

I plan to write a rather long thesis—not less than 400 pages. In a spirit of frankness, I must add that these are double-spaced pages, in compliance with my university's regulations. However, I do plan to use the smallest typewriter pitch available so as not to lengthen the thesis unnecessarily (even though this preoccupation may work against me). Since my work is almost complete, you may want to consider this as a publication. I trust you will keep the above statements in mind when making your Employment Decision. Please contact me if you need further clarifications."

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9/25/80

Developing countries

The appeal to the world community of physicists for assistance in the solution of the problems facing scientists in developing countries written by William McGowan (August, page 9) suffers from an unfortunate omission. As pointed out in this article, two of the most discouraging prospects faced by scientists returning to their own countries are those of minimal contact with other scientists and the lack of sufficient scientific books and journals to maintain research excellence. Addressing these problems, in addition to providing an important meeting point for physicists of all countries, is the primary aim of an Institute that is by now well known for its excellence to a large portion of the scientific community; The International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy. The ICTP is host to hundreds of PhD physicists from developing countries every year, providing the opportunity for interaction with world scientific leaders, and thus the stimulation that allows the scientists to return to their own countries and work with renewed vigor. The publications of the ICTP, and in particular the informal proceedings of typical conferences such as the bi-annual College in Plasma Physics, are carried back to the developing countries and used as source material for current research problems and for the preparation of course lectures. These notes form an important up-to-date guide to the status of current research.

The problems facing developing countries are, of course, not completely solved by the ICTP. However, organizations and individuals interested in assisting could well make use of the Centre and its experience. Those interested in more details regarding the structure and activities of the Centre are referred to an editorial in PHYSICS

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letters

TODAY, November 1978, (page 112) and an interview with Abdus Salam, the director of the Centre since its inception in 1964, in *Impact of Science on Society*, volume 25, number 1 (1975). Additional information may be obtained by writing directly to Salam or to the Associate Director, Paolo Budini, at the Centre.

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10/16/80 (ICTP 1964-1966)

APS policy on references

Virgil Highland (September, page 15) has written to protest the use of truncated references ("Michelson, *et al.*") in our publications, and asks if there is a policy for such usage in American Physical Society publications.

Yes, Dr Highland, there is a policy. It is the policy of our journals (*Physical Review*, *Physical Review Letters*, *Reviews of Modern Physics*) to request that authors, at least in their list of references, if not in text, provide complete citations for n authors where $n \leq 4$. We do not discourage complete citations for larger values of n than 4, but authors may reasonably be forgiven if they do not furnish the complete list of authors for some papers (*Physical Review Letters* just received a manuscript in particle physics with 90 authors!).

The problem is not in our policy or expectations, but rather in the fact that many authors do not furnish the complete citations, even when so requested. Neither we nor the American Institute of Physics have the time or staff to provide the missing names when they are omitted by the authors. We have not, as a matter of policy, considered such lack of compliance as a sufficiently grievous sin to merit denial of publication.

I myself have solved this problem by being a solid-state experimenter who almost never gets his name on a paper with more than two authors. Any recruits?

DAVID LAZARUS

Editor-in-Chief

9/26/80 The American Physical Society

Universal language again

Various people continue to advocate adoption of a universal language for the sciences. Esperanto and Latin have been proposed recently in this journal,¹⁻³ although considerably earlier Leibnitz elsewhere advocated Chinese as the ideal language for philosophy. Of course, much of physics already has such a language in its

mathematics, and many would agree with Robert Feynman that "physicists cannot make a conversion to any other language."⁴

What the Esperanto, Latin and other proposals seem to ignore is the profound effect the language has on the types of thinking that are possible. The relationship is subtle but not trivial. As Misner, Thorne and Wheeler wrote:

All the laws and theories of physics... have this deep and subtle character, that they both define the concepts they use... and make statements about these concepts... Any forward step in human knowledge is truly creative in this sense: that theory, law, and method of measurement—forever inseparable—are born into the world in union.⁵

Werner Heisenberg especially has written with passion on the biases inherent in our Western languages, in particular our use of the word "particle."⁶

Thus, changing the language of physics could radically alter the paradigms of the field. Besides which, my personal candidate for a universal language is Hopi!

References

1. E. S. Barr, *PHYSICS TODAY*, June 1980, page 78.
2. A. Heck, *PHYSICS TODAY*, January 1980, page 102.
3. B. Sherwood, *PHYSICS TODAY*, July 1979, page 9.
4. R. Feynman, *The Character of Physical Law*, M.I.T. Press (1965), page 65.
5. C. W. Misner, K. S. Thorne, J. A. Wheeler, *Gravitation*, W. H. Freeman (1973), page 71.
6. See, for example, W. Heisenberg, *Am. J. Phys.* 43, 389 (1975).

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9/2/80

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In June, page 78, F. Scott Barr suggests re-introducing Latin as an international language. Attempts to revive Latin have never completely ceased. The Vatican had (and may still have) a linguist with the special task of constructing Latin words for modern objects. I agree that Latin deserves any support it can get.

However, the man who suggested Esperanto instead knew why. I myself have learned both Latin and Esperanto (and some other languages). After four years of dedicated teaching of Latin, I am still a beginner, and a rather poor performer. After only two months of Esperanto lessons, however, I was completely fluent in reading, speaking, writing and understanding. An international language should be fit to be the second language for everybody and