



## Individual Ordinary Membership An appeal to all physicists

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We are writing in January 1970. Only a few months ago, on 26 September 1969, the European Physical Society celebrated its first anniversary. At the Secretariat in Geneva this was a quiet occasion, with only a handful of people present for the celebration. It was a moment of reflection, but, much more, an anticipation of developments to come.

The progress achieved during the first year has been very impressive. The Inaugural Conference in Florence last April was a momentous occasion. Concerning organization, five Divisions of the Society have been created, together with several Advisory Committees to help the Executive Committee in its tasks. A publication scheme for European Journals of Physics is being worked out and order is beginning to appear in matters concerning the organization of conferences. Many other achievements could be cited.

However, there is one important item in which we are disappointingly far behind our expectations: the number of Individual Ordinary Members of the EPS is very much lower than had been hoped. At present, the number of Individual Ordinary Members is approximately 650, that is barely **two percent** of the total number of physicists in Europe who are members of a National Physical Society, an Academy, Group or Laboratory, which itself is an Ordinary Member of the EPS.

In addition to the great support which the EPS is receiving from its Member Societies it is of the utmost importance to have the direct interest, advice and cooperation of a considerable proportion of the community of physicists, particularly from inside Europe. Individual Ordinary Members are in an excellent position to give such support, either as members of

Divisional Committees, of Advisory Committees, as delegates on the Council, as officers of the Society or through their votes in the General Assembly. In this context it should be mentioned that Individual Membership of the EPS does not entail a weakening of the position of Member Societies.

According to the Constitution (Article 4a and 4c) Individual Ordinary Membership is open to all physicists who have followed a recognized course of physics education and who have retained an active interest in physics and its development in Europe.

It follows that Individual Ordinary Membership of EPS can very well be coupled with membership of a National Physical Society, Academy or Group which is a member under the Constitution Article 4b. In fact, a great many of the present 650 Individual Members are in this position. It has emerged that physicists often prefer to join the EPS while applying first for membership of their own National Physical Society or Academy.

There are many indications that the small number of Individual Ordinary Members is due to a lack of information regarding Individual Membership. On the one hand, Individual Ordinary Membership is not restricted to a "select few". On the other hand, membership of a Member Society or Academy of the EPS does **not** entail Individual Membership of the European Physical Society. As Europhysics News reaches a broad segment of the community of physicists in Europe, it is an appropriate place to clarify certain points concerning Individual Ordinary Membership. Other steps, involving a direct approach to the

individual physicist, are being considered but this takes time.

Individual Ordinary Members of categories 4a and 4c have fully equal rights and privileges, in spite of the fact that Members of category 4c pay four times less in membership fees than those of 4a.

Individual Ordinary Members :

- 1) vote directly in the General Assembly ;
- 2) are eligible for office in the EPS ;
- 3) are eligible for membership of Council on behalf of the Individual Ordinary Members ;
- 4) are eligible for membership of Advisory Committees and Divisional Committees ;
- 5) receive Europhysics News directly, without charge.

But, above all, the dual membership of the EPS (Individuals on the one hand, Societies on the other), for which the rules were formulated at a meeting of the Steering Committee in May 1967 in London, can work well only if there is a reasonable numerical balance. The present number of Individual Ordinary Members (two percent of all physicists who are members of National Societies or Academies) is much too low to give a satisfactory balance. An increase in the number of Individual Ordinary Members by a factor of ten would, in my opinion, not be out of proportion.

The procedure for election to Individual Ordinary Membership of EPS is laid down in the by-laws.

**Rule 1** Individuals applying for Ordinary Membership shall do so on the standard application form, which shall be signed by two Individual Ordinary Members or by two Members of the governing body of a Society, Group or Laboratory which is an Ordinary Member of the Society.



Application forms can be obtained from the Main Secretariat in Geneva.

When the application form has been completed and the signatures of the referees secured, it should be sent to the Main Secretariat in Geneva. Every three months, the names of new applicants are sent to all members of the Council, as it is the Council which accepts new members (Article 15 of the Constitution). If, within a delay of three weeks, no objections have been received from Council members concerning an applicant, he is accepted as an Individual Ordinary Member of the EPS. He is requested to pay his membership fee, upon which he receives his membership card.

The Secretariat is doing everything within its powers to shorten the waiting time as much as possible. A physicist applying for membership can help by sending in his application form signed by the **two referees** and with **all** the information requested, in order that no further correspondence will be necessary.

Based on the achievements of the first year of its existence, we can already conclude that the European Physical Society is an effective instrument towards establishing collaboration in the widest sense between physicists in Europe. We are now in a stage of fast development of the Society, the spectrum of its activities is widening constantly. In this stage, the active support of a great number of physicists is urgently needed.

On behalf of the Executive Committee I appeal to all physicists who are not yet Individual Ordinary Members of the EPS to consider seriously the possibility of joining us in the near future. To those who are already Individual Members we confidently entrust the task of interesting their fellow-scientists in the developments which are taking place. Your help, in whatever capacity you may find yourself, is vital. Your advice, comments and criticisms regarding all affairs of the Society are essential for planning the future, in order that the EPS may fulfil what is expressed in its Constitution, namely **"The purpose of the Society is and shall be to contribute to and promote the advancement of physics, in Europe and in neighbouring countries, by all suitable means and in particular:**

**a) by providing a forum for the discussion of subjects of common interest;**

**b) by providing means whereby action can be taken on those matters which it appears desirable to handle on the international level."**

# Society News

## Low Temperature Physics Division

A provisional committee of the Low Temperature Physics Division has been formed as follows: J.F. Allen (Edinburgh), W. Buckel (Karlsruhe), B. Dreyfus (Grenoble), C.J. Gorter (Leiden), W.J. Huiskamp (Leiden), W. Klose (Saarbrücken), N. Kurti (Oxford), O.V. Lounasmaa (Helsinki), J.L. Olsen (Zürich), R.S. Safrata (Praha). The committee met on 30 October in Eindhoven.

A Low Temperature Physics Summer School will be organized at the Technical University of Twente (Netherlands) from 22 June - 4 July 1970.

According to the general rules adopted by the Council, the Division activities shall comprise: a) promoting the coordination of research activities in low temperature physics in Europe; b) organizing topical conferences; and c) furthering the exchange of research scientists and students.

It is hoped by the LTP Division Committee that such activities can soon be initiated on the basis of a sufficiently large number of members. Any physicist interested in the activities of the Division should contact the undersigned.

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LTP Division Secretary  
Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory  
Nieuwsteeg 18  
Leiden (Netherlands)

## Associate Members

As reported in Europhysics News No. 5 (September 1969), "Associate Membership" of the Society was defined at the July Council Session in Vienna. It is open to all Organizations to which the activities of the European Physical Society are of direct interest but which do not qualify for membership under Article 4b of the Constitution. They may be either Research Laboratories, Companies or Corporations employing physicists, Organizations involved in science education, or other relevant Organizations whose activities are directed towards the cultural enrichment of modern society.

In addition to direct and indirect benefits from the activities of the Society, Associate Members will receive without charge all publications of the Society and reports of its work. The annual contribution of Associate Members has been set at a minimum of 2000 Swiss francs.

We are pleased to announce that the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Geneva, has decided to become an Associate Member of the European Physical Society with an annual contribution of 20 000 Sw. frs.

The Electron Synchrotron Laboratory DESY, Hamburg, will be the second Associate Member of the Society. The amount of their annual contribution has not yet been determined.

## New members

P.W. Anderson, Cambridge  
M. Antony, Strasbourg  
G. Arlt, Aachen  
C. Bénard, Orsay  
G. Conforto, Chicago  
B. Crosignani, Rome  
B. Daino, Rome  
F. de Felice, Padova  
F. de Hoffmann, La Jolla  
F.W. de Wette, Austin  
R. di Porto, Rome  
L.L. Green, Liverpool  
J.D. Hansen, Geneva  
R. Heine-Geldern, Ivrea  
E. Kauer, Aachen  
G. Kellner, Geneva  
B. Kuiper, Geneva  
N. Kırkçüoğlu, İstanbul

J.D. Lawson, Chilton  
B. Lehnert, Stockholm  
W. Lems, Eindhoven  
J. Lovseth, Trondheim  
L.L. Marton, Washington  
G.L. Maserini, Milano  
N.I. Meyer, Lyngby  
H. Mitter, Tübingen  
J. Nishizawa, Sendai  
P. Noorman, Amsterdam  
E. Pagiola, Geneva  
P. Pascual, Valencia  
R. Paulin, Gif-sur-Yvette  
R.S. Pease, Culham  
M. Perrot, Marseille  
P. Radvanyi, Orsay  
R. A. R'cci, Padova  
E.M. Rogers, Princeton

P.P.G. Rotelli, London  
B. Sadoulet, Geneva  
F. Scudieri, Rome  
Z. Sigut, Pízen  
M.D. Staffeu, Nijmegen  
P.E. Strolin, Geneva  
J. Teiger, Saclay  
J. Teillac, Paris  
D. ter Haar, Oxford  
I.P. Valkó, Budapest  
R. Vallée, Paris  
R. van Lieshout, Amsterdam  
J.D.W. van Voorst, Amsterdam  
C. Villi, Padova  
B. Vodar, Bellevue