

tee to coordinate initiatives through the Action Committees and other bodies.

Members' Views On Finances

J. Kaczer from Czechoslovakia remarked that the budget and statements in various reports gave the impression that non-convertible income was lost. In the case of his country this is not so because the agreement to pay 20% of contributions to EPS in hard currency has always been kept. The balance had also been paid and some of the funds used locally for specific items such as printing the address booklet. On a positive note, Czechoslovakia now has 100 IOM's up from 22 in 1972 and he thanked EPS for the financial help that allowed roughly 90 Czechoslovakian physicists to attend EPS-8 (only 35 made it to EPS-7).

Professor Kaczer was concerned about the future of the Czechoslovak society as government support through the Academy of Science may be in jeopardy, a feature that was highlighted in the east-west report. Moreover, it is the Academy who pays the 20% hard currency contribution.

As one possible strategy, D. Bek-Uzarov from Yugoslavia pointed out that EPS contributions from his country can be paid out of government funds for research so it is essential that EPS work to build support for this form of financing of research.

D. Sette raised the issue of the autonomy of the Divisions and central financing, a difficult and somewhat emotive issue. In reply to some specific proposals, Professor Ricci urged everyone to allow the Society to handle its internal finances informally and on the basis of mutual agreement.

A. Landesman thanked Ph. Choquard and the Task Force for their work in formulating a workable budget and Professor Ricci said he would be submitting the group's report to Council along with the Executive Committee's decisions.

Members' Concerns

P. Melville said he thought that there was considerable interest in EPS becoming some form of professional body able to grant a European qualification in physics as this would promote mobility. An applied physics division should be formed at the same time.

K.A. Müller told the assembled Members that Professor Ursu, a former President of both EPS and of the Ampere Group, was in detention in Romania and asked what EPS proposed to do about this. Professor Ricci said that he had received a telegramme from Professor Ursu's son, Ioan Ursu, telling him that his father was unable to accept an official invitation from the EPS President to attend the Conference. He would be replying shortly (see page 175).

With the audience for the next Plenary Session literally pressing its way in, the Meeting closed with the feeling that in spite of the considerable number of topics that it seemed necessary to consider, more time should have been left for discussion. Nonetheless, the Society clearly has momentum and now is not the time to falter.

Physical Societies In The USSR

Some 12 new physical societies have been founded recently in the USSR, but the only one having official recognition is the USSR Physical Society (or Soviet Physical Society) with S. Kapitza as President. Several of these societies are considering adherence to EPS. R.A. Ricci, President of EPS, and G. Thomas, the Executive Secretary, visited Moscow officially in late August to discuss the situation with Academician A.M. Prokhorov, President of the Department of General Physics and Astronomy of the Academy of Sciences. The aim was to work out how a satisfactory procedure can be established with which the new societies may apply for adherence to EPS.

The USSR Academy of Sciences is a founder member of EPS and Academician Prokhorov's proposal was that the Academy make an agreement with the Soviet Physical Society (SPS) for joint group membership that defined representation on the Council of EPS. As to the financial aspects, Academician Prokhorov clearly understood that EPS with its permanent, tight financial situation should not accept new members who cannot pay their fees. As a first step, he proposed to include in the agreement with the SPS an obligatory financial contribution. The Academy in any event would continue to pay in hard currency for its 2000 declared members. In view of the membership of the SPS, which is currently 6000 and is expected to increase to 20000-30000 in a few years, the present contribution can no longer be considered sufficient. However, the level of the contribution will be discussed internally when establishing the agreement.

Regarding the various new physical societies, for example, those from the Baltic region, it is simply democratic that everybody can apply for EPS membership. However, the SPS should take the initiative by bringing together the Presidents of the different societies to discuss whether it would be possible to make additional agreements along the lines suggested for the one between the Academy and the SPS.

Meanwhile, applications to EPS from the new societies will be sent to the existing Group Member in the USSR which would make its recommendations before the applications are submitted to all the other Group Members, and to Council.

Academician Prokhorov's suggestions were discussed in a separate meeting with Professor Kapitza and other officers of the SPS. There was general agreement that joint representation in EPS of all the physical societies in the USSR would be a reasonable solution and Professor Kapitza undertook to make the necessary contacts. Special arrangements will probably have to be worked out for paying fees because it is at present almost impossible to obtain convertible funds in the country.

The complexity of the situation in the USSR is illustrated by the fact that in Moscow alone, besides the SPS, there is the Moscow Physical Society (which is to publish through IOPP a scientific journal in English with the editorial work done in the USSR), the Union of Soviet Physicists, Mathematicians and Astronomers (which has existed for many years and is under the auspices of the Academy) and the Moscow Union of Scientists (which groups together scientists in different fields). The futures of these various bodies depend upon political developments and any prognoses must be classified as purely speculative.

G. Thomas

Executive Secretary

Texas Tech University

BUCY CHAIR IN PHYSICS

Applications and nominations are invited for a new chair in physics (experimental particle physics) endowed by J. Fred Bucy and Odetta Greer Bucy.

The appointment will be at the rank of professor with tenure in the Department of Physics. Criteria for selection include distinguished research in experimental particle physics with an interest in Superconducting Super Collider collaboration and a commitment to physics teaching.

The Department of Physics is developing a program in particle physics to augment existing programs in atomic-molecular-optical physics, condensed matter, chemical physics, biophysics, nuclear physics, and pulsed power.

The department has 17 regular faculty members and approximately 50 graduate students who are pursuing Ph.D. and M.S. degrees in Physics or in Applied Physics.

Applicants should submit a resume, list of publications, and statement of research and teaching plans, as well as the name of five references to:

**Professor Walter L. Borst, Chairman, Department of Physics,
Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, USA, 79409-1051.**

The deadline for receipt of application materials is **March 1, 1991.**

Texas Tech University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.