

## letters

same year than Barash-Schmidt had received in 1969. However, since then the number of citations to Particle Data Group articles in the year of publication has decreased markedly, to about 7 per year from the 1969-70 average of 43. Since *Physics Letters* receives far more citations than RMP generally (a ratio of 2.4 in 1969), I think it unlikely that the former journal's immediacy index was significantly affected by the inclusion of the Particle Data Group's article in 1972.

HERBERT INHABER  
Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Canada

I was disappointed that the *Journal of the Electrochemical Society* was not listed in Inhaber's study.

I learned about the society's important contributions in my freshman year at East Texas State University, when I was asked to present a paper at a society meeting.

The contributions extensively covered in the journal are in such fields as solid-state technology, including luminescence and semiconductors, corrosion, and electronics.

Surely such a journal would be cited enough to be included in the study, unless many physicists do not know such a society exists. I will admit, the journal is specialized, and does lean toward applied research.

Anyone interested in the Electrochemical Society may write:

Electrochemical Society

P.O. Box 2071

Princeton, New Jersey 08540

GLEN SPIELBAUER  
Quincy, Illinois

## Status of women

The Committee on the Status of Women of the American Physical Society conducts several programs which we would like to bring to the attention of the physics community.

One of the Committee's principal activities is an employment information clearing house, which is operated by Dr Mary Shoaf, 335 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017. Women physicists seeking employment should register by writing to Shoaf. Prospective employers are urged to send job descriptions to her, allowing sufficient time to circulate the information to potential candidates. A model resume is being prepared to serve as a guide for women who need assistance in presenting their qualifications for the positions they are seeking. Copies will be available from Shoaf at the address given above.

We would also like to remind pro-

spective employers of the "Roster of Women in Physics," which can be ordered from the Placement Service, American Institute of Physics, 335 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017. This document also contains some statistical information; more information is available in the report of the Committee on Women in Physics, the *Bulletin of the American Physical Society*, Series 11, 7, No. 6, p. 740, June 1972.

A number of people have proposed that the Committee concern itself actively in legal activities in connection with grievances arising from unfair employment practices. The Committee does not consider that it can effectively provide legal services or advice, but we are prepared to give information about the existing laws, and about organizations that can give specific advice about legal matters.

We hope these activities will be of practical use to women physicists, and that by helping to establish equal opportunity they will also serve the community at large. We welcome any suggestions about ways this committee can be of service.

MILDRED WIDGOFF  
Brown University  
Providence, Rhode Island

## NSF support for studies

In the "APS News" section of the June issue (page 59) a note appears describing the APS Summer Study on Reactor Safety. The following facts relating to this study should be of interest to the physics community.

The APS study was developed as a result of a meeting called by H. Guyford Stever, Director of the National Science Foundation, with presidents of most of the major scientific societies of the nation. Stever expressed his interest in improving communications between the science societies and the Foundation, and in encouraging the societies to expand their capabilities to provide scientific advice to the government. The APS responded vigorously to this call and developed two proposals; one is the Summer Study on Reactor Safety, held in August of 1974 in Los Alamos, and the other is a study of the physicist's role in energy conservation, held in July 1974 at Princeton.

Both of these studies were extremely policy relevant and are being supported by the NSF Office of Energy R&D Policy, an office established by Stever to fulfill his new responsibilities (as of 1 July 1973) as Science Adviser to the President.

To ensure maximum coordination within the Federal Government, the Office of Energy R&D Policy arranged that both studies be jointly funded with the agency having primary responsibility

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