

cialized topics. Despite these views, the U.S. delegation suggested a third meeting in 1961. The matter can be expected to be a topic of discussion during the General Assembly session on the United Nations which is currently convened in New York.

Publication of Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The U.N. has announced the scheduled publication of the various reports and statements made at the conference.

The proceedings of the conference will constitute the means by which the information will be made available throughout the world. The only complete edition, which will be in English will consist of the following:

- 1) Material relating to the objectives and operation of the conference.

- 2) The record of all sessions. There was a series of plenary meetings and five concurrent sessions, when approximately 600 selected papers were orally presented and discussed.

- 3) The complete text of all papers submitted to the conference (approximately 2200).

- 4) A detailed index volume (subject, numerical, and author.) This is an important and useful addition to the published proceedings.

Two new subjects discussed at this conference were "controlled fusion" and the use of nuclear power for purposes other than the generation of electricity, as, for example, its application to marine propulsion. Further details on these topics are available from U.N. information sources.

While the Proceedings of this conference will be of direct value primarily to the scientist, their importance reaches far beyond the purely scientific interest. Papers on finance, banking, health safety, education, and many other aspects of this question will be of special interest to all whose lives and interests involve atomic energy in its broadest sense.

The complete English edition is expected to consist of 34 volumes. They will be produced by letterpress with an 8½-by-11-inch page size; the volumes will probably average 500 pages each and will have a distinctive cover design and dust jacket.

The first volumes will be available in December 1958, and the last volumes are expected off the presses by July 1959. To insure maximum speed in publication, the work of printing has been assigned to printers in several countries in Europe and North America.

Copies of each volume will be mailed to subscribers as soon as they become available.

The average retail price of the English edition of the proceedings will approximate U.S. \$15 per volume, or the equivalent in other national currencies; the regular price for the full set will therefore approximate \$510.

In a special prepublication offer the United Nations and local bookstores will now accept orders for the complete English edition of 34 volumes at the special price of \$435. For this prepublication price, all orders must be received by the United Nations prior to 30 November 1958. In addition to the very substantial economy achieved, prepublication orders will be given priority.

Two payment methods are available.

- 1) Full payment may be made of the total prepublication price for the complete English edition of \$435 or its equivalent in other currencies; for fully prepaid orders no postage will be charged.

- 2) Those who prefer longer term payment arrangements are required to deposit 10 percent of the prepublication price (\$44 or the equivalent in other currencies). Thereafter, monthly invoices covering the full price of volumes sent during the month must be paid as they are received, until the full prepublication price has been paid; the balance of volumes remaining will then be sent.

Readers who do not wish to subscribe to the full series may record their particular field of interest on the order cards provided by the U.N.; for volumes which fall within the particular subject indicated, further particulars will be sent as soon as they are available. The special prepublication terms are available only to subscribers to the complete series.

Abridged editions in French and Spanish will be published by the United Nations. They will consist mainly of the papers presented orally (approximately 600), the papers submitted in the language of the edition, and a selection of other papers. Each of these editions is expected to comprise 15 volumes, and a prepublication price of \$190 is available until 30 November 1958.

Heisenberg Theory

The mathematical formulation of a "uniform field theory" developed by German physicist and Nobel Prize winner Werner Heisenberg was criticized recently at a meeting in Geneva of about 200 physicists from the East and West. Wolfgang Pauli of Switzerland voiced doubts about the accuracy of the mathematical computations on which the the-

ory was based. He said that although this must not necessarily prejudice the conclusions drawn by Heisenberg, the theory nevertheless lacks power of proof. Marvin Goldberger of Princeton University commented that "The idea of the theory is highly admirable, but my personal feeling—and that of many other physicists here—is that the mathematical methods used by Heisenberg to arrive at specific numeral predictions must be regarded as being doubtful."

Support for Academic Freedom Work

The American Association of University Professors has announced receipt of a grant from the Jerome Levy Foundation of "no less than \$5000 a year," for a 5-year period, the money to go into the association's Academic Freedom Fund. A chief use of the grant will be to give temporary aid to the professor who is discharged or suspended without pay in apparently clear violation of principles of academic freedom, and who is particularly handicapped in making his defense because he lacks money to live on. In addition, the fund will be used at colleges or universities where a general crisis threatens the academic freedom of a whole institution, and where faculty members rising to meet that threat need financial support.

In a statement to the press, William P. Fidler, AAUP general secretary, pointed out that defense of academic freedom is basically the safeguarding of professors in the performance of their work. He recognized that the objective and dispassionate nature of teaching and research will sometimes be misunderstood by an excited public opinion, and that in its extreme form—when the excitement is about evolution, loyalty oaths, or racial segregation, for example—public opinion can become a tyranny. It is then time, Fidler said, to turn to the AAUP's 1915 Declaration of Principles, which describes the nature and function of a university:

"It should be an intellectual experiment station, where new ideas may germinate and where their fruit, though still distasteful to the community as a whole, may be allowed to ripen until finally, perchance, it may become a part of the accepted intellectual food of the nation or of the world. Not less is it a distinctive duty of the university to be the conservator of all genuine elements of value in the past thought and life of mankind which are not in the fashion of the moment. . . . One of its most characteristic functions in a democratic society is to help make public opinion more self-critical and more circumspect, to