

CERN and other large laboratories."

On the burning question of the 300-GeV site, CERN reports that 12 sites in nine states are under active study and that it will further limit the list to one site in each member state. The current schedule projects a site selection by December 1967 and start of construction by 1969.

Congress science committees

A joint committee on congressional organization has urged that Congress put its scientific house in order and concentrate its review of federal science in fewer committees. Under the plan the House Science and Astronautics Committee and Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee would be granted broader and roughly parallel jurisdiction over several federal programs. The Senate committee would be renamed the Science and Astronautics Committee and would extend its jurisdiction to include the National Science Foundation, the Bureau of Standards and the Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA). The House Science and Astronautics Committee would broaden its review to include ESSA.

With equivalent jurisdiction, conference work and joint hearings would be facilitated and the two committees would have the same factual information from which to work. Critics charge that the recommendations would do little to cure the fragmentation of congressional science review among many committees and subcommittees. What is needed, they say, is a broad overview of federal science by a single group in Congress. They also point out the need for a congressional science advisory group, independent of and having no conflicts of interest with the administration point of view. Political realities what they are, with committee members and chairmen jealous of each morsel of jurisdiction, it has been exceedingly difficult to consolidate reviews of R&D.

Some observers suggest that Congress, despite the wish of many members to rationalize its review of federal science programs, prefers to leave such review to the executive rather than any group in Congress. As Don K. Price says in *The Scientific Estate*,

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