

\$7.3 billion, the largest annual gain in a decade. Federal funds rose only 7% to \$8.3 billion. Since 1960, company funding of research and development has grown 64%, while Federal funding has risen only 36%.

The full-time equivalent of 371 400 research and development scientists and engineers were employed in January 1967, a 5% gain over the previous year. This figure was more than double the number of such employees in January 1958. The aircraft and missile industry employed the greatest number, 27% of the total.

Compared with net sales, research and development spending in manufacturing companies represented 4.1% in 1966, off from 4.3% in 1965. The aircraft and missiles industry reported the highest ratio of research and development to net sales, a figure of 25.5%. Five industries spent 85% of the funds. Aircraft and missiles led with \$5.4 billion, followed by electrical equipment and communication with \$3.6 billion, chemicals with \$1.5 billion, motor vehicles and transportation with \$1.3 billion and machinery with \$1.3 billion.

Two Universities Join Argonne Laboratory Group

Membership in the Argonne Universities Association has reached 30 with the addition of Pennsylvania State University and Southern Illinois University. The association, founded in 1965 to broaden the management base for the Argonne National Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission, formulates and approves laboratory programs and policies. The University of Chicago operates the Argonne facilities in accordance with policies established by AUA.

Peay University Offers New Program For Teachers

A special physics program for future high-school teachers is being offered this year at Austin Peay University in Clarksville, Tenn. The four-semester course is devoted to an examination of methods of presenting physics such as Harvard Project Physics and the Physical Sciences Study Committee Course, current ideas in physics and current laboratory procedures. A year of calculus and a year of introductory physics are required.

The program is designed to help alleviate the shortage of physics teach-



EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY comes into being as Denis van Berchem, rector of Geneva University, reads the formal proclamation. At left is Gilberto Bernadini, elected the first president during the meeting of the steering committee in September. At right is Etienne Vallotton of the Swiss government. Each of the 18 national societies will pay approximately \$1.30 per person as dues for the first 15 months; a sliding scale will apply to large societies.



NEW ERA OF COOPERATION. Bernard Gregory, director general of CERN, addresses the newly formed organization. From the left are Bernadini; Gregory; Josef M. Jauch of Geneva; Wolfgang Gentner of Heidelberg (hidden); Georges J. Bene of Geneva, elected vice-treasurer; and F. Janouch of Prague, vice-secretary. The group adopted a constitution that provides for an elected council and an executive committee to be drawn from the council; the first council will be installed during the society's scientific conference 8-12 April in Florence.