local currency. Three fourths go to countries that already have a surplus of dollars.

The subcommittee report, "Foreign Research Dollar Drain," concludes that dollar grants to foreign scientists for nonurgent research is inappropriate at a time when the nation is trying to eliminate an international payments deficit. The subcommittee particularly accused government agencies of imposing lax criteria and criticized the Budget Bureau, the administration's financial watchdog, for merely asking agencies to adopt tighter controls rather than requiring them.

The criticism is directed at the Departments of Defense and Health, Education and Welfare, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The report recommends two immediate actions. First, new foreign research financing should be limited to just those projects urgently needed by the US that can not be carried out here and that a foreign government will not finance itself. Second, all current, uncompleted projects should be reviewed and a report submitted within three months to the subcommittee on whether such projects would meet the new-project limitation.

At the end of July John S. Foster Jr, director of defense research and engineering at the Department of Defense, announced new review and evaluation procedures for research proposals, a fine screening of all proposals, closing of two of three European science offices and limitation of support to urgent projects only. DoD foreign research is the subcommittee's biggest target because it represents about 40% of the total. The department spent $8 120 000 on research outside the US in 1967 and put more than 70% of that into developed countries.

AAS Plans Quarterly Journal, Increased Subscription Rates

A new publication and increases in subscription rates and page charges for existing journals have been announced by the American Astronomical Society.

Lodewyk Woltjer, coeditor with Norman H. Baker of the *Astronomical Journal*, said the new *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society* will publish all unrefereed material that now appears in the *Journal*. This material includes observatory reports and abstracts of papers presented at society meetings. The *Journal* expanded its scope this year to include papers on astrophysical as well as astronomical subjects. The new quarterly will be patterned after the *Bulletin of the American Physical Society*.

The first issue of the new publication will appear in January. Members will pay $2 a year, nonmembers $5. Woltjer said he expected that members' dues, now $14 a year, would be adjusted to include the *Bulletin*.

Next year the society will drop its requirement that members subscribe to either the *Astronomical Journal* or the *Astrophysical Journal*. At that time, member rates of the *Astronomical Journal* will rise from $9 to $12, while *Astrophysical Journal* member rates will rise from $18 to $25. Nonmember rates will go to $20 and $50, respectively. Members who subscribe to both journals and the *Bulletin* will receive the *Astronomical Journal* for $8 rather than $12, however.

Page rates for the *Astronomical Journal* will go up with the August issue from $25 to $45 for papers and observatory reports and to $30 for abstracts. *Astrophysical Journal* page rates will rise with the 1 Nov. issue from $20 to $36 in the *Journal* itself and from $30 to $40 in the separate letters section.

Election Will Not Change Federal Research Support

Whoever occupies 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue after the November elections, Richard Nixon or Hubert Humphrey, the course of government support for basic research will not be drastically altered. PHYSICS TODAY asked both camps about the candidates' positions concerning science and the role the government should play in supporting it. The conclusion: The golden years for growth in research money are over, but both Republicans and Democrats support a strong research program as essential to the general health of the country. Here are statements by both sides.

"The Republican administration under Richard Nixon will remain committed to the cause of science, a commitment dating from the administration of Dwight Eisenhower. Mr. Nixon is especially concerned about the apparent disorganization, duplication of efforts and unnecessary expense, which now characterize the nation's science effort. He plans a thorough study of the problems and a streamlining to coördinate the present disparate policies and programs and is sympathetic to the idea of establishing one agency as the top science agency."

"Hubert Humphrey is never more enthusiastic than when he is discussing the potential benefits of science and technology. He was one of the strongest advocates in the Senate of basic or 'pure' research. He is chairman of the national councils on space and oceanography. Leadership of these two cabinet-level councils gives the Vice-President the chief responsibility for advising the President and keeping him informed of developments in the fields of space, aeronautics and marine sciences. He was one of the first members of the Senate to push for federal scholarship loans to science students, later included in the National Defense Education Act. Hearings under his chairmanship of a Senate government operations subcommittee paved the way for the Of-