

First Journals Delivered

André Landesman, who coordinates the Journals for the FSU programme, reports on the 451 subscriptions for 1994.

EPS has always been very sensitive to the need for European physics journals in eastern and central European countries and in the former Soviet Union (FSU). During the past two years, much effort has been spent looking for ways to finance subscriptions for a limited number of years. A "Journals for the FSU" programme was first prepared in the summer of 1992 by Maurice Jacob, the EPS President at the time. A contract was discussed for several months by EPS and INTAS, the International Association for the Promotion of Cooperation with Scientists from the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union. INTAS is an association based in Brussels that was established in 1993, and is often referred to as the "Rubbia-Mitterrand foundation". After some negotiations I had with the European Commission's Directorate for science (DG-XII), and then with INTAS, a 600 KECU contract was finally signed in May 1994, with myself as the project coordinator. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the very efficient help I received from Pierre Venet, the Secretary of INTAS.

EPS, as well as the scientific editors of European physics journals, want very much that physicists in the FSU make the habit of submitting some of their best papers to European journals. For them to do this it is of course necessary that they find the corresponding European journals in their libraries. Consequently, the EPS/INTAS journal subscription programme should increase the level of collaboration between physicists in the FSU and in the rest of Europe.

The selection of the European physics journals covered by the programme was made by the EPS Publications Committee following an exchange of information with science academies and EPS member societies in the FSU. The selection criteria involved journals that are seriously refereed, generally having the EPS "Recognized Journal" label, and with significant impact factors and an important distribution outside the country where they are published.

The first step was to order a number of subscriptions for the whole of 1994 (see accompanying list); these began to be delivered in June.

The journals being delivered to the former Soviet Union with INTAS support often bear the inscription:

Journal X is delivered to some institutions in the former Soviet Union through a programme initiated and administered by the European Physical Society. This programme is funded by INTAS, the International Association for the Promotion of Cooperation with Scientists from the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union. Members of INTAS are the European Union, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, and Switzerland.
(INTAS, rue du Luxembourg, 14A, B-1040 Brussels)

The second step will be to extend the programme and order back issues for 1993 and, hopefully, some subscriptions for 1995. EPS is also negotiating with The Soros Foundations to obtain extra funding for subscriptions for back issues to the former Soviet Union and for current subscriptions to eastern and central Europe (the requirements have already been identified in detail).

Journals for the FSU programme: distribution list (1 August 1994)

Publisher Title	No. of subscriptions by state								
	AM	AZ	BY	GE	KZ	MD	RU	TD	UA
Editrice Compositori									
<i>Nuovo Cimento A</i>			1				8		3
<i>Nuovo Cimento B</i>				1			8		2
<i>Nuovo Cimento C</i>	1		1				6		1
<i>Nuovo Cimento D</i>	1	1	1	1			10		1
Elsevier									
<i>Computer Phys. Comm.</i>							2		
<i>J. Mag. Magn. Mater.</i>	1		1	1		1	11		1
<i>Nucl. Phys. A</i>			1				6		2
<i>Nucl. Phys. B</i>			1	1			8		2
<i>Nucl. Phys. Proc. Supp.</i>			1				4		1
<i>Nucl. Inst. & Meth. A</i>			1	1			8		2
<i>Nucl. Inst. & Meth. B</i>			1	1			4		
<i>Physica A</i>	1		1				8		2
<i>Physica B</i>	1	1	1	1			12		2
<i>Physica C</i>			1	1			8		2
<i>Physica D</i>	1	1	1	1			12		2
<i>Phys. Lett. A</i>			1	1			4		
<i>Phys. Lett. B</i>			1	1			8		3
<i>Phys. Reports</i>	1			1			14		5
<i>Surf. Sci.</i>							5		1
<i>Chem. Phys.</i>						1	3		1
<i>Chem. Phys. Lett.</i>						1	3	1	1
<i>Optics Comm.</i>							4		1
<i>J. Cryst. Growth</i>	1						3		1
<i>J. Luminescence</i>			1				3		1
Institute of Physics Publishing									
<i>Inverse Problems</i>							3		
<i>J. Phys. A</i>	1		1	1			10		2
<i>J. Phys. B</i>	1		1				8		2
<i>J. Phys. G</i>			1	1			8		2
<i>J. Phys. Cond. Matter</i>	1	1	1	1			13		2
Les Editions de Physique									
<i>Europhys. Lett.</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	22		5
<i>J. de Physique I</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	18		4
<i>J. de Physique II</i>	1		1				1	9	2
<i>J. de Physique III</i>	1		1	1	1	1	14		4
Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences									
<i>Physica Scripta</i>	1	1				1	25		3
Springer-Verlag									
<i>Z. Phys. A</i>		1	1	1			8		1
<i>Z. Phys. B</i>	1		1	1			12		3
<i>Z. Phys. C</i>			1	1			8		2
<i>Z. Phys. D</i>			1	1			8		1
Taylor & Francis									
<i>Adv. in Phys.</i>				1			6		1
<i>J. Mod. Optics</i>			1				3		
<i>Phil. Mag. A, B</i>			1				6		1

AM: Armenia; AZ: Azerbaidjan; BY: Belarus; GE: Georgia; KZ: Kazakhstan; MD: Moldavia; RU: Russia; TD: Tadzhikistan; UA: Ukraine



Europhysics Notes

● Academies Seek a European Rôle

National science academies, the promoters of independent scholarship, have felt for some time that to address issues objectively in today's world they need to adopt a collective perspective by having close ties. Discussions matured at a meeting in 1990, just as political changes in eastern Europe were coming to a head. A second meeting in 1992 addressed the region, which is characterised by the fact that the academies tend to have major operational responsibilities. It was decided to set up a working group to propose a simple and flexible organization for ALLEA, the Network of European Academies of Sciences and the Humanities (ALL-European Academies), to promote cooperation. The

first General Assembly held last March in Paris adopted a draft charter which formally establishes a Steering Committee and the European Academies Clearing House (EACH) that has been operating from The Royal Society, London, since 1992. Aside from issuing general statements — which are definitely the vogue in science these days — three working groups were established to report on research in the next millenium, the relevance of basic research, and intellectual property.

ALLEA is of course no alone as there is the European Heads of Research Councils (EuroHORCS) and the European Science Foundation (ESF) which has both the academies and national funding agencies as members. The ESF in a recent reappraisal (*ESF: The Next Decade*) argues for a larger rôle for ESF Standing Committees such as the European Science Research Councils committee in strategic tasks (policy issues affecting European fundamental science) as opposed

to operational activities. Some academy members argue, however, that their independence makes them better placed to look at things strategically. On the other hand, funding agencies have been discussing the possibility of forming a purely operational body — the European Research Council — to handle European Union spending. The ESF will meanwhile pursue more strategic objectives conducted in close relation to operational activities while remaining a non-governmental organization with both academies and agencies as members.

EuroHORCS was created in 1993 to advise the EU (ESF would continue to take a wider view). However, the formation of the European Science and Technology Assembly (ESTA) by A. Ruberti, the EU Commissioner for science, clouds the picture. It seems that some strategic thinking is needed to sort out the rôles of these various bodies so that they can act as effective lobbies for science.