

March when the agreement was being discussed, the Soviets, according to those involved, referred repeatedly to the international situation, declaring that it was becoming more difficult and delicate for them to continue scientific exchanges with the US. "Nevertheless, they signed," said one of the US negotiators, "and we have reason to believe they will sign the agreement again."

A somewhat analogous situation obtains in the US where several congressmen, including Melvin Laird (R-Wis.) and Paul Fino (R-N.Y.), have offered resolutions that would defer cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union until such time as the Russians have "abandoned their policy of support for so-called 'wars of national liberation.'" In addition to this opposition many government officials caution against providing the Russians with any information that might undermine reported US technological superiority in a particular field. But the US as well as the Russians appears to believe that scientific and political advantages of collaboration far outweigh their disadvantages. And in Congress various spokesmen indicate that criticism of scientific agreements with the USSR will have the same fate as opposition to the recent US-USSR consular treaty, which the Senate passed by an overwhelming vote.

AIP Reorganization Arranges Activities in Three Branches

On 29 March, the American Institute of Physics put into effect a new plan of organizational structure (see chart on opposite page). As approved by the AIP Governing Board, the plan divides institute operations into three principal branches and replaces the deputy director post with three associate director positions, thus providing for a broader delegation of the director's authority and responsibility. The branches are: publishing and information, temporarily headed by AIP director H. William Koch; fiscal under Gerald Gilbert; and general activities (physics history, public relations, education and manpower) to be under Lewis Slack (see next story).

The directors of each division report to the corresponding branch director. The individual sections are under the supervision of their respective directors. Certain staff positions are directly attached to the offices of their related administrators.

Koch emphasized that a central concern of the institute is the rapid increase in volume of technical publishing and information. The reorganization will help the AIP publishing and information branch deal more effectively with these problems. The new plan complements recent steps (PHYSICS TODAY, April, page 73) taken by AIP to enlist member societies to serve on an advisory committee for reviewing information programs. In general the reorganization will make institute services to its member societies more effective.

AIP Appoints Lewis Slack As New Associate Director

AIP director H. William Koch has just appointed Lewis Slack associate director of the AIP general activities branch. He will replace Wallace Waterfall who has been acting director of one of the three newly created branches (see preceding story and chart). According to the provisions of the institute organizational plan, Slack will be responsible for the divisions of education and manpower, history and philosophy of physics, and public relations. He is presently assistant executive secretary of the division of physical sciences of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council. At the academy he is also secretary for the committee of nuclear science of the National Research Council and secretary of the physics survey committee which is commonly referred to as the Pake Committee.

Born in Philadelphia in 1924, Slack received a BS in 1944 from Harvard; in 1950 he obtained a PhD in physics from Washington University in St. Louis. From 1954 to 1962 he served on the physics faculty of George Washington University in Washington, D. C. Prior to that he was a nuclear-physics researcher in the electronics division of the Washington Naval Research Laboratory. During World War II he served as a radar

electronics officer in the US Naval Reserves.

Slack is by no means a stranger to AIP and scientific societies. At present, he is chairman of the editorial advisory board of PHYSICS TODAY and is the AIP representative to the cooperative committee on the teaching of science and mathematics for the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Many Acoustics Jobs Says New ASA Careers Booklet

Acoustics and You, a booklet recently released by the Acoustical Society of America, discusses required preparation and opportunities for a career in acoustical science. The booklet shows that, because of the increasingly wider range of activity in acoustical research, there is a current shortage of acoustical scientists and engineers. Acoustical job opportunities abound in government, industry and education in areas related to life and earth sciences, the arts and engineering. Areas that show special promise are ultrasonics, communications, oceanography, space exploration, aviation, architecture, noise control, automobile sound conditioning and underwater sound. A free copy of the booklet can be obtained from Acoustical Society of America, 335 E. 45 St., New York, N. Y. 10017.

ICSU Abstracting Board Surveys Physics Journals

The International Council of Scientific Unions Abstracting Board has published a detailed study of 107 major physics periodicals. Compiled from the records of its member abstracting services (*Physics Abstracts*, *Physikalische Berichte*, *Referativnyi Zhurnal* and *Bulletin Signaletique*), the survey is intended to supply anyone interested in physics literature with a comprehensive understanding of the background of individual periodicals. Choosing 1964 as a sample year, ICSU analyzed all aspects of primary periodicals in collaboration with the editors of each journal. The result is an exhaustive collection of statistics and tables giving information about periodicity, format, advertising, number of pages per issue and year, costs, index-