

that is expected to reach 10 000 some day.

The first council will be installed next April in Florence. The council in turn will name the executive committee. Until then the society is directed by an interim executive committee elected 26 Sept. Gilberto Bernadini of Pisa is president; other officers include Erik Rudberg of Stockholm, vice-president; Laurence Jansen of Geneva, secretary; and Louis Cohen of London, treasurer.

IPPS Forms Plasma-Physics Group; Pease Is Chairman

A plasma-physics group, expected to meet three or four times a year, has been formed by the Institute for Physics and the Physical Society in London. The new organization hopes to promote study of the plasma state and to provide a meeting ground for plasma physicists in industry, universities and government.

Rendel S. Pease, director of the Culham Laboratory of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, was named chairman pending an election early next year. P. A. Davenport is honorary secretary. An inaugural meeting was scheduled for 6 Dec.

NYU Nuclear Center Includes 250-kW Reactor, Accelerator

New York University's School of Engineering and Science will build a nuclear activation center to house a TRIGA 250-thermal-kW research reactor and a 1-MeV Van de Graaff accelerator. The reactor will be used for nuclear activation analysis in criminal, medical and pollution research. The accelerator will be used for fast-neutron and charged-particle activation-analysis research.

Construction was to begin 1 Jan. with completion scheduled for the late fall of 1970. The New York State Office of Atomic and Space Development is providing \$200 000 of the approximate \$1-million cost; the US Atomic Energy Commission will provide the reactor fuel without charge. The university's nuclear engineering department will operate the center under the chairmanship of John R. Lamarsh. The department's AGN-201M critical reactor will continue to be used for teaching.



ATOMS FOR PEACE WINNERS Sigvard Eklund, Henry DeWolf Smyth and Abdus Salam meet with newsmen before receiving their awards 14 Oct. in New York.

Atoms-for-Peace Winners Back UN Nonproliferation Treaty

All three winners of the 1968 Atoms for Peace Award made it very clear during acceptance ceremonies in New York that they would like to see the US ratify the nuclear nonproliferation treaty immediately. They also hinted strongly that the International Atomic Energy Agency, with which they are all connected, could use more money.

Gold medallions and \$30 000 honorariums were presented 14 Oct. to Henry DeWolf Smyth, US ambassador to the IAEA; Sigvard Eklund, IAEA director general; and Abdus Salam, director of the agency's International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste (*PHYSICS TODAY*, November, page 119). Robert E. Marshak of the University of Rochester made the presentations; United Nations Secretary General U Thant praised the three and the work of the IAEA.

Speaking to newsmen before the awards ceremony at Rockefeller University, Smyth said:

"I hope that the people of this country and other countries will understand the brutal facts of nuclear war. I hope that in this country neither current reactions to international events nor our domestic troubles nor the excitements of a presidential campaign will keep our citizens from supporting the nonproliferation treaty as a step toward the kind of world we all want."

Smyth argued that the invasion of Czechoslovakia should not deter US ratification. He said: "The fact is that an effective nonproliferation treaty would be good for everyone: the American, the British, the Russians, the nonnuclear countries, everyone. This is after all not a treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is a treaty among 80 nations of the world—with the common purpose of avoiding nuclear war."

Eklund and Salam endorsed Smyth's position. Eklund pointed out that the IAEA now supervises safeguards for 69 reactors in 30 countries and is experienced enough to police the nonproliferation treaty. The Swedish scientist went on to describe the agency's work under its charter to "promote peace, health and prosperity throughout the world."

The IAEA can fill only one third of the requests it receives for technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, Eklund said, because it does not have enough money. About \$3.5 million is available for this, he said, "not at all enough."

Salam also raised the question of money. The IAEA has only \$150 000—what he called a "miserable sum"—to guarantee dual appointments for scientists from underdeveloped countries. Under the dual appointments, such a person is guaranteed three