Commission on College Physics, of which Holton was a member. He introduced and edited the first three letters before the operation was transferred to the AAPT Committee on Resource Letters. Arnold Arons, then at Amherst and presently at the University of Washington, Seattle, was chairman until 1966. He was succeeded by Joel Gordon of Amherst, who was chairman until his leave of absence this year; Arons is chairman until Gordon's return. The committee selects the subject matter and author of each resource letter and acts as reviewer.

Also available is a complete collection of resource letters bound as a single unit, containing letters from October 1961 through February 1966. Reprint booklets are sold at $2 a copy or $5 for three copies. Single copies of any combination of 15 or more books sent to one address are $1.50 each. They can be ordered from the American Institute of Physics, Dept BN. —TJ

House Unit Proposes Steps To Improve Federal Labs

Ten recommendations for getting more out of the nation's $11-billion worth of federal laboratories have been made by a congressional committee. They would encourage more interagency use of the laboratories, give laboratory directors a stronger hand and expedite research in crime control.

The House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development issued the 68-page report in October after studying testimony at hearings held last spring. In transmitting the report to the parent committee, Subcommittee Chairman Emilio Q. Daddario said the report ". . . . shows that federal laboratories can be more responsive to solving some of our national problems such as crime, transportation or pollution."

The report finds that no one federal office is responsible for the utilization of federal laboratories, with the result that there is little interagency use and directors are not encouraged to respond to problems not specifically assigned to them.

The subcommittee recommends that the Office of Science and Technology and the Bureau of the Budget visibly establish responsibility for administration of the laboratories and that they restate the present collection of laws, executive orders and other directives.

Other recommendations would have the executive branch:

- provide discretionary funds to laboratory directors for both agency-related research and research in other areas of laboratory competence that relate to national problems
- provide for participation by directors in formulation of federal-laboratory policy
- expedite an experimental inventory of federal laboratories and experiment with ways of appraising them
- expedite research and development in law enforcement. The subcommittee recommended that the Department of Justice make more use of federal laboratories and that it be added to the Federal Council for Science and Technology.

Daddario Committee Outlines Agenda For 91st Congress

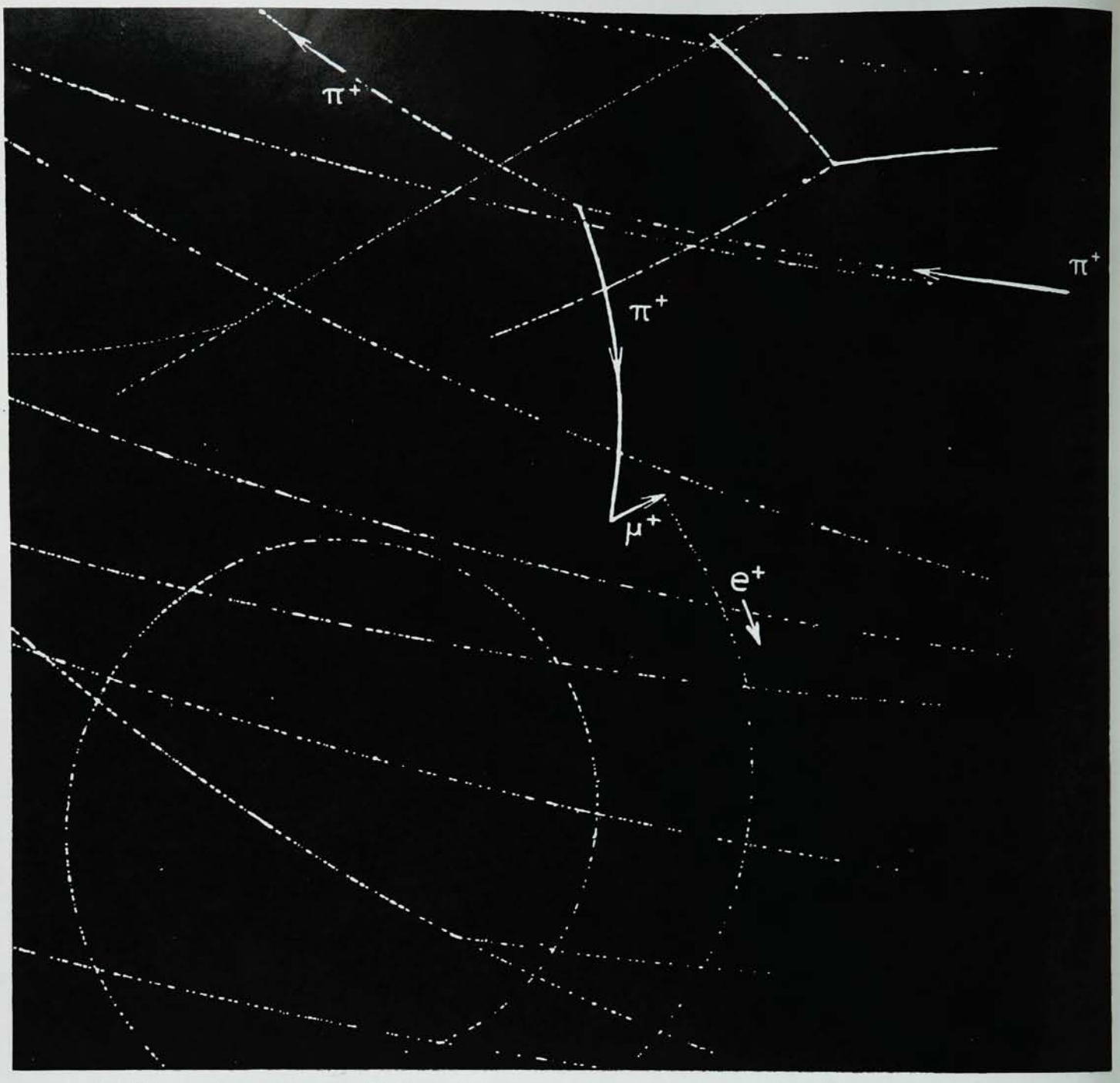
The House Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development has outlined an ambitious agenda for itself in the 91st Congress, which opened 3 Jan. Early hearings are promised in a number of areas.

In a report summarizing the work of the subcommittee's first five years and discussing its plans for the future, the subcommittee found that the federal government must develop two basic abilities if it is to use science to help solve problems: It must be able to see and deal with each problem in its entirety, and it must find ways to join the social with the physical sciences.

Both these abilities would be developed in the area at the top of the subcommittee's agenda, assessment of the impact of technology on society. A new bill to create a Technology Assessment Board will be introduced after the subcommittee receives studies from the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering and the Science Policy Research Division of the Library of Congress.

The group also plans to use private studies, including one by N. E. Golovin at the Brookings Institute and another by the Institute for the Future in Middletown, Conn. Hearings are expected to result in a revised bill to be acted on some time in the second session (1970).

The committee also plans further study and possible legislation in the areas of environmental quality, the International Biological Program, uti-



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lization of federal laboratories (see page 91), institutional grants for science, and applications of science to urban problems.

A Senate-sponsored addition to last year's National Science Foundation reorganization bill has given the subcommittee new responsibilities. It will establish a format for presentation of the annual NSF-authorization bill.

IN BRIEF

Gordon and Breach has begun publication of a quarterly journal, *Solid-Liquid Flow Abstracts*.

The National Archives and Records Services of the General Services Administration now handles all public sales of unclassified government motion pictures, film strips, slides, sound recordings and videotapes.

Academic Press has begun publication of the bimonthly *Journal of Magnetic Resonances*.

Solar Energy, official journal of the Solar Energy Society, is being published quarterly by Pergamon Press.

The fourth edition of a list of US colleges offering at least one year of atomic and nuclear physics is available from Oak Ridge Associated Universities.

Elsevier Sequoia SA has begun publication of a new journal, *Organometallic Chemistry Reviews-Section B-Annual Surveys*. Copies available from Elsevier Sequoia SA, P.O. Box 851, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Records of the Australian Academy of Science, published annually, are available from the Academy, Gordon St., Canberra City, A.C.T., 2601

Nominations are open until 1 March for the Adolph Lomb Medal Award of the Optical Society of America. The award is made every other year to a person under 30. Nominations should be sent to Professor Emil Wolf, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester.

A briefing on study of Mars and Venus with spin-stabilized satellites in the 1970's will be conducted 22 Jan. at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md. Interested scientists should contact Norman Ness at the center.

Membership in the American Nuclear Society is now open to organizations as well as individuals. Dues will range from $100 to $500.

A scientific advisory board, composed of prominent educators from around the country, has been established at the Florida Institute of Technology.

The new mathematics and physics building at the University of North Dakota has been named for Professor R. B. Witmer, dean emeritus of the College of Arts and Sciences.

A US federal court has ruled that the Carl Zeiss Foundation in West Germany is identical with the foundation established nearly a century ago in Jena in what is now East Germany. The decision gives the West German firm exclusive use of the Carl Zeiss trademark in the US.

Two physicists and two engineers have formed a new corporation, Chromatix, in Mountain View, Calif., for the production of optical components and thin films.

On the international scene, Spain has withdrawn from CERN for financial reasons while Liechtenstein, Niger, and Zambia have joined the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory has been moved from Washington to the Princeton campus. The federal laboratory is concerned with mathematical techniques for long-range weather prediction and expects to expand into study of large-scale dispersion of pollutants, climate-modification proposals, and solar and planetary atmospheres and the interior of the earth.

Nuclear Enterprises Ltd of Edinburgh, Scotland, a major supplier of scientific instruments, has formed a subsidiary in Munich under the same name.

The Ealing Corp. of Cambridge, Mass., an optical and educational instrument company, has bought R&J Beck Ltd of London, a 115-year-old optical manufacturer. Beck will be operated as an independent subsidiary. Earlier this year Ealing acquired Diffraction Limited, Inc of Bedford, Mass., and Competition Associates of Cambridge.

Scylla I, a Los Alamos device that produced the world's first controlled thermonuclear reaction in the laboratory, has been shipped to the Smithsonian Institution where it will be exhibited. □