

letters

with this company, I wrote the president of the company (having not reached anyone else in the organization). The letter has never been acknowledged!

I wonder if the readers have had any similar difficulties with the scientific-apparatus suppliers.

GEORGE L. HAZELTON
Chowan College
Murfreesboro, North Carolina

Wrong affiliation

In your news story about second-class currents in beta decay (November 1971, page 18) you incorrectly state that both J. Delorme and M. Rho are affiliated with Saclay and CERN. Although this is true for Rho, who is a member of Saclay and was at CERN when this work was done, it is completely incorrect for Delorme who never belonged to either of these organizations. He is and has always been at Institut de Physique Nucléaire, Université de Lyon, and his paper is signed from the above address.

This may seem a minor point, but for an institute that is working to establish its reputation in intermediate-energy physics, such details do matter, both for external and internal recognition.

M. ERICSON
Institut de Physique Nucléaire
Villeurbanne, France

Why not Solar Physics?

Five years ago a new journal, *Solar Physics*, appeared on the information scene. As though of one mind, solar physicists the world over abandoned their traditional communication channels (*Astrophysical Journal*, *Physical Review*, *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* and so forth) and adopted this new journal. To active workers in this field the move has been a complete success. (No, I am not an agent of the publisher or in any way connected with it!)

English-speaking solar astronomers now publish almost exclusively in *Solar Physics*. Non-English workers, particularly the east Europeans, tend to publish first in their national journals; but papers of importance appear in short order in our journal. Having a dual editorship (C. de Jager for the West and Z. Svestka for the East) has no doubt put contributors at their ease. The absence of page charges is also an essential ingredient to its international acceptance.

There have been a few drawbacks to *Solar Physics*. At first the papers were inadequately refereed and more should have been rejected. But things have

improved and I think the quality is now on a par with the prestige journals. More worrisome is the fact that, in solving our own communication gap, we have retreated in the interdisciplinary sense. Our nonsolar colleagues think we have stopped publishing. Significantly, Arthur Herschman did not include *Solar Physics* in SPIN (Searchable Physics Information Notices). I think in the future it should be included.

WILLIAM C. LIVINGSTON
Kitt Peak National Observatory
Tucson, Arizona

The author comments: William Livingston's letter echoes a number of others that I have received in suggesting additional journals for inclusion in the selected set covered by the AIP program for Current Physics Information. Such suggestions are very welcome; it is our intention to include all of the important physics journals in this set. However, budgetary limitations have forced us to begin operations while still somewhat short of this goal.

ARTHUR HERSCHMAN
American Institute of Physics

Lament of a scientist's wife

My husband is enamored
Of shining things that count,
Of bright metallic cases
That fit in tall steel mounts.
He polishes and lines things up
Until the dawn light breaks.
I often think I haven't got
Exactly what it takes.

I should be made of metal,
Of bright aluminum
With hair of burnished copper,
And when my husband comes,
Instead of vocal greetings
Like normal people make,
My response to him
Will be neatly placed
Upon magnetic tape.

SARA SINN
CERN
Geneva, Switzerland

Radiation exposures

In Table 2 of "Ionizing-Radiation Standards for Population Exposure" (November 1971, page 32), Joseph Lieberman estimates the exposure to the US population from nuclear power to be 400 man-rem and 56 000 man-rem for the years 1970 and 2000. These estimates are for releases from reactors alone, assuming 5 mrem at the site boundary and the population at risk being those that live within 50 miles of the reactor sites. If one adds the dose estimates for other nuclear power sources, namely,

ITS TEA FOR YOU



If you are planning to build a high-powered TEA laser you will find the most complete line of pulse energy systems, capacitors, and triggering devices in our new catalog.

Take our ESB-128 for example: This pulser will deliver a 40kV, 60 joule pulse to your laser with a rise time of 25 nanoseconds and a jitter of less than 10 nanoseconds from a 250 volt pulse input. Not only is it reliable and field tested — it's unequalled in performance!

Find out why TOBE has an international reputation for product reliability and integrity by letting us solve your pulse-energy problem.

TEL: 617 828-3366

TOBE
— DEUTSCHMANN —
LABORATORIES

CANTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02021

Circle No. 12 on Reader Service Card

PHYSICS TODAY / MARCH 1972 13