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IUPAP, 1973

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Executive Committee

MINUTES

Budapest meeting, September 28-29, 1973
Hungarian Academy of Sciences

FIRST SESSION: September 28, 1973
14 h 00

Present: Messrs. R. BACHER
C. BUTLER
A. KASTLER
H. MAIER-LEIBNITZ, presiding
L. PAL
L. SOSNOWSKI
B.M. VUL
V. WEISSKOPF
H. WERGELAND

L. KERWIN, Secretary-General
J. NILSSON

Absent: A. SALAM

1. OPENING

President Maier-Leibnitz welcomed the members of the Executive Committee and expressed his gratitude towards the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Professor Pal for the invitation to hold the meeting in Budapest.

2. AGENDA

The proposed list of agenda was adopted.

3. MINUTES

The minutes of the Executive meeting in Washington in September 1973 were approved as circulated.

4. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

Secretary-General Kerwin reported on

- a) the People's Republic of China: Following the decision at the Washington meeting organizers of IUPAP-sponsored conferences had been encouraged to invite scientists from the People's Republic of China. Professor Aage Bohr had submitted a report on his visit to China. The subject will be dealt with further under "Miscellaneous".
- b) visa problems in Hungary: As reported to the Washington meeting Hungary had refused to issue visas for South African scientists wishing to attend a IUPAP conference at Keszthely in 1972. The Commissions have been informed of this potential difficulty and asked to require assurances on the visa problem before any meetings are organized in Hungary. The incident has been reported to the ICSU Standing Committee on the Free Circulation of Scientists. Since no further difficulties have been reported during 1973 the matter is now considered closed.
- c) member countries: Steps have been taken to make several member countries increase their number of shares as agreed upon. Professor Pal announced that the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has decided to increase the number of shares held by Hungary from two to three. Professor Vul reported that the Academy of Science in the Soviet Union was considering the matter and he was hopeful of a favourable decision.
- d) conferences: Most of the IUPAP sponsored conferences for 1973 have now taken place and reports so far indicate that it has been a successful year in this respect.
- e) the study group for a Commission on Quantum Electronics: The study group is likely to submit its report during the coming year recommending the creation of a new Commission on Quantum Electronics.

5. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

President Maier-Leibnitz reported on the recent meeting with the ICSU General Committee held in Leningrad in which he had participated. He noted in particular

- a) ICSU's desire to be kept regularly informed about actions taken by the member Unions.
- b) ICSU's determination to increase its efforts to disseminate information about ICSU itself and the activities in which it is engaged. The preparation of an information pamphlet about ICSU for wide circulation is being considered.
- c) ICSU's efforts to establish stronger links with the social sciences
- d) the problems to secure the future of CODATA. A new office has been opened in Paris.

- e) that the next ICSU General Assembly will be held in 1975 in Ankara, Turkey.
- f) that resolutions were passed concerning among other matters
 - (i) water research
 - (ii) the importance of fundamental research
 - (iii) information of scientific meetings to be collected by ICSU. It was agreed upon that the secretariat each year shall send ICSU a list of all conferences for which IUPAP sponsorship has been sought.

6. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

Secretary-General Kerwin reported

- a) that the year since the Washington meeting has been a vigorous year for the Union with many conferences reporting on and reflecting the rapid progress made in the field of physics, with many meetings of Commissions and with many new ideas for Union activities generated. He noted many proposals for actions on the part of the Union and its Commissions were severely hampered by lack of funds.
- b) that the Union is in a stage of continued growth as reflected in the expected recommendation to establish a Commission on Quantum Electronics and the application from the International Society for General Relativity and Gravitation to become an affiliated commission. The latter question will be dealt with later in the meeting.
- c) that his office had been much engaged in problems pertaining to the free circulation of scientists.

7. ASSOCIATE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

Associate Secretary-General Nilsson reported

- a) that the transfer of the Associate Secretary-General's office to Sweden had required more time than anticipated but that it is now functioning satisfactorily
- b) that the General Report is with the printer and should be out within a few weeks
- c) that the News-Bulletin is expected to appear regularly every month as of November this year
- d) that a special issue of the News Bulletin concerning the free circulation of scientists is in preparation

8. FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1973

The Secretary-General reported on the state of the 1973 budget as of September 1st, 1973. Allowing for expected expenditures for the remaining part of the year it appears that there will be a surplus of approximately \$ 7000, primarily due to a repayment of half of the \$ 10.000 which had been allocated to the US National

Academy of Sciences for organizing the 1972 General Assembly in Washington. Professor Bacher emphasized that in returning the \$ 5000 the Academy had suggested that a loan fund be established from which organizers of IUPAP conferences in the future may obtain loans to carry them over the initial expenses and until other funds are made available to them. The suggestion was well received and the Committee decided to authorize the Secretary-General to write the Commissions that applications for loans of this kind will be favourably considered within reasonable limits considering the accumulated surplus in the Union's treasury. The Secretary General was further authorized to act upon such applications as he deems appropriate. The Commissions should further be advised to consider if advance loans in some cases may be more appropriate than outright financial support.

After this discussion the report was accepted as given in appendix I.

9. BUDGET FOR 1974

The 1974 budget was discussed and adopted as given in appendix II.

Secretary General Kerwin suggested that considering the very substantial increase in the cost of living a raise in the annual fee from \$ 300 to \$ 400 per share would be necessary and appropriate in the near future. After discussing the matter it was decided to postpone any action on this question until the next meeting with the Executive Committee since it might impair continued efforts to achieve a more equitable balance in the number of shares held by the member countries.

10. CONFERENCE FEES

President Maier-Leibnitz reported that ICSU has passed a resolution that Union-sponsored conferences should not charge participation fees in excess of \$ 30 or in exceptional cases \$ 50. It was pointed out that it has become a common practice to include the cost of proceedings in the conference fee in which case the above mentioned amounts often are insufficient.

At the suggestion of Professor Bacher it was decided to impress upon organizers of IUPAP conferences the importance to avoid excessive conference fees and that special efforts be made to provide unsupported young scientists with an opportunity to participate without paying any fee. IUPAP grants should preferably be used to implement this policy.

11. CONFERENCES PROPOSED FOR 1974

Secretary-General Kerwin reviewed the list of conferences requesting IUPAP sponsorship. In many cases the required check-lists had not been received. In other cases Commission approval had not been communicated. For all those cases the Associate Secretary-General was instructed to request them and the approvals were made subject to that all conditions are met without undue delay. The Secretary-General and the Associate Secretary-General were authorized to make the final decisions on these applications.

The list of approved conferences and grants (approval subject to conditions as indicated) is given in Appendix III.

It was decided to give grants in excess of the usual \$ 1000 for type B or C conferences in two cases, namely the Bombay Conference and the Delhi Conference, since they are held in a developing country. In both cases they were given grants of \$ 2000.

The attention was called to some recent conference announcements where IUPAP sponsorship was quoted although not yet granted. It is recognized that often the first announcement of an international conference is distributed well in advance of the Executive meeting at which applications for IUPAP sponsorship are being considered. For the organizers as well as for those who intend to participate it may be of importance that the conference, already when announced, be recognized as a IUPAP conference if there are reasons to assume that sponsorship will be granted. The Executive Committee decided to remind organizers to use proper phrasing in this case indicating for example that IUPAP sponsorship has been applied for if that is the case.

To help alleviate the situation further the Secretary-General was authorized to grant sponsorship to A-type conferences in a continuing series if it has been approved by the appropriate commission, if an appropriate check-list has been submitted and if a delay in the decision until the next Executive meeting would result in inconveniences.

12. COMMISSIONS' AFFAIRS

The Commission on Physics Education is engaged in an extensive study of alternative ways in which developing countries can be given aid and assistance to establish indigenous science education programs attuned to the special needs of those countries. A conference on this subject is tentatively planned to be held in London. It was generally agreed that IUPAP's efforts to assist developing countries would be most effective in the area of education and that the Commission on Physics Education should be given strong support to develop a good program aimed at the developing countries.

All those asked to join the study group for a Commission on Quantum Electronics have accepted and a final report is expected soon. As previously reported by Secretary-General Kerwin it is anticipated that the group will recommend that such a commission be established.

In the area of applied physics it was reported that the National Committee of Ireland is planning to sponsor an international conference on industrial physics.

13. INTER-UNIONS' AFFAIRS

COSTED:

The IUPAP representative, Professor S. Bhagavantam, is the chairman of this ICSU organization established to consider the use of science and technology for developing countries. COSTED has been very active and

an extensive action program has been agreed upon. Secretary General Kerwin reported that the Commission on Physics Education had been given all available information provided by COSTED.

Professor Weisskopf urged that COSTED's suggestion that special efforts be made to provide young scientists from developing countries opportunities to attend international conferences should be given the most serious attention. At his suggestion it was decided that the Secretary-General may make special funds available in a total amount not exceeding \$ 5 - 10,000 per year to organizers of IUPAP conferences who wish to invite well qualified candidates from this category.

IUCSTP:

The new statutes for this Inter-Union Commission on Solar and Terrestrial Physics have been adopted as previously circulated.

It is desirable that this Commission be better known and it was suggested that it be made known through the News Bulletin.

A request for financial support from IUPAP had been received. A grant of \$ 1000 was agreed upon.

14. AFFILIATED COMMISSION

The International Society for General Relativity and Gravitation has requested to be recognized as an affiliated commission of IUPAP. The Society's election procedures are not compatible with the IUPAP statutes with regard to Commissions.

The Secretary-General was instructed to request that the Society amend its statutes in such a way that IUPAP may name three representatives on its board. Such IUPAP representatives are to be nominated by the National Committees and elected by the General Assembly following normal IUPAP procedures.

After discussing the matter the meeting decided to accept the Society as an affiliated commission as provided for in the statutes. It was emphasized that this decision is not to be interpreted as an indefinite commitment to give financial support and sponsorship to the Society's general conferences although IUPAP in the past has often done so and will view such requests in the future with equal attentiveness.

15. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at about 6³⁰ PM.

SECOND SESSION: September 29, 1973
09 h 00

Present: same as at the first session

16. ICSU'S AFFAIRS

Secretary-General Kerwin reported

- a) that he has sent a report on IUPAP activities relating to developing countries to ICSU
- b) that a memo has been received from the Secretary-General of ICSU with proposals for distribution of UNESCO subventions to come into effect as of 1975-01-01 to which he has responded with a memo previously circulated to the members of the Executive Committee. In his response he had urged that the subventions be increased at the expense of funds held in reserve for special requests. In his further contacts with ICSU he was informed that the subvention to IUPAP might be further reduced since it maintains few activities relating to developing countries.

In the ensuing discussion several of the committee's members expressed a firm belief that IUPAP's commitment to aid the developing nations was well on par with what other Unions do in this respect although possibly organized differently and therefore less visible. The Secretary-General was instructed to inform ICSU on the activities within the Commission on Physics Education. ICSU should further be informed about the decisions taken at this meeting to set aside special funds to help young scientists from developing countries participate in international conferences and to allocate special funds for conferences organized in developing countries. An effort should be made to find out the actual number of participants in some recent A-type conferences.

It was also suggested that a special issue of the News Bulletin be devoted to IUPAP and developing nations surveying what the Union, its Commissions and the National Committees can do and ought to do to be more effectively assisting these nations.

- c) that the ICSU Abstracting Board deserves strong support and that the requested increase in financial support should be granted, and it was so decided.

17. FREE TRAVEL OF SCIENTISTS

Secretary-General Kerwin reported on recent incidents and actions taken by him relating to the International Conference on Magnetism held in Moscow, August 22-28, 1973. Complaints, as it appears in at least some cases well founded, concerned two separate issues:

- a) some Israeli scientists received their visas only on the day of the opening of the conference although they had applied for visas well in advance
- b) some distinguished scientists from the host country were not allowed to attend the conference

After the report there was a full exchange of views on this difficult but most important matter. Professor Vul pointed out that problems with late visas had been encountered before for conferences held in other countries but promised to investigate the matter in depth and to report his findings at the next Executive meeting. Professor Bacher emphasized that organizers of IUPAP conferences once more should be reminded to advise scientists who wish to attend the conferences that they should apply for visas not later than six weeks before the opening of conferences to comply with the ICSU recommendations. If no visa has been granted three weeks before the conference the matter should promptly be brought to the attention of the Secretary-General and the Associate Secretary-General through the appropriate National Committee.

It was decided that should further incidents of this nature occur IUPAP will simultaneously contact the Academy and the National Committee of the host country and request their assistance to resolve the problems. If any of the members of the Executive Committee comes from the host country the matter should promptly be brought to his attention as well.

It was further decided to report the incident to the ICSU Standing Committee on Free Circulation of Scientists and to await the results of Professor Vul's investigation before further actions on the visa problem is taken.

Concerning restrictions for scientists of the host country to attend a conference the meeting reaffirmed IUPAP adherence to the ICSU policy that this is an internal matter for the host country and that no official action can be taken. However, IUPAP will continue to pursue individual cases as they arise and will report incidents to the ICSU Standing Committee on Free Circulation of Scientists which maintains a file of reported cases

In the discussion serious concern was also voiced about conference organizers having encountered that invited speakers have been denied to travel abroad to address a scientific meeting outside their home country. When this happens it undoubtedly has a very negative effect on the scientific community giving rise to a reluctance to hold conferences in countries implementing such restrictions on their scientists and to invite speakers from such countries. In both cases the IUPAP policies of a fair geographical distribution of conferences and truly international character for IUPAP conferences are in danger to be violated. Although no official action can be taken IUPAP will advise conference organizers to report all incidents of this kind. They should further be advised to extend invitations to speakers well in advance of the conference and to establish appropriate liaison with the Commission as well as with the National Committees involved. Invited speakers should be asked to respond early enough to allow for alternate speakers to be invited if necessary.

With regard to the visa issue Secretary-General Kerwin reported that a letter will be published in Physics Today with criticism of IUPAP for inadequate actions concerning the Magnetism Conference and that he has submitted a letter in response stating the official IUPAP policy on the free circulation of scientists. In the ensuing discussion the Executive Committee requested to be kept informed on such actions.

It was decided that future official statements pertaining to well established IUPAP policies may be issued by the Secretary-General without advance approval but should be promptly circulated when made. In cases where the IUPAP policy is less well defined a draft statement should be sent out to the members of the Executive Committee for approval allowing for the members to respond within a reasonable time limit.

18. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

President Maier-Leibnitz reported on his correspondence with the Academy of People's Republic of China following the Washington resolution on this subject. Professor Weisskopf gave his views based on personal contacts during a visit to China earlier in the year. It appears that the People's Republic of China will not accept an invitation to become a member as long as Taiwan retains its membership in the Union. So far no scientists from the People's Republic of China have attended IUPAP-sponsored conferences for the same reason but it is hoped that this policy will be relaxed and organizers of IUPAP-conferences should be encouraged to invite Chinese scientists.

The President was asked to respond to the letter from the Academy of the People's Republic of China and some comments were made as to its form.

19. NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The next General Assembly will be held in 1975. Invitations had been received to hold it in Madrid and in Munich.

It was unanimously decided to accept the invitation from Munich.

20. NEXT EXECUTIVE MEETING

It was decided to hold the next meeting with the Executive Committee September 30 - October 1, 1974. The Secretary-General was instructed to explore the possibilities to hold it in Madrid.

21. ADJOURNMENT

The President expressed the Committee's warm appreciation to the Hungarian Academy and Professor Pal for their generous hospitality. He then declared the meeting adjourned.

Göteborg
November 12, 1973

Jan S. Nilsson

I.U.P.A.P.State of the 1973 budget, as of September 1st

<u>(budget approved)</u>		<u>to date</u>	<u>probable</u>	<u>total</u>
<u>INCOME</u>				
(\$51,000.)	Member countries	\$41,400.	\$ 9,900.	\$51,300.
(13,000.)	UNESCO	13,125.	0.	13,125.
(1,500.)	Interests	862.	638.	1,500.
(0.)	Return from 50th anniversary meeting. . .	5,000.	0.	5,000.
<u>(\$65,500.)</u>		<u>\$60,387.</u>	<u>\$10,538.</u>	<u>\$70,925.</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
(\$40,000.)	Conferences	\$35,500.	\$ 2,500.	\$38,000.
(8,000.)	Commissions	8,575.	0.	8,575.
(8,000.)	Executive Committee	1,965.	6,035.	8,000.
(2,000.)	Publications	905.	1,095.	2,000.
(1,500.)	Subscriptions	1,575.	0.	1,575.
(4,000.)	Secretariat	3,790.	1,000.	4,790.
(500.)	Banking and Accounting	440.	60.	500.
(1,500.)	Contingencies	26.	474.	500.
<u>(\$65,500.)</u>		<u>\$52,776.</u>	<u>\$11,164.</u>	<u>\$63,940.</u>
(0)	PROBABLE SURPLUS.			\$ 6,985.*

* Summary of surplus: XIVth Assembly: +\$5,000.; Conferences: +\$2,000.;
Contingencies: +\$1,000.; Göteborg Secretariat: -\$1,000.

I.U.P.A.P.Budget proposed to the Executive Committee for 1974

<u>INCOME</u>	(estimated)
Member countries (171 x \$300.)	\$51,300.
UNESCO.	13,000.
Interests	1,500.
	<hr/>
	\$65,800.
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>	
Conferences	\$38,000.
Commissions	8,000.
Executive Committee	8,000.
Publications.	2,000.
Subscriptions	2,600.
Secretariat	5,000.
Banking and Accounting.	500.
Contingencies	1,000.
	<hr/>
	\$65,100.
	<hr/>
SURPLUS	\$ 700.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES APPROVED FOR 1974

5. COMMISSION ON VERY LOW TEMPERATURE +)

5.1 Conference on Liquid and Solid Helium

Haifa, Israel
July 1-4, 1974

Organizer: Prof. C.G. Kuper
Department of Physics
Technion, Haifa
"B" Israel

7. ACOUSTICS COMMISSION

7.1 Eighth International Congress on Acoustics

London, United Kingdom
July 23-31, 1974

Organizer: Prof. B.L. Clarkson
47 Belgrave Square
London SW1 X8QX
"A" England

8. SEMICONDUCTORS COMMISSION

8.1 12th International Conference on the Physics of Semiconductors

Stuttgart, BRD
July 15-19, 1974

Organizer: Dr. O.G. Folbert
IBM Deutschland GmbH, Entwicklung und Forschung
P.O. Box 210
D-7030 Stuttgart
"A" Federal Republic of Germany

*) Approved subject to receipt of checklist

+) Approved subject to the Commission's approval

10. SOLID STATE COMMISSION

10.1 5th International Symposium on Magnetic Resonance

Bombay, India
January 14-18, 1974

Organizer: Dr. D. Fiat
International Society of Magnetic Resonance
Weizmann Institute of Science
Rehovot
"B" Israel

Joint sponsorship with Magnetism Commission

10.2 X-Ray Processes in Matter

Helsinki, Finland
July 29 - August 1, 1974

Organizer: Dr. T. Åberg
Laboratory of Physics
Helsinki University of Technology
SF-02150 Otaniemi
"C" Finland

10.3 Color Centers in Ionic Crystals

Sendai, Japan
August 19-23, 1974

Organizer: Dr. M. Ueta
Department of Physics
Tohoku University
Katahira 2-Chome
Sendai
"B" Japan

10.4 3rd International Symposium on Surface Physics *)

Utrecht, Netherlands
June 26-28, 1974

Organizer: Dr. G.A. Bootsma
Van't Hoff Laboratorium
Rijks Universiteit Utrecht
Utrecht
"B" The Netherlands

10.5 4th International Conference on Crystal Growth *)

Tokyo, Japan
March 24-29, 1974

Organizer: Prof. R.R. Hasiguti
Faculty of Engineering
University of Tokyo
Bunkyo-ku
Tokyo
"B" Japan

11. COMMISSION ON PARTICLES AND FIELDS

11.1 IXth International Conference on High Energy Accelerators

Stanford, California, USA
May 2-7, 1974

Organizer: Prof. W.K.H. Panofsky
SLAC
P.O. Box 4349
Stanford, California 94305
"B" USA

11.2 XVIIth International Conference on High Energy Physics

London, United Kingdom
July 1-10, 1974

Organizer: Dr. G.H. Stafford
Rutherford High Energy Laboratory
Chilton, Didcot
Berkshire
"A" England

12. NUCLEAR PHYSICS COMMISSION

12.1 The Few Body Problem in Nuclear Physics

Québec, Canada
August 26-30, 1974

Organizer: Prof. R.J. Slobodrian
Université Laval
Département de Physique
Québec 10e
"B" Canada

12.2 Reactions between Complex Nuclei

Nashville, Tennessee, USA
June, 1974

Organizer: Dr. P.H. Stelson
Physics Division
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
P.O. Box X
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
"B" USA

12.3 Gamma-Ray Transition Probabilities *)

Delhi, India
November, 1974

Organizer: Dr. Suresch C. Pancholi
Department of Physics and Astrophysics
University of Delhi
Delhi 7
"C" India

15. ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS AND SPECTROSCOPY COMMISSION

15.1 IVth International Conference on Atomic Physics +)

Heidelberg, BRD
July 22-26, 1974

Organizer: Prof. G. zu Putlitz
Institut für Angewandte Physik I
der Universität Heidelberg
Albert-Überle-Strasse 3-5
D-69 Heidelberg
"A" Germany

15.2 18th Congrès Ampère on Magnetic Resonance and Related Phenomena +)

Nottingham, England
September 9-14, 1974

Organizer: Prof. E.R. Andrew
Department of Physics
University of Nottingham
University Park
Nottingham NG7 2RD
"B" England

15.3 IVth International Conference on Vacuum Ultraviolet Radiation Physics +*)

Hamburg, BRD
July 22-26, 1974

Organizer: Prof. R. Haensel
II. Institut für Exp. Physik
2 Hamburg 50
Luruper Chaussee 149
Hamburg
"B" Germany

16. PLASMA PHYSICS COMMISSION

16.1 2nd International Conference on Electrode Phenomena
in Discharges

Bucharest, Romania
May 13-15, 1974

Organizer: Dr. C. Popovici
State Committee for Nuclear Energy
Dept. of Plasma Physics
Physics Institute
Bd. Pacii 222
Bucharest
"C" Romania

COMMITTEE ON GENERAL RELATIVITY AND GRAVITATION

International Conference on General Relativity
and Gravitation

Tel Aviv, Israel
September, 1974

Organizer: Prof. N. Rosen
Department of Physics
Technion
Haifa
"A" Israel

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

INTERNATIONAL UNION of PURE and APPLIED PHYSICS

Secrétaire-général:

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Bureau du Recteur
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Telephone: 031/810100

SERIES No. I

These documents have been sent out routinely to all
Commissions by the Associate Secretary-General for
their guidance.

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

INTERNATIONAL UNION of PURE and APPLIED PHYSICS

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MEMO to Presidents and Secretaries of International Commissions

from the Secretary-General

object: international conferences

.....

I enclose a series of documents pertaining to international conferences and other Commission matters, and would ask you to distribute pertinent copies to your members and to take them into account when recommending sponsorship.

In general, Commission matters should be referred to the Associate Secretary-General. However, financial matters are handled in Quebec, and I will always be glad to assist the Commissions in any way possible.

Québec, November 1st, 1973.

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

INTERNATIONAL UNION of PURE and APPLIED PHYSICS

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DOCUMENT I

CheckList

It is mentioned in the IUPAP General Report that organizers of international conferences should submit their application for sponsorship to the pertinent commission by April.

Where this is not supplied, the Commission should request the organizers to complete a check-list. In some cases, this seems to present difficulties in which cases the commission secretary should fill out a check-list himself. He should vouch for the free circulation of scientists to the conference only if he is assured by the host country that this is so.

Appended is a copy of the check-list which has been slightly modified and which form should be used in the future.

Commission's recommendation and check-list should reach the Associate Secretary-General by August 15th of the year preceding the conference.

Québec, November 1st, 1973.

INTERNATIONAL UNION of PURE and APPLIED PHYSICS

CHECK LIST (see IUPAP Document 17)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Name of Commission: _____ No. _____

1. Title of Conference: _____

Location: _____ Date: _____

Organizer or Secretary: name: _____

address: _____

Category of Conference: A - General : _____ Number expected: _____

B - Topical : _____

C - Special : _____

2. Scientific Value:

: Is there a clearly demonstrated need? _____

: Date of last conference on subject : _____

: Will refereeing system assure papers of high caliber? _____

: Are there sufficient distinguished guest speakers? _____

Names of some who have accepted : _____

3. International Character:

: Is there an international committee advising on the scientific programme? _____

Name of some advisers : _____

: Will participation be sufficiently international (not less than 30%, preferably more than 50%)? _____

: Will the conference be open (must admit physicists of any IUPAP member country)? _____

: Will the conference be by invitation (should include potential contributors from all IUPAP member countries having active programs in field)? _____

: Does host country guarantee visas will not be refused on grounds of nationality or citizenship? _____

Guarantor : _____

4. Organization:

: Has this conference the approval of the Commission? _____

: Has this conference the support of the National Committee of the host country? _____

: Are there any conflicts of dates with other conferences on similar subject? _____

: Is financial support requested? _____ Amount: \$ _____

: Is there a registration fee? \$ _____ Probable total budget: \$ _____

Date: _____

per: _____

Secrétaire-général:

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Associate Secretary-General:

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DOCUMENT II

Free Circulation of Scientists

1. The free movement of scientists for international scientific purposes is one of the most important aims of IUPAP. The Union will continue to press in this aim even while realizing that success may never be complete.
2. In this respect, IUPAP adheres to the declarations of ICSU and has made this policy the object of repeated resolutions.
3. While one might not always expect a host country to declare in advance that ANY scientist will be admitted to any IUPAP sponsored meeting, it does seem reasonable to ask as a minimum commitment that the host country declare in advance that individuals will not be excluded solely on grounds of national origin.
The check-list which IUPAP requires from commissions before sponsoring an international conference requests this minimum commitment.
4. The test of the sincerity of such a commitment (declared or undeclared) would be the host country's willingness to allow substitutes from the same country for any scientist whose individual application had not been allowed for reasons concerning themselves rather than their nationality.
5. If no commitment is received from official sources in the host country, IUPAP will often behave as if the declaration had been made and proceed with the planning of the conference on the basis of its own policy. In this, it will be guided by recent experience in the host country concerned.
If, following this, scientists are in fact excluded from the host country on grounds of national origin, this fact is publicized in IUPAP documents, reported to the ICSU committee on the free circulation of scientists, and extreme caution is used in considering further IUPAP events in this particular country.
6. If rather than refusing individual scientists, a host country, subsequent to a conference being granted IUPAP sponsorship, issues a declaration that it will not grant visas to citizens of a particular country, then IUPAP sponsorship would normally be withdrawn.

IUPAP recognizes that scientists do not in general approve of restrictive visa problems and therefore seeks to obtain redress by correction of the situation and not by any penalizing effective or implied of the scientists in the offending country.

Québec, November 1st, 1973.

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

INTERNATIONAL UNION of PURE and APPLIED PHYSICS

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DOCUMENT III

Visas

No cases of visas being refused to scientists attending IUPAP's sponsored international conferences have been reported in 1973 so far.

However, there has been some cases of regrettable delays. In order to avoid this, Commissions are urged to remind potential delegates that visas should be applied for very early, preferably some months before the conference.

Any problems of this nature should be reported to the Secretary-General.

Québec, November 1st, 1973.

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DOCUMENT IV

Proceedings of international conferences

The proceedings of international conferences are often published, and in a variety of ways. This matter was the subject of considerable discussion at the IUPAP General Assembly in Washington.

At this time, strong views were expressed to the effect that proceedings were too costly, published too late to be useful, and insufficiently refereed.

Among the suggestions made (some of which had been successfully tried) were:

- : that only 3-4 pages résumés of papers be published and these before the conference;
- : that only invited papers be published subsequently.

The Commission on Publications was requested to study this very particular problem.

Meanwhile, Commissions are urged to persuade organizers of conferences re a previous IUPAP recommendation: that conference proceedings be only published as a special issue of a regular journal. This might be the Physics journal of the host country and, when necessary, prominent mention might be made in the issue that the papers were not refereed.

The main concern is that many interesting proceedings of important conferences are very poorly circulated. Publication in a regular journal would ensure automatic and wide distribution.

Québec, November 1st, 1973.

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DOCUMENT V

Concern for Developing Countries

At the Executive meeting held in Budapest in September 1973, it was agreed to set aside a small budget to assist commissions in bringing promising scientists from developing countries to their conferences.

Requests for such aid should be addressed to the Secretary-General and should consist of a recommendation from the Commission that Mr. X, who will deliver a paper at an international conference sponsored by the Commission, is recommended for travel assistance.

It is hoped that in some cases it is young scientists who will be involved.

Grants are envisaged of the order of from \$100. to \$500. until the budget available is exhausted.

Québec, November 1st, 1973.

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SERIES No. II

These documents are being sent out by the
Secretary-General to all Commissions for
their guidance.

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

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MEMO to Chairmen and Secretaries of International Commissions
from the Secretary-General

object: suggestions from the Executive Committee

- I - You have received or will receive shortly a series of documents from the Associate Secretary-General, Dr. Nilsson, concerning check-lists, free circulation of scientists, visas, proceedings, and travel assistance for scientists from developing countries.

- II - I enclose a further list of documents concerning other materials which the Executive Committee desires to have brought to your attention.

Québec, November 15, 1973.

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

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DOCUMENT A

Loans for starting off conferences

1. Although international conferences sponsored by IUPAP frequently receive substantial grants from government or other agencies, these grants sometimes are paid quite late and occasionally only when the report on the conference is submitted.
2. This occasionally causes difficulty to the local committee which has little money available for starting off a conference.
3. To assist with this, IUPAP usually sends any grant which it might make quite early in the year, upon receiving the request from the organizers.
4. In order to assist further, the Executive has set aside on an experimental basis a small fund to assist conferences which might need it to start off. It is felt that this might be particularly useful to organizing committees in developing countries. Requests should be made to the Secretary-General through the Commission. The Commission Chairman and/or Secretary might use his discretion in judging whether a conference would benefit from a start-off loan.
5. Loans would be made in addition to any grant which the Union might make. However, the loan must be repaid at the end of the conference when the organizers will have received their other grants. They should realize that requests should not be made after the conference to transform the loan into a grant as this will immediately destroy the fund.

Québec, November 15, 1973.

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DOCUMENT B

Conference fees

1. The practice is increasing for conference organizers to charge a fee to conference delegates.
2. The IUPAP Executive is of the opinion that this fee should not be too large.
A maximum of \$50. might be considered an extreme case.
3. The Executive recommends that any such fee be lowered or waived for unsupported scientists. These might be scientists from certain developing countries, students, retired scientists, etc.

Québec, November 15, 1973.

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DOCUMENT C

Conference Delegates from China

1. Commissions are urged to continue encouraging conference organizers to invite scientists from China as delegates or invited speakers.
2. Difficulties on this subject arise when it is objected that Taiwan is a member of IUPAP and that there cannot be two groups representing China.
It should then be pointed out that the IUPAP Statutes provide for membership from any "territories which has an independent scientific community". Thus both the People's Democratic Republic of Germany and the Federal Republic of Germany are comfortably accommodated in IUPAP and there is nothing to prevent Taiwan and China from being similarly accommodated.

Québec, November 15, 1973.

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DOCUMENT D

Free circulation of scientists

1. The Associate Secretary-General has requested that any visa problem be reported to the Secretary-General.
2. Commissions are reminded that such problems include exit visas, and that any problem concerning the failure of invited speakers to appear on this account should also be reported.

Québec, November 15, 1973.

IUPAP

SECRETARIAT :
51, BOULEVARD DE MONTMORENCY
75018 PARIS, FRANCE

PRESIDENT : PROF. J. COULOMB (FRANCE)
SECRETARY GENERAL : PROF. F. A. STAFLEU (NETHERLANDS)
TREASURER : PROF. N. B. CACCIAPUOTI (ITALY)

5th November, 1973.

REPORT OF THE ICSU MISSION
TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Introduction: Having taken up contact with Professor Chang Wei, of the University of Tsing Hua, Deputy representative of China at the last session of the Unesco General Conference, Messrs J. Coulomb, President, F. A. Stafleu, Secretary General, and F.W.G. Baker, Executive Secretary, were invited by the Scientific and Technical Association of China to visit China to exchange views on the establishment of relations between Chinese scientists and ICSU. They were received with the friendship that the People's Republic of China accords foreign visitors, supplemented by the natural sympathy between scientists. They were able to visit a number of Research and Teaching Institutes, and to take up contact with representatives of the Academia Sinica. The present report is limited, however, to considerations of the basic object of their travel and provides information on a long discussion, which took place on 18th October, 1973, with Professor Chou Pei-yuan, Vice-Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China and Vice-President of the Revolutionary Committee of the University of Peking and Professor Chang Wei, assisted by a number of colleagues.

Object of the Report: The present document is intended to provide members of ICSU with information on the discussions. It does not in any way commit our Chinese colleagues. It was agreed at the beginning of the discussions that they were exploratory and not a negotiation, so as to allow both points of view to be presented frankly in a spirit of mutual comprehension. Notes were taken, but no formal report of the discussions has been prepared. The following text gives shortened versions of the statements made and in order to avoid repetition the order of presentation is not always followed. We hope that we have recorded faithfully our host's thoughts.

2

Resumé of the discussions: Professor Chou Pei-yuan recalled the fact that the General Assembly of the United Nations followed by Unesco, had in 1971 decided to re-establish the People's Republic of China in its legitimate seat. He drew our attention to the resolution adopted by the Executive Board of Unesco on 8th October, 1973 (a copy of which has already been sent to you).

Professor Coulomb reminded him that ICSU is an organization which is completely independent of Unesco, although for their mutual benefit they maintain very close relations. ICSU would regret greatly the deterioration of the level of present relations and always considers with great attention, Unesco's recommendations. Nevertheless the resolution of 8th October, 1973, appears to be difficult to apply. National Members of ICSU represent groups of scientists from the same region with no account taken of the political status or form of government of the region concerned. ICSU had welcomed, independently of any U.N. resolution, the scientists of the two parts of Germany, of Korea and Viet-Nam. The East African Academy represents scientists from three different countries. Thanks to this absence of political implications the meetings of members of the ICSU family can bring together scientists from nations which are opposed to each other.

The scientific organization of Taiwan adhering to ICSU calls itself Academia Sinica, Republic of China, although it represents only the scientists of Taiwan. In order to clarify completely the state of affairs the Executive Board of ICSU decided that within ICSU the organization should be called the Academy of Sciences, Taipei, and in spite of its disagreement it appears as such in the 1973 Year Book.

Professor Coulomb, being convinced that the Chinese scientists would not adhere to an organization on which scientists from Taiwan were represented, suggested that China adhere to those Unions and Committees to which Taiwan does not adhere, on the understanding that ICSU itself would be willing to adopt any other form of collaboration, such as representation by observers or exchange of documents.

Professor Chou Pei-yuan considers that ICSU is to a great extent the mother of the Unions and of the Committees. He considers it impossible to negotiate with the children without first reaching an agreement with their mother*. He believes that it is not possible for a scientist to divorce himself from his country of origin. The presence, regardless of their label, of scientists associated with the government of Tchang Kai-chek, would signify that ICSU accepts the existence of

* In fact there are a number of cases where scientists from a nation adhere to one of the Unions, but not to ICSU.

an independent Taiwan, and this the people of China refuse to accept. The historical and effective participation of China in various Unions (e.g. IUPAP, IAU) had been destroyed by the imperialist introduction of Taiwan as a deliberate political act.

Professor Coulomb indicated that he had deplored, as a member of the Bureau of the Comité Special de l'Année Géophysique Internationale, the withdrawal of China which had caused the IGY to lose an important part of its universality. He once again drew attention to the fact that the National Members of ICSU are not representative of governments but of groups of scientists, except in certain rare cases when there is no appropriate non-governmental scientific body, and do not bind governments when decisions are taken. It is only when the development of some scientific programme necessitates the application of considerable financial and other means that governments intervene, usually through the action of one of the U.N. specialized agencies (for example, the development of the International Biological Programme into the Man and Biosphere Programme and Unisist, with Unesco and GARP with the WMO).

Professor Stafleu expressed the hope that the difficulties would not mask the essential objective of the visit, that is to enable Chinese scientists to participate in the international scientific activities organized by ICSU.

Mr. Baker drew attention to the sorry experience of the International Research Council which had introduced politics at the foundation in 1919 when only the Allied and Neutral Powers had been allowed to adhere. It took 12 years to rectify this situation and since then ICSU had no wish to meddle again in politics.

Professor Chang Wei noted with appreciation the desires of Professor Stafleu and Mr. Baker but stated that there are two main difficulties:

- 1) the idea of "National" Member;
- 2) the fact that ICSU seems to consider Taiwan as a nation.

Professor Coulomb drew attention to the proposal made to abandon the term "National" Member at the last General Assembly, which had rejected it. He asked if the adherence of scientists from China would be facilitated if an Extraordinary General Assembly modified this.

Professor Chou Pei-yuan thought that the suppression of the term "National" would have little effect on the situation. The only way to bring Chinese scientists into ICSU is to accept that China includes Taiwan and is responsible for its representation. This had already been done by the International Union for Pediatrics. The scientists of Taiwan

could be represented as had been done at the recent Latin America-Africa-Asia Table Tennis Competition, when the players from Taiwan and from China formed two groups, both of which were labelled People's Republic of China. This, however, is a technical question. The essential is that the principles be respected, otherwise contact with Chinese scientists would be impossible.

Professor Coulomb said that ICSU also had its principles to work by.

Professor Stafleu said that although these principles had been drawn up by successive General Assemblies, earlier decisions could be modified by resolutions of future General Assemblies. He suggested that the conditions regarding the possible adherence of scientists from the People's Republic of China should be explained to all the Members of ICSU, their reactions be sought and the ground prepared further so as to try to come to a solution at the next General Assembly of a problem which was vexing for both the scientists in China and ICSU. He expressed the feeling that the discussions had been very useful in permitting both groups to know each others ideas better.

Professor Chou Pei-yuan felt that it was the duty of the representatives of ICSU to help bring decisions into line with facts. Professor Chang Wei asked if it was the intention of those present to do all in their power to work positively in this respect.

Professor Coulomb agreed that as a first step, the situation would be clearly and carefully explained to all the members of ICSU. It appeared to be difficult to foresee a change in the present situation without a change in the Statutes. Professor Stafleu drew attention to the requirement that such a change required that the Assembly decision has a 2/3 majority vote. He agreed with Professor Chang Wei that it was necessary to proceed in a positive fashion with prudence.

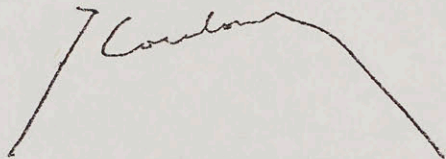
Professor Coulomb hoped that while waiting for a solution it would be possible to avoid any deterioration in the current situation, and, in particular, with respect to ICSU-Unesco relations. Professor Chou Pei-yuan said that Taiwan would certainly be reintegrated into China one day, but that the Chinese people could not wait without limit for a solution to the problem of their relations with ICSU, a problem which he thought was much easier to resolve than that within the United Nations.

Professor Chou Pei-yuan also said that he felt that the discussions had led to a better understanding, on both sides, of the situation. He thanked the representatives of ICSU for their voyage to China

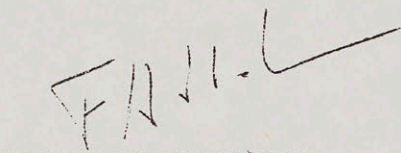
and hoped that their visits to Research Institutes and Universities would show that the work done there is for the people and not for a special élite.

Professor Coulomb thanked the Scientific and Technical Association for the invitation and for the arrangements made.

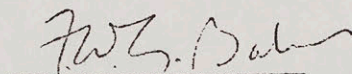
Conclusion: We expect to propose to the Executive Board at its next meeting in Accra in January, 1974, to put on the Agenda for the next General Assembly (Istanbul, September 1974) a simultaneous discussion of this report and of the resolution of the Executive Board of Unesco. All Members of ICSU, as well as Scientific and Special Committees, are requested to send their comments, suggestions or propose resolutions.



J. Coulomb



F. A. Stafleu



F.W.G. Baker

cc. Professor Chou Pei-yuan
Professor Chang Wei

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

INTERNATIONAL UNION of PURE and APPLIED PHYSICS

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SERIES No. IV

Concerning China

Many scientific delegations have now visited China and varying reports of China's willingness to join international scientific groups have been received.

It appears to most that China will not join such organizations as simultaneously include Taiwan. Some have received the impression however that Taiwan would be tolerated if it would not claim to represent China.

The enclosed document has recently been received from ICSU. The force of the terms used and the extreme nature of the requests will obviously worry ICSU a great deal. IUPAP has always stated that it would not agree to such an extreme proposal. Probably the matter will never be allowed to come to a definite head. However, comments of the Executive Committee would be appreciated in the short term.

Québec, November 20th, 1973.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES UNIONS SCIENTIFIQUES

SECRETARIAT :
51, BOULEVARD DE MONTMORENCY
75016 PARIS, FRANCE

PRESIDENT : PROF. J. COULOMB (FRANCE)
SECRETARY GENERAL : PROF. F. A. STAFLEU (NETHERLANDS)
TREASURER : PROF. N. B. CACCIAPUOTI (ITALY)

31st October, 1973.

From: Secretary General

To: Secretaries General of International Scientific Unions
Secretaries of Scientific and Special Committees
Inter-Union Commissions
Permanent Services.

Copies for information to Presidents.

U R G E N T

During the recent meeting of the Unesco Executive Board the following resolution was adopted:

- " 1. Recalling resolution 2758 (XXVI) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 October, 1971, to 'restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it',
2. Remembering at the same time that the Executive Board at its 88th session (88 EX/Decisions 9) decided that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate representative of China in Unesco,
3. Observing with satisfaction that the Director-General has already informed all international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with Unesco of the position of the Government of the People's Republic of China on this matter,

4. Noting with close attention that bodies or elements linked with Chiang Kai-shek and usurping the name of China continue to conduct illegal activities within certain international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with Unesco,
5. Urges international non-governmental organizations which maintain relations with Unesco and in which bodies or elements linked with Chiang Kai-shek participate, having illegally usurped the name of China, to take measures to exclude them immediately and to break off all relations with them;
6. Invites the Director General:
 - (1) to communicate this resolution to all international non-governmental organizations maintaining relations with Unesco;
 - (2) to request the international non-governmental organizations concerned to inform him of the action they have taken to comply with the resolution;
 - (3) to submit a report on this subject to the Executive Board at its Spring session in 1974".

This has not been conveyed to ICSU officially as yet but in view of the importance of this question I felt it necessary to bring it to your attention immediately.

You will receive a report of the visit to China of the President, Secretary General and Executive Secretary of ICSU, shortly.

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

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SERIES No. III

Concerning the free circulation of scientists

Commissions receive routinely from the IUPAP Secretariat documents such as those in Series I and II, which include references to the free circulation of scientists.

It has been suggested by a member of the Executive that a special reminder should be sent to Commissions and to National Committees insisting on IUPAP's principles and also informing them of the ICSU resolutions with which they are in agreement.

Attached is a draft of a memorandum and other documents which could be sent in this way to Commissions and National Committees. I would appreciate having your comments on these documents before January 30th.

Québec, November 20th, 1973.

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DRAFT

MEMO to Chairmen and/or Secretaries of International Commissions and
National Committees for IUPAP
from Secretary-General

object: the free circulation of scientists

.....
Because of recent difficulties concerning the free circulation of
scientists to international conferences, the IUPAP Executive has decided
to remind international commissions and national committees of the
Union's principles in these delicate matters.

Enclosed are three documents:

- a) a résumé of IUPAP's position on the matter;
- b) a resolution adopted by ICSU at Helsinki in September 1972;
- c) the text from the Minutes of the ICSU Assembly leading to
the adoption of the above resolution.

From parusal of these documents, it is clear that IUPAP's sponsorship
of an international conference implies on the part of the host country
that visas will be granted to interested scientists and that individuals
will not be excluded solely on grounds of national origin. Thus, non-
issuing of visas, late issuing of visas (when applied for in time),
refusal of exit visas (e.g. to permit nationals to attend conferences,
particularly as invited speakers) are all against IUPAP practice. Any
violation should be reported promptly to the Secretariat.

Commissions should seek very careful guarantees from offending countries
before recommending that any further international conferences be held
in them.

Attention is drawn in particular to paragraphs Aii and B of the ICSU
resolution of September 1972 (Helsinki). This indicates the concern
of ICSU for certain internal practices which also limit the free circula-
tion of scientists.

Québec,

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

INTERNATIONAL UNION of PURE and APPLIED PHYSICS

Résumé of IUPAP Policy concerning the Free Circulation of Scientists

1. The free movement of scientists for international scientific purposes is one of the most important aims of IUPAP. The Union will continue to press in this aim even while realizing that success may never be complete.
2. In this respect, IUPAP adheres to the declarations of ICSU and has made this policy the object of repeated resolutions.
3. While one might not always expect a host country to declare in advance that any scientist will be admitted to any IUPAP sponsored meeting, it does seem reasonable to ask as a minimum commitment that the host country declare in advance that individuals will not be excluded solely on grounds of national origin.
The check-list which IUPAP requires from Commissions before sponsoring an international conference requests this minimum commitment.
4. The test of the sincerity of such a commitment (declared or undeclared) would be the host country's willingness to allow substitutes from the same country for any scientist whose individual application had not been allowed for reasons concerning themselves rather than their nationality.
5. If no commitment is received from official sources in the host country, IUPAP will often behave as if the declaration had been made and proceed with the planning of the conference on the basis of its own policy. In this it will be guided by recent experience in the host country concerned.
If, following this, scientists are in fact excluded from the host country on grounds of national origin, this fact is publicized in IUPAP documents, reported to the ICSU committee on the free circulation of scientists, and extreme caution is used in considering further IUPAP events in this particular country.
6. If rather than refusing individual scientists a host country, subsequent to a conference being granted IUPAP sponsorship, issues a declaration that it will not grant visas to citizens of a particular country, then IUPAP sponsorship would normally be withdrawn.

IUPAP recognizes that scientists do not in general approve of restrictive visa problems and therefore seeks to obtain redress by correction of the situation and not by any penalizing effective or implied of the scientists in the offending country.

Québec, October 1972.

RESOLUTION 12 of the XIVth GENERAL ASSEMBLY of ICSU

(Helsinki, September 1972)

"The 14 General Assembly of ICSU:

12. A. Recapitulates that the terms of reference of the Standing Committee on the Free Circulation of Scientists as defined by the 10 General Assembly, are:

to assist the Executive Board to find solutions to various problems associated with the implementation of the resolution, according to which the declaration of "political non-discrimination", adopted by the 8 General Assembly, is reaffirmed, and moreover, as resolved by the 10 General Assembly,

- in holding ICSU meetings and meetings of ICSU Scientific and Special Committees, the Council shall take all measures within its power to ensure the fundamental right of participation, without any political discrimination, of the representatives of every member of ICSU concerned and of invited observers;
- this policy be adopted also by the Unions adhering to ICSU for all their activities;
- the ICSU National Members be invited to follow this policy.

Noting with satisfaction that ICSU, in executing its declared policy of supporting free international collaboration among scientists, has been successful in most cases;

Observes, however, with regret, that scientists are still today sometimes not allowed freely to attend the appropriate scientific meetings organized by the ICSU family, either abroad or in their home countries;

Notes that the obstacles encountered in recent years have fallen into the following categories:

- i) the refusal of a visa to enter a certain country, or fatal delays in granting visas,
- ii) refusal of permission to participate in an appropriate scientific meeting organized by the ICSU family in the country of the scientist in question,
- iii) refusal of permission to travel to scientific meetings organized by the ICSU family and held outside the country, and/or excessive payment required for the permission to travel out of the country to such meetings.

Fearing that the difficulties encountered by scientists from some countries, in gaining permission to travel freely to scientific meetings of the ICSU family in other countries or to participate in such appropriate meetings in their own country, might endanger the global character of ICSU and the Unions;

Decides to remind the affiliated Unions and other organs of ICSU of their obligation to bring all instances in which the free circulation of scientists has been restricted to the notice of the ICSU Standing Committee on the Free Circulation of Scientists;

Recommends that when consideration is being given to the selection of a place for an ICSU meeting the Standing Committee on the Free Circulation of Scientists shall, on request, provide summary information in its possession on previous cases of restriction relative to the proposed place of meeting.

B. Observes that recently considerable communication has been received by the Standing Committee on the difficulties encountered by some scientists wishing to migrate from their country,

Further observes that this form of "brain drain", that is, the migration of talent from developing countries to the industrialized ones, is of great concern to the developing as well as to developed countries, as illustrated among other by the resolution 1.243 of the General Conference of Unesco at its 16 session, in 1970;

Observing, moreover, that the prevention of migration of scientists from a country is an internal political question, outside the terms of reference of ICSU, but nevertheless a serious challenge to the world scientific community;

Notes that this problem does not fall within the mandate of the Standing Committee on the Free Circulation of Scientists;

Decides to ask the Executive Board to study how ICSU should approach this new problem, namely the factual impossibility of migrating from a country, and to report to the 15 General Assembly."

"15. Free Circulation of Scientists

The Secretary General indicated that the Executive Committee at its XIV meeting had agreed to appoint Prof. I. Hela as Chairman of the Committee to succeed Prof. N. Herlofson, who had expressed a desire to withdraw from the Chairmanship. Prof. Stafleu emphasized the quiet but effective way in which the Committee had worked under Prof. Herlofson's chairmanship and thanked the members of the Committee for their help in resolving many of the cases with which the Committee had been faced.

Prof. Hela stated that the Committee had held several open and closed sessions during the Assembly and representatives of several National Members had given information on specific cases to the Committee.

He said that the Committee had been asked by the Executive Committee to consider the question of migration of talent, although this was not in the original terms of reference of the Committee. He explained that the acceptance of this new subject had led to protracted discussions but that finally a balance had been obtained between different texts submitted by various members of the Committee. He drew attention to the fact that uncertainty in whether or not the question of migration came within its terms of reference had led to what appeared to be a contradiction in two of the last three paragraphs of the text of a recommendation which he read to the Assembly.

Prof. Said said that it was not possible for ICSU to force governments to take any actions in the subjects mentioned in the recommendation.

The President agreed and said that it was not the intention of ICSU to use force, but that occasionally a statement from an august body such as the Assembly of ICSU has an impact which can be helpful in persuading governments to take action when force would be useless. He suggested that it would be useful to see what effect the recommendation had and then for the Committee to report back to the next General Assembly. Prof. Ambartsumian expressed the belief that although all governments might not agree in all cases, it was essential for ICSU to do everything within its power to facilitate international co-operation in science.

Dr. Sabet drew attention to the problem of the brain drain and said that it was of very real interest to the developing countries, which, for one reason or another, were losing some of their best brains to industrialized countries.

Dr. Bergmann expressed appreciation to the Committee for its work in the past and also the hope that the outstanding problems of free circulation and migration of scientists could be solved by direct contact between the appropriate authorities such as the Academies of the countries concerned. He thought it would not serve the best intentions to mix the question of brain drain with that of migration.

Prof. Malone in seconding the recommendation, supported the view put forward by the President that although ICSU had no authority outside its statutory ones, it did have a moral authority and this could be used most persuasively and have an important impact in such cases.

Prof. Coulomb suggested that votes be cast first for the part headed A and then for the part headed B.

Prof. Hela agreed with the proposal and explained that part of the recommendation concerning the brain drain and migration of talent had already been adopted in UNESCO. He emphasized that the Assembly, if it adopted the recommendation, would be asking the Executive Board to study how ICSU should approach the problem.

The Assembly then adopted part A by 68 in favour and 1 against, and part B with 68 in favour and 4 against.

The President expressed his deep appreciation to the Committee for completing such a difficult task in such a short time."

There can also be more delicate problems. At the same conference, it was learned that several nationals of the host country who wished to attend the meeting were prevented from doing so. The Commission chairman, who was present, had worked hard and successfully to surmount the visa problem and now bent his best efforts to what appears to have been, legally, an internal matter. Therefore his interventions, although vigorous, had to be of a private nature and were not successful. We are faced with a new obstacle to the free movement of scientists.

Problems involving internal matters are no less pressing or less urgent than those that involve frontiers. They may not be dismissed or swept under the rug for that reason. However, many years of bitter experience from the United Nations, downwards has proven how difficult these problems are and how frustrating it is to pin them down in rules, regulations or sanctions. Many authentic-sounding apolitical reasons can be invoked to cover an act of political discrimination, just as cries of political motivation can arise from disappointed applicants in a travel grant competition. The cause may be clear, but the lawyers are clever.

These questions will be reviewed at the coming IUPAP Executive meeting. However, all physicists involved in international gatherings must be alert to them and exercise their influence to safeguard those freedoms which are essential to science. Freedom of movement is one of the more important, and currently one that is threatened.

LARKIN KERWIN
Secretary-General
IUPAP

EDITOR'S NOTE: We understand that the IUPAP executive meeting has now been held, and the ICSU principles concerning the free circulation of scientists were reaffirmed at that meeting.

IUPAP on freedom

While the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics provides a variety of services to physicists, many of them might well be provided by other organizations. However, as the principal international agency for physics, it has had a special concern for the free movement of scientists from one country to another. Recently this cause has been sorely tried by new problems.

Over the years, IUPAP has struggled, for example, to insist that no physicist be barred for political reasons from an international conference organized by one of its Commissions. This is usually done by means of refusing visas. While success has been uneven, it has been steadily increasing, and in recent years few cases have been reported. However, few is too many, and at its last General Assembly in Washington, 1972, delegates voted unanimously a re-affirmation of IUPAP principles of free travel, which are similar to those of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). If it were stated by a conference's host country that visas would be refused for political reasons, IUPAP support for the conference would be withdrawn; if they were refused *de facto* too late for IUPAP to act, its international commissions would be warned against holding further conferences in the country. In 1973 no cases of visa refusal have been reported.

However, there can be harassments. In one 1973 case, following repeated cautions, visas were finally issued to twelve scientists who appeared to have been barred, but very late—too late for six of them to attend. While the letter of the agreement was observed, the spirit was not, and further conferences in the country concerned will require stronger guarantees.

PT

12/73

16⁰⁰ — 18⁰⁰ — ten plenary sessions with invited papers simultaneously.

On 24 and 28 August afternoon sessions will not be held.

The map of the halls of MGU where the sessions take place will be enclosed.

Language and translation

The official languages at the Conference are Russian and English. At the plenary sessions with invited papers and in the opening day simultaneous translation from Russian into English and from English into Russian will be provided.

At the rest sessions the simultaneous translation will not be provided. The speakers (irrespective of the language they speak) are requested to perform the slides with the abbreviated text of the paper in *English*, which will be projected onto the second screen simultaneously with the main slides during the delivering of the paper.

Information for the speakers

The time and the place of the delivering one may find in the Conference Program.

The invited speakers will have 30 minutes. The contributed speakers will have 15 minutes (discussion included).

Instructions for preparation of slides are sent to the speakers.

Any changes in the Program will be announced on the advertisement — boards of the Program Committee (in the entrance — halls of the Physics faculty and Chemistry faculty buildings of MGU).

Proceedings

The papers reported at the Conference will be published in a special issue: «Proceedings of the International Conference on Magnetism, Moscow, 1973». The texts of the papers must be submitted up to 4 August 1973 strictly according to the sent Instructions.

Follow the advertisement — board of the Publishing Committee! There will be shown the names of the authors whom it will be necessary to get in touch with the Publishing Committee to solve the questions connected with the papers to be published. Any corrections in the papers may be done not later than 28 August.

Registration fees and fee for proceedings

After 1 July 1973 the registration fees are:

50 roubles for an active participant,

40 roubles for an accompanying person.

The participants who have not sent the fees in advance may pay them at the registration in Soviet currency. For exchange of foreign currency to Soviet currency (at the official rate) a temporary office will be arranged at the Conference headquarters.

Participants who wish to receive the Proceedings of the Conference (to be published in 1974) should pay a special fee of 12 roubles in addition. Copies of the Proceedings will be mailed to the address indicated in registration forms.

Accommodation

Conference participants having the "Intourist" tours will be accommodated in the hotels of "Intourist" according to the tours. The following changes were made in the tours:

TOUR No 1 Moscow (29.8) — Tallin (29.8—30.8) — Leningrad (30.8—2.9) — Moscow (2.9—3.9)

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

INTERNATIONAL UNION of PURE and APPLIED PHYSICS

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Québec, December 3rd, 1973.

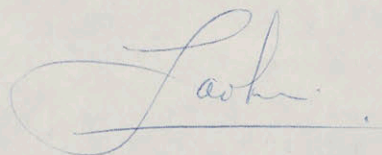
Prof. V. Weisskopf,
Department of Physics,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Mass. 02139, USA.

Dear Viki:

Dr. Vul's telegram apparently refers to the letter in Physics Today of which all Executive members have received a copy.

I am preparing further documents on the matter which will be sent to the Executive shortly. Meanwhile, I enclose for your information copy of a letter sent by H. Callen to Prof. P. Szépfalusy. He certainly lays it right on the line!

Cordially,



Larkin Kerwin

LK:cgb

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 19104

The College

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

November 13, 1973

Professor P. Szépfalusy
Institute for Theoretical Physics
Roland Eotvos University
Puskin utca 5-7
Budapest VIII
Hungary

FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL
MEMBERS OF THE IUPAP COMMISSION
ON THERMODYNAMICS AND STATISTICAL
MECHANICS

Dear Professor Szépfalusy:

I write to you as a fellow member of the IUPAP Commission on Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics. I am delighted that the Hungarian Academy of Science has invited the 1975 Statistical Mechanics Conference to Budapest, and that our Commission has accepted that invitation. I look forward to a very successful and pleasant Conference.

I note with particular satisfaction that your cable to Professor Mazur, dated October 18, 1973, contained the sentence, "Academy assented to conference with strong support to IUPAP policy".

Because of the recent deplorable events at the IUPAP Conference on Magnetism and Magnetic Materials, held in Moscow, physicists throughout the world are newly sensitized to issues of political non-discrimination against scientists. The refusal of the Russian Academy to permit Mark Azbel, Alexander Voronel and Moisei Gitterman to present papers, or even to attend the Conference, simply because of their request for permission to emigrate, was a flagrant violation of the spirit of the policy of IUPAP and ICSU on the Free Circulation of Scientists. The notification of Israeli scientists of the granting of their visas only hours before the departure of their plane (resulting in half the delegation being unable to attend) made a travesty of the Soviet Union's repeated pledges of support of IUPAP policy. There is now some controversy (cf. *Physics Today*, November 1973) as to whether a legalistic interpretation only of the Statutes of ICSU and IUPAP (omitting the Resolutions) prohibits formal action against the Soviet policy. These questions are certain to increase in intensity and will very probably involve every IUPAP Commission. I am certain that scientists throughout the world will want assurances from us, their IUPAP representatives, that we will secure adherence to the substance of IUPAP regulations as defined in its Resolutions. I am therefore sending you, and all members of our Commission, the relevant IUPAP and ICSU documents defining the intent and the specific wording of relevant policies:

Professor Szépfalussy

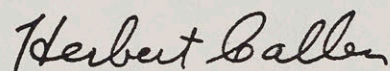
November 13, 1973

Page 2

- 1) The ICSU Amendment to the Statutes on Free Circulation of Scientists, dated September 1972. (It is the last sentence in this Amendment which is interpreted by some as prohibiting IUPAP protest against the exclusion of Azbel, Voronel and Gitterman)
- 2) The ICSU Resolution on the Free Circulation of Scientists, dated September 1972. (This is the explanatory document behind the Amendment above. Note that A(ii) makes direct reference to situations such as that of Azbel, Voronel and Gitterman.)
- 3) The ICSU Resolution on the Free Circulation of Scientists, dated November 1963.
- 4) The most recent document is Document III of IUPAP, Quebec, February 27, 1973, entitled Free Circulation of Scientists in Hungary. This document reports a violation of IUPAP policy on visas, in connection with an IUPAP meeting on Nuclear Structure held in August 1972 in Keszthely.

I would hope that you could assure our Commission that your cable of October 18, 1973 implies support by the Hungarian Academy of IUPAP and ICSU policy as formulated in their Resolutions on the Free Circulation of Scientists.

Sincerely yours,



Herbert Callen, Member,
IUPAP Commission on Thermodynamics
and Statistical Mechanics

HC:lr

- cc: Members of IUPAP Commission on Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics
(D. D. Betts, P. Mazur, A. A. Abrikosov, C. Hemmer, C. G. Kuper, H. Mori,
G. Boato, H. Haken, B. Jancovici, P. T. Landsberg)
- cc: Dr. George Rado, Chairman, IUPAP Commission on Magnetism
Dr. Robert Bacher, Chairman, USNC-IUPAP
Dr. Richard Y. Dow, Staff Officer, USNC-IUPAP
Dr. W. W. Havens, Jr., Secretary, USNC-IUPAP
Dr. Sanborn C. Brown, Vice-Chairman, USNC-IUPAP
Dr. Larkin Kerwin, Secretary-General, IUPAP

INTERNATIONAL UNION of PURE and APPLIED PHYSICS

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Working Document

Executive Meeting

Budapest 1973

Associate Secretary-General:

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IV - PRELIMINARY LIST of CONFERENCES for 1974

check-list

C.9 - COMMISSION on MAGNETISM

5th INT. SYMPOSIUM on MAGNETIC RESONANCE
Bombay - January

x

C.10 - COMMISSION on SOLID STATE PHYSICS

3rd INT. SYMPOSIUM on SURFACE PHYSICS
Utrecht - June

X-RAY PROCESSES in MATTER
Helsinki - August

4th INT. CONF. ON CRYSTAL GROWTH
Tokyo - March

CONF. on COLOR CENTERS in IONIC CRYSTALS
Sendai - August

C.11 - COMMISSION on PARTICLES and FIELDS

IXth INT. CONF. on HIGH ENERGY ACCELERATORS
Stanford - Spring

x

XVIIth INT. CONF. on HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS
London, UK - July

x

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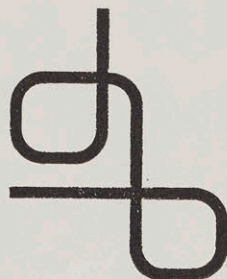
Working Documents

Executive meeting

Budapest 1973

II - PROPOSED AGENDA

1. Verification of quorum and opening of the meeting
2. Introduction by President Maier-Leibnitz and Prof. Pal
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. Minutes of the Washington meeting (Document III enclosed)
5. Business arising from the Minutes
6. President's report
7. Secretary-General's report
8. Associate Secretary-General's report
9. Budgets for 1973 and 1974
10. International conferences for 1974
11. Commissions' affairs
12. Inter-unions' affairs
13. ICSU's affairs
14. Free travel of scientists
15. Affiliated Commission: General Relativity and Gravitation
16. Miscellaneous: a) The People's Republic of China
b) other
17. Venue of the next meeting



73-3
November 20, 1973

EXECUTIVE MEETING 1973

The Executive Committee of IUPAP met in Budapest September 28-29. Some of the major issues considered by the Committee are dealt with below.

CONFERENCES IN 1974

The preliminary list of IUPAP conferences in 1974 has been distributed as News Bulletin 73-2. In many cases a final decision to grant IUPAP sponsorship had to be deferred since the required checklist (cf. IUPAP Document 17) had not been supplied. A complete list of 1974 conferences will be issued shortly.

CONFERENCES IN 1975

Organizers of conferences wishing to obtain IUPAP sponsorship and financial grants should submit their applications no later than by April 1st, 1974. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the appropriate Commission and must contain the IUPAP checklist properly completed. A copy of the checklist is attached to this News Bulletin. Additional copies may be obtained from the Associate Secretary-General.

QUANTUM ELECTRONICS

At the General Assembly in Washington 1972 it was decided to set up a study group to examine the question of a separate IUPAP Commission on Quantum Electronics. The group is expected to submit its report shortly and it is anticipated that it will recommend that such a Commission be established. The members of the study group are Drs. Sanborn C. Brown, USA, D.J. Bradley, North Ireland, P. Lallemand, France, S.A. Ramsden, England, A.M. Prokhorov, USSR and J. Ch. Viénot, France.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1975

The next General Assembly will be held in 1975 and the Executive Committee has accepted a generous offer from the IUPAP National Committee in the Federal Republic of Germany to host the meeting in Munich.

DEVELOPING NATIONS

UNESCO and ICSU organizations are repeatedly reminded to consider possible ways to assist the developing nations to strengthen science and technology in these countries. Most

of the efforts to accomplish this are made at the level of individual scientists or institutes. However, also the Union can contribute in some ways and the Executive Committee decided

to establish a small fund to assist young scientists from developing countries to attend IUPAP sponsored conferences. Commissions are asked to recommend scientists for grants expected to run from \$ 100 to \$ 500.

to give additional financial support to IUPAP conferences organized in developing countries above the amounts normally given for such conferences.

Considerable efforts in this field are also made by the Commissions on Physics Education.

ALLAHABAD

In February 1973 the Spectroscopy Laboratory at the University of Allahabad, India, was destroyed by fire. It was one of the best equipped laboratories for physics research in India, originally created by the well-known astrophysicist Professor M.N. Saha. The loss caused by the fire amounts to some \$ 500 000. An appeal signed by Professors A. Salam and A. Kastler calls for the world's community of physicists to help reconstruct the laboratory by giving direct financial support, by gifts of scientific equipment and by sending scientific books and journals. All contributions may be sent to the Head of the Department of Physics, Allahabad University, Allahabad, India, with a copy of the forwarding letter to the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, P.O. Box 586, 34100 Trieste, Italy.

FREE CIRCULATION OF SCIENTISTS

Over the years IUPAP has struggled to insist that no physicist be barred for political reasons from an international conference organized by one of its Commissions with IUPAP sponsorship. This is usually done by means of refusing visas or by issuing visas so late that the participation in the meeting de facto is impossible. Complaints have been registered with IUPAP concerning visas having been issued too late for some twelve scientists who wished to attend the Magnetism Conference held in August this year. The matter was given most serious attention at the Executive Meeting and further investigations are in progress. The matter has also been brought to the attention of the ICSU Standing Committee on Free Circulation of Scientists.

NEWS ITEMS FOR THE BULLETIN

Individuals, National Committees or Commissions having news items of general interest to the physics community and suitable for this News Bulletin are asked to communicate such information to the Associate Secretary-General of IUPAP for publication in forthcoming issues. The News Bulletin will appear regularly once a month in the future.

DATE:

Commission:

1. General information

Title of Conference:

Location:

Date:

Organizer or Secretary:

Address:

Category of Conference: A - General
B - Topical
C - Special

Expected number of participants:

2. Scientific value

Is there a clearly demonstrated need? yes no

Date of last conference on subject:

Will refereeing system assure papers of high quality? yes no

Are there sufficient distinguished guest speakers? yes no

Names of some who have accepted:

3. International character

Is there an international scientific advisory committee? yes no

Name some members:

Will participation be sufficiently international?
(Not less than 30%, preferably above 50%) yes no

Will the Conference be - open
 - by invitation only

(An open conference must admit physicists of any IUPAP member country. A conference by invitation should include potential contributors from all IUPAP member countries having active programs in the field.)

Will there be any special grants to facilitate participation of young scientists from developing countries? yes no

Does host country guarantee visas will not be refused on grounds of nationality or citizenship? yes no

Guarantor:

4. Organization

Has the Conference the approval of the Commission? yes no

Has the Conference the support of the National Committee of the host country? yes no

Are there any conflicts of dates with other conferences on similar subjects? yes no

Is financial support requested? yes no

Amount: (US dollars)

Is there a conference fee - only registration fee
 - including proceedings

Amount: Currency:

Probable total budget: (US dollars)

Signature:

Name (in print):

Address:

Mail to: Prof. Jan S. Nilsson
 Associate Secretary-General IUPAP
 Institute of Theoretical Physics
 Fack
 S-402 20 Goeteborg 5
 Sweden

1973 National Distribution of IUPAP Executive and Commissions' Membership

COMMISSIONS

COUNTRY	Exec.	Pres. Sect.	Member	Delegate	Inter- Unions	Total	Shares	Rep./ Share
ARGENTINA	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	0.5
AUSTRALIA	-	-	3	-	-	3	6	0.5
AUSTRIA	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0.0
BELGIUM	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	0.0
BOLIVIA	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0.0
BRAZIL	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	0.5
BULGARIA	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1.0
CANADA	1	2	4	-	1	8	8	1.0
CHINA	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0.0
CUBA	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0.0
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	-	-	6	-	-	6	3	2.0
DENMARK	-	1	4	-	2	7	3	2.3
FINLAND	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1.0
FRANCE	1	5	8	1	1	16	12	1.3
GERMANY (Democratic)	-	-	4	-	-	4	4	1.0
GERMANY (Federal)	1	1	14	-	3	19	12	1.5
GREAT BRITAIN	2	2	11	3	5	23	15	1.5
HOLLAND	-	1	5	-	1	7	4	1.7
HUNGARY	1	2	5	-	-	8	2	4.0
INDIA	-	1	4	-	1	6	4	1.5
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0.0
ISRAEL	-	-	5	-	-	5	2	2.5
ITALY	-	2	9	-	-	11	12	1.0
JAPAN	1	1	11	-	-	13	8	1.6
MEXICO	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	0.5
NEW ZEALAND	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0.0
NORWAY	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	0.6
PAKISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0.0
POLAND	1	-	4	-	1	6	4	1.5
ROMANIA	-	-	4	-	-	4	3	1.3
SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0.0
SOUTH KOREA	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0.0
SPAIN	-	-	2	-	1	3	4	0.75
SWEDEN	1	1	2	-	-	4	8	0.5
SWITZERLAND	-	-	4	-	1	5	2	2.5
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0.0
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	2	9	11	1	-	23	18	1.3
U.S.S.R.	1	1	16	-	-	18	12	1.5
YUGOSLAVIA	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1.0
						<u>207</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>1.2</u>

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Note to Members of the Executive Committee
to Prof. B. Peters

from Secretary-General of IUPAP
re: IUCSTP

I enclose a proposal for a modification in the constitution of IUCSTP which must be approved or commented by IUPAP. Our views should be sent to IUCSTP at the latest in July.

Could you please send me any comments you might have by July 1st so that I might instruct our representative, Prof. Peters, of our position. To simplify matters, we will deem that no reply indicates a favourable reaction to the proposed changes.

Québec, May 15, 1973.

DIFFERENCES IN THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION

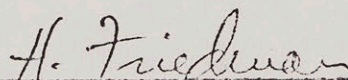
1. The new Constitution is shorter and simpler.
2. The original Articles 1 and 2 (definition of solar-terrestrial physics, the history of the establishment of IUCSTP, and list of disciplines) have been replaced by a new Article 1., comprising a verbatim quotation of the ICSU XIV General Assembly Resolution No.11, with a short introduction and conclusion.
3. Old Article 3, new Article 2: The term of reference about coordinating symposia has been reworded, so that as a Special Committee we may now merely assist in this process, but may participate with the Unions and COSPAR in organizing inter-Union symposia. The other terms of reference have been simplified and more specifically allude to programmes organized by the Special Committee, rather than STP in general.
4. Old Article 4, new Article 3, and old Article 5, new Article 4: The Bureau: The President will now be elected by the Committee, rather than appointed by ICSU. A Vice-President, also elected, has been added. IUGG is to have two representatives (rather than only one), one to represent IAGA's interests (as at present) and a second one added to represent IAMAP's interests in solar-terrestrial physics. This has resulted from the increasing emphasis on interdisciplinary programmes involving that part of the atmosphere and those phenomena in which several IAMAP Commissions are involved.
5. Old Article 4, new Article 4: The Scientific Discipline Representatives are appointed in mutual consultation with the Unions and COSPAR, and limited to fifteen. This will keep the Commission to a manageable size and simplify its internal operations.
6. Several places: The position of the national committees and correspondents, and of the Special Committee relative to them, has been slightly strengthened (i) by formally recognizing the status of National Adherents (old Article 6, new Article 5), (ii) by formalizing the Council of National Representatives and by giving it power to review the administrative and financial arrangements of the Committee (added to new Article 5), and (iii) by setting up a regular scheme of voluntary annual subscriptions (added to Article 6).
7. New Article 7: Voting procedures have been made explicit.

D R A F T

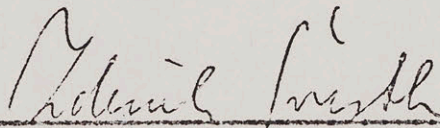
D R A F T

CONSTITUTION
of the
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SOLAR-TERRESTRIAL PHYSICS

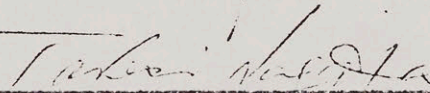
The attached draft constitution for the ICSU Special Committee for Solar Terrestrial Physics was agreed to by the undersigned at a meeting at the Royal Society, London, on 6 April 1973.



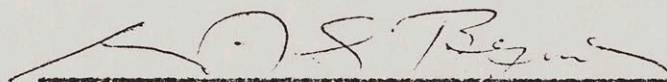
H. Friedman for COSPAR



Z. Dvestka for IAU



T. Nagata for IUGS



W. J. G. Beynon for U.S.S.R.

6 April 1973

1

CONSTITUTION
of the
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SOLAR-TERRESTRIAL PHYSICS

1. Preamble

ICSU, at its XIV General Assembly, Helsinki, September 1972, adopted the following resolution regarding the former Inter-Union Commission on Solar-Terrestrial Physics, which ICSU had originally established at its XI General Assembly, Bombay, January 1966:

Resolution No. 11. On Recognising
IUCSTP as a Special Committee of ICSU

The XIV General Assembly of ICSU:

Considering that a Special Committee of ICSU is the appropriate type of body for the organisation of closely coordinated short-term programmes requiring, the cooperation of several ICSU bodies and the direct participation of national groups, and that the organisation of the International Magnetospheric Study (IMS) and other short-term projects proposed by IUCSTP in March 1972 are appropriate tasks for a Special Committee of ICSU,

decides

- (i) that the Inter-Union Commission on Solar-Terrestrial Physics (IUCSTP) be recognised as a Special Committee of ICSU
- (ii) that 31 December 1978 be specified as the termination date of the proposed Special Committee
- (iii) that the necessary modifications in the terms of reference of the existing IUCSTP be considered by the Presidents or representatives of the ICSU bodies concerned (URSI, IUGG, IAU, IUPAP and COSPAR), in consultation with the President of IUCSTP, and be submitted to the next General Committee of ICSU.

Considering further that later it may be essential to defer the above mentioned terminating date,

Requests

the ICSU bodies concerned to review in 1976 the scientific programme of the Special Committee so that, if it appears to be essential, they could recommend jointly to the General Assembly of ICSU in 1976 an extension of the life of the Committee.

The necessary modifications to the Constitution of IUCSTP were agreed in accordance with Clause (iii) of the foregoing Resolution, and were subsequently approved by the General Committee of ICSU at their meeting in September 1973.

2. Terms of Reference

The planning and execution of the scientific programme shall be the joint responsibility of

The Bureau
The Committee
The Council of National Representatives

The Committee itself shall not carry out research projects; this is the function of the Adherents which are represented in The Council.

The principal tasks of the Committee are as follows:

- (i) to assist in the coordination of symposia on solar-terrestrial physics which may be proposed by ICSU organisations. The Committee may recommend to ICSU or to the Unions and COSPAR that a symposium on particular subjects be held;
- (ii) to promote, organise, and coordinate the international project known as the International Magnetospheric Study and other projects of limited duration in solar-terrestrial physics of interest to and approved by IAU, IUGG, IUPAP, URSI, and COSPAR;
- (iii) to determine the types of data relating to these projects that should be exchanged through the World Data Centres;
- (iv) to provide such advice as may be required by the ICSU bodies and World Data Centres concerned with these projects.

3. Organisation and Membership of the Committee

The Committee shall consist of the Bureau Members, Scientific Discipline Representatives, Representatives of the World Data Centres, Representatives of other International Organisations, and Administrative Members.

(i) The Bureau

The Bureau of the Committee shall consist of: (1) a President and Vice-President; (2) one representative of each of the following organizations: IAU, IUPAP, URSI, and COSPAR; and two representatives from IUGG, one to represent the interests of IAGA and the other the interests of IAMAP; (3) the Scientific Secretary of the Committee ex officio.

(ii) Scientific Discipline Representatives

Representatives for each of the scientific disciplines relevant to the programme of the Committee shall be designated in consultation with the appropriate Unions and COSPAR. The number of such representatives shall not exceed fifteen.

(iii) Representatives of the World Data Centres (WDCs)

WDC-A and WDC-B may each nominate one representative. The several branches of WDC-C may appoint correspondents to the Committee and may nominate one WDC-C representative.

(iv) Representatives of Other International Organisations

Interested international organizations may be invited to nominate representatives.

(v) Administrative Members

On the recommendation of the President, two Administrative Members may be appointed who have special knowledge of administration, finances, and publications.

4. Appointment of Members of the Committee

The Committee shall elect its President and Vice-President from among the Members of the Committee.

Each Member of the Bureau, other than the President and Vice-President, shall be appointed by the organisation which he is to represent. These organisations may, at their discretion, replace the Members who represent them.

The Scientific Discipline Representatives shall be selected by the Bureau in consultation with the interested Unions and COSPAR. The Bureau may review the Discipline Membership from time to time and may propose changes as seem desirable. The Members of the Committee shall be selected, as far as possible, so as to ensure an adequate geographical distribution.

The Scientific Secretary shall be appointed by the Bureau.

5. The Council of National Representatives

A scientific academy, research council, or other appropriate body in a country or geographical area which is responsible for work relevant to the programme of the Committee shall, if it so desires, be regarded as an Adherent to the Committee.

In countries or geographical regions where no suitable central scientific body exists, the Bureau may designate a responsible and interested person as National Correspondent, with his or her consent.

The Council shall consist of one delegate appointed by each of the Adherents.

The terms of reference of the Council are as follows:

- (i) to receive and discuss reports on the scientific activities of the Committee;
- (ii) to review the financial and administrative arrangements made by the Committee.

6. Meetings

The Bureau shall meet annually but, if necessary, it may be convened by the President at any time after giving four months' notice to the Members.

A General Meeting of national delegates and invited consultants shall be convened by the Committee at intervals of two to three years.

The Committee shall meet during General Meetings. It may be convened by the President at a convenient date during the interval between General Meetings when it is expected that this interval will exceed two years.

The Council shall meet during General Meetings.

7. Voting'

In meetings of the Bureau, the Committee, and the Council, each Member present is entitled to one vote.

In meetings of the Council, only those delegates appointed by the Adherents under the terms of Article 5 above are entitled to vote.

Decisions shall be taken by a simple majority of the affirmative and negative votes of those present.

At all meetings, the President or Chairman has a casting vote.

8. Finances

The Finance Committee shall comprise the two Administrative Members of the Committee and the Treasurer of ICSU, ex officio. The Scientific Secretary shall act as advisor to the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee shall prepare a provisional budget of estimated income and expenditure for the Bureau's approval. The budget, when approved, shall be forwarded to ICSU by the Scientific Secretary.

Funds for the administration and activities of the Committee may be provided by ICSU itself, by the interested Unions, COSPAR, and the National Adherents; or may be received by ICSU on behalf of the Committee from UNESCO and other international organisations, and other sources.

A scale of annual subscriptions for National (or regional) Adherents shall be determined by the Bureau on the recommendation of the Finance Committee. Each Adherent shall select the level at which it wishes to subscribe.

The funds shall be deposited in the name of the Committee in one or more bank accounts, for allocation or disbursement subject to the supervision and approval of the Treasurer of ICSU as specified in the 'Rules for Scientific and Special Committees', para 15.b.1.

Travel and per diem expenses for each Member under Categories (i), (ii), and (v) (see Article 4) shall be defrayed by the Committee. Travel and per diem for all other Members shall be defrayed by the organisations they represent.

Travel and per diem expenses may not be reimbursed by the Committee in excess of those permitted by the ICSU rules.

9. Secretariat

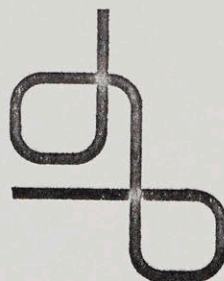
The Secretariat shall be established for the purpose of implementing the decisions of the Committee and shall be headed by a salaried Scientific Secretary, appointed by the Bureau subject to confirmation by the General Committee of ICSU.

The Scientific Secretary shall be responsible for the administration of the Secretariat, including financial matters and correspondence, for the preparation of documents required for meetings of the Bureau, the Committee and the Council, and for the preparation of reports on all these activities.

The Scientific Secretary shall keep the Secretaries General of ICSU and the interested Unions, the Executive Secretary of COSPAR, and the Secretaries of the National Adherents, fully and promptly informed of the activities of the Committee. The Scientific Secretary shall be responsible for posting notices of the date, place, and provisional agenda of meetings of the Committee or of the Bureau not later than two months in advance.

The Committee may appoint such other staff to the Secretariat as it considers necessary.

NEWS BULLETIN



International Union
of
Pure and Applied Physics

73-1
March 15, 1973

CONFERENCES APPROVED FOR 1973

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics held in Washington last September the patronage of the Union was extended to the following international conferences to be held in 1973.

This News Bulletin has been delayed to await the submission of the required check-lists for some of the conferences.

Organizers of international conferences in 1974 are reminded that applications should be sent to the appropriate Commission in time so that the Commission may forward them to the Executive Committee not later than August 15th, 1973.

Please keep this issue of the News Bulletin for future reference.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES APPROVED FOR 1973

3. COMMISSION ON THERMODYNAMICS AND STATISTICAL MECHANICS

3.1 International Conference on Statistical Mechanics
Amsterdam, Netherlands: September 1973

Organizer: Professor N. Trappeniers
Van der Waals Laboratory
University of Amsterdam
Valcknierstraat 67
"A" Amsterdam, Netherlands

3.2 Theoretical Physics and Biology
Versailles, France: 1973

Organizer: Professor M. Marois
Institute de la Vie
89 Bd. St. Michel
"C" Paris 5e, France

4. COMMISSION ON COSMIC RAYS

4.1 13th Conference on Cosmic Rays
Denver, Colorado, USA: August 17-30, 1973

Organizer: Professor R.L. Chasson
Department of Physics
University of Denver
Denver
"A" Colorado 80210, USA

5. COMMISSION ON VERY LOW TEMPERATURES

5.1 Conference on Magnetic Structures in Superconductors
Argonne, USA: September 5-8, 1973

Organizer: Dr. R.P. Huebener
Argonne National Laboratory
Solid State Science Division
Argonne
"C" Illinois 60439, USA

8. SEMICONDUCTORS COMMISSION

- 8.1 5th Conference on Amorphous and Liquid Semiconductors
Garmisch-Partenkirchen, BRD: Summer 1973

Organizer: Professor M.H. Cohen
The James Franck Institute
University of Chicago
5640 Ellis Avenue
"B" Chicago
Illinois 60637, USA

- 8.2 Physics of Semimetals
Cardiff, United Kingdom: September 13-14, 1973

Organizer: Dr. J.E. Aubrey
Institute of Science and Technology
University of Wales
"B" Cardiff CF1 3NI, United Kingdom

9. MAGNETISM COMMISSION

- 9.1 International Conference on Magnetism
Moscow, USSR: August 22-28, 1973

Organizer: Dr. A.A. Goussev
Vavilova St. 44, Bldg. 2
"A" Moscow 117333, USSR

- 9.2 Sagamore IV: Electron Charge, Spin and Momentum Density
Minsk, USSR: August 12-17, 1973

Organizer: Professor N. Sirota
The Institute of Physics
Byelorussian Academy of Sciences
Podlesnaya 17
"C" Minsk, USSR

- 9.3 6th International Colloquium on Magnetic Thin Films
USSR: Date ?

Organizer: Professor Telesnin
Department of General Physics
Faculty of Physics
Moscow State University
"C" Moscow V-234, USSR

10. SOLID STATE COMMISSION

- 10.1 4th International Conference on Solid Compounds of
Transition Elements
Geneva, Switzerland: April 9-13, 1973

Organizer: Professor E. Parthe
Laboratoire de Cristallographie aux Rayons X
University of Geneva
32 bd. d'Yvoy
"B" 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland

- 10.2 1st Specialised Coll. Ampere "Nuclear Magnetic
Resonance in Solids: Pulse Methods, High Resolution,
Spin Dynamics and Related Phenomena".
Cracow, Poland: August 28 - September 1, 1973

Organizer: Dr. J.W. Hennel
Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej
W. Krakowie
Krakow 23
ul. Radzikowskiego 152
"B" Poland

- 10.3 3rd International Meeting on Ferroelectricity
Edinburgh, United Kingdom: September 10-14, 1973

Organizer: Professor W. Cochran
University of Edinburgh
Department of Physics
James Clerk Maxwell Building
The King's Buildings
Mayfield Road
"B" Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom

- 10.4 Lattice Defects in Ionic Crystals
Marseille or Nice, France: July 2-7, 1973

Organizer: Professor M. Chemla
Laboratoire d'Electrochimie
Université de Paris VI
9 quai Saint Bernard
"B" 75 - Paris Ve, France

- 10.5 5th International Conference on Internal Friction
and Ultrasonic Attenuation
Aachen, BRD: August 27-30, 1973

Organizer: Professor K. Lücke
Metallurgy and Metal Physics Division
Technische Hochschule
"C" Aachen, BRD

11. COMMISSION ON PARTICLES AND FIELDS

- 11.1 International Conference on Instrumentation for
High Energy Physics
Rome, Italy: May 8-12, 1973

Organizer: Professor I.F. Quercia
Frascati National Laboratories
Casa Postale 70-00044
"B" Frascati, Rome, Italy

- 11.2 Vth International Conference on High Energy Physics
and Nuclear Structure
Uppsala, Sweden: June 18-22, 1973

Organizer: Professor Helge Tyrén
Gustaf Werner Institute
University of Uppsala
Box 531
"B" S-751 21 Uppsala 1, Sweden

- 11.3 Vith International Conference on Photon and Electron
Interactions at High Energy
Bonn, BRD: August 27-31, 1973

Organizer: Dr. K.H. Althoff
Physikalisches Institut der Universität Bonn
Nussallee 12
"B" Bonn, BRD

12. NUCLEAR PHYSICS COMMISSION

- 12.1 International Conference on Nuclear Physics
Munich, BRD: August 27 - September, 1973

Organizer: Professor H.J. Mang
Physics Department
Technische Universität
"A" 8046 Garching, BRD

- 12.2 International Conference on Photonuclear Reactions
and Applications
Asilomar Conference Grounds, Pacific Grove, California,
USA: March 26-30, 1973

Organizer: Dr. Barry L. Berman
Physics Department
Lawrence Livermore Laboratory
University of California
"B" Livermore, Calif. 94550, USA

12.3 Reactions between Complex Nuclei
Gatlinberg, Tennessee, USA: October 1973

Organizer: Dr. Paul H. Stelson
Physics Division
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Oak Ridge
"B" Tennessee 37830, USA

15. ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS AND SPECTROSCOPY COMMISSION

15.1 8th International Conference on the Physics of
Electronic and Atomic Collisions
Belgrade, Yugoslavia: July 16-21, 1973

Organizer: Dr. Branka Cobic
Ion Physics Laboratory
Boris Kidric Institute
P.O. Box 522
"A" Belgrade, Yugoslavia

16. PLASMA PHYSICS COMMISSION

16.1 Conference on Plasma Theory
Kiev, USSR: October, 1973

Organizer: Professor L.A. Artsimovich
I.V. Kurchatov Institute for Atomic Energy
"B" Moscow, USSR

17. INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION

Gravitational Radiation and Gravitational Collapse
Warsaw, Poland: September 5-8, 1973

Organizer: Professor C. de Jager
The Astronomical Institute
21 Beneluxlaan
"B" Utrecht, Netherlands

Joint sponsorship with IAU

HELSINKI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL PHYSICS

SF-02150 OTANIEMI, FINLAND

TEL 4696453 • TELEX 12-1591

DR. OLLI V. LOUNASMAA
RESEARCH PROFESSOR OF THE FINNISH ACADEMY

IUPAP

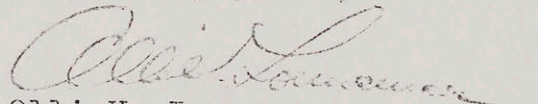
December 26, 1973

Prof. L. Kerwin
Université Laval
Québec, P.Q.
Canada

Referring to my letter of Oct. 24, to your reply of Nov. 8, and to your circular letter (Document C) of Nov. 15, I firmly believe that the steps you suggest for bringing China into the activities of IUPAP are wholly inadequate. In my opinion we should do according to the UNESCO Executive resolution and exclude the Government of Taiwan from the activities of IUPAP. At the same time, however, we should make it clear that individual scientists from Taiwan must be allowed to attend any IUPAP Conference.

China is an important country and its physics is rapidly developing. IUPAP should not make the same mistake as the U.N. did by excluding China for many years from its activities. Especially now that Taiwan has been expelled from the U.N. there is no reason whatsoever for a body like IUPAP, working under the U.N., to delay similar action.

Very truly yours,



Olli V. Lounasmaa
Chairman of the VLT Commission

UNION INTERNATIONALE de PHYSIQUE PURE et APPLIQUÉE

INTERNATIONAL UNION of PURE and APPLIED PHYSICS

Québec, January 10, 1974.

Prof. O.V. Lounasmaa,
Chairman - Commission on Low Temperature,
Department of Technical Physics,
Helsinki University of Technology,
SF-02150 Otaniemi, FINLAND.

Dear Prof. Lounasmaa:

Thank you for your comments of December 26th.
I will bring them to the attention of the Executive Committee.

I must point out however that IUPAP is not
excluding China from its activities. On the contrary, we keep extending
them every invitation. All they have to do to join IUPAP is to come.

Yours sincerely,

Larkin Kerwin

LK:cgb

THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 20, 1973

Dr. D. Allen Bromley
Dr. Milan D. Fiske
Dr. Edwin L. Goldwasser
Dr. Victor F. Weisskopf

Dear Colleagues:

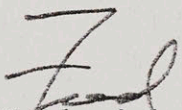
As you know, we constitute the Nominating Committee for the officers of the U.S. National Committee for the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics for 1974. Our obligation is to provide candidates for chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer. As the letter from Richard Y. Dow dated November 9 indicates, the situation this year is complicated by the fact that both Bacher and Havens will have served for two full three-year terms, so they are not eligible for re-election. Brown will have served five years as vice-chairman, and could serve for at least another year.

The new officers should be members of the USNC-IUPAP Committee, a list of which is appended for your review.

One possible arrangement would be to have Sanborn Brown be the nominee for chairman and William Havens the nominee for vice-chairman, in which case we would need a candidate for secretary-treasurer who might, for example, be someone such as Roman Smoluchowski. Your judgment on this is more valuable than mine.

I would deeply appreciate your recommendations on this matter at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,


Frederick Seitz

Enc.

c.c. Mr. Richard Y. Dow

THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 20, 1973

Dr. D. Allen Bromley
Dr. Milan D. Fiske
Dr. Edwin L. Goldwasser
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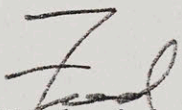
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I would deeply appreciate your recommendations on this matter at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,


Frederick Seitz

Enc.

c.c. Mr. Richard Y. Dow

November 14, 1973

MEMBERSHIP

U.S. NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS (USNC-IUPAP)

USNC-IUPAP Officers

Dr. Robert F. Bacher Downs Laboratory of Physics California Institute of Technology Pasadena, California 91109	Chairman (-12/31/73)
Dr. Sanborn C. Brown Physics Department (Room 20A-125) Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139	Vice-Chairman (-12/31/73)
Dr. W. W. Havens, Jr. Division of Nuclear Science and Engineering Columbia University 520 West 120 Street New York, N. Y. 10027	Secretary (-12/31/73)

Society Members

Dr. Richard K. Cook National Bureau of Standards Room A311, Building 226 Washington, D. C. 20234	Acoustical Society of America (-12/31/75)
Dr. Kenneth W. Ford Department of Physics University of Massachusetts Boston, Massachusetts 02116	American Association of Physics Teachers (-12/31/75)
Dr. W. W. Havens, Jr. Division of Nuclear Science and Engineering Columbia University 520 West 120 Street New York, N. Y. 10027	American Physical Society (-12/31/73)
Dr. Frederick Seitz President The Rockefeller University New York, N. Y. 10021	American Physical Society (-12/31/74)
Dr. Lewis Slack Associate Director American Institute of Physics 335 East 45th Street New York, N. Y. 10017	American Institute of Physics (-12/31/75)

Members-at-Large

Dr. D. Allan Bromley (-6/30/74)
Chairman, Department of Physics
Yale University
217 Prospect Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Dr. Milan D. Fiske (-12/31/74)
Research & Development Center
General Electric Company
P. O. Box 8
Schenectady, N. Y. 12301

Ex-Officio Voting Members

Dr. Roman Smoluchowski
Solid State & Materials Laboratory
The Engineering Quadrangle
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Chairman, Division of Physical Sciences
National Research Council
(Indefinite)

IUPAP Officers

Dr. Robert F. Bacher
Downs Laboratory of Physics
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California 91109

IUPAP Past President (-12/31/73)

Dr. Victor F. Weisskopf
Department of Physics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

IUPAP Vice President (-12/31/76)

IUPAP Commission Members

Dr. Fay Ajzenberg-Selove
Physics Department
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Member, Nuclear Physics Commission
(-12/31/75)

Dr. Lewis M. Branscomb
IBM Corporation
Old Orchard Road
Armonk, N. Y. 10504

Chairman, Atomic & Molecular Physics
& Spectroscopy Commission
(-12/31/75)

Dr. Sanborn C. Brown
Physics Department (Room 20A-125)
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Chairman, Plasma Physics Commission
(-12/31/75)

Dr. Herbert B. Callen
Department of Physics
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Member, Commission on Thermodynamics
& Statistical Mechanics
(-12/31/75)

Dr. E. Richard Cohen North American Rockwell (Science Center) Box 1085 1049 Camino Dos Rios Thousand Oaks, California 91360	Chairman, Atomic Masses and Related Constants Commission (-12/31/75)
Dr. Henry Ehrenreich Department of Engineering and Applied Physics Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138	Member, Solid State Commission (-12/31/75)
Dr. Joseph L. Fowler Director, Physics Division Oak Ridge National Laboratory P. O. Box X Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830	Secretary, Nuclear Physics Commission (-12/31/75)
Dr. Anthony P. French Massachusetts Institute of Technology Room 20C-224 Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139	Member, Commission on Physics Education (-12/31/75)
Dr. Edwin L. Goldwasser Deputy Director National Accelerator Laboratory P. O. Box 500 Batavia, Illinois 60501	Member, Commission on Particles & Fields (-12/31/75)
Dr. Melvin Gottlieb Plasma Physics Laboratory P. O. Box 451 Princeton, New Jersey 08540	Member, Plasma Physics Commission (-12/31/75)
Dr. Ira J. Hirsh Research Department Central Institute for the Deaf 818 South Euclid Avenue St. Louis, Missouri 63110	Member, Acoustics Commission (-12/31/75)
Dr. Walter H. Johnson, Jr. School of Physics & Astronomy University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455	Member, Atomic Masses and Related Constants Commission (-12/31/75)
Dr. Evan O. Kane Bell Laboratories 600 Mountain Avenue Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974	Member, Semiconductors Commission (-12/31/75)
Dr. William C. Kelly Director, Office of Scientific Personnel National Academy of Sciences 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20418	Chairman, Commission on Physics Education (-12/31/75)

Dr. A.W.K. Metzner
American Institute of Physics
335 E. 45th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017

Member, Commission on Publications
(-12/31/75)

Dr. Simon Pasternack
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, L. I., N. Y. 11973

Chairman, Commission on Publications
(-12/31/75)

Dr. George T. Rado
Code 6450
Naval Research Laboratory
Washington, D. C. 20375

Chairman, Magnetism Commission
(-12/31/75)

Dr. Michael Tinkham
Physics Department
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Member, Commission on Very Low
Temperature
(-12/31/75)

Dr. Cecil J. Waddington
School of Physics & Astronomy
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Member, Commission on Cosmic Rays
(-12/31/75)

Dr. Hugh C. Wolfe
American Institute of Physics
335 E. 45th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017

Member, Commission on Symbols, Units
& Nomenclature
(-12/31/75)

Dr. C. N. Yang
Department of Physics
State University of New York
at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y. 11790

Chairman, Commission on Particles
& Fields
(-12/31/75)

Affiliated Commission Member

Dr. John N. Howard
Air Force Cambridge Research
Laboratories
Bedford, Massachusetts 01730

Chairman, USNC for the International
Commission for Optics
(-12/31/75)

Ex-Officio Non-Voting Member

Dr. Harrison Brown
Office of the Foreign Secretary
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20418

Foreign Secretary, National Academy
of Sciences
(-6/30/74)

December 4, 1973

Dr. Frederick Seitz
President,
Rockefeller University
New York, New York 10021

Dear Fred:

I was thinking a little about the nomination of the future officers of the American IUPAP Committee and I had a conversation about it with Ned Goldwasser. We both came to the conclusion that it may not be such a good idea to nominate Sanborn Brown for the Chairman. Although both of us have the highest regard for Sandy, we feel he has perhaps not the decisiveness and initiative that should go with this job. Both of us feel that Smoluchowski would be a better candidate for this job and I wonder whether Sanborn Brown could not be nominated as the secretary instead. He certainly would be excellent for this job.


In case there is some difficulty with Smoluchowski, we consider Alan Bromley the second best candidate. I am not sure whether it is legal to nominate a member of the nominating committee, but this is for you to decide.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

V. F. Weisskopf

VFW:dle

NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY 

P.O. BOX 500
BATAVIA, ILLINOIS 60510
TELEPHONE 312 840-3211
DIRECTORS OFFICE

November 20, 1973

Dr. Harrison Brown
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20418

Dear Harrison:

Bob Bacher has suggested that I bring to your attention an exchange of letters that I have recently had with him. I enclose copies of my letter to him dated October 30, 1973 and his response of November 8, 1973.

In my letter I noted that whereas decisions about participation in IUPAP conferences are, and must be made by scientists, on scientific grounds; decisions about IUPAP membership, per se, are basically non-scientific. Furthermore, in at least one case of substantial importance, the Peoples Republic of China, membership decision is precluding participation in scientific conferences with its concomitant expanding of free communication among scientists. I have suggested that this impasse might be resolved by taking the non-scientific, "membership" decision out of the hands of scientists and making it an automatic determination based on membership in the United Nations. Let me give you the background to that suggestion together with my reaction to the serious concerns that Bob Bacher has expressed.

Over a year ago the National Accelerator Laboratory served as host for the XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics. I was responsible for the arrangements for that conference, and it was in that capacity that I first became involved in an effort to reestablish participation in conferences of that kind by scientists in the Peoples Republic of China.

I was not successful in arranging participation in that conference, and since that time it has become apparent that the PRC will not consider participation in IUPAP sponsored conferences under the present conditions. The principal consideration is Taiwan's membership in IUPAP. I have had that fact spelled out to me quite clearly by both Dr. Chang Wen-yu and Dr. Chou Pei-yuan when I was in China. It is more than succinctly spelled out in the enclosed letter of Mr. P'an Ch'un to Professor Robert Chasson in connection with possible Chinese participation in the recent International Cosmic Ray Conference in Denver.

Admittedly, the attitude of the PRC appears to be unnecessarily abrasive, but at the same time I can understand the basis for their position. Although the implementation of my suggestion might pose non-trivial problems, we already have a substantial problem on our hands. We are essentially precluding PRC participation in IUPAP conferences by reason of a political action taken by a group of scientists a number of years ago. My suggestion would take such political judgments out of our hands.

Against the PRC record of non-participation in IUPAP-sponsored conferences, they apparently are eager to have their scientists reestablish communications with scientists in the outside world. I am familiar principally with high energy physics visits and conferences, but in that narrow area I know that the Chinese were represented, for example, at a recent conference at the State University of New York at Stony Brook and again at the "off-year" high energy physics conference in Aix-en-Provence. Neither of those conferences were IUPAP sponsored.

Contrary to P'an Ch'un's statement in his letter, PRC scientists attended the Stony Brook conference where at least one Taiwanese scientist was also present. His presence did not inhibit participation by PRC scientists. Therefore it is not Taiwanese participation in IUPAP conferences that is at issue. It is only the fact that IUPAP, and I believe also ICSU, are in the position of recognizing Taiwan as a nation by reason of granting them membership in their organizations.

On October 30 I wrote a letter to Bob Bacher, suggesting that perhaps UN membership could be used as a criterion for membership in IUPAP or ICSU. I referred that suggestion as a question to Bob, because I recognized that I was not expert in all the intricacies that might be involved, and I suspected that he would be. I have now verified my suspicion. In his response he reminds me of the UN non-membership status of a number of countries which are now represented in IUPAP and in ICSU. I recognize the problems that raises, however it is my impression that there is at least some kind of weak coupling between members of the UN-UNESCO-ICSU-IUPAP family. Therefore I still maintain that my suggestion may be viable and that it might solve more serious problems than it would create.

In all of the above I speak out of ignorance of the limitations of the constitutions and statutes of the organizations in question. I know you have that expertise. It does appear to me that our present policies are handicapping the effectiveness of the organizations in stimulating open discussion and international exchange among scientists, irrespective of political considerations. Furthermore the suggestion that I am making is consistent with the "one China" idea that seems to be gaining acceptance.

I should be interested in hearing your reaction to ideas.

Sincerely,

Ned Goldwasser

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Enclosure

cc: Robert F. Bacher
C. N. Yang
V. W. Weisskopf

ELG

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY RECEIVED

GEORGE W. DOWNS LABORATORY OF PHYSICS
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91109

NAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

November 8, 1973

NOV 12 1973

Dear Ned,

Your letter of October 30, 1973 has been received and I have studied your proposal. Your account of the history and ICSU resolutions contains the pertinent facts as far as I know them. The resolution of 1958, as you remark, is very interesting and provides a way whereby membership for Taiwan could be justified without doing violence to National assertions. This is especially true when read along with the IUPAP Statutes.

Let me proceed directly to your suggestion "...that membership in the United Nations could be accepted as a necessary and sufficient condition for membership in ICSU or IUPAP. That puts the political judgement in the hands of the diplomats, rather than the scientists". You go on to point out that non-members could attend meetings and that this should solve the problem.

It seems to me that this proposal is in itself very political. Furthermore it would lead to the expulsion of Switzerland and South Korea as well as Taiwan from IUPAP. Also it would lead to the expulsion of Switzerland, North and South Korea, North and South Vietnam and Taiwan from ICSU and a number of other Unions and of Rhodesia (not a member of ICSU) from two Unions. I find it a really unsatisfactory proposal and I wonder if you realized what would be involved.

You have made it clear that participation in scientific meetings would not require membership but I wonder how the affected Academies or Nations would view such an action. I find the proposal to turn the "political decisions" over to the "UN diplomats" much too political a move. It avoids difficult questions only by abrogating responsibility in this area. I find that your proposal involves an action toward non-UN members which I cannot support.

So that the NAS may keep informed of what is considered in this area, I suggest that you send Harrison Brown a copy of your letter and my reply.

I expect to be at NAL on November 15 and 16. We can discuss this subject further if you wish.


My very best wishes to you as always,

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert F. Bacher

Dr. Edwin L. Goldwasser
Deputy Director
National Accelerator Laboratory
P. O. Box 500
Batavia, Illinois 60510
cc: Professor V. F. Weisskoff
Professor C. N. Yang
RFB:af

NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY 

P.O. BOX 500
BATAVIA, ILLINOIS 60510
TELEPHONE 312 840-3211
DIRECTORS OFFICE

October 30, 1973

Dr. Robert F. Bacher
California Institute of Technology
424 Downs Laboratory of Physics
Pasadena, California 91101

Dear Bob:

I am writing to express my concern about the lack of participation of scientists from the Peoples Republic of China in conferences sponsored by IUPAP and to make a suggestion that might make such participation possible.

During the past year and a half I have been directly involved in a number of incidents that have sensitized me regarding the dilemma of Chinese participation in international scientific conferences. My first involvement was in connection with the XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics. In the course of organizing that conference I tried to open the door to Chinese participation. I am enclosing copies of three self-explanatory letters which I wrote to scientists in China and a copy of the one response from them which I received indicating their regrets. I also enclose a summary of a report from Murph Goldberger, transmitting information he received, in China, regarding the reasons for their unwillingness to participate.

My second exposure to the problem came when you provided me with a copy of a letter written by P'an Ch'un to Professor Robert L. Chasson in response to an invitation to Chinese scientists to attend the International Conference on cosmic Rays that was held in Denver this past summer.

My third exposure to the problem came during my recent visit to the Peoples Republic of China. At that time I had an opportunity to speak both to Dr. Chang Wen-yu and Dr. Chou Pai-yuan concerning future Chinese participation in international scientific conferences. They indicated very clearly to me that the Chinese wanted very much to participate in such international conferences. On the other hand, they also indicated, equally clearly, that China would be unwilling to participate in any conference sponsored by an organization in which Taiwan was officially recognized as an independent country. Since this is the case for IUPAP, the prospects seem rather poor for participation by scientists from the PRC in IUPAP sponsored conferences in the near future.

I fully subscribe to the principles enunciated in the amendment to the statutes of ICSU passed at the extraordinary General Assembly held in Helsinki, Finland, in September 1972. That amendment reads:

"5. In pursuing these objectives the Council shall observe the basic policy of nondiscrimination and affirm the rights of scientists throughout the world to adhere to or to associate with international scientific activity without regard to race, religion, political philosophy, ethnic origin, citizenship, language or sex. The Council shall recognize and respect the independence of the eternal scientific planning of its National Members."

Similarly, I subscribe the 1966 resolution on the nonpolitical tradition of ICSU;

"The International Conference of Scientific Unions (ICSU) with its component unions and committees, exist to promote active cooperation in scientific matters between scientists from all parts of the world, regardless of the political structure of their governments. To this end, there is a well established agreement that scientific meetings shall not be disturbed by political statements or by any activities of a political nature. It is upon this understanding that ICSU has been able to exert considerable influence in order to insure the free movement of bona fide scientists to attend scientific meetings anywhere in the world.

The Executive Committee of ICSU unanimously, wishes to emphasize the importance of this agreement on the exclusion of politics and draw attention to the need of observing it at all times."

I believe that you are much more familiar with the history of IUPAP actions with regard to Taiwan and the Peoples Republic of China than am I, so I won't presume to inform you about that part of the background. Rather, I hope that you will inform me on that score, in the light of the suggestion that I am about to make.

It seems to me that there are two quite independent issues at stake. One involves the freedom which should be granted to any bona fide, active scientific group to be represented appropriately at a scientific meeting. In that regard, I believe we are all agreed, and although it is often a difficult principle to administer, it is one which, in general, we feel we have the expertise to judge.

The second principle at issue was enunciated in an October 1958 ICSU resolution on political nondiscrimination which seemed to underlie all of these other considerations. It reads in part:

"Subject only to payment of subscriptions and submission of required reports, the ICSU is prepared to recognize the Academy, Research Council, National Committee, or other bona fide scientific group representing scientific activity of any country or territory acting under a government de facto or de jure that controls it [ie, the country or territory - ed.]"

It seems to me that the above paragraph stipulates a principle upon which the membership of Taiwan in IUPAP might be based. On the other hand, it is not necessary that Taiwan be a member of IUPAP (no matter under what name) in order that bona fide scientists, living and working on Taiwan, should be able to be invited to and to attend international scientific meetings, whether sponsored by IUPAP or not.

Therefore, without in any way abridging anyone's freedom to participate in IUPAP meetings, it would seem that we could question the policy under which Taiwan has been made a member of IUPAP. That seems to me to be a political, not a scientific judgment. In that case, we are not experts. It would be reasonable for ICSU and/or IUPAP to rely upon outside expertise for the determination of those political entities which have a right to be members of the organizations.

I would suggest that membership in the United Nations could be accepted as a necessary and sufficient condition for membership in ICSU or IUPAP. That puts the political judgment in the hands of the diplomats, rather than the scientists. However, at the same time, it only affects the official membership in the organizations. It does not affect scientific representation at international conferences. Thus Taiwan's membership in IUPAP would automatically terminate together with their membership in the U.N. At the same time, the opportunity for the PRC to be a member of IUPAP would automatically open with their acceptance as a member of the U.N. Invitations to IUPAP conferences would still go to scientists on Taiwan, when appropriate.

I believe that under these circumstances there would be some chance to resolve the present impasse without compromising any of our basic principles. Such a resolution would, in fact, have the advantage that it would take nonscientific judgment out of the hands of the scientists and would provide for the resolution of problems of national representation by a simple mechanism which would leave it entirely and automatically under the control of the diplomats.

I would be glad to hear your reaction to this suggestion.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Enclosure

cc: Prof. V. Weisskopf
Prof. C. N. Yang

XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics

6 September - 13 September 1972

Hosts:
The University of Chicago and
National Accelerator Laboratory

November 24, 1971

Address for Correspondence:
National Accelerator Laboratory
P.O. Box 421
Batavia, Illinois 60510
Telephone 312-231-6600

Professor Ping-an Li
Theoretical Elementary Particle Group
Institute of Physics
Academy of Sciences
Peking

Dear Professor Li:

I am writing to ask you to suggest the names of high energy physicists from the People's Republic of China who might be invited to attend the XVI International Conference in High Energy Physics. Professor Chen Ning Yang has suggested that I write to you in this regard. Of course, we hope that you will consider yourself as one of the possible participants.

The National Accelerator Laboratory and the University of Chicago are acting as cohosts for the Conference which will be held September 6-13, 1972. The National Accelerator Laboratory, 35 miles west of Chicago, is the home of the new 200-500 GeV proton synchrotron which is now in the initial stages of operation.

The first three days of the Conference will be held at the University of Chicago and will consist of a number of specialized, parallel sessions in which papers describing recent results and current work in all areas of elementary particle physics will be presented. The last three days will be devoted to plenary sessions at which more general, summary talks will be given by a small group of invited speakers. Those sessions will be held at the National Accelerator Laboratory. Opportunities will be provided, following the Conference, to visit other high energy physics laboratories in the United States.

I believe that you are familiar with the history of this international conference. During the early developmental period of high energy physics the Conference was organized by physicists at Rochester University and was held annually. As the field became more complicated and as experiments became more difficult, the frequency of major developments decreased somewhat, and recently the meeting has been held only biannually. For years it has served as the single most important center for communications for theorists and experimentalists active in the field of high energy physics.

we believe that the Conference registration
At this time, all participants in the conference will
fee will be \$25. transportation and living costs.
provide their own

the coming Conference will probably go
Invitations in March. I am writing specially to you
out in February of the People's Republic of China has
at this time, because at recent Conferences and because we
not been represented eager to regain the participation of our
are particularly so at this time.
Chinese colleagues

Dr. Robert Serber, of the University of Chicago joins
me in hoping that you will be able to suggest some physicists
whom we can then invite to the Conference. I am sending similar
letters to Professor W. Y. Chang of the Institute of Nuclear
Physics and Professor Ning Hu of Peking University.

Sincerely,

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Letter also sent to

Professor Ning Hu
Physics Department
Peking University
Peking

Professor W. Y. Chang¹⁹ Physics
Institute of Nuclear
Academy of Science
Peking

February 23, 1972

Professor Ping-an Li
Theoretical Elementary Particle Group
Institute of Physics
Academy of Sciences
Peking

Dear Professor Li:

On November 24 I sent you a letter asking you to name a few of your colleagues who could be invited to the coming XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics. I hope that you received that letter and that a positive reply will soon be forthcoming. I believe that this conference comes at an opportune place and an opportune time to stimulate the reopening of communications between those scientists in the United States and in the Chinese Peoples Republic who are actively interested in this important field of fundamental physics.

Through conversations with Professor Chen Ning Yang, I have learned that he is concerned that participation in the conference by a physicist from Taiwan might adversely influence the possibility for physicists from the Chinese Peoples Republic to participate in the conference. I sincerely hope that this will not be a determining factor for you or your colleagues.

We have received several requests that an invitation be sent to at least one of a number of high energy physicists at Tsing Hua University on Taiwan. It is the tradition of this conference, not only to serve as an important center for the exchange of information on current activity in high energy physics, but also to serve as a stimulus and encouragement to developing activity in high energy physics at universities having emerging programs in that area. At its January 31 meeting, the conference organizing committee concluded that the level of activity in the Physics Department at Tsing Hua University in Taiwan measures up to that at a number of other developing institutions which will be represented at the conference. Accordingly, an invitation will be sent to one physicist in that department.

I am informing you and Professors Chang and Hu of this matter because of the concern shared by all of us that there be no surprises and no misunderstandings in our early attempts to re-establish communications with scientists from the Chinese Peoples Republic.

It is very much my hope that you will nominate one or more of your colleagues, yourself included, to attend the coming conference. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Letter also sent to:

Professor Ning Hu
Physics Department
Peking University
Peking

Professor W. Y. Chang
Institute of Nuclear Physics
Academy of Science
Peking

XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics

6 September - 13 September 1972

Hosts:
The University of Chicago and
National Accelerator Laboratory

May 9, 1972

Address for Correspondence:
National Accelerator Laboratory
P.O. Box 421
Batavia, Illinois 60510
Telephone 312-231-6600

Professor Ping-an Li
Theoretical Elementary Particle Group
Institute of Physics
Academy of Sciences
Peking, China

Dear Professor Li:

I am writing once again with regard to the progress of our planning for the XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics which will be held in the Chicago area September 6-13, 1972. We have now set the tentative program for the conference. Speakers and session organizers have been selected and have accepted. I am enclosing a summary of the program for your information. We are now ready to send out invitations to about 1,000 expected participants who have been nominated from nations everywhere in the world where there is interest in high energy physics.

We are still hopeful that physicists from the Peoples Republic of China will participate in the conference. There is a long history of interest and outstanding contribution to this field by Chinese scientists. There is also a tradition of participation by physicists from the Peoples Republic of China in many of the previous conferences of this same series. Your colleagues in the United States and, I am sure, elsewhere in the world, are hopeful that you will attend the meeting this fall.

Some of our invitations have already been sent out, others are now in preparation for sending. As soon as I receive a word of encouragement from you, an invitation, including detailed information about the conference will be sent to you. Of course if you have further suggestions to make with regard to other physicists who might wish to participate in the conference, I shall be happy to receive them.

Sincerely,

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Enclosure

Letter also sent to: Professor Ning Hu, Peking University
Professor W. Y. Chang, Academy of Science, Peking

June 23, 1972

MESSAGE FROM M. L. GOLDBERGER

He delivered the letters to the appropriate authorities.
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

One was delivered personally to Ning Hu. Li and Chang
he did not meet

The "appropriate authority" was Chou Pei-Yuan, a scientific "big shot". Chou said that they had received the letters before and had discussed them extensively. Goldberger says the probability of their attending is essentially zero. The fundamental issue is Taiwan. "They made no bones about it." Goldberger lectured them on the subject. Said it was essential that conference organizers follow the letter of the law. Described difficulties with Russians vs. Israelis and that it had been necessary to threaten to remove conference from Russia. Said rules could not be used in different ways. Chinese appreciated this, and perhaps even appreciated Murph's bluntness. Murph thinks further correspondence would be useless, although also says that they are unpredictable and might decide to come at the last minute.

It is also his personal guess that over and above their concern about Taiwan is that they are apprehensive about the fact that they don't have anything to contribute. They haven't done any science for some five years. They have kept up with the literature, but are not doing any research.

Frank is back there - he arrived the 19th or 20th of June

Murph is at 843-2740, 5851 (LBL) but not very much
Home 415 - 848-8683

pd

November 14, 1973

Professor E. A. Stern
Department of Physics
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Dear Professor Stern:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 8th in which you comment on the problem that worries us so deeply.

There is only one small additional remark I would like to make and that is the interpretation of that famous ICSU statement:

"The Council shall recognize and respect the independence of the internal scientific planning of its National Members."

I was told about the discussions at the ICSU meetings that led to the acceptance of that sentence. It was put in by the insistence of the Russians. In this discussion they talked, among other things, about the right of determining who might participate. The discussion, then, was how to formulate these rights as innocuously as possible but still make it so that it is understood. Therefore, unfortunately, your interpretation of this sentence does not correspond with the history of its origin, although I quite understand that this sentence could be interpreted in your way. I want you to know the circumstances mainly in order to show you how complicated this situation is.

I hope very much that I will see you in Seattle when I will deliver the Jackobschm Lectures which now will have to be postponed to the second half of May.

With best regards,

V. F. Weisskopf

VFW:dle

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

November 8, 1973

Department of Physics

Professor Victor F. Weisskopf
Department of Physics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Dear Professor Weisskopf:

I appreciated very much receiving your kind letter of October 19 concerning the IUPAP meeting in Budapest. I agree wholeheartedly with your sentiments expressed in your letter. You are absolutely right that the basic question revolves around the issue of denial of emigration for the Soviet scientists. We focus on the question of their denial to participate at the Magnetism Conference only because we felt that this was a clear cut case of violation of rights that was appropriate to bring up in the context of the Magnetism meeting itself. I appreciate very much the comments you made to Vul and the stand that IUPAP took on this issue at Budapest. In view of the circumstances as you described it I felt that your actions were completely appropriate and most effective.

I am just sorry that the attitude that you display in your letter was not also taken by Rado and Havens in regard to the Magnetism Conference. I always felt that it was only necessary for Rado or Havens to speak to the Russian organizing committee on an informal basis expressing to them the view that their actions were clearly against the spirit of IUPAP. It was a disappointment to me that they refused to do so. My interpretation of the resolution and statutes of ICSU, which unfortunately I was able to see only after the conference, is much stronger than that given by Havens and even that implied in your letter. I enclose a copy of the resolution on the Free Circulation of Scientists of ICSU which explicitly states that denying scientists the right to attend scientific meetings in their home countries is against the policy of ICSU. I have underlined and boxed some of the pertinent statements in this respect. In addition I am also enclosing a copy of the amendment to the statutes where the statement is made that the Council shall observe the basic policy of non-discrimination. The last sentence in this statute is interpreted by Havens to mean that the Soviets have complete right to do what they wanted in respect to the Soviet scientists even though this was against the resolution of ICSU. I have a completely different interpretation of this particular line. It clearly states the independence only in the matters of scientific planning and in no way, in fact, explicitly states that this should not violate any of the rights of scientists. I believe that the statutes and resolution of ICSU which applies to IUPAP make it clear that the Russians were in violation.

Prof. Victor F. Weisskopf
Department of Physics
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Page 2

Please understand that I am in complete agreement with the actions that you stated were done at the Budapest meeting of IUPAP and would like to again commend you for those actions. My dwelling on the issue of the Soviet scientists and the interpretation of the statutes of IUPAP are just to clarify the situation for the future. It seems to me that ICSU and therefore IUPAP already has a mandate to take steps in this direction as you indicated will be done.

I was sorry to hear that you will not be able to come to the University of Washington to give the Jacobsohn Memorial Lecture ~~and~~ on the originally scheduled time because of an operation. I hope that you have a full and speedy recovery from the operation. With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Edward A. Stern

E. A. Stern
Professor of Physics

EAS/JM

CC: Earl Callen

IUPAP

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING

2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES

November 9, 1973

Dr. Frederick Seitz
President
The Rockefeller University
New York, New York 10021

Dear Dr. Seitz:

In talking with Dr. Bacher yesterday, he told me he would call you regarding the nomination and election of new officers of the USNC-IUPAP for 1974. However, he requested that I respond to your letter of November 5 and inform you of how these elections were handled in the past. Copies of this letter are being sent to the other members of the Nominating Committee for information.

The procedures for election of USNC-IUPAP officers are given in Article IV of the Constitution of the USNC-IUPAP (copy enclosed). In the past the Nominating Committee has selected one individual for each office. Ballots listing the nominees proposed by the Nominating Committee, with space for a write-in vote, are sent to all USNC-IUPAP members by December 1 with instructions to return the ballot by December 31 (copy of previous ballot enclosed). The Constitution calls for these to be mailed by the Secretary but in the past they have been sent out by the NAS Staff Officer. The Chairman of the USNC-IUPAP then recommends that the elected officers be appointed by the President of NAS.

Points to keep in mind in selecting nominees are:

- (1) Nominee must be a member of the USNC-IUPAP in 1974. See membership list of March 6, 1973 previously sent to you. All members including ex-officio are eligible except Bacher and Havens, unless they are reappointed in another capacity (i.e. Havens could be appointed as a member-at-large). There will also be a new APS member and one to three new members-at-large that would be eligible, if it can be determined who they will be before December 1, 1973.

Dr. Frederick Seitz
November 9, 1973
Page two

- (2) No one shall be eligible for more than two consecutive full terms in the same office. Both Bacher and Havens will have served two full three-year terms by the end of this year. Brown will have completed five years by the end of this year (result of change-over from one-year to three-year terms) and is eligible for reappointment as Vice-Chairman.
- (3) Nominees should be asked if they would agree to serve, if appointed, before we send out the ballots.

I hope that this information will be of some help to the Nominating Committee.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard Y. Dow
Staff Officer
USNC-IUPAP

cc: Robert F. Bacher
D. Alan Bromley
Milan D. Fiske
Edwin L. Goldwasser
Victor F. Weisskopf ✓

EXCERPT FROM CONSTITUTION OF

THE USNC-IUPAP

Article IV. Election of Officers

Officers for each three-year term shall be elected before the end of the calendar year following the year of the preceding IUPAP General Assembly. The ballot shall be mailed by the Secretary not later than December 1, and shall contain the names of nominees for each office. All ballots returned by the date printed on the ballot shall be counted. The nominee receiving the most votes for a given office shall be declared elected to that office.

A slate of nominees for each office shall be prepared by a Nominating Committee, appointed and functioning in such manner as shall be specified in the By-Laws. No individual shall be nominated unless his membership in the USNC the following year is assured by continuation of term or new appointment.

No one shall be eligible for more than two consecutive full terms in the same office.

U.S. NATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS

Ballot for the 1971 Officers

Chairman:

Robert F. Bacher

Vice Chairman:

Sanborn C. Brown

Secretary-Treasurer:

W. W. Havens, Jr.

The names that appear on this ballot are those proposed by the Nominating Committee: you may vote for these or for other current members of USNC-IUPAP. Please return this ballot by the end of the year.

December 1, 1970

*Rec'd
1/4/71*

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

GEORGE W. DOWNS LABORATORY OF PHYSICS
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91109

November 8, 1973

Dear Ned,

Your letter of October 30, 1973 has been received and I have studied your proposal. Your account of the history and ICSU resolutions contains the pertinent facts as far as I know them. The resolution of 1958, as you remark, is very interesting and provides a way whereby membership for Taiwan could be justified without doing violence to National assertions. This is especially true when read along with the IUPAP Statutes.

Let me proceed directly to your suggestion "...that membership in the United Nations could be accepted as a necessary and sufficient condition for membership in ICSU or IUPAP. That puts the political judgement in the hands of the diplomats, rather than the scientists". You go on to point out that non-members could attend meetings and that this should solve the problem.

It seems to me that this proposal is in itself very political. Furthermore it would lead to the expulsion of Switzerland and South Korea as well as Taiwan from IUPAP. Also it would lead to the expulsion of Switzerland, North and South Korea, North and South Vietnam and Taiwan from ICSU and a number of other Unions and of Rhodesia (not a member of ICSU) from two Unions. I find it a really unsatisfactory proposal and I wonder if you realized what would be involved.

You have made it clear that participation in scientific meetings would not require membership but I wonder how the affected Academies or Nations would view such an action. I find the proposal to turn the "political decisions" over to the "UN diplomats" much too political a move. It avoids difficult questions only by abrogating responsibility in this area. I find that your proposal involves an action toward non-UN members which I cannot support.

So that the NAS may keep informed of what is considered in this area, I suggest that you send Harrison Brown a copy of your letter and my reply.

I expect to be at NAL on November 15 and 16. We can discuss this subject further if you wish.

My very best wishes to you as always,

Sincerely,

Robert F. Bacher

Dr. Edwin L. Goldwasser
Deputy Director
National Accelerator Laboratory
P. O. Box 500
Batavia, Illinois 60510
cc: Professor V. F. Weisskoff
C.C. Professor C. N. Yang

NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY 

P.O. BOX 500
BATAVIA, ILLINOIS 60510
TELEPHONE 312 840-3211
DIRECTORS OFFICE

October 30, 1973

Dr. Robert F. Bacher
California Institute of Technology
424 Downs Laboratory of Physics
Pasadena, California 91101

Dear Bob:

I am writing to express my concern about the lack of participation of scientists from the Peoples Republic of China in conferences sponsored by IUPAP and to make a suggestion that might make such participation possible.

During the past year and a half I have been directly involved in a number of incidents that have sensitized me regarding the dilemma of Chinese participation in international scientific conferences. My first involvement was in connection with the XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics. In the course of organizing that conference I tried to open the door to Chinese participation. I am enclosing copies of three self-explanatory letters which I wrote to scientists in China and a copy of the one response from them which I received indicating their regrets. I also enclose a summary of a report from Murph Goldberger, transmitting information he received, in China, regarding the reasons for their unwillingness to participate.

My second exposure to the problem came when you provided me with a copy of a letter written by P'an Ch'un to Professor Robert L. Chasson in response to an invitation to Chinese scientists to attend the International Conference on cosmic Rays that was held in Denver this past summer.

My third exposure to the problem came during my recent visit to the Peoples Republic of China. At that time I had an opportunity to speak both to Dr. Chang Wen-yu and Dr. Chou Pai-yuan concerning future Chinese participation in international scientific conferences. They indicated very clearly to me that the Chinese wanted very much to participate in such international conferences. On the other hand, they also indicated, equally clearly, that China would be unwilling to participate in any conference sponsored by an organization in which Taiwan was officially recognized as an independent country. Since this is the case for IUPAP, the prospects seem rather poor for participation by scientists from the PRC in IUPAP sponsored conferences in the near future.

I fully subscribe to the principles enunciated in the amendment to the statutes of ICSU passed at the extraordinary General Assembly held in Helsinki, Finland, in September 1972. That amendment reads:

"5. In pursuing these objectives the Council shall observe the basic policy of nondiscrimination and affirm the rights of scientists throughout the world to adhere to or to associate with international scientific activity without regard to race, religion, political philosophy, ethnic origin, citizenship, language or sex. The Council shall recognize and respect the independence of the eternal scientific planning of its National Members."

Similarly, I subscribe the 1966 resolution on the nonpolitical tradition of ICSU;

"The International Conference of Scientific Unions (ICSU) with its component unions and committees, exist to promote active cooperation in scientific matters between scientists from all parts of the world, regardless of the political structure of their governments. To this end, there is a well established agreement that scientific meetings shall not be disturbed by political statements or by any activities of a political nature. It is upon this understanding that ICSU has been able to exert considerable influence in order to insure the free movement of bona fide scientists to attend scientific meetings anywhere in the world.

The Executive Committee of ICSU unanimously, wishes to emphasize the importance of this agreement on the exclusion of politics and draw attention to the need of observing it at all times."

I believe that you are much more familiar with the history of IUPAP actions with regard to Taiwan and the Peoples Republic of China than am I, so I won't presume to inform you about that part of the background. Rather, I hope that you will inform me on that score, in the light of the suggestion that I am about to make.

It seems to me that there are two quite independent issues at stake. One involves the freedom which should be granted to any bona fide, active scientific group to be represented appropriately at a scientific meeting. In that regard, I believe we are all agreed, and although it is often a difficult principle to administer, it is one which, in general, we feel we have the expertise to judge.

The second principle at issue was enunciated in an October 1958 ICSU resolution on political nondiscrimination which seemed to underlie all of these other considerations. It reads in part:

"Subject only to payment of subscriptions and submission of required reports, the ICSU is prepared to recognize the Academy, Research Council, National Committee, or other bona fide scientific group representing scientific activity of any country or territory acting under a government de facto or de jure that controls it [ie, the country or territory - ed.]"

It seems to me that the above paragraph stipulates a principle upon which the membership of Taiwan in IUPAP might be based. On the other hand, it is not necessary that Taiwan be a member of IUPAP (no matter under what name) in order that bona fide scientists, living and working on Taiwan, should be able to be invited to and to attend international scientific meetings, whether sponsored by IUPAP or not.

Therefore, without in any way abridging anyone's freedom to participate in IUPAP meetings, it would seem that we could question the policy under which Taiwan has been made a member of IUPAP. That seems to me to be a political, not a scientific judgment. In that case, we are not experts. It would be reasonable for ICSU and/or IUPAP to rely upon outside expertise for the determination of those political entities which have a right to be members of the organizations.

I would suggest that membership in the United Nations could be accepted as a necessary and sufficient condition for membership in ICSU or IUPAP. That puts the political judgment in the hands of the diplomats, rather than the scientists. However, at the same time, it only affects the official membership in the organizations. It does not affect scientific representation at international conferences. Thus Taiwan's membership in IUPAP would automatically terminate together with their membership in the U.N. At the same time, the opportunity for the PRC to be a member of IUPAP would automatically open with their acceptance as a member of the U.N. Invitations to IUPAP conferences would still go to scientists on Taiwan, when appropriate.

I believe that under these circumstances there would be some chance to resolve the present impasse without compromising any of our basic principles. Such a resolution would, in fact, have the advantage that it would take nonscientific judgment out of the hands of the scientists and would provide for the resolution of problems of national representation by a simple mechanism which would leave it entirely and automatically under the control of the diplomats.

I would be glad to hear your reaction to this suggestion.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Enclosure

cc: Prof. V. Weisskopf
Prof. C. N. Yang

XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics

6 September - 13 September 1972

Hosts:
The University of Chicago and
National Accelerator Laboratory

November 24, 1971

Address for Correspondence:
National Accelerator Laboratory
P.O. Box 421
Batavia, Illinois 60510
Telephone 312-231-6600

Professor Ping-an Li
Theoretical Elementary Particle Group
Institute of Physics
Academy of Sciences
Peking

Dear Professor Li:

I am writing to ask you to suggest the names of high energy physicists from the People's Republic of China who might be invited to attend the XVI International Conference in High Energy Physics. Professor Chen Ning Yang has suggested that I write to you in this regard. Of course, we hope that you will consider yourself as one of the possible participants.

The National Accelerator Laboratory and the University of Chicago are acting as cohosts for the Conference which will be held September 6-13, 1972. The National Accelerator Laboratory, 35 miles west of Chicago, is the home of the new 200-500 GeV proton synchrotron which is now in the initial stages of operation.

The first three days of the Conference will be held at the University of Chicago and will consist of a number of specialized, parallel sessions in which papers describing recent results and current work in all areas of elementary particle physics will be presented. The last three days will be devoted to plenary sessions at which more general, summary talks will be given by a small group of invited speakers. Those sessions will be held at the National Accelerator Laboratory. Opportunities will be provided, following the Conference, to visit other high energy physics laboratories in the United States.

I believe that you are familiar with the history of this international conference. During the early developmental period of high energy physics the Conference was organized by physicists at Rochester University and was held annually. As the field became more complicated and as experiments became more difficult, the frequency of major developments decreased somewhat, and recently the meeting has been held only biannually. For years it has served as the single most important center for communications for theorists and experimentalists active in the field of high energy physics.

At this time, we believe that the Conference registration fee will be \$25. All participants in the conference will provide their own transportation and living costs.

Invitations to the coming Conference will probably go out in February or March. I am writing specially to you at this time, because the People's Republic of China has not been represented at recent Conferences and because we are particularly eager to regain the participation of our Chinese colleagues at this time.

Dr. Robert Sachs, of the University of Chicago joins me in hoping that you will be able to suggest some physicists whom we can then invite to the Conference. I am sending similar letters to Professor W. Y. Chang of the Institute of Nuclear Physics and Professor Ning Hu of Peking University.

Sincerely,

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Letter also sent to:

Professor Ning Hu
Physics Department
Peking University
Peking

Professor W. Y. Chang
Institute of Nuclear Physics
Academy of Science
Peking

February 23, 1972

Professor Ping-an Li
Theoretical Elementary Particle Group
Institute of Physics
Academy of Sciences
Peking

Dear Professor Li:

On November 24 I sent you a letter asking you to name a few of your colleagues who could be invited to the coming XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics. I hope that you received that letter and that a positive reply will soon be forthcoming. I believe that this conference comes at an opportune place and an opportune time to stimulate the reopening of communications between those scientists in the United States and in the Chinese Peoples Republic who are actively interested in this important field of fundamental physics.

Through conversations with Professor Chen Ning Yang, I have learned that he is concerned that participation in the conference by a physicist from Taiwan might adversely influence the possibility for physicists from the Chinese Peoples Republic to participate in the conference. I sincerely hope that this will not be a determining factor for you or your colleagues.

We have received several requests that an invitation be sent to at least one of a number of high energy physicists at Tsing Hua University on Taiwan. It is the tradition of this conference, not only to serve as an important center for the exchange of information on current activity in high energy physics, but also to serve as a stimulus and encouragement to developing activity in high energy physics at universities having emerging programs in that area. At its January 31 meeting, the conference organizing committee concluded that the level of activity in the Physics Department at Tsing Hua University in Taiwan measures up to that at a number of other developing institutions which will be represented at the conference. Accordingly, an invitation will be sent to one physicist in that department.

I am informing you and Professors Chang and Hu of this matter because of the concern shared by all of us that there be no surprises and no misunderstandings in our early attempts to re-establish communications with scientists from the Chinese Peoples Republic.

It is very much my hope that you will nominate one or more of your colleagues, yourself included, to attend the coming conference. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Letter also sent to:

Professor Ning Hu
Physics Department
Peking University
Peking

Professor W. Y. Chang
Institute of Nuclear Physics
Academy of Science
Peking

XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics

6 September - 13 September 1972

Hosts:
The University of Chicago and
National Accelerator Laboratory

May 9, 1972

Address for Correspondence:
National Accelerator Laboratory
P.O. Box 421
Batavia, Illinois 60510
Telephone 312-231-6600

Professor Ping-an Li
Theoretical Elementary Particle Group
Institute of Physics
Academy of Sciences
Peking, China

Dear Professor Li:

I am writing once again with regard to the progress of our planning for the XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics which will be held in the Chicago area September 6-13, 1972. We have now set the tentative program for the conference. Speakers and session organizers have been selected and have accepted. I am enclosing a summary of the program for your information. We are now ready to send out invitations to about 1,000 expected participants who have been nominated from nations everywhere in the world where there is interest in high energy physics.

We are still hopeful that physicists from the Peoples Republic of China will participate in the conference. There is a long history of interest and outstanding contribution to this field by Chinese scientists. There is also a tradition of participation by physicists from the Peoples Republic of China in many of the previous conferences of this same series. Your colleagues in the United States and, I am sure, elsewhere in the world, are hopeful that you will attend the meeting this fall.

Some of our invitations have already been sent out, others are now in preparation for sending. As soon as I receive a word of encouragement from you, an invitation, including detailed information about the conference will be sent to you. Of course if you have further suggestions to make with regard to other physicists who might wish to participate in the conference, I shall be happy to receive them.

Sincerely,

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Edwin L. Goldwasser

Enclosure

Letter also sent to: Professor Ning Hu, Peking University
Professor W. Y. Chang, Academy of Science, Peking

June 23, 1972

MESSAGE FROM M. L. GOLDBERGER

He delivered the letters to the appropriate authorities.

~~Хопитипахипуипахивамх~~

One was delivered personally to Ning Hu. Li and Chang he did not meet

The "appropriate authority" was Chou Pei-Yuan, a scientific "big shot". Chou said that they had received the letters before and had discussed them extensively. Goldberger says the probability of their attending is essentially zero. The fundamental issue is Taiwan. "They made no bones about it." Goldberger lectured them on the subject. Said it was essential that conference organizers follow the letter of the law. Described difficulties with Russians vs. Israelis and that it had been necessary to threaten to remove conference from Russia. Said rules could not be used in different ways. Chinese appreciated this, and perhaps even appreciated Murph's bluntness. Murph thinks further correspondence would be usefess, although also says that they are unpredictable and might decide to come at the last minute.

It is also his personal guess that over and above their concern about Taiwan is that they are apprehensive about the fact that they don't have anything to contribute. They haven't done any science for some five years. They have kep up with the literature, but are not doing any research.

Frank is back there - he arrived the 19th or 20th of June

Murph is at 843-2740, 5851 (LBL) but not very much
Home 415 - 848-8683

pd

October 23, 1973.

Professor Larwin Kerwin
Bureau du Recteur
Universite Laval
Quebec, P.Q., CANADA

Dear Larwin:

This is just to inform you of my expenses in connection with the IUPAP Meeting at Budapest. The trip, Geneva-Budapest-and return cost \$228 and my hotel expense (room and breakfast) was \$42.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

V. F. Weisskopf

VFW:dle

January 16, 1973

Dr. Chen Ning Yang
Institute for Theoretical Physics
State University of New York
Stony Brook, Long Island, New York 11790

Dear Frank:

I have received a copy of Kurti's letter to you in regard to the situation in the IUPAP Commission of Particles and Fields. Let me assure you that Kurti's description of the situation is correct and that I had indeed given a verbal promise that Dr. Stafford will be treated as a de facto member of the Commission during the time before and a few meetings after the Conference in England. I also promise that he will receive all the Commission's papers. I consider this as a matter of course. The reason why Dr. Stafford was not put on as a regular member was simply that this would have had the consequences of having to knock off Yuval Ne'eman from the list and this we did not like to do. It seemed to me a matter of course to invite the organizer of a forthcoming General Conference. Please call me up if there is any further doubt in your mind.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

V. F. Weisskopf

VFW:dle

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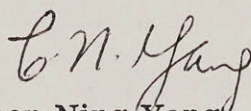
November 16, 1972

Prof. N. Kurti
Department of Physics
University of Oxford
Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3PU, ENGLAND

Dear Professor Kurti:

Thank you for your letter, a copy of which I am sending to Weisskopf. I will communicate with you as soon as I understand the situation--which I don't at this moment. Also, I think my chairmanship of the Commission does not start until 1973.

Yours sincerely,


Chen Ning Yang

CNY:js

xc V. Weisskopf

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From PROFESSOR N. KURTI, F.R.S.

31 October 1972

Dear Professor Yang,

I am writing to you, the new Chairman of the IUPAP Commission for Particles and Fields, in my capacity of Chairman of the British National Committee for Physics. This letter has to do with the recent election in Washington of the new Particles and Fields Commission.

As you know, the British National Committee recommended that Dr G. H. Stafford should become a member. His name was also included in the Commission's own recommended list which, I believe, was accepted by the Executive Committee at its meeting a few months before the General Assembly. The Executive Committee recommendations were circulated to all National Committees, and we here in the UK were pleased to see his name included.

When I arrived in Washington D.C. I was told by Professor Weisskopf, Vice President of the Union, that at the Chicago High Energy Physics Conference the Commission decided that Professor Ne'eman should be retained as a candidate, and since it was embarrassing or impossible to remove one of the two Russians from the list (even though one of them has already served, both as member and president, on the Commission for quite a few years) it was decided that either Professor Gregory or Dr Stafford should withdraw. The choice between them was made by the toss of a coin, and as a result Professor Gregory remained on the list.

I expressed some misgivings about the fact that the general organiser of the next High Energy Physics Conference, namely Dr Stafford, would not be a member of the Commission, but I was assured by Professor Weisskopf that Dr Stafford would be invited to Commission meetings. I consulted the UK delegation, and although several members were rather unhappy about it, we decided not to renominate Dr Stafford so as not to introduce controversy. Our decision was made mainly because of Professor Weisskopf's reassurances and because we were also told that Dr Stafford was entirely happy with the arrangements.

However, since in our view a matter of principle was involved, I moved the following resolution during the general debate on the structure of and elections to the Commissions:

... cont.

'If a "General Conference" is organised in a country which is not represented on the respective specialised Commission, then that country should be entitled to nominate an observer on that Commission. This observer shall receive all the papers and shall be entitled to attend, but he will have no vote and will not be eligible for IUPAP grants towards travelling and subsistence expenses.' Alas, this resolution was defeated - only 6 countries voted for it. The chief argument against accepting the resolution was that it would be better to leave these things to the common sense and fairness of the Commissions. Some people even doubted the need for a country organising a General Conference to be represented on the Commission.

When I got back to England I mentioned this whole episode to Dr Stafford, and I got the impression that he was not wholly happy with the situation. In particular, in retrospect, he regarded his decision to relinquish the nomination as a mistake, since he felt that as he was nominated originally by the British National Committee it was not up to him to make such a decision.

Having explained the situation, I should like to ask you to confirm the verbal promise of Professor Weisskopf, namely that Dr Stafford will be treated de facto although not de jure as a member of the Commission for Particles and Fields, and that he will receive all the Commission's papers and will be invited to all its meetings. Such a statement from you would help me very much when I report on the IUPAP General Assembly to the British National Committee for Physics at its meeting in December 1972.

Yours sincerely,

N. Kurti

N. Kurti

Professor C. N. Yang
Department of Physics
State University of New York
Stonybrook, N.Y. 11790