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 APS 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. Akhieser, 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 electrodynamicists 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