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LETTERS

health and other reasons. Although we are not satisfied with these figures, nevertheless it is a good record for universities in this country.

I hope you will publish these figures to counteract the impression given in your introduction to your March issue that substantial numbers of students fail to obtain degrees with us.

CLIFFORD C. BUTLER
Imperial College, London

A slight to astrophysics

In the tabulation of "Sixty-One Programs," which appeared in the March PHYSICS TODAY, the column marked "Astrophysics" is misleading. If one were to take the table literally, it would appear that there are no astrophysics courses available as electives to physics students at Indiana University. In reality the astrophysics courses at Indiana are taught in the astronomy department and physics students are frequently enrolled in them.

A glance at the table shows several other institutions where astrophysics courses that are offered in separate astronomy departments have been omitted. This column should never have been published without checking astronomy departments as well as physics departments. It would have been easy to make this check with material supplied by the American Institute of Physics itself in its annual faculty directory, which in 1967-68 for the first time included departments of astronomy and astrophysics.

MARSHAL H. WRUBEL
Indiana University

Trujillo and confluent beams

In the May issue of PHYSICS TODAY Lewis M. Branscomb's review titled "Atoms, Molecules and Electrons" cites Roy Neynaber and me for development of the "confluent-beams" technique. Stephen M. Trujillo was omitted although he formulated the basic ideas, he designed most of the experiment and he has been conspicuously involved in the experiments.

Trujillo and Neynaber deserve the credit. By comparison my own contribution is very modest.

ERHARD W. ROTHE
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General Dynamics □