

letters

judgment states that the government libraries have the right to copy and distribute articles and journals in photocopy form to government scientists. Since almost any grantee institution or researcher can claim to be included under this definition, this means that the government is, in practice, free of any and all copyright restrictions. In short, it has accorded itself the right to steal.

The scientific community apparently does not understand the significance of this problem. For authors, it means that specialized journals that would usually publish their papers will soon cease to exist unless the authors themselves are willing to pay all the costs of publishing their own materials. This would remove the invaluable process of technical editing and peer review from the papers that would be published. Another result is already seen in the continuing rise in price of such journals as are now being published.

We would like to suggest to all interested readers of the physics literature that they write to Senator John McClellan's office, Washington, D.C., for a copy of Bill S. 1361, the proposed revision of the copyright law. Readers as well as authors must get involved in this matter, not only to protect their right to obtain information, but their right to publish and maintain ownership and responsibility for the use and distribution of their own works.

WILLIAM WHITE JR

*The Emergency Care Research Institute
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

Teleneural physics?

Those who are favorably impressed by Wilbur Franklin's appeal (August, page 11) for an open mind toward the seemingly direct transmission of information from one brain to another should in all fairness be told that what he is describing has for the last 40 years been better known as "extrasensory perception."

The foremost entirely experimental journal in this field is the *Journal of Parapsychology*, which has published without interruption approximately 11 000 pages since 1937. Since 1950, more than 1200 articles on parapsychology have been indexed in *Psychological Abstracts*. A professional organization, the Parapsychological Association, was founded in 1957 and accepted as an affiliated society by the AAAS in 1969. While the phenomena of parapsychology, if real, constitute a challenge to physics, it is probably too late to substitute Franklin's new name, "teleneural physics."

As a "rightwing" parapsychologist, I am pleased that Franklin has brought

this field to the attention of physicists. My concern is that he has failed to include a warning that most of what passes into public knowledge under the name "parapsychology" will be seen as anti-science by most physicists, myself included.

After years of silence on this matter, I have recently mounted a frontal attack against the left wing of parapsychology. Those who like a good battle should enjoy my opening salvo, "Parapsychology and the Occult," in the July, 1973, issue of the *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*.

R. A. McCONNELL

*University of Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania*

Physics establishment

I wish to point out the crime of the "haves" of the current physics establishment against the unemployed "have nots." For years "have nots" such as myself have been educated to believe that a good graduate training in physics would allow one to be adaptable to many possible positions in physics with a minimum of on-the-job retraining and reeducation.

Does this in fact occur? The answer from one who has recently been seeking a change in employment is a resounding *no!* I have recently been interviewed by a variety of high-technology companies over the past six months usually seeing some moderately well known "have" physicists. Despite a broad and varied background (which I use currently to be an industrial metallurgist-ceramist to keep my wife and two children eating while I search for that will-o'-the-whisp elusive position as a physicist) the answer is always the same: "Without experience on NMR studies of green, #5, left-handed smoke shifters, the job will go to a more experienced applicant" or "if one has had such experience on NMR studies of green, #5, left-handed smoke shifters," one should have preferably worked primarily "on the 1963-B model," and with preferably twenty years of experience on the 1963-B model (only possible by 1983 if I am diligent).

This same trend, which unfortunately industry subscribes to quite completely, is even more shocking when heard coming from a physics-department chairman interviewing for faculty positions, as was in great evidence at the New York meeting in January. I have even heard this same sort of infinitely specific requirement from two physics departments from which I obtained my advanced degrees—and these were the very same people who urged me as a student to be broad and let the future take care of itself. Well, I've arrived in the future and feel

COATING INGENUITY

Laser Energy's ingenuity that earned a big reputation for quality and service by pioneering
SUPER HARD/DAMAGE PROOF Laser coatings and polarizers now presents:



LASER COATINGS & OPTICS

Damage Proof. Off the shelf.

POLARIZERS

Super Hard. Efficient.

DYE LASER COATINGS

Designed for dye lasers pumped by flash lamps, Argon-Ion or pulsed lasers (particularly LEI's Nitrogen laser)

MULTIPLE WAVELENGTH COATINGS

For frequency doubling and parametric mixing applications.

LASER ROD

Repair and coating.

BROAD BAND

ANTI-REFLECTION COATINGS

Meets all applicable military specifications.

CUSTOM DESIGN

Coatings for optical systems.

Apply LEI's "ingenuity" to your coating problems. Also, stay tuned to "Energy" for the latest in coating developments.

Laser Energy, manufacturer of Nitrogen lasers, dye laser, optics coatings and systems.



**LASER
ENERGY,
INC.**

320 North Washington Street
Rochester, New York 14625 (716) 385-1150

Circle No. 14 on Reader Service Card