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Ikerbasque and University of the Basque Country

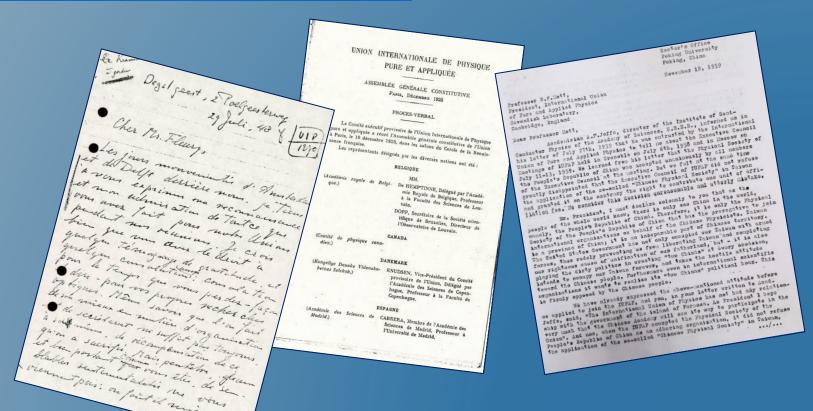
IUPAP 33rd General Assembly Haikou, China, 10-14 October 2024

IUPAP 100 History Project



Open Access https://academic.oup.com/book/58182





Book structure and articles

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19 historians of science from 4 continents









































Inter-Union Commission for the History and Philosophy of Physics



Examining the history of science, technology, and diplomacy.

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ESSAY | 16 September 2024

When physicists strove for peace: past lessons for our uncertain times

Can science be a route to peace and common understanding? A glance at the history of one institution shows: only when scientists actively commit to it.

By Roberto Lalli 2 & Jaume Navarro



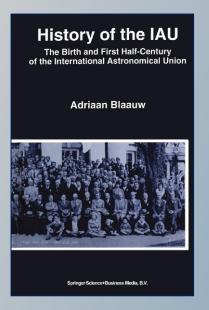


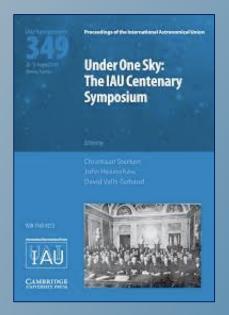


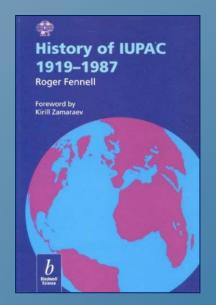


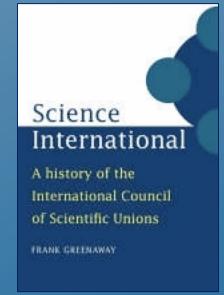
Physicists were among those trying to build bridges during the cold war. Credit: Bettmann/Getty

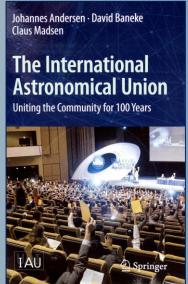
Histories of ICSU and Unions

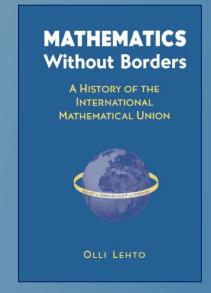


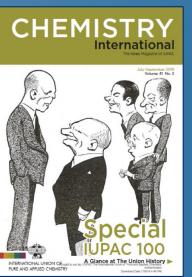






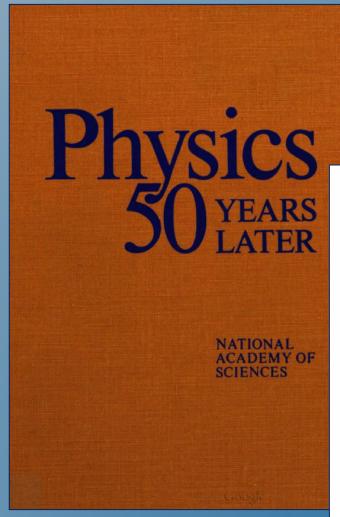






Histories of IUPAP





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Foundation and interwar period





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The world war will end this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, 11 o'clock, Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight.

Announcement That Armistice Had Been Signed Was Made

Edmonton Celebrates Po

International Research Council (1919)

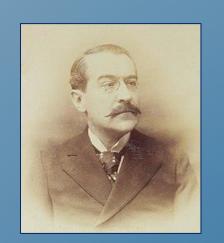
Emile Picard, France (President)

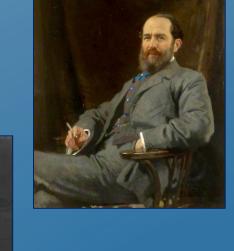
Arthur Schuster, UK (General Secretary)



Georges Lecointe, Belgium (VP)

Vito Volterra, Italy (VP)







International Research Council (1919)

- The International Astronomical Union (IAU)
- The International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)
- The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)

A Union of Physical Sciences in 1919?

APg 208

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

CONSTITUTIVE ASSEMBLY

HELD AT

ANNULÉ

BRUSSELS,

JULY 18TH TO JULY 28TH, 1919.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS

EDITED BY

SIR ARTHUR SCHUSTER, F.R.S.,

GENERAL SECRETARY.



LONDON:
HARRISON & SONS,
Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty
St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.

APRIL, 1920.

ANNULÉ

Price Ten Shillings and Simpence

International Union of Physical Sciences.

251

ANNEVE 28

E.

PROPOSED STATUTES

FOR AN

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

- I.—OBJECTS OF THE UNION AND CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.
- 1. The purpose of the Union is :-
- (1) To initiate and promote international co-operation in Physics.
- (2) To co-ordinate efforts in the preparation and publication of abstracts of papers and tables of physical constants.
- (3) To establish international agreements on questions of units, standardization, nomenclature, and notation.
- (4) To promote interesting researches.
- (5) To organize International Congresses or General Conferences.
- The admission of countries to the Union shall be subject to the conditions fixed by the International Research Council.

II.—NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

- 3. A National Committee shall be formed in each of the countries belonging to the Union. It shall be formed under the responsibility of the principal academy of the country concerned, or of its National Research Council, or of some other national institution or association of institutions, or of its Government.
- 4. The functions of the National Committees shall be to promote and co-ordinate, in their respective countries, the study of the various branches of Physics, more especially in relation to their international requirements. Each National Committee may by itself, or jointly with others, propose questions falling within the purview of the Union for discussion by the Union. The National Committees shall appoint delegates to represent them at the meetings of the Union.

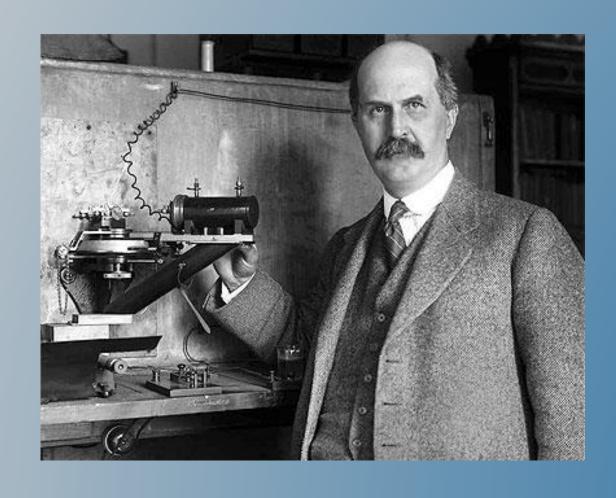
Creation of IUPAP, 1922-1923

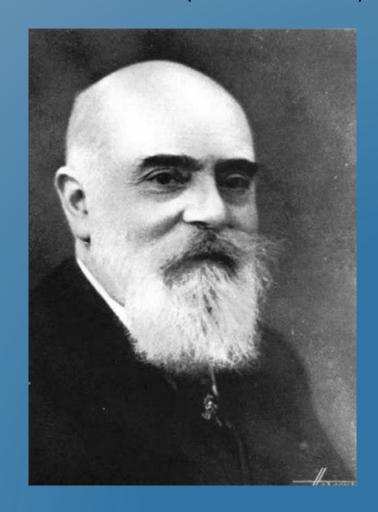
 July 1922, at the GA of the IRC in Brussels, an "executive committee" with:

 William Bragg (President), Henri Abraham (General Secretary), M. Brillouin, O. M. Corbino, M. Knudsen, M. Leblanc, H. A. Lorentz, R. Millikan, H. Nagaoka, E. van Aubel.

President, William H. Bragg (1862-1942);

General Secretary, Henri Abraham (1869-1943)





UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PHYSIQUE PURE & APPLIQUEE

ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE CONSTITUTIVE PARIS - DÉCEMBRE 1928

PROCÈS-VERBAL

-7-

Séance de l'Assemblée Générale

Après une réunion du bureau à 10 h. 30, la séance de l'Assemblée générale est ouverte à 11 heures.

- En l'absence de sir William BRAGG, président du Comité exéculif provisoire, retenu à Londres par ses fonctions, la séance est présidée par M. Marcel BRILLOUIN, vice-président du Comité proviculte.
- Sur la proposition du Président, l'Assemblée décide, à l'unanimité d'offrir la présidence d'honneur de la séance à MM. LORENTZ et VOLTERRA.
- 3. Au nom du Comité exécutif de l'Union, le Secrétaire général donne lecture du rapport ci-dessous :

« Messieurs.

- « Le Conseil International de Recherches, créé en juillet 1919, a tenu une Assemblée générale en juillet 1922, à Bruxelles. Les physiciens présents à cette réunion ont décidé de provoquer la formation d'une Union Internationale de Physique pure et appliquée dans le cadre général du Conseil International de Recherches. Ils ont constitué un Comité Exécutif composé de : Sir William BRAGG, président, et de MM. Marcel BRILLOUIN, CORBINO, KNUDSEN, Maurice LEBLANC, LORENTZ, MILLIKAN, NAGAKOA, VAN AUBEL, vice-présidents, et ABRAHAM, secrétaire général. Ce Comité a fait des démarches auprès des différents pays ayant adhéré au Conseil des Recherches, en vue de provoquer des adhésions à l'Union Internationale de Physique pure et appliquée. Quatorze de ces nations sont représentées dans l'Assemblée générale actuelle, la plupart ont déjà fait parvenir au Comité exécutif la notification officielle de leur adhésion (1). La présenté Assemblée va donc être en mesure de déclarer que l'Union Internationale de Physique pure et appliquée est régulièrement constituée, et adopter des statuts définitifs.
- « La réunion de Bruxelles avait envisagé la tenue d'un Corgrès de Physique en 1923, à Cambridge. Des difficultés motérielles d'orga-

Creation of IUPAP, 1922-1923

- July 1922, at the GA of the IRC in Brussels, an "executive committee" with:
 - William Bragg (President), Henri Abraham (General Secretary), M. Brillouin, O. M. Corbino, M. Knudsen, M. Leblanc, H. A. Lorentz, R. Millikan, H. Nagaoka, E. van Aubel.
- 10 December 1923. First, "constitutive" General Assembly of IUPAP in Paris:
 - Approval of statutes
 - Countries (13 + 3): Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Holland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, UK, USA, South Africa, [Italy, Sweden, Czechoslovakia]

1923-1931...

qui lui est confiée, de manière à réaliser une collaboration aussi étroite que possible avec ces organisations.

RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION DES COMPTES Paris, le 15 Juin 1931.

Les comptes de l'Union pour la période de 1^{et} Janvier 1925 au 31 Mai 1931 nous ont été soumis par le secrétaire général.

RECETTES		DEPENSES		
Cotisations reçues Intérêts en banque	74.866 97 7.166 83	Frais du secrétariat . Frais de déplacement	4.149	70
Total:	82.033 80	(Londres Paris et retour) et frais de séjour à Paris du représentant de l'Union au Conseil International de Recherches en 1930 Remboursement d'un trop-perçu (Australie)	1.737 5.487	
		Total des dépenses: Excédent des recet- tes:	11.374 70.659	
		Total égal aux re-	82.033	80

⁽¹⁾ Sir Richard GLAZEBROOK a été désigné comme président par ses collègues de la commission.

- 0

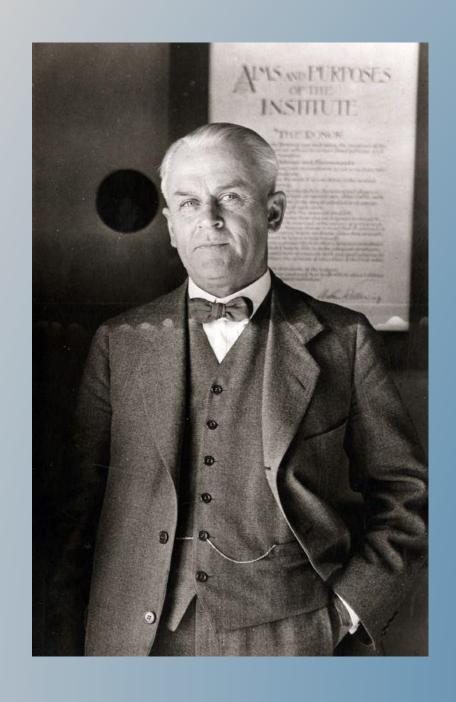
COMPTE DE CAISSE

En caisse au 1er Janvier 1925	26.240 40
Excédent des recettes	70 650 25
En caisse au 31 Mai 1931	96.899 75

Nous avons constaté la concordance de ces écritures avec les pièces comptables.

(signé) Ch. Ed. GUILLAUME

P. JANET.



Robert A. Millikan (1868-1953)

- Involved in international science from his position as foreign secretary of the (American) National Academy of Sciences
- Engaged with IUPAP since 1923
- Elected president of the IUPAP on July 10th 1931 (telegram of confirmation)
- 1931: Creation of the <u>Commission on</u>
 <u>Bibliography and Publications</u> with
 Cabrera, Cotton, and Langevin; and a
 <u>Commission on Nomenclature, Units and</u>
 <u>Symbols</u>, with Glazebrook (president),
 Fabry, Keesom and A.E. Kennelly.

Millikan to von Laue, 25 Nov 1931

"...this union, of which Bragg has been the president, has been purposely quiescent until it could be made completely <u>international</u> in its membership; and finally, that when assurances came last summer, after conversations between Abraham (Paris) and Planck, Schrödinger and yourself, that the time had come when it could be made fully international, it set about the organization of some active committees".



Professor Henri Abraham 45 rue d'Ulm Paris

Dear Professor Abraham:

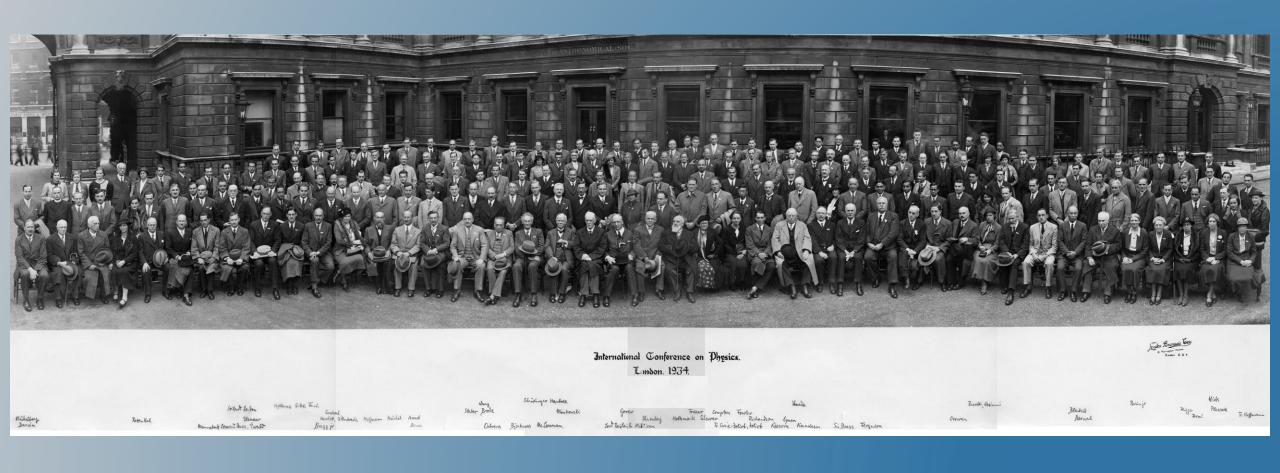
I have not written you since our meeting in Chicago on June 24th. The papers which were sent both by you and by Glazebrook contributed much to the success of the meeting. There was excellent discussion, and on the whole I think something has been accomplished. The complete set of papers is going to be published as a Bulletin of the National Research Council There were, of course, but few foreigners, as you anticipated.

Professor Wegard spoke to me after the meeting expressing his fear that the Union might disintegrate if it did not soon hold a meeting which would demonstrate that it had both vitality and a real work to perform. I myself see a large amount of useful activity in the field of symbols, units and nomenclature, but I suspect that the most important function of the Union will be the organizing and holding of international congresses, as we started out to do in Chicago but found we could not do because of the lack of European attendance. Have you and Dr. Glazebrook any ideas with respect to activities of this sort in the near futurer

Very cordially yours,

KAM: IH

London and Cambridge, October 1934



BLEGDAMSVEJ 15, KØBENHAVN Ø.

DEN 12. Decembre 193 4.

Monsieur le Secrétaire et cher Collègue.

Je vous remercie vivement pour votre simable lettre et les intéressants renseignements qu'elle contenait au sujet de vos efforts pour obtenir une participation universelle à l'Union de physique. Quoique je le sache déjà, j'ai éte' très heureux de me sentir, à la lecture de votre lettre, en complet accord avec vous au sujet du but à atteindre et je vous suis très reconnaissant pour votre aimable interprétation de l'élection de Londres.

L'attitude de principe que j'ai prise dans la discussion au cours de ses nombreux stades depuis la création du Conseil de Recherches m'empêche toutefois d'accepter d'être retteché officiellement à l'activité de l'Union de la manière qu'on m'a fait le grand honneur de m'offrir, avant que l'edhésion universelle à l'Union, que nous désirons tous, soit effectivement realisée. Après avoir bien considéré la question sous tous ses espects, je me vois donc obligé, à mon grand regret, de maintenir ma décision.

Je désirerais ajouter que le fait de ne pas être rattaché officiellement à la direction de l'Union pour le période actuelle ne pourra que faciliter ma participation à de nouveaux efforts pour amener dans un avenir prochain une adhésion universelle aux travaux de l'Union. A ce propos je désirerais vous demander votre assentiment pour informer de notre correspondance mes amis intimes Lord Rutherford et les Professeurs Langevin et Planck. de manière à pouvoir discuter avec eux des mesures inofficielles les mieux à même de conduire au but désire.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur le Secrétaire et cher Collègue, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Wiel Bohn

'PHONE 1259. GARDEN HOUSE HOTEL **GUESTS 2360.**

BELLE VUE.

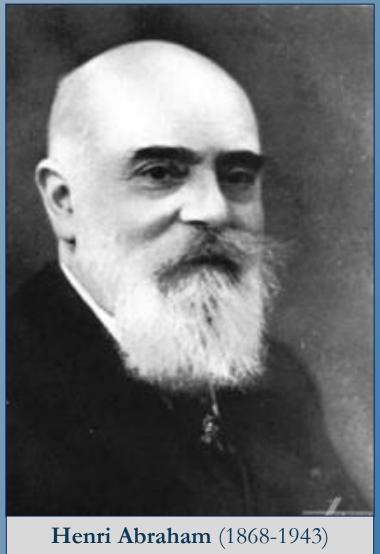
De Millikan CAMBRIDGE.

DEN Whaham

Saturday Telling we had "had a most distinguished congress The climax of which was the Election of Bohr as prosiden To day I have a reply reading Please Extend hearty Thanks to congress for great honor. Bak So, Thanks to yourself and Ser Richard Glage brook the Union is now well on its way with flying sails Congratulations!! I hope our german Troubles too mel



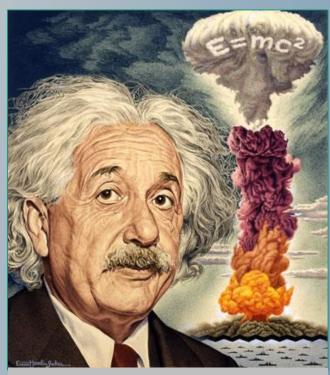
Murdered in Auschwitz in 1943



Secretary general IUPAP, 1922-1943

Re-Foundation after World War II

The refoundation of IUPAP from 1947



Einstein's 1946 cover of *Time magazine*, July 1, 1946

V. — PROCÈS-VERBAL de l'Assemblée générale de janvier 1947 (1)

1. L'Assemblée Générale s'est réunie à Paris sous la présidence du Professeur M. Siegbahn de Stockholm, les 3 et 4 janvier 1947 dans la salle du Conseil de la Faculté des Sciences, aimablement mise à la disposition de l'Union par le Professeur Cabannes, doyen de cette Faculté. Les séances se sont tenues le vendredi 3 janvier et le samedi 4 janvier de 10 h. 30 à 12 heures et de 14 h. 30 à 17 heures. Y participaient, comme délégués officiels :

the second secon	MM.
Australie	G. H. Briggs;
Belgique	P. DRUMAUN Em HENRIOT
Chine	LI SHU HUA, OUANG TE TCHAO, TSIEN
	SAN TSTANC TEAT BELLING.
Danemark	J. C. JACOBSON .
Finlande	W. FONTELL, L. SINONS:
France	E. BAUER, L. DE BROGLIE, A. COTTON,
	P. FLEURY F. JOLIOT:
Grande-Bretagne	R. W. DITCHBURY J. C. DRESTON .
Italie	E. PERUCCA, A. Lo SURDO:
Norvège	L. VÉGARD :
Pays-Bas	J. DE BOER, G. J. STZOO :
Pologne	Cr. BIALOBRZESKI I WEVERPOWER
Roumanie	H. HULUBEI:
Suède	M. SIEGBAHN, L. WALLER;
Suisse	A. Perrier;
Conseil International des Unions	
Scientifiques	A. ESTABLIER;
U. N. E. S. C.O	Dr-Yen Chit Det
ainsi que MM. P. Ewald, Secrétaire G	énéral et A. Pérand, Trésorier.
Les délégations des nava ci-engès n	'avaient pu être constituées en temps utile :
Africas da Sud Connie De la Pris	avaient pu etre constituées en temps utile :

Minutes 5th General Assembly, Paris, 1947

Ont également assisté aux séances :

Afrique du Sud, Canada, Etats-Unis, Portugal, Tchécoslovaquie.

Mme Cotton, M118 Cauchois, MM. Cabannes, Coulomb, J. P. Mathieu.

The refoundation of IUPAP from 1947



Paul P. Ewald (1888-1985) Secretary general IUPAP, 1946-1947

- Relations politiques. De l'avis du Professeur EWALD, trois principes directeurs devraient présider aux relations sociales de l'Union ;
- L'Union doit demeurer une Institution strictement scientifique, soustraite à toute influence gouvernementale sous quelque forme que ce soit.
- 2. L'Union doit être véritablement internationale. On a tenté, après la première guerre mondiale, de faire servir les Unions à exclure les puissances de l'Europe centrale de la vie scientifique mondiale. Longtemps même après qu'on eût renoncé à le faire, ce fut la raison principale du manque d'activité de l'Union. Dès que les traités de paix seront signés, nous devrons inviter les pays ex-ennemis à coopérer avec nous.
- 3. L'Union doit veiller à la dignité du savant. La tendance si répandue récemment, à considérer la Science comme un élément essentiel du potentiel de guerre, et le savant comme un rouage de la machine de guerre, ne peut être vaincue que par un travail continuel auquel les Unions devront participer activement. Autrement, le savant de demain ne sera pas dans une situation différente de celle de l'alchimis e des temps anciens que l'on jetait en prison jusqu'à ce qu'il ait produit de l'or.

Ewald's Three Principles to regulate the relations physics and politics

- The Union shall remain a strictly scientific institution, free from governmental influence in any form.
- The Union should be truly international. After the First World War, attempts were made to use the Union to exclude the Central European powers from the world scientific life... we must invite the former enemy countries to cooperate with us.
- The Union must ensure the dignity of the scientist. The tendency, so widespread in recent times, to consider science as an essential element of the war potential, and the scientist as a cog in the war machine, can only be overcome by continuous work in which the Unions will have to participate actively.

Formal agreement ICSU-UNESCO, 1946

➤ Agreement ICSU-UNESCO signed in December 1946

➤ International unions depended more on ICSU's funds

Establishment of specialized and affiliated commissions

"The General Assembly may nominate Committees for the conduct of its work in special branches of Physics" (IUPAP statutes 1922)

Grandes Commission (later affiliated commissions)

Enlarged function from standardization to promoter of scientific fields

Role of international conferences

Eur. Phys. J. H (2024)49:16 https://doi.org/10.1140/epjh/s13129-024-00079-2 THE EUROPEAN
PHYSICAL JOURNAL H



Regular Article

The birth of StatPhys: the 1949 Florence conference at the juncture of national and international physics reconstruction after World War II

Roberto Lalli^{1,2,a} and Paolo Politi^{3,4,b}

- ¹ Dipartimento di Ingegneria Aeronautica e Aerospaziale (DIMEAS), Politecnico di Torino, Corso Duca degli Abruzzi 24, 10129 Turin, Italy
- ² Department I, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Boltzmannst. 22, 14195 Berlin, Germany
- ³ Istituto dei Sistemi Complessi, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Via Madonna del Piano 10, 50019 Sesto Fiorentino, Italy
- ⁴ Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Firenze, Via G. Sansone 1, 50019 Sesto Fiorentino, Italy



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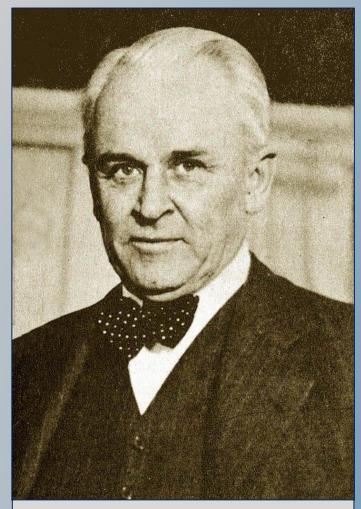
Repairing a Scientific Network

The International Conference of Theoretical Physics in 1953 and the Rehabilitation of the Japanese Physics Community

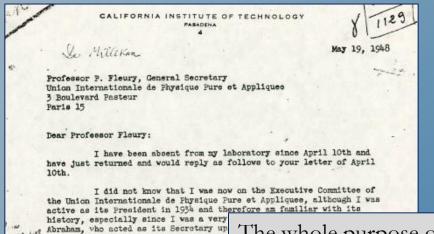
Kenji Ito



UNESCO funds and the role of the IUPAP



Robert Millikan (1868-1953) President IUPAP, 1931-1934



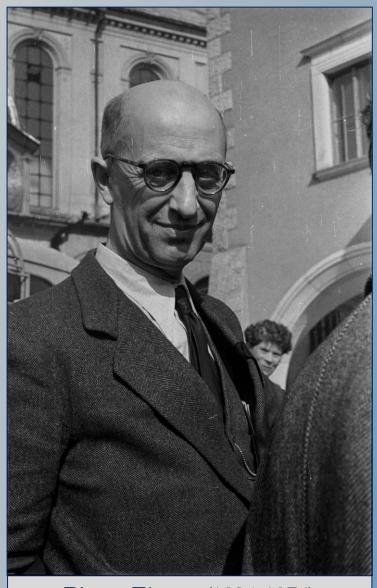
UNESCO has given it subvent such as the Union never had in the pa to steer as wise a course as possible The whole purpose of UNESCO, as I cond tions for lasting peace through stimu acquaintance, friendliness, and unders Such funds as are at its disposal are for paying the expenses of delegates international conferences, and stimula teachers between the different countri to me legitimate to use UNESCO funds conduct of specific scientific research to me a very dangerous policy because sufficient to subsidize all the resea different countries desire to carry o is unwise - and in any case impossibl petence of men of other countries that of small subventions of this sort to, create diseatisfaction and criticism. money available even to begin to go as the practice of making subventions for After all, the fundamental purpose of can, international understanding, and for example, a subvention for carrying even a remote way upon that purpose. we have to distribute, if we go into researches we are bound to be charged fairness in allowing grants to some a this happens it at once destroys the primarily for promoting international Dr. Karl Darrow along these lines rec agreement with myself. He is going t and will be able to present our joint

In any case, I am very glad to express me to be wise activities for the Union

The whole purpose of UNESCO... is to build the foundations for lasting peace through stimulating ae much as possible acquaintance, friendliness, and understanding between the nations... It does not ... seem to me legitimate to use UNESCO funds in order to make subventions for the conduct of specific scientific researches... Since there will never be enough money available even to begin to go around, the safe way is not to begin the practice of making subventions for specific researches at all... With such infinitesimal funds ... we are bound to be charged at least with favoritism and unfairness in allowing grants to some and refusing them to others, and if this happens it ... destroys the usefulness of a body which exists primarily for promoting international peace and good will. Millikan to Fleury, 19 May 1948

IUPAP, Cold War, and science diplomacy

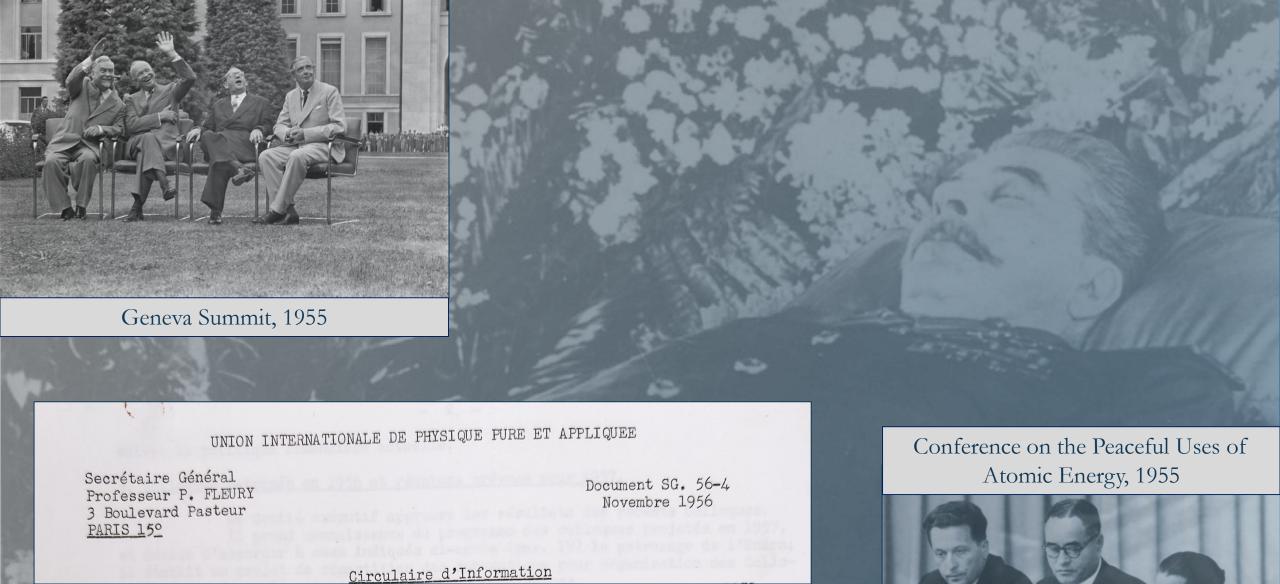
IUPAP in the Early Cold War context, 1947-1957



Pierre Fleury (1894-1976) Secretary general IUPAP, 1947-1963



6th General Assembly, Amsterdam, 1948



1. Comités Nationaux.

Le Comité exécutif enregistre l'adhésion de l'URSS, à partir de septembre 1957, sous réserve d'approbation par la prochaine Assemblée Générale.

Des contacts sont envisagés en vue de l'adhésion éventuelle de l'Autriche, de la Chine, du Pakistan ...

IUPAP and Cold War politics, 1957-1990



Edoardo Amaldi (1908-1989) President IUPAP, 1957-1960

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

FROM
PROFESSOR N. F. MOTT, F.R.S.

CAVENDISH LABORATORY
FREE SCHOOL LANE
CAMBRIDGE
TELEPHONE 56717

Strictly Personal

24th September, 1957.

Dear Amaldi,

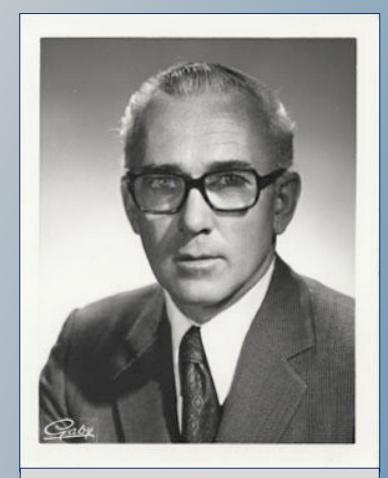
I very much hope you enjoy your six years of office; with the Russians and Chinese, I think you will have an interesting time.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

n. c. mou

IUPAP, internationalism, and science diplomacy



Larkin Kerwin (1924-2004)
Associate Secretary general, 1963-72
Secretary general, 1972-1984
First Vice-President, 1984-87
President, 1987-90

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS

With national committees from 37 countries directing its policy and activity, IUPAP fosters international meetings, spreads information and hopes to advance international understanding.

LARKIN KERWIN

"The Union's purpose is to foster international physics meetings, more rapid dissemination of information and the establishment of international standards, units and nomenclature.

Its *unofficial* goal is to make a contribution to general international understanding." (1969)

Two-Germany and two-China issues

China: member from 1934 to 1948

The Chinese Physical
Society,
3 Wen Chin Chieh
Peking
China

Professor P. FLEURY 3 Boulevard Pasteur Paris XVe, France

-1. AVR. 1958

Dear Sir :

Professor Mott wrote me that the Academician Joffe transmitted our intention to join the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics at its General Assembly in Rome last September. He suggested that we should write to you directly. At a recent Executive Council meeting of the Chinese Physical Society we decided to join the Union and herewith I, on behalf of the Society, write you this letter of formal application to join the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

The Chinese Physical Society was established in Peking in 1932 and has now more than two thousand members. It is the only national learned society of Chinese physicists in the whole country. Your reply and any other information can be mailed to the above address.

Thanking you for your attention,

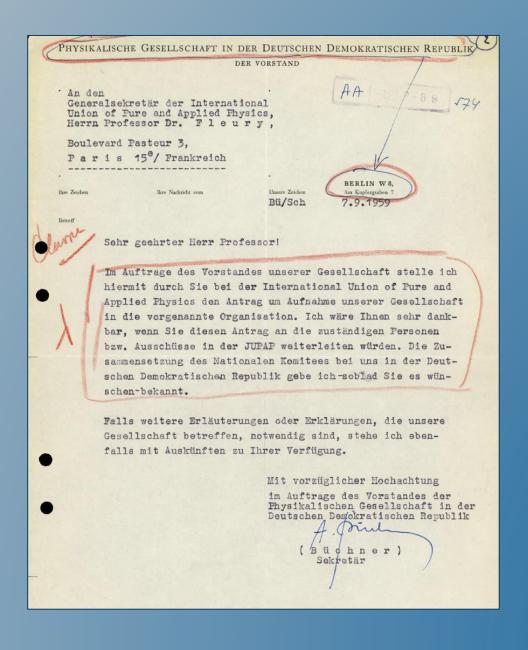
I am,

Yours sincerely,

Chou Pei-Yuan President Chinese Physical Society

The Chinese Physical Society P. O. BOX NO. 6030, TAIPEL TAIWAN (FORMOSA), CHINA June 30, 1958 Professor P. Fleury Secretary-General International Union of Pure & Applied Physics 3 Boulevard Pasteur Paris 15, France Dear Professor Fleury: Because of the Chinese Physical Society, we wish to express our desire to join the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics. We are ready to send some delegates to participate in the meetings to be held in the future. Again, we request that you will kindly let us know about the necessary requirements and procedures for the membership of your respected Union. Copies amoyé à lu Brode (3.7.58) a. Amoldi (15.7.58 Sincerely yours, President The Chinese Physical Society

Two-Germany and two-China issues



Two-Germany and two-China issues

February 24th, 1960 prot. 8189/A

Mr. Chou Pai-Yuan
President of the Physical Society
of the People's Republic of China
PEKING

Mr. President,

Professor Mott has forwarded me your letter of November 12, 1959, concerning the membership of the People's Republic of China to the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

As President of the IUPAP I would like to stress once again what has already been communicated to you by Prof. Joffe, namely, the unanimity of IUPAP's Executive Committee in accepting the Physical Society of the People's Republic of Chine.

From your letter to Prof. Mott, I understand that, while on the one hand you are pleased by such decision, on the other hand you do not view with satisfaction the resolution taken at the same by the Executive Committee, of extending its membership also to the Academia Sinica of Taipei, to represent the Republic of China, Taipei.

I would like to describe to you the Executive Committee's point of view. According to the IUPAP regulations, even two bodies belonging to the same country (in a political sense) may become members of the IUPAP provided they represent physicists who are conducting their activities in two different geographical areas. Bearing this on mind, the Union's Executive Committee has taken the decisions mentioned above with a view to avoiding that an important political issue arise within the Union which, on the other hand, is endeaviouring to secure the collaboration of all physicists, irrespective of the political divergences prevailing in the world.

In other words, the Physical Society of the People's Republic of China, would represent in our Union all physicists working in the area ruled by the ic of China, while the the physicists working nent of Taiwan.

the Executive Committees members of the Union n and does not in any political situation.

is the German Federal ic Republic are members

k you and your colleacoblem of the partecipas Republic of China, also taking into account majority of the physities of the IUPAP to colleagues.

basis of these clarifime your agreement to next summer, so that ay be in position to seneral Assembly, the beginning of

hearing from you in est personal regards, Yours truly, ... even two bodies belonging to the same country (in a political sense) may become members of the IUPAP provided they represent physicists who are conducting their activities in two different geographical areas.

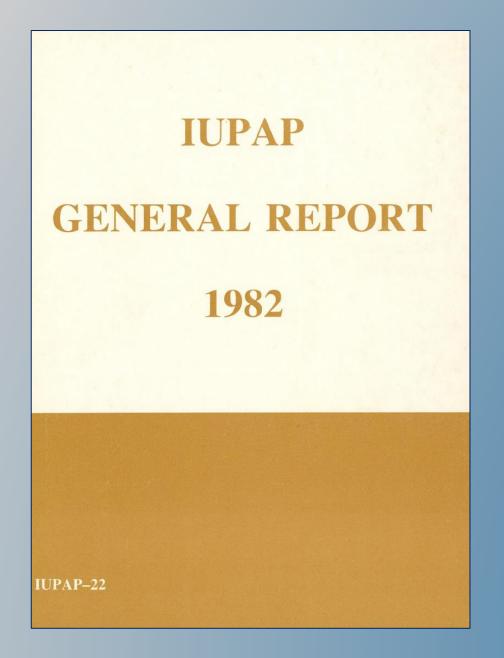
The acceptance by the Executive Committee of two bodies mentioned above as members of the Union is based on the present situation and does not in any way reflect any judgement on the political situation.

For the same reasons the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic are members of IUPAP.

Amaldi to Chou Pei-Yuan, President of the Physical Society of the PRC, 24 Febraury 1960

(E. Amaldi)

From national to liaison members



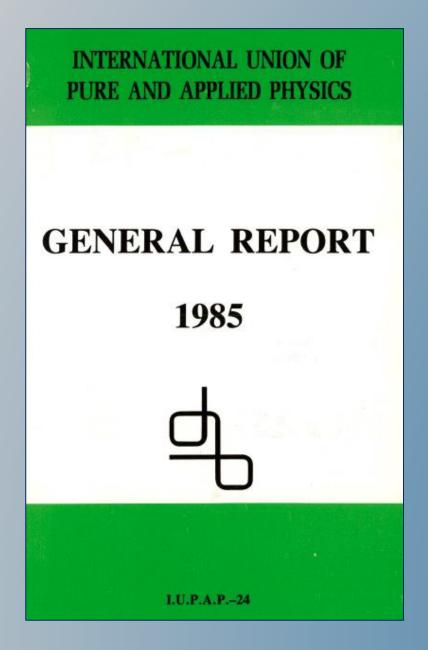
The word "nation" includes dominions, diplomatic protectorates, or other territories which have an independent scientific community.

A Member should effectively represent independent scientific activity in physics in a definite territory and be listed under a name that avoids any misunderstanding about the territory represented. The word "territory" does not imply any political position on the part of the Union which seeks to assist physicists everywhere in the world to cooperate on an international level.

II. Liaison Committees

- 3. The adhering bodies will set up committees to maintain liaison between their respective communities and the Union.
- 4. The Liaison Committees will, within their respective communities, encourage and promote the aims of the Union. Each committee may submit to the Union questions within the competence of the Union. The Committees designate their delegates to the General Assemblies of the Union and a Delegation Head to vote on questions of administration as laid down in Articles 14 and 16.

From national to liaison members



LIST OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES (38)

l Taiwan Dr. Edward YEN, President, The Physical Society, P.O. Box 23-30, Taipei, TAIWAN.

IUPAP LIAISON COMMITTEES

	(CHINA	
8	4	THE CHINESE PHYSICAL SOCIETY	Professor Guangzhao ZHOU Institute of Theoretical Physics P.O. Box 2735 Beijing
1	1	THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY LOCATED IN TAIPEI, CHINA	Professor Yen-Chung LIU Department of Physics National Tsing Hua University Hsinchu 300 TAIWAN

The changing roles of IUPAP

Setting a new role

> Free circulation of scientists

11. Visa problems of physicists attending international meetings

The President reported that the Executive Committee are very concerned about the difficulties that scientists from East Germany experience when attempting to travel to NATO countries. He described the various steps he had taken following the meeting of the Executive Committee held in Bombay in January 1963.

The President then submitted to the Assembly the following resolution, drafted by the Executive Committee:—

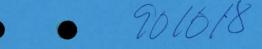
The International Union of Pure and Applied Physics considering that free travel possibilities of all scientists for the participation in international scientific conferences forms an indispensable basis for successful international co-operation, and considering further that this question not only touches the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, but all scientific Unions which form members of the International Council of Scientific Unions, requests the International Council of Scientific Unions

- to encourage its national members to take appropriate steps with their respective governments for arranging facilities for granting exit and entry visas to all scientists attending international scientific conferences:
- 2. to bring the problem to the notice of the United Nations with the request that a way may be found for the free movement of scientists attending scientific conferences and meetings.

After a short discussion the resolution was proposed and seconded and an informal vote showed it to be carried unanimously. It was decided, however, to vote again formally, along with other resolutions at the Third Session of the Assembly. Thus delegations were given adequate time to consider the resolution.

Minutes 11th General Assembly, Warsaw, 1963

Setting a new role



ICSU
INTERNATIONAL
COUNCIL OF
SCIENTIFIC
UNIONS

UNIVERSALITY OF SCIENCE

HANDBOOK OF ICSU'S STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FREE CIRCULATION OF SCIENTISTS

WITH ADVICE TO ORGANIZERS OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

Modification of the statutes in 1981

I. - Aims of the Union and Admission Requirements.

- 1. The Union's aims are:
- (I) the establishment and encouragement of international cooperation in Physics;
- (II) coordination of the work of preparation and publication of extracts of transactions and tables of physical constants;
- (III) putting into effect an international agreement for units, measures, nomenclature and notation;
- (IV) assistance in the pursuit of interesting lines of research.

II - STATUTES

(Adopted by the General Assembly of 1981.)

I. Aims of the Union and Conditions of Membership

- 1. The aims of the Union are:
- a) to stimulate and promote international cooperation in physics;
- to sponsor suitable international meetings, and to assist organizing committees;
- to foster the preparation and the publication of abstracts of papers and tables of physical constants;
- to promote international agreements on the use of symbols, units, nomenclature, and standards;
- e) to foster free circulation of scientists;
- f) to encourage research and education.

Setting a new role

> Freedom of scientists

Physics education

Resolution 2. « The General Assembly invites the President and Secretary General to contact U.N.E.S.C.O. about the possibility of helping under-developed countries in matters concerning the development of physics. »

Minutes 9th General Assembly, Rome, 1957

Developing countries

Thank you very much for the attention

