

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.

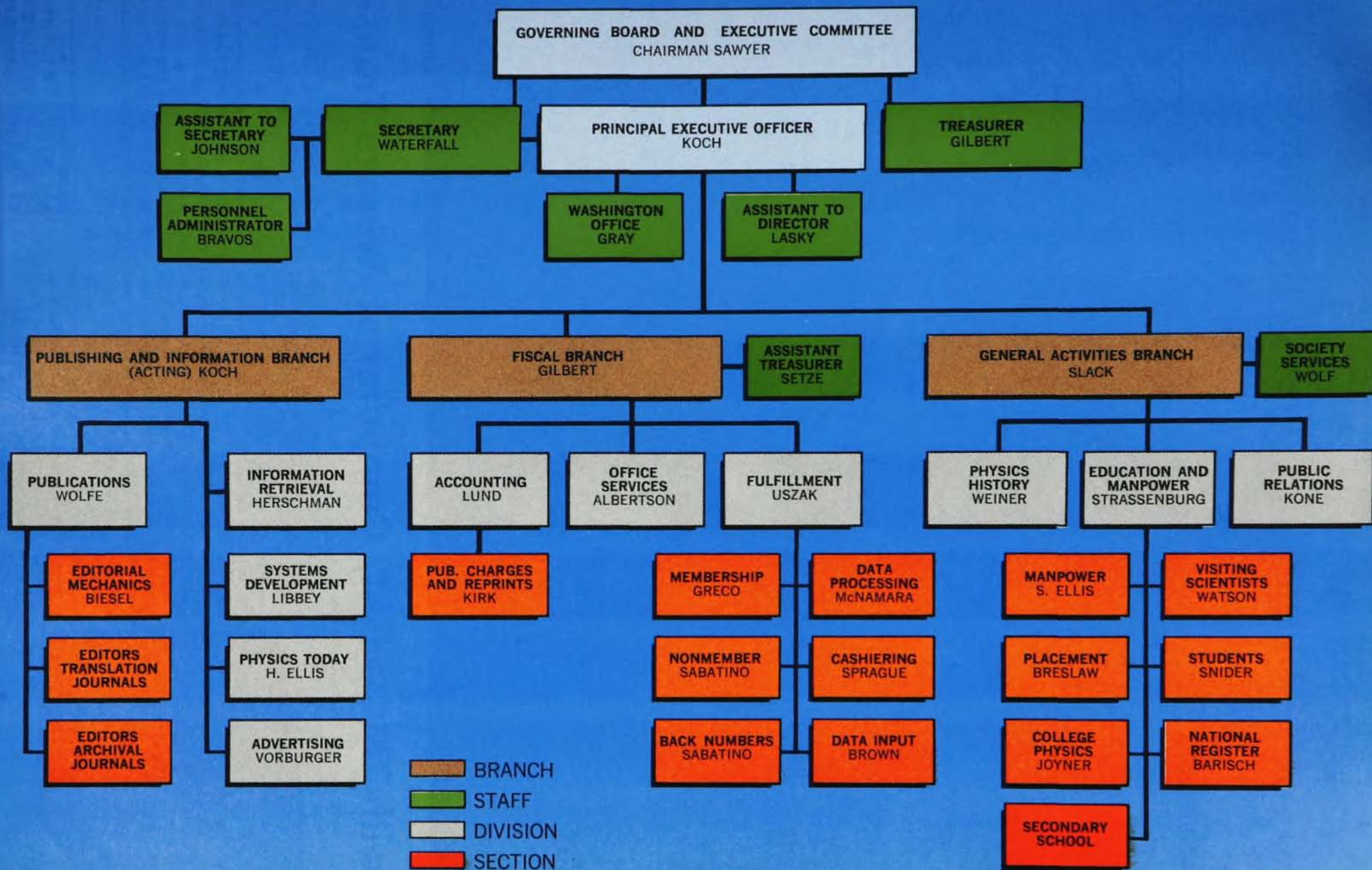
Many Acoustics Jobs Says New ASA Careers Booklet

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-

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ing, subscription rates, bibliographies, ownership, abstracts and geographical distribution. All important data are compared and percentage results given. For example, although US journals have the lowest percentage of scientific articles per journal (85% as compared with 99% in Indian and Dutch journals), the number of scientific articles published in the US is one third the world total. Total number of major journals in each country is: US (22), Great Britain (20), Germany (15), USSR (10), France (8), Japan (7), India (4), Netherlands (4). The book gives proof to the so-called "age of journals": Each year three new journals appear in mathematics and physics. A copy of the book, entitled *Some Characteristics of Primary Periodicals in the Domain of Physical Sciences*, can be obtained by sending \$5.00 to ICSU Abstracting Board, 17 rue Mirabeau, Paris 16, France.

AEC May Support Fusion Work at General Atomic

The General Atomic fusion program, one of the major private thermonuclear projects in the US, has lost its primary backer and is seeking Atomic Energy Commission support. For the past ten years, a private utility group, the Texas Atomic Energy Research Foundation, has provided substantial support to the General Atomic fusion program, several times renewing its contract with the company. But on 1 May this support came to an end. Sources indicate that the utility group had hoped that the GA fusion project might transfer to Texas.

The AEC told PHYSICS TODAY they are particularly concerned that the GA fusion work not founder. "We have already had some talks with General Atomic on the matter," said AEC fusion chief Amasa Bishop. "Exactly how this is going to resolve itself is not clear. We have told GA we would be willing to provide interim support for two general areas of interest to us, their theoretical as well as their toroidal-multipole work. It all depends on the core of the staff that GA will be able to keep."

Thus far four key scientists have left the GA fusion program to return to academic work: Marshall Rosenbluth, who has been named professor of plasma physics at the Institute for Advanced Study, Norman Rostoker, who will become head of the applied physics department at Cornell University, Charles Wharton, who will be professor of electrical engineering at Cornell and Robert Scott, who will assume the post of professor of physics at the University of Tennessee.

But GA officials point out that their leaving is part of a normal turnover among the GA plasma and fusion staff of 40, including 22 physicists. "GA fully intends to carry on in the fusion field," said company president Frederic DeHoffmann.

Theoretical areas that GA has recently worked in are light scattering by plasmas, plasma energy loss by synchrotron radiation, universal instability due to spatial inhomogeneities, and weak turbulence. Their toroidal-multipole operation provided experimental demonstration of magnetohydrodynamic stability and reduction of plasma noise level to 1% of the electron temperature. GA physicists have controlled instabilities in the toroidal field by shaping the field and have also shown that mechanical supports within the toroidal multipole could be magnetically shielded to decrease their effect on the plasma.

With the ending of the Texas utilities contract, General Electric remains the only company having a major fusion project that is wholly privately supported. AEC noted, however, that it has already discussed partial assistance with GE.

Congress Acts to Tighten Federal Science Planning

Despite misgivings from many in the academic and scientific communities, the House of Representatives is slowly but inexorably converging on tighter coordination for government science and technology. The Military Operations Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Cal.), has taken the first steps to strengthen policymaking functions of the President's Office of Science and Technology. Meanwhile the House recently passed by a vote of 391-22 the National Science Founda-

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