

to the Senate-passed bill instituting a 10% income tax surcharge and a \$6-billion spending cut would have restored the tax-free status of advertising income of publications of tax-exempt institutions. The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that such income is taxable and this ruling affects such magazines as the *National Geographic* and *PHYSICS TODAY*. The rider did not survive Senate-House conference.

The bill to reorganize NSF cleared the Senate late in May with limited changes from the House version passed last year. It would push NSF toward increased support of social sciences and applied research. It would also relieve the National Science Board of operating responsibility for NSF and establish NSB as formulator of a national science policy.

Economies caused by the \$6-billion spending cut will hit science and research programs already approved. Science officials fear, with defense projects having high priority and other government programs being politically untouchable, that science will be sacrificed first. But, one congressional observer pointed out, perhaps it is better for science to be chopped now than for the entire economy, science along with it, to be damaged for years to come by not achieving a surtax this year.

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Visiting Physicist Program Expands in Its Twelfth Year

The Visiting Scientists Program in Physics enters its 12th year in September on the upswing after its financial support by the National Science Foundation had been cut almost in half during 1967-68.

During 1966-67 the program reached its peak when the NSF provided the necessary funds for 280 visits. The reduced NSF budget that cut the number of visits to 140 in 1967-68 was due to the reduction in congressional support for NSF. The increase for the coming year, reflected in a 1968-69 budget of almost \$27 000, will allow physicists to visit about 170 institutions.

The visiting physicists program is a joint venture of the American Association of Physics Teachers and the American Institute of Physics, administered by Mark W. Zemansky, AAPT executive secretary. The two organizations as sponsors pay travel expenses

and an honorarium of \$50 for each day spent on campus. The host institutions provide meals and lodgings for the visitors.

Under the program, small liberal-arts colleges that have a physics-major program but no graduate program benefit from the experience of physicists who have been active in research, teaching and administration.

The selection of a particular physicist to visit a participating college is made after careful consideration has been given to the wishes of both the college and the visitor. The matching of visitor to college takes in the needs of the college and the visitor's availability and field of research.

Applications requesting participation in the 1968-69 Visiting Scientists Program will be mailed to physics department chairmen early in September. The completed participation request form should be returned to the Visiting Scientists office at AIP before 1 Oct.

Constitution, Budget Adopted For European Physical Society

Further progress toward the establishment of the European Physical Society was made in Prague early last month when 60 delegates from 18 countries met and adopted a constitution and a preliminary 1969 budget. Present plans call for the formal foundation of the society in Geneva during a business meeting scheduled for 25-26 Sept. The inaugural general conference is planned for 8-11 April in Florence.

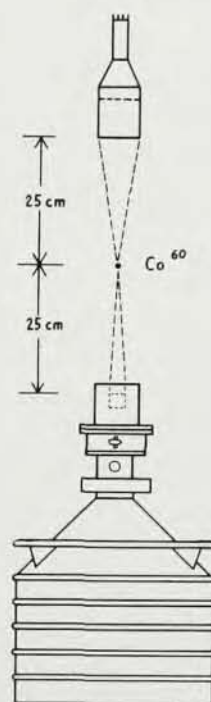
The meeting in Prague was the fourth for the steering committee that is working to bring the society into existence (*PHYSICS TODAY*, October, page 81). The committee has its headquarters at the Ecole de Physique de l'Université in Geneva and is represented at the Institute of Physics and the Physical Society in London. The group plans to establish an office in Prague too. Publication of a newsletter will start soon and by 1971 the society will have a general readership journal similar to *PHYSICS TODAY*.

L. Etienne Amberg, scientific secretary of the steering committee, reports that an interim executive committee will be elected in Geneva in September. This committee will prepare for the general assembly in April during which the first council and first executive committee will be elected.

A scientific meeting will accompany the Florence business session. Papers

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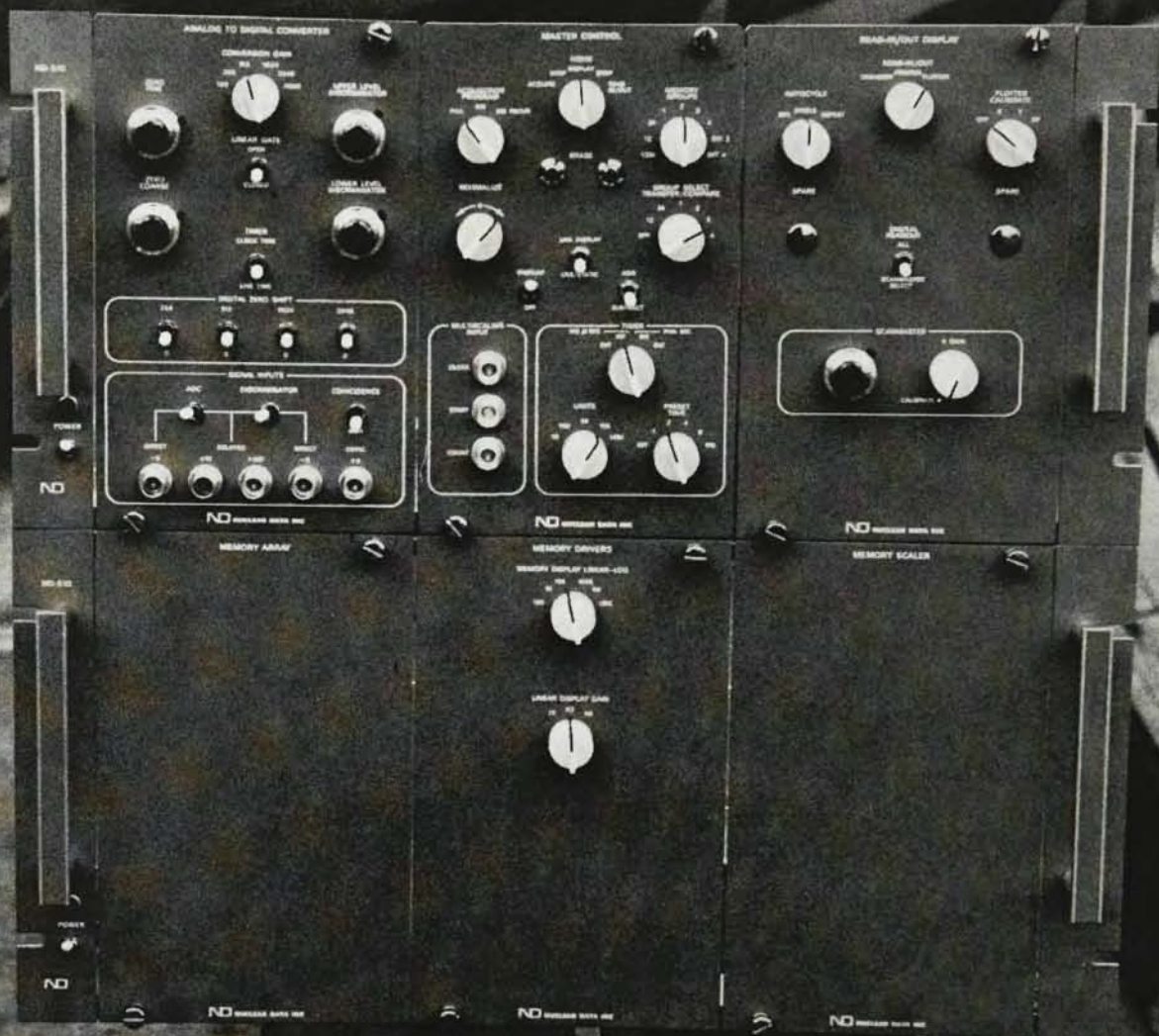
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will be given in astronomy, astrophysics, cosmology and relativity; nuclear and elementary-particle physics; physics of condensed matter; atomic, molecular and plasma physics; and quantum electronics and optics. The Italian government and the city of Florence have agreed to pay most of

the Florence spring meeting costs. Represented at the Prague meeting were Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the UK, and West Germany as well as, for the first time, the eastern bloc nations of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

All AIP Member Societies Had Rises in Membership in 1967

Membership in the societies that make up the American Institute of Physics continued to climb in 1967. The largest relative gain, 17.7%, was recorded by the American Astronomical Society. The American Crystallographic Association reported a membership rise of 11.1%. The Optical Society of America followed with

9.5%. Then came the American Association of Physics Teachers with 8.3%, the American Physical Society with 6.9%, the Acoustical Society of America with 5.5% and the Society of Rheology with 4.3%. The table shows an historical tabulation of membership, arranged by size of membership in 1967.

Member Society Membership							
Year	APS	AAPT	OSA	ASA	AAS	ACA	S of R
1967	24 529	11 263	5 206	4 227	2 223	1 567	774
1966	22 953	10 398	4 756	4 007	1 889	1 411	742
1965	22 088	10 280	4 506	3 881	1 648	1 282	729
1964	21 120	9 613	4 072	3 735			684
1963	20 455	7 896	3 642	3 445			641
1962	18 539	7 737	3 497	3 301			599
1961	17 426	6 740	3 233	3 117			554
1960	16 099	5 032	2 560	2 782			564
1959	14 977	4 291	2 365	2 726			531
1958	13 794	3 687	2 262	2 557			503
1955	11 704	2 926	2 288	1 973			397
1954	11 612	2 921	2 224	1 875			420
1953	11 230	2 855	2 119	1 759			410
1952	10 889	2 921	2 012	1 708			380
1951	10 042	3 166	1 947	1 624			369
1950	9 472	3 134	1 900	1 515			354
1943	3 649	997	1 293	818			179
1933	1 885	440	534	747			209
1930	2 484		670	640			
1925	1 760		370				
1920	1 296		160				
1915	661						
1910	540						
1905	282						
1900	96						
1899	59						

APS to Raise Subscription Rates of 3 Journals Effective 1 Jan.

Subscription rates will go up 1 Jan. for *Physical Review*, *Physical Review Letters* and for nonmember subscribers to the *Bulletin of the American Physical Society*. Domestic member rates for the complete *Physical Review* will rise from \$36 to \$50 a year. Overseas member rates will go from \$44.50 to \$65. The domestic rate for nonmembers will

rise from \$50 to \$100 and the foreign rate for nonmembers from \$58.50 to \$115. Members may continue to subscribe to only some of the five sections of the journal (Atoms, Solids I, Solids II, Nuclei and Particles). The domestic rate for a single section will rise from \$9 to \$15 and the foreign rate from \$10.70 to \$18. Nonmembers who already subscribe to all five sections will be allowed to subscribe to an additional one or more



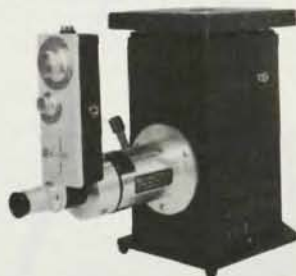
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