

been expanded with the help of a Ford Foundation grant. This plan is an attempt to blunt the movement of scientific talent from developing nations by permitting good physicists to spend most of their time at their home institutions and as many as three months a year in Trieste. The associate member, who picks his own period of attendance in Trieste, is paid travel and subsistence expenses, but no salary, while there.

APS Panelists Debate Secret And DoD-Sponsored Research

During the recent American Physical Society meeting in Washington an interested audience of about 600 persons considered "University Research and National Defense." This panel discussion, chaired by Dale Corson, Cornell, was followed by comments from the floor. The questions at issue were whether the Department of Defense should sponsor university research and whether "classified" research should be conducted on university campuses.

Proponents of classified and DoD-sponsored campus research argued that such research is good both for the university and DoD, that integration of a defense department with the rest of society is valuable. Their opponents argued that sponsorship of nonmilitary projects gave the military an inappropriate amount of influence in society and weakened nonmilitary agencies, that such sponsorship was confusing to Congress and the public, that classified research on a campus is a threat to academic freedom and that all students and faculty should have access to and knowledge of what is going on at their own universities.

The first panelist, William C. Davidon, Haverford College, spoke against DoD sponsorship and called for "truth in packaging of scientific projects." Richard L. Garwin, of IBM and Columbia, held, however, that unclassified DoD-sponsored research, subject to free publication and free availability of work, serves four useful purposes. It produces improvements and cost savings in defense systems. It trains scientific personnel in fields particularly significant to DoD. It offers a basis for inventions. It supports basic sciences.

John O. Rasmussen, Berkeley, argued that classified research no longer belongs on campuses. Old procedures

and habits persist from wartime, he said, and impose communications barriers, especially with visiting foreigners. He emphasized that only four of 1100 AEC contracts at universities involve classified work as do about 140 of 4200 DoD contracts. Moving even the remaining classified projects away to off-campus laboratories might strengthen both classified and unclassified research. He disputed the argument that some classified research must go to universities because universities have inherent superiority over government laboratories in recruiting talent required for classified research.

The session did not strike the kind of fire that shone at the January APS meeting discussing the Schwartz amendment to permit resolutions on "any matter of concern to the Society." Perhaps one reason was that panelists did not represent opposite poles of the argument. No one officially represented DoD, and John A. Wheeler, Princeton, who was to have stated the case for classified research on campus, was unable to attend. In his place someone read a statement of Princeton policy that he had submitted. Only one panelist was a full-time faculty member at a large uni-

versity involved in much classified and unclassified research.

Many participants appeared to be satisfied with the present status and with many stated university policies against accepting classified research except under unusual conditions. Jay Orear, Cornell, called attention to re-evaluations of position that have occurred at several universities. One speaker opposed what he called "a certain absolutism" in the arguments, and suggested decoupling two issues: dissatisfaction with the Vietnam war and concern with classified and military research. —RHE

Branscomb, 5 Associates to Edit Reviews of Modern Physics

Reviews of Modern Physics will undergo major changes in structure and leadership during the next few months. The editor will have "augmented authority and responsibility for the assembling of review material," and he will be assisted by five salaried associate editors, working part time, each responsible for an area of physics.

Editor-elect is Lewis M. Branscomb, 41, chairman of the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics in Boulder;



THE SOCIETY OF PHYSICS STUDENTS was founded on 22 Apr. 1968 with the signing of articles of agreement by representatives of the American Institute of Physics and Sigma Pi Sigma, the national physics honor society. The new society is a union of the AIP Student Sections and Sigma Pi Sigma. H. William Koch, AIP director, and Marsh W. White, founder and president of Sigma Pi Sigma, complete the signing with a handshake. Looking on are (left to right) Wallace Waterfall, AIP secretary, Vincent E. Parker, AIP executive committee member and Cecil Shugart, executive secretary of Sigma Pi Sigma. White will continue as president of the new society and Shugart will direct the society's operations as a full-time employee of the institute.