

quately informed on technical issues involved in legislation and 88% felt that Congress is at a disadvantage compared to the Executive because of a lack of technical expertise. The two most popular choices for a solution to the problem were an agency like the new Office of Technology Assessment and internships like the APS Congressional Fellowships.

The APS committee found that the program would be beneficial to the scientific community in that eventually scientists around the country would be more effectively involved in the deliberations of Congress, and congressmen and congressional staffs would have a better understanding of the nature of science and the concerns of scientists.

APS has also called attention to the fact that this program signals that the society approves and seeks to promote public policy activities among its membership by providing recognition and reward for them. W. W. Havens, APS Executive Secretary, noted that "by establishing a Congressional Science Fellowship the American Physical Society gives its blessings to this type of activity and encourages physicists to become engaged in public-service science. In this type of activity," Havens said, "the APS is supporting the long-range goal of legitimizing for physicists activities other than traditional teaching and research in universities and industry."

According to APS a prospective fellow should show exceptional competence in some area of physics, have a broad background in science and technology, be aware of many matters in nonscientific areas and be articulate, literate and able to work efficiently with many types of people. The applicant should exhibit a willingness to learn in nonscientific areas and have a strong interest in applying his knowledge toward the solution of social problems. Applications from all age groups and levels of experience are invited.

Those interested in becoming APS Congressional Fellows should submit a resume, references and a statement indicating why their backgrounds and interests qualify them for the position.

Publications that support the application are also welcome. The applications will be screened by a committee appointed by APS president Joseph Mayer. These should be sent to W. W. Havens, Jr, Executive Secretary, American Physical Society, 335 E. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. For an application to be considered for the 1973 Fellowship Program, material should be received at APS as soon as possible.

Energy

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of buildings, producing and converting organic materials to fuels and generation of electricity.

In addition to the funding for research on methods to develop cleaner fuels from coal, the FY 1974 budget includes a request for a 24% increase to \$47 million for other environmental control research including the construction of the TVA SO_x removal plant and R&D aimed at minimizing the thermal effects of power plants.

Geothermal energy has a requested funding level of \$4.1 million, up from \$3.4 million in FY 1974.

Nixon also stressed the importance of private backing of energy research and development and cited in particular the newly formed Electric Power Research Institute. EPRI was formed to administer the electric power industry's R&D program, and it is attempting to increase the funding for cooperative electric industry research from \$75.1 million in 1973 to \$118.9 million in 1974. Chauncey Starr, formerly the dean of the UCLA School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, is the president of the new institute.

Starr said that the EPRI program will have an in-house staff of between 100 and 200 and its research will be carried out "where it can be best performed," including universities, government laboratories, or with manufacturers, under close management by EPRI.

Another semi-public group, the Ford Foundation, has had an Energy Policy Project, headed by S. David Freeman,

since the middle of last year. The Ford research effort, with about \$2 million, has awarded a number of grants in a wide variety of fields.

The National Science Foundation has established a task force on energy that will study plans for energy-related research and development, and will assist in the development within NSF of some of the science advisory capabilities that became its responsibility with the demise of the Office of Science and Technology.

The overall objective of the NSF Task Force, which is headed by Paul F. Donovan, director of the Division of Advanced Technology Applications in the Research Applied to National Needs program, is to provide a detailed proposal for the development of a comprehensive national program for the conduct of energy-related R&D, including emphasis on the long-term federal role in furthering and coordinating energy R&D, and on overall environmental, conservation, and policy issues. NSF's total request for energy R&D in the FY 1974 budget is \$21.5 million.

The American Physical Society is investigating the feasibility of setting up a summer study of energy problems by physicists. The APS has set up a committee to examine the direction such a study might take and has appropriated \$5000 to fund a preliminary study.

—SMH

Bachelor's survey shows movement out of physics

Physics graduates indicated three notable changes in their postbaccalaureate plans in a recent survey conducted by Susanne Ellis of the American Institute of Physics manpower division. There has been a decrease in both the fraction of graduates employed by industry in physics-related jobs and in the fraction of new graduates who are interested in employment but cannot find job offers. The percentage of new physics bachelors entering medical school has continued to increase—even beyond last year's figure, which itself marked a dramatic rise from previous

Lay-offs at AEC-supported labs

PHYSICS TODAY recently conducted a survey of AEC-supported laboratories to find out the total reduction in jobs resulting from cuts in the FY 1974 budget (PHYSICS TODAY, April, page 82). We also asked for the number of physicists who were either being laid off or were retiring voluntarily; the resulting information is summarized in the table. Numbers of physicists are estimates in some cases. Five of the reported layoffs at Lawrence Berkeley come as a result of curtailment in hiring of postdoctoral term employees and summer staff; the total reduction affects about 10% of the staff. Argonne has 4300 people on the payroll before the cuts.

—SMH

Laboratory	Total reduction	Physicist reduction
Argonne	250	1
Brookhaven	200	2
Lawrence Berkeley	200	10
Lawrence Livermore	251	28
Los Alamos	167	16
Oak Ridge	400	4
Sandia		
Albuquerque	637	17
Livermore	91	2
SLAC	72	1