



DELEGATES TO FLORENCE include Y. Yeivin, Alfred Kastler, Francis Netter, Hubert Curien, André Berthelot, Michel Soutif, all from France (left to right from lower left) and Georges Béné,

Switzerland, George Szigeti, Hungary, Bentsion M. Vul and B. M. Kozyrev, both from the Soviet Union (right to left from lower right).

scriptions to cover publication costs.

As do all international organizations, EPS has difficulties with eastern European money. These soft currencies of communist countries, whose economies are less productive than those of western European nations, are not negotiable across the iron curtain. Thus EPS must deposit these currencies in eastern banks and find ways to use them in the eastern countries. One way, for example, will be to let westerners going to eastern meetings pay hard currencies into the EPS treasury while EPS pays their expenses from its eastern accounts.

Publications. Two committees have been assigned to study the two publication problems with which the society is concerned. One is making plans for a bulletin to replace the present *Europhysics News*. The timetable it has set itself calls for a pilot issue in November or December of 1971 and regular issue number 1 on 1 Jan. 1972. A suggestion has been "a form of PHYSICS TODAY perhaps with

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a smaller scientific part." The committee is considering several alternatives—for example whether the society itself or a private company should be the publisher.

Meanwhile the committee on technical publications is considering a scheme to coordinate or "rationalize" existing journals of member societies. The plan is to have each journal of the member societies concentrate in certain subjects and refer papers in other subjects to other appropriate journals.

Program. In conversation with Etienne the speed and extent of the EPS program is always conspicuous. A steering committee met in Prague in May 1968. In September 1968 the society was founded in Geneva. Last April the first scientific conference and first general meeting of EPS took place in Florence and the council took office. Last July the council met again in Vienna. During October the conference and publications committees met, and next 12, 13 Feb. the council will meet again in Paris. They will have many decisions to make for the future, but they will already look back on two years of very busy achievement.

—RHE

American Physicists Association Is Founded to Promote Profession

The newly formed American Physicists Association states its purpose as "to promote the advancement and improvement of the professional and economic standing of physicists." Three young physicists at the University of Maryland started it, and it has about 100 members.

John Osmundson, president of APA, says that he, Richard Smith and Robert Wayland got the idea last spring, and the organization was incorporated in July. APA has just published its first

newsletter, which will be mailed mostly to physicists in the Washington area in the hope of increasing membership. Osmundson says they are considering a booth at the Chicago meeting of the American Physical Society or perhaps a parallel meeting of APA. He feels that the new organization's goals complement those of the American Institute of Physics and the APS.

APA wants to bring supply and demand into balance, initially by eval-

uating the current job market for physicists through surveys. According to an APA flier: "The information obtained will be correlated in a manner especially useful to the job seeker, as opposed to more general studies that have been carried out. Hopefully trends, such as specialties in physics with changing personnel demands, can be identified and made known to APA members."

APA has already conducted a pilot survey in the Washington area of new

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physics PhD's and those nearing completion of their degrees. Although the sample is not statistically significant, Osmundson says, certain trends show up. A student having trouble finding a job tends not to turn in his thesis. Those surveyed who took academic jobs had an average starting salary of \$7500 for 12 months.

Another APA goal is to do some active lobbying, Wayland says. "In times like these, when we have fund cuts, we think physicists are unnecessarily disorganized."

Wayland says APA wants to do something very immediate about trying to find jobs for people. Osmundson would like to run an aggressive employment service that would operate all year round and do things like computer matching.

AIP Raises Journal Prices; Foreign Rates Increased 50%

The American Institute of Physics has raised 1970 subscription prices for many of the journals it distributes. Most of the increases simply reflect increases in size and in unit costs, according to H. W. Koch, AIP director. (For a partial listing see table below.)

The largest increase is in the member price for *Physics Abstracts*, which was a heavily subsidized \$30.00 in 1969 and which is the same as the non-member price, \$192, in 1970. Koch explained that the subsidy required had become too large to support and that the abstract charge on published articles, which made the earlier subsidy possible, has been discontinued for 1970.

Reacting to the limited participation of foreign authors in journal sup-

port through payment of page charges, AIP has set foreign subscription prices for its own journals at 50% above domestic prices, in addition to the differential mailing cost.

Also effective in 1970, *The Physical Review*, which was published in five sections, will now be printed as four separate journals and a separate semi-annual index. Part A deals with general physics; B, sections one and two, solid state; C, nuclear physics, and both sections of D, particles and fields.

Committee Report Recommends Magnetohydrodynamics Study

Magnetohydrodynamic electric generating systems may offer improved efficiency, lower fuel costs and less thermal pollution than conventional fossil-fuel power plants, according to the report of an Office of Science and Technology committee. A research and development program that would explore the potential benefits of magnetohydrodynamics for central-station power was recommended. The committee, headed by Louis H. Roddis of Consolidated Edison, suggests joint support of the program by the federal government and the utilities industry at a level of \$2 million each.

Six Films Available from AEC Free-Loan Libraries

The Atomic Energy Commission has made available six motion pictures for free-loan use. Three of them are primarily for junior and senior high-school students. They are: "People and Particles," a film showing daily activities at the Cambridge Electron Accelerator (CEA) at Harvard; "Synchrotron," which uses live action and

animation to discuss the components and operation of the CEA; and "Exploring the Atomic Nucleus," which shows some of the recent discoveries in nuclear structure, the basic equipment used and how the resulting data are analyzed.

The other three films are more technical. They are: "Combustion Techniques in Liquid Scintillation Counting;" "Project Salt Vault," on radioactive wastes in salt mines; and "The First Chemical Separation of Lawrencium."

For further information write: Chief, Audio-Visual Branch, Division of Public Information, US Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. 20545.

AIP North American Faculty Directory Has 13 000 Names

Directory of Physics and Astronomy Faculties in North American Colleges and Universities 1969-1970, 11th edition of a book published annually by the American Institute of Physics, is now available. Sylvia Barisch, who has produced it, tells us that Central America is new to the book, which, as last year, includes the US, its territories, Canada and Mexico. 13 000 names, faculty ranks, zip codes and telephone numbers are listed for almost 2000 institutions. Alphabetical lists of persons with their institutions and of institutions with their page numbers serve as indexes to the main part of the book, which has institutions by country and state, district or province. The first edition of the book, 1959-60, listed 5174 faculty members in 1247 US institutions. The new edition costs \$3.50 when payment accompanies the order, \$4 billed, from AIP Back Numbers. □

Some Subscription Prices of Journals AIP Distributes

	NONMEMBER				MEMBER			
	Domestic		Foreign		Domestic		Foreign	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	(dollars)				(dollars)			
The Physical Review—A		30.00		33.00		15.00		18.00
B		60.00		66.00		30.00		36.00
C		30.00		33.00		15.00		18.00
D		60.00		66.00		30.00		36.00
Physical Review Letters	30.00	40.00	33.50	43.50	15.00	20.00	18.50	23.50
The Astronomical Journal	20.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	15.00
Review of Scientific Instruments	13.00	15.00	15.00	24.50	11.00	11.00	13.00	18.50
Journal of Chemical Physics	45.00	70.00	52.00	112.00	25.00	35.00	32.00	59.50
Journal of Applied Physics	25.00	35.00	29.50	57.00	15.00	17.50	19.50	30.75