

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.

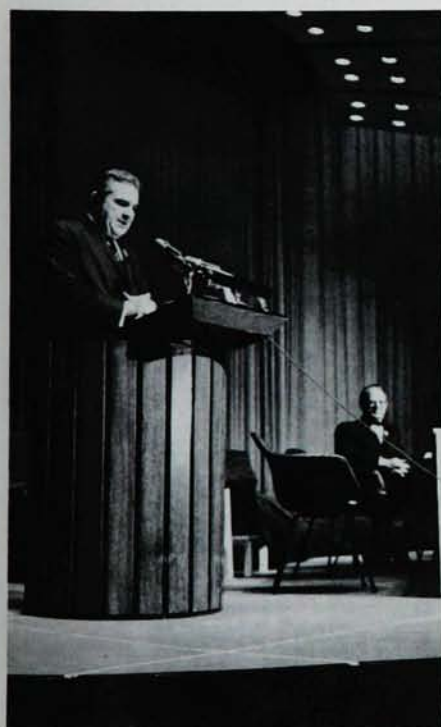
The organizers dislike what they consider a misuse of science, pri-

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.

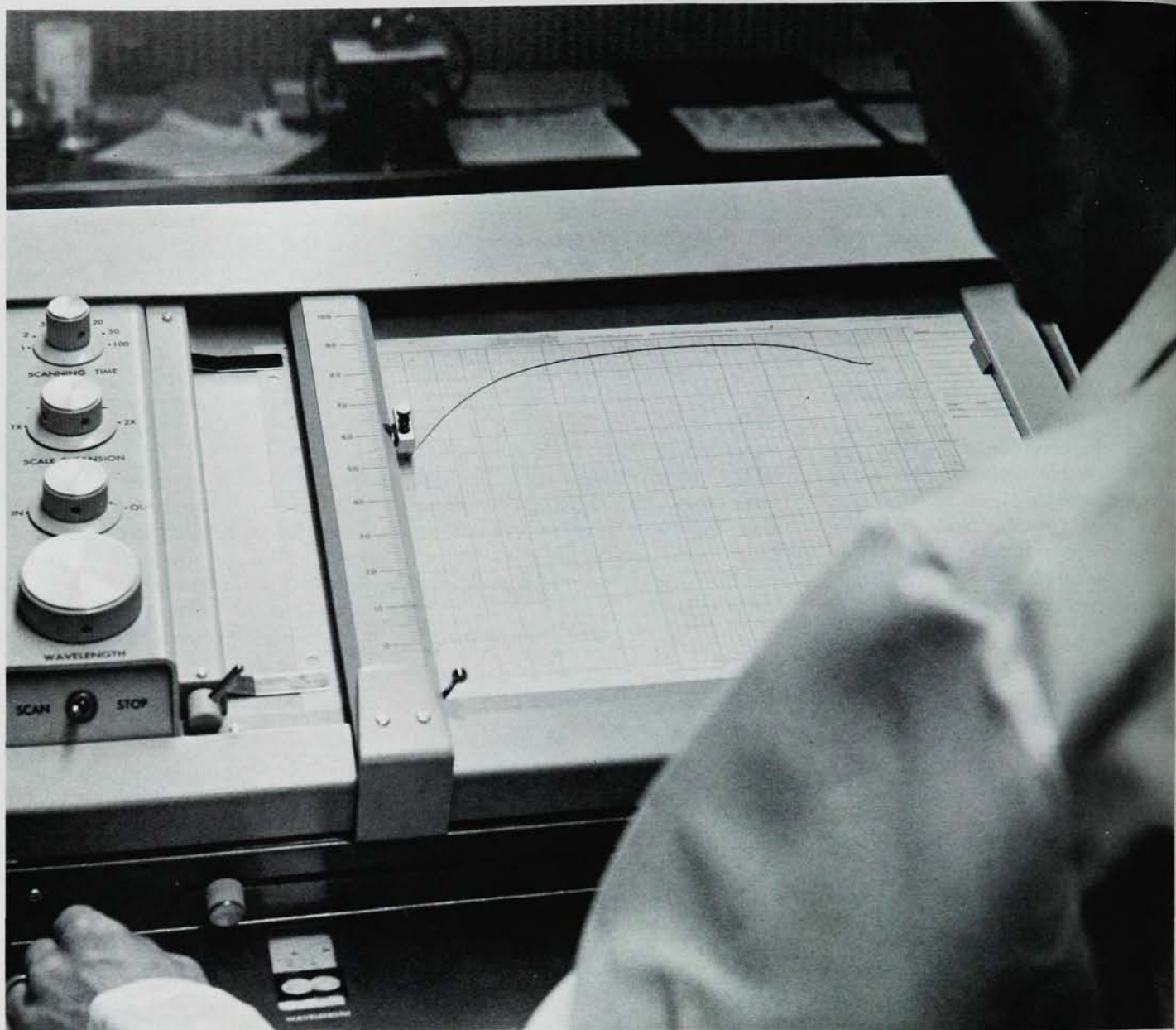
Despite newspaper headlines, few considered the day's activities a strike as such. At MIT the organizers were pleased as several thousand faculty and students (and the na-

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.

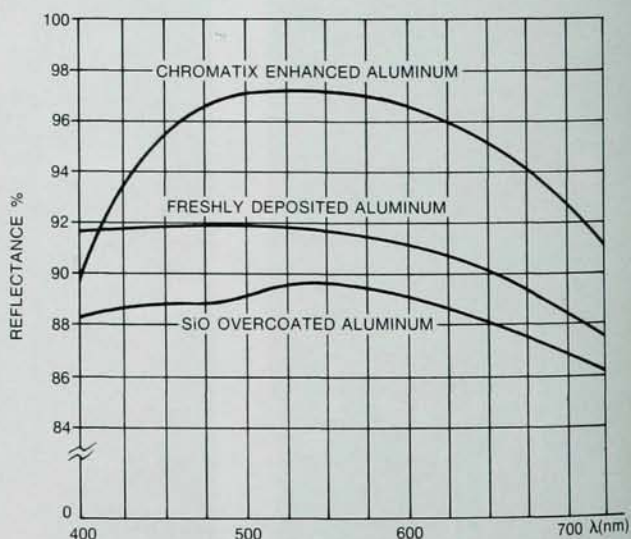


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Boston University. In the New York area, Brooklyn Polytech, Columbia, Fordham, New York University, Rockefeller University and Rutgers all were the sites of activities. In the midwest ad hoc committees at Dayton, Northwestern, Minnesota, Washington University and Wisconsin participated. Further west Cal Tech, Colorado, Stanford and Berkeley took part. Other schools in other areas participated.

Opposition. At least one counter-demonstration took place on the same day. Jack Uretsky, a physicist at Argonne National Laboratory, and the newly formed Federation of Responsible Scientists organized a 16-hour work-in.

The research stoppage ran into less dramatic opposition on other campuses as well. At MIT, where it all started, Jerrold R. Zacharias and 17 other faculty members had issued a statement explaining that while they supported critical examination of the political, military and social consequences of science, they objected to a research stoppage on three grounds:

- It can be interpreted as an "implied prejudice of the questions at issue."
- It encourages the inference that the research the organizers wanted to stop is itself antisocial, whereas very

little of it at MIT could possibly be so labeled.

• It misrepresents the character of research, which cannot be turned on and off again like a faucet . . . "its timescale is years and decades, not days."

A key theme of speakers at MIT was reconversion of science, along with a substantial part of the economy, to nonmilitary goals. Rep. George E. Brown Jr of California, who earned a BS in industrial physics at UCLA and is now a member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, warned that the battle of reconversion is being fought right now.

"You're going to have to learn to use power, in the political sense," Brown argued. "The power structure responds only to power, not to sweet reason." Scientists can win their reconversion goals by winning the battle for power. Scientists may well win the battle to scrap the ABM, he said, but unless they also win power, the Defense Department will just substitute some other program.

Who gets it? Many believe the time is right for reconversion. An end to fighting in Vietnam will produce in the next several years up to \$30 billion a year in a "fiscal dividend," federal revenue above that required for present programs. The fight concerns whether that money will go for new military programs or

nonmilitary spending. No one suggests shutting down defense industries: They employ one of every ten workers in the US. The trick is to convert them to other work.

This reconversion is the goal of the 4 March leaders. Their first effort was spectacular. Last November three physics graduate students at MIT (Alan Chodos, Joel Feigenbaum and Ira Rubenzahl) discussed over dinner what they could do; the Science Action Coordinating Committee was born and the nation-wide research stoppage resulted. The three admit that for them the research stoppage has lasted three months.

Sympathetic faculty members quickly formed the Union of Concerned Scientists and joined the 4 March movement. Both are now reorganized for further steps. SACC students are asking specific reforms at MIT. UCS plans a "concerted and continuing effort to influence public policy in areas where . . . scientific knowledge and skill can play a significant role. The issues that are of primary concern to us are 'survival problems'—where misapplication of technology literally threatens our continued existence."

SACC planned to reorganize on 17 March. UCS met to discuss goals on 8 March, planned an organizational meeting for the Boston area about 1 April, and considered a national conference in September.

Placement Figures Show Tight Physics Job Market

Placement service figures are in from the New York AAPT-APS meeting. They confirm the current conventional wisdom: The job market for physicists is tight and getting tighter.

The number of physicists using the

service during the meeting jumped 300 (30%) from a year ago; some—not all—of this rise is because more physicists are aware of and using the service. The numbers of employers present, specific jobs listed and inter-

views scheduled all fell substantially from the previous year.

Lewis Slack, associate director of the American Institute of Physics who oversees the education and manpower division, said that very few (less than 5%) of the physicists using the service were unemployed. But nearly 1300, some of them from schools which rarely before had appeared in the placement register, were looking.

The proportion of new PhD's using the register has jumped 50% in the last two years.

Among the new PhD's using the register in 1969, the proportions of those with given specialties seeking jobs corresponded almost exactly with the proportions of these specialties among all the new PhD's. The only exception is a slight variation among particle physicists. They represented a higher proportion of those using the register than their

Placement register trends, 1960-69

Year	New PhD's	Registrants		Employers	
		January	April	January	April
1960	533	333	179	211	96
1961	615	421	220	232	114
1962	699	356	214	231	117
1963	858	449	318	257	114
1964	792	567	413	210	86
1965	983	655	460	238	91
1966	948	677	415	257	107
1967	1233	895	545	272	69
1968	1200*	984	786	192	69
1969	1200**	1285	—	167	—

*Estimate based on incomplete figures. **Estimate based on projections.