

the nation will also lose three half-classes of PhD's who would have finished their formal education about five years later—in 1972 through 1975. This loss is real and cannot be made up. Although many will return as veterans to complete their education, there will come a point a year or ten years from now when we will decide to stop drafting young graduate students immediately after the baccalaureate. In that year and the two years following, graduate schools will be faced with double entering classes, the new bachelors and the returning veterans."

"This is not a plea to exempt all bright young men from military service! The military needs many such men to carry out its mission and consistently defers men through ROTC programs to complete their education even to the PhD. It is a plea for help to change the present regulations so the nation does not forfeit the benefits of that specialized training. It is a plea that we not renege on our belief that education is, indeed, an essential national enterprise."

Mrs Vetter said that there are several solutions. The President can change the order of calling men "to provide a more military usable age mix while leaving in the educational pipeline at least a portion of the age group capable of reaching PhD study." And the National Security Council, which consists of the President, the Vice President, the secretaries of state and defense and the head of the Office of Emergency Planning, could reverse its position that graduate deferments were "inherently unfair."

Mrs Vetter's organization, the Scientific Manpower Commission, gathers information, promotes education and develops policy for the utilization of scientific manpower. It is made up of commissioners representing the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Astronomical Society, the American Chemical Society, the American Geological Institute, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, the American Institute of Chemists, the American Institute of Physics, the American Psychological Association, the Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences, the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, and the Policy Committee for Scientific Agricultural Societies.

RESONANCES

Voting will continue until 14 June on the amendment to the constitution of the American Physical Society that would allow members of the APS to pass resolutions on "any matter of concern to the society." Ballots received after the 14 June deadline will not be counted. Each member received, along with his ballot, a statement by the AFS council which "records here its unanimous view that the disadvantages of the 'Schwartz amendment' outweigh the likely advantages."

Trieste Center Has Symposium Surveying Contemporary Physics

From 7 to 29 June more than 200 participants will study the contemporary scene in an International Symposium on Contemporary Physics sponsored by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste. A limited number of invitations have been issued by the center, and even several months ago the acceptances showed that attendants would be a distinguished list.

Subject headings on the program show that the participants will be concerned specifically with biophysics, classical and quantum aspects of condensed matter, elementary particles, nuclei, high- and low-energy physics, astrophysics, plasmas, general relativity and cosmology. Each of the 19 scheduled days has been broken into two morning and one evening session, each with its assigned subject except for a few sessions left open. Evening speakers will include, among others, Hans Bethe, Paul A. M. Dirac, Werner Heisenberg, Nevill Mott, George Uhlenbeck and Eugene Wigner. Among others who have accepted invitations to participate are elementary particle physicists A. I. Akhiezer, Nicola Cabibbo, Murray Gell-Mann, Feza Gürsey, Gunnar Källén, Tsung Dao Lee, Francis E. Low, Robert E. Marshak, M. A. Naimark, Yuval Ne'eman, Julian Schwinger, Walter Thirring, Léon Van Hove, V. F. Weisskopf; astro- and plasma physicists V. Ambartsumian, L. A. Artsimovich, Herman Bondi, Margaret and Geoffrey Burbidge, Robert H. Dicke, V. L. Ginzburg, Fred Hoyle, Marshall Rosenbluth, R. Z. Sagdeev; solid-state physicists A. A. Abrikosov, Michael Fisher, Conyers Herring, Leo P. Kadanoff, I. M. Khalatnikov, David Pines; nuclear physicists Aage Bohr, Amos de-Shalit, T. E. O. Ericson, I. S.

Shapiro; and quantum electrodynamists Nicolaas Bloembergen and Charles H. Townes.

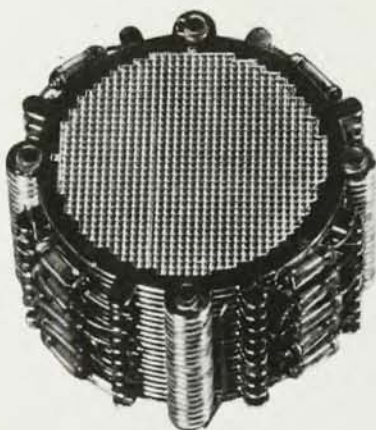
Under its director Abdus Salam, who is also of Imperial College, London, the Trieste center continues to pursue the three objectives defined for it when it was founded four years ago by the International Atomic Energy Agency with a grant from the Italian government. The objectives, followed with special reference to needs of developing countries, are training young researchers, advancing theoretical-physics studies and promoting personal contacts among theorists. In advancing theoretical-physics studies, the center emphasizes their interdisciplinary character, and the symposium reflects this emphasis.

Now on its governing council are Aage Bohr (Denmark), Robert Marshak (US), A. Matveyev, representing the United Nations Educational Cultural and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), M. Sandoval Vallarta (Mexico) (chairman), V. G. Soloviev (USSR), Léon Van Hove (CERN), Hideki Yukawa (Japan) and Salam.

Under a recently adopted federation scheme, theoretical-physics institutions in the following countries are affiliated with the center: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Israel, Lebanon, Pakistan, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia. A number of Latin American countries are also covered by the scheme. A cost-sharing arrangement assures mobility of theorists between the federated institutions and the center. Other parts of the program are carried on through associate memberships and fellowships for individual physicists, seminars and 8- to 10-week courses.

The associate membership plan has

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been expanded with the help of a Ford Foundation grant. This plan is an attempt to blunt the movement of scientific talent from developing nations by permitting good physicists to spend most of their time at their home institutions and as many as three months a year in Trieste. The associate member, who picks his own period of attendance in Trieste, is paid travel and subsistence expenses, but no salary, while there.

APS Panelists Debate Secret And DoD-Sponsored Research

During the recent American Physical Society meeting in Washington an interested audience of about 600 persons considered "University Research and National Defense." This panel discussion, chaired by Dale Corson, Cornell, was followed by comments from the floor. The questions at issue were whether the Department of Defense should sponsor university research and whether "classified" research should be conducted on university campuses.

Proponents of classified and DoD-sponsored campus research argued that such research is good both for the university and DoD, that integration of a defense department with the rest of society is valuable. Their opponents argued that sponsorship of nonmilitary projects gave the military an inappropriate amount of influence in society and weakened nonmilitary agencies, that such sponsorship was confusing to Congress and the public, that classified research on a campus is a threat to academic freedom and that all students and faculty should have access to and knowledge of what is going on at their own universities.

The first panelist, William C. Davidon, Haverford College, spoke against DoD sponsorship and called for "truth in packaging of scientific projects." Richard L. Garwin, of IBM and Columbia, held, however, that unclassified DoD-sponsored research, subject to free publication and free availability of work, serves four useful purposes. It produces improvements and cost savings in defense systems. It trains scientific personnel in fields particularly significant to DoD. It offers a basis for inventions. It supports basic sciences.

John O. Rasmussen, Berkeley, argued that classified research no longer belongs on campuses. Old procedures

and habits persist from wartime, he said, and impose communications barriers, especially with visiting foreigners. He emphasized that only four of 1100 AEC contracts at universities involve classified work as do about 140 of 4200 DoD contracts. Moving even the remaining classified projects away to off-campus laboratories might strengthen both classified and unclassified research. He disputed the argument that some classified research must go to universities because universities have inherent superiority over government laboratories in recruiting talent required for classified research.

The session did not strike the kind of fire that shone at the January APS meeting discussing the Schwartz amendment to permit resolutions on "any matter of concern to the Society." Perhaps one reason was that panelists did not represent opposite poles of the argument. No one officially represented DoD, and John A. Wheeler, Princeton, who was to have stated the case for classified research on campus, was unable to attend. In his place someone read a statement of Princeton policy that he had submitted. Only one panelist was a full-time faculty member at a large uni-

versity involved in much classified and unclassified research.

Many participants appeared to be satisfied with the present status and with many stated university policies against accepting classified research except under unusual conditions. Jay Orear, Cornell, called attention to re-evaluations of position that have occurred at several universities. One speaker opposed what he called "a certain absolutism" in the arguments, and suggested decoupling two issues: dissatisfaction with the Vietnam war and concern with classified and military research. —RHE

Branscomb, 5 Associates to Edit Reviews of Modern Physics

Reviews of Modern Physics will undergo major changes in structure and leadership during the next few months. The editor will have "augmented authority and responsibility for the assembling of review material," and he will be assisted by five salaried associate editors, working part time, each responsible for an area of physics.

Editor-elect is Lewis M. Branscomb, 41, chairman of the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics in Boulder;



THE SOCIETY OF PHYSICS STUDENTS was founded on 22 Apr. 1968 with the signing of articles of agreement by representatives of the American Institute of Physics and Sigma Pi Sigma, the national physics honor society. The new society is a union of the AIP Student Sections and Sigma Pi Sigma. H. William Koch, AIP director, and Marsh W. White, founder and president of Sigma Pi Sigma, complete the signing with a handshake. Looking on are (left to right) Wallace Waterfall, AIP secretary, Vincent E. Parker, AIP executive committee member and Cecil Shugart, executive secretary of Sigma Pi Sigma. White will continue as president of the new society and Shugart will direct the society's operations as a full-time employee of the institute.