

news conference at the Abbey-Victoria to describe their plans. The group grew out of conversations among Martin Perl of SLAC, Charles Schwartz of Berkeley, Marc Ross of Michigan and Michael Goldhaber of Rockefeller University.

Local autonomy is the key to SSPA: Each chapter is to be, among other things, a little think tank, free of all restraints as it studies the issues and then takes whatever actions it decides are appropriate. The organizers carefully avoided establishing any national structure; Perl will serve as acting secretary only to get

out a newsletter describing the activities of local chapters.

As Schwartz explained it, SSPA was formed to fill a vacuum left by existing societies. He said groups like APS and AIP "are very polite organizations which avoid controversies by defining very narrow roles for themselves . . . They shun any statement of opinion or judgment . . . and they use such excuses as, 'We must protect our tax-exempt status.'"

By 1 March 20 chapters were operating. A local unit formed in New York immediately after the meeting. Its first action was to join with American Psychologists for Social Action in the 4 March research stoppage.

Feinberg, Commoner, Crane Probe Scientists' Social Role

Long before the buttons and petitions blossomed at the Hilton, the American Physical Society and the American Institute of Physics had organized a panel on science and society. On Monday evening H. William Koch, AIP director, presided over discussion of scientists' responsibility to the world around them.

Gerald Feinberg of Columbia, outlining the theme of his book *The Prometheus Project*, argued that a measurable fraction of the human race should formulate long-range goals to be used as ethical guidelines for future technological development. He rejected the idea of an intellectual elite making any such decisions, arguing that there is no reason to believe that scientists or any other small group can summarize the

ethical views of the human race.

Barry Commoner, Washington University biologist, agreed that it was a mistake for scientists to set themselves up as an elite, even in discussion of technical policy. "Everybody has a technical adviser now except the man in the street," he said, and it should be the main job of the scientist to inform the man in the street of the consequences of scientific and technological progress.

Commoner rejected the idea that physicists or any other group can stand aloof from the problems of the day. He thinks, for example, that AIP has an "involuntary responsibility" to get and publish the facts on the antiballistic-missile system.

H. Richard Crane of Michigan described the work of the first 15

West Coast chapters are organizing a drive to seek open Congressional hearings on long-range U.S. weapons policy. Petitions are being circulated; physicists will be asked at the Washington meeting to ask their own congressmen to work for such hearings.

SSPA joined fully with the Science Action Coordinating Committee and the Union of Concerned Scientists in promoting the 4 March research stoppage. The first newsletter urged members to take part and to take advantage of the opportunity to advertise the existence and aims of Scientists for Social and Political Action.

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months of the AIP's Committee on Physics and Society (COMPAS). Its first concerns, he said, had been to gather information on effects of the draft and federal budget cuts on physics. Now, he said, with AIP encouragement it is exploring "what the appropriate areas should be for the nontechnical involvement of the AIP." Its recommendations will be made to the governing board, composed almost entirely of member-society representatives.

As Crane put it, it is no longer a question of whether AIP should be involved outside of pure physics, but rather how and to what degree.

FAS Welcomes Sakharov Essay; Hollander to Edit Response

The Federation of American Scientists has officially welcomed the essay on international cooperation by Soviet nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov; an FAS committee headed by Jack M. Hollander of Lawrence Radiation Laboratory is drafting a reply to be ready in four to six months.

Sakharov wrote that only ultimate "convergence" of the US and USSR could avert the dangers confronting the world. He listed these dangers as the threat of thermonuclear war, overpopulation and famine, pollution, police dictatorships and encroachment on intellectual freedom. The essay is believed to have been circulated widely in Russia, although it has never been officially printed there. It was first printed in the US last July and is now available as a book.

Cameron Satterthwaite of the Uni-

All-Girl Physics Course Makes Converts in Illinois

"Physics is for everyone, even for girls!" With this attitude, chairman F. Darrell Goar has increased the physics enrollment at Moline High School, Illinois, by 58% in two years with a probable additional 30% increase this fall. Convinced that enrollment drops are caused by teachers who have made physics no longer worthwhile for the average high-school student, Goar took 21 hesitant females and made physics meaningful by avoiding the "smoke screen of mathematical vocabulary."

Goar reported his success at the American Association of Physics Teachers annual meeting in New York.

Hoping to dispel the myth that physics is male territory, he began

the first all-girl course in May 1967. He separated the girls because he felt that in co-ed laboratories, the males do the work while the girls assume "the proper female role" of secretary, not wanting to upstage the male intellect.

In class Goar overcame their fear of physics and built their confidence with experiments from the Physical Sciences Study Curriculum. Emphasis was on discovering basic scientific principles, using math only when needed to compute experimental results. Effects were positive; most of the girls went on to take the advanced chemistry course they previously thought too difficult and two have decided to become high-school physics teachers instead of nurses.

versity of Illinois, FAS chairman, said Hollander would edit a collection of essays by a group of scientists to constitute a formal reply to Sakharov.

Here is the text of the FAS Council statement:

"On February 5, 1969, the Council of the Federation of American Scientists, meeting in conjunction with the American Physical Society's annual meeting in New York, unanimously passed a resolution welcoming the statement by Soviet Academician A.D. Sakharov, which appeared in the *New York Times* on July 22, 1968. The Council was particularly encouraged by the fact that responsible scientists the world over are speaking out in loud and clear terms to the most pressing problem of our times, the avoidance of a thermonuclear war which could destroy civilization as we know it today.

"Academician Sakharov's statement is much more than a scientific exposition of facts concerned with nuclear warfare. As an intelligent and concerned human being, Sakharov points out that the fate of all mankind depends on the actions that the major governments must take in the next few years. He clearly realizes that unless we learn how to cooperate and live together we will end by destroying ourselves. Sakharov believes that the major powers should issue a 'Declaration of Rights of Men' which would explicitly state that 'All people have the right to decide their own fate with a free expression of will.' With the universal acceptance of such rights, he suggests that the developed nations must initiate a massive cooperative effort to defeat the threat of hunger and over-population which stalks the world today.

"The Council wishes to call partic-

ular attention to Academician Sakharov's statement that 'the moratorium on the construction of anti-missile systems would be a useful demonstration of the desire of the Soviet Union and the United States to preserve the status quo and not to widen the arms race for senselessly expensive anti-missile systems,' a view that the FAS has long stressed.

"Since the appearance of the Sakharov statement in the US in July of last year, there has been an ever-growing discussion among American scientists concerning the very clear and moderate statement of the aspirations of this scientist for his fellow human beings. We are pleased with the enthusiastic reception Academician Sakharov's words have received from the American scientific community. We are encouraged to believe that this remarkable statement represents the consensus of the Soviet scientific community."

Research Stoppage Focuses On National Science Goals

Research and teaching slowed perceptibly across the country 4 March when groups of students and faculty at 40 or more colleges and universities took the day off to analyze national science policies. Billed as a symbolic research stoppage, the concerted effort achieved one major purpose of the organizers: national publicity for their point of view.

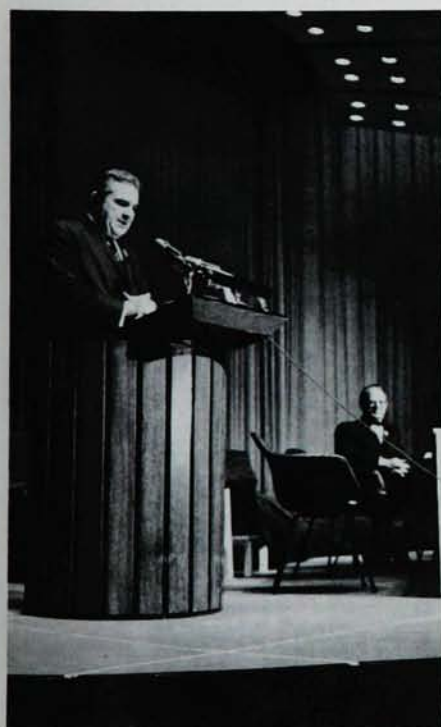
The organizers dislike what they consider a misuse of science, pri-

marily in weapons and defense. As Victor Weisskopf of MIT put it, there is an "exponential increase in the exploitation of scientific knowledge, for both good and bad ends." The 4 March movement was designed to shift the proportions.

Despite newspaper headlines, few considered the day's activities a strike as such. At MIT the organizers were pleased as several thousand faculty and students (and the na-

tional press) came to Kresge Auditorium to hear all or part of a day-long program of speakers. At the same time the public relations office announced that research activities "seemed to be continuing at a close to normal level."

Similar programs, on differing scales, were conducted around the country. Around Boston MIT was joined by groups at Harvard, Brandeis, Northeastern, Boston College and



POLICY QUESTION. Rep. George E. Brown Jr speaks for new national priorities. Behind him is Herman Feshbach. Students and faculty filled Kresge Auditorium.