

letters

increase their repression against intellectuals and scientists.

This mistreatment of scientists is in total contradiction to the spirit of "scientific detente" and can only be understood as the Soviets' using science and scientists for their own perceived self-interest without any real regard for "scientific detente." Their entering into binational scientific agreements with the US is also consonant with the perceived self-interests of the Soviet Union, and not to recognize this is naive and dangerous. In the context of the general policy of detente, the Soviets are technologically far behind the US, which is not an acceptable position for a superpower for various obvious reasons. In addition, their economy is about half as efficient as that of the US and is stagnating. The Soviet authorities are using the approach of detente to obtain US help to solve their severe economic problems and to raise the level of their technological expertise. Binational scientific cooperation agreements should be viewed in this context. Talking to anyone involved in ongoing scientific cooperation programs will make it clear that at present the Soviets are obtaining much more than they are giving.

The main harm of the editorial is its implication that scientific cooperation is more important than the sufferings of some Soviet Jewish scientists and Soviet dissident scientists. The article expressed relief that the human suffering did not interfere with the more "important" advance of science. The past reality leads one to conclude that it is most likely that the Soviet authorities will interpret this editorial as a carte blanche of their repression. The reality indicates that the Soviet authorities will change their repressive policy only if they feel they will gain more by doing so than by not.

The best hope to improve the lot of our Soviet colleagues is to use the leverage of binational scientific cooperation programs and make these programs conditional on the Soviets treating their scientists in a manner consistent with the principles basic to scientific cooperation, namely, as so well expressed by the FAS petition circulated recently, to allow them "to communicate and travel freely for scholarly purposes; to function as scientists inside their countries (or, if not so permitted, to leave them to function as scientists elsewhere)".

If the US Government or our scientific leadership refuses to stand for these principles, then it is incumbent upon individual scientists to *boycott* such agreements.

As Bernard Levin so succinctly stated in an article in the London *Times* of 7 May 1974, "The International scientific community come closer to the uncom-

fortable truth that they must sooner or later face properly; that the perversion of Soviet science demands action on the part of science elsewhere, lest scientists elsewhere should become, at one remove, as culpable as those within the Soviet Union who have lent themselves to state tyranny over their scientific brethren."

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Missing journal

Seville Chapman's short bibliography for science and politics (June, page 45) refers to a conference report by R. H. Grant, K. D. Fisher, and H. A. Schneider, but the journal name is missing. The report appeared in *Federation Proceedings*, 32, 1441 (April 1973). An earlier conference was covered in the same journal, 30, 816 (May-June 1971).

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Abbreviating "Japan"

It was not such a long time ago when a lawyer for two of the witnesses for the Senate Watergate Hearing slipped a phrase, "little Jap," referring to Senator Inouye of Hawaii. This incidence was insignificant to most people, but it made Americans of Japanese origin recall the agonizing memories they experienced during World War II. Many concerned Japanese Americans have made considerable effort to erase the term "Jap," at least in all printed matter, although the verbal form of it appears to be nonerasable as the above-mentioned incidence indicates. Despite the effort of these people, the term "Jap" seems to appear in printed form occasionally. The most common place for us to see this offensive term is our own *Physical Review Letters* in which "J. Phys. Soc. Jap." and "Jap J. Appl. Phys." have been consistently used in the references since 1970. Other AIP journals such as *Physical Review* and *Journal of Applied Physics* have started using the abbreviation "Jap" since 1973, although we see it in several papers printed before 1973 in the *Journal of Applied Physics*. Since the appearance of the term in question has occurred abruptly, I reluctantly suspect that a recommendation to use it was made in the AIP's publication department sometime before 1973 without knowing its possible effect. The two leading Japanese physics journals mentioned above can be, as they once were, cited as "J. Phys. Soc. Japan" and "Japan. J. Appl. Phys." which are shorter than the well-referenced "Proc. Phys. Soc., London" or even "Bull.

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Amer. Phys. Soc." Thus the use of "Jap" in place of "Japan" on the basis of the latter taking too much space cannot be justified. In view of the sensitive effect of the term on many Japanese Americans, I feel that AIP, as a publisher, should give appropriate consideration to the present matter.

R. HASEGAWA

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COMMENT FROM AIP: The American Institute of Physics does not invent its own periodical title abbreviations but, in the interests of standardization, follows the standards set by the American National Standards Institute and the International Standards Organization. In response to objections such as those raised by Hasegawa above, these organizations have recently changed the abbreviation "Jap." (for "Japan" and "Japanese") to "Jpn." AIP will start using the new abbreviation immediately.

DAVID HATHWELL

*Style Manual Editor
American Institute of Physics*

Our goof

Although I expect as much and usually receive even worse *from my students*, I never dreamed I would see "Synchrotron" on the cover and table of contents of PHYSICS TODAY! (July issue).

Nevertheless, you've done us all a great service. The next time one of us receives a returned manuscript marked up with misspelled words, he won't feel quite so bad!

RICHARD K. GEHRENBECK

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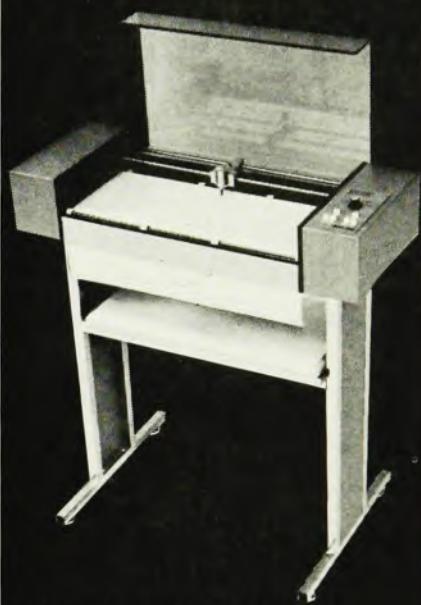
Correction

The two figures on page 34 of the July 1974 issue were from J. Freeouf, M. Erbudak and D. E. Eastman, *Solid State Commun.*, 13, 771 (1973). Previous work by D. E. Eastman and myself (see reference 11 of the article) was erroneously given as the source of these figures. Our previous work was similar in some respects, but did not determine ultraviolet photoemission spectra over the photon energy range shown in the figures from the work of Freeouf, Erbudak and Eastman.

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