AIP, APS Adopt New Policies For Unsupported Publishing

New policies on publishing papers not supported by the traditional page charge have been adopted by both the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. Both plans involve separate handling of such papers after they are accepted by the journal editors.

The new policies are second-generation effects of the financial squeeze on scientific research. Publishers of physics journals are alarmed over the announced plans of some science administrators to stop paying the page charges, which are not obligatory. Page charges have paid up to 70% of the cost of publishing primary journals (PHYSICS TODAY, December, page 61).

All AIP-owned and member-society journals have begun asking authors' institutions to certify whether they will honor the page charges earlier in the publishing process. In the past, a certification form was sent to the author along with his galley proofs. Now it is sent when the journal editors accept the paper. This new timetable enables the publisher to estimate page-charge revenue more accurately and therefore how many unsupported papers can be published. Only AIP and APS, however, have gone further and decided on separate handling for unsupported papers.

APS officers are using a formula to determine how many such papers the society will publish each month. To institute the system, the society arranged for March issues of *The Physical Review* to contain no papers not supported by page charges.

Unsupported papers accepted by the APS editors are filed chronologically. Each month when the society officers compute how many unsupported pages they will publish, that number is taken from the file for processing. Total delay will depend in part on the number of unsupported papers.

AIP has adopted a slightly different procedure for most of the journals it publishes (including the *Journal of Applied Physics, Journal of Mathematical Physics, Journal of Chemical Physics, Physics of Fluids* and the *Review of Modern Instruments*). Unsupported papers are delayed automatically for two months before processing begins. H. William Koch, AIP director, said the delay time might have to be increased. He added:

"We regret the delay and hope that authors will be able to convince authorized officials at their institutions to honor page charges and thereby support economical and timely publication of research results. Such publication is essential to the continued health and growth of research and research institutions."

Beleaguered publishers have picked up important support in their drive to retain the page-charge mechanism. Late last year the Federal Council for Science and Technology issued this policy statement:

"The publication of research results is an essential part of the research process. This has been recognized in part through authorization to pay publication costs from federal research grant and contact funds. It is the intention of the federal government when making research grants or contracts that costs of such publication (including page charges) should continue to be borne from the grant or contract, if other sources are not available."

National Science Board Studies Future Goals For Upgraded NSF

Armed with a new mandate from Congress, the National Science Board is in the midst of a long-range study of future science goals and what role the National Science Foundation should play in them. The study group is backed up by a blue-ribbon steering committee; a third group is making a complementary study of what structural and administrative changes should be made within the foundation.

Under the reorganization signed into law last summer, the NSF and its governing body, the National Science Board, now have the specific responsibility to recommend and promote na-

RESONANCES

First director of the CERN 300-GeV accelerator is John B. Adams, 48, of Great Britain. Adams was named to direct the project for a year; the CERN council expressed its intention to make him director-general of the laboratory when it is built. Director-general of CERN in 1960–61, Adams now directs research for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

That 1970 Chicago APS meeting is still on. Some 400 members had asked that the meeting be moved as a protest against events during the Democratic convention. The council decided in Miami Beach that the requested action was basically political, a type of activity the Schwartz-amendment vote had shown a majority of APS members did not want the society to become involved in. The council also noted that it was too late to move the meeting; cancellation was the only alternative.

NSF institutional grants will be computed differently this year. The foundation will base its awards on the total amount of federal research money received the previous year instead of only the money received from NSF. The change could qualify up to 100 more schools for the grants.

The National Academy of Sciences has elected Philip Handler its next president. No other name had been offered when nominations closed 15 Dec. The 51-year-old Duke biochemist takes office 1 July; outgoing President Frederick Seitz assumes the presidency of Rockefeller University on that date.

tional policy on basic research and education in science. They now must make an annual report to the President and Congress on the state of American science. In the same bill Congress directed the NSF to broaden its financial support to include applied research and the social sciences.

With these changes as added motivation, the long-range planning committee of the National Science Board has begun a study of how the foundation can best anticipate three general challenges: those arising from the impact of new technologies and a new understanding of man and his universe, those arising from the rapid growth of higher education and those arising from the social problems confronting the country.

Three persons have joined the board's planning committee for the study: Emanuel Piore, chief scientist of IBM; John B. Oakes, editor of the New York Times editorial page, and Ben W. Heineman, chairman of the Chicago and Northwest Railroad Co. John F. Sherman, deputy director of the National Institutes of Health, is directing the steering committee. Among those working with Sherman is Merle Tuve of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

No date has been set for completion of the major study. Nor had a date been set by the end of December for the first "State of Science" report to the nation.

The companion study on NSF reorganization is expected to be completed by late spring; John V. Vinciguerra, assistant general manager for administration of the Atomic Energy Commission, is chairman. This group will report to the NSF director, Leland J. Haworth.

The foundation faces further change this summer. Haworth is expected to retire when his six-year term expires 30 June. President Nixon will name a successor. The director's job was upgraded in last year's reorganization; the NSF chief is now the equal of the AEC chairman, the director of NASA and the secretaries of the three military services.

IN BRIEF

Metallography, a new journal devoted to the study of the internal and surface structure of materials, is being published quarterly by American Elsevier.

A Raman-spectroscopy newsletter will be published under the sponsorship of a group of instrument manufacturers and government agencies. For information contact P. R. Wakeling, 1500 Massachusetts Ave, Washington, D. C. 20005

A new brochure, *Instrumentation Training Aids,* is available from the Instrument Society of America. It describes films, filmstrips and printed matter.

A revised edition of *Radiation Quantities and Units* has been published by the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements. The International System of Units (SI) has been adopted. More information may be obtained from the commission office at 4201 Connecticut Ave, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

The National Association of Science Writers has published a guidebook, *Science News Communications,* to aid those involved in publicizing science and medicine. Copies are available from NASW, P.O. Box H, Sea Cliff, N. Y. 11579.

The Oregon Graduate Center plans to accept its first full-time graduate students in 1969. It will offer advanced degrees in chemistry, physics, metallurgy, physical electronics and applied mathematics.

Edwin H. Land, president of Polaroid Corp., has established a trust fund to provide $480 000 a year for the next three years for educational development at MIT. Land is presently a visiting professor at the institute.

Catholic University of America has become the 27th member of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo. C. C. Change, chairman of the university's department of space sciences, is leading a study of tornado dynamics.

Grants totaling $45 000 have been awarded to 19 young scientists in six Latin American countries under a Fund for Overseas Research Grants and Education program. Bentley Glass of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, who also is president of the fund, said the grants were designed to slow the "brain drain."

Laser Sciences Inc has begun development and production of lasers in Bethel, Conn. The company was started by Marvin J. Fenton, formerly director of laser systems at Perkin-Elmer.

NASA has reorganized its Electronics Research Center in Cambridge, Mass. Four research divisions have been replaced by three organizations: research, advanced technology and technical programs.

NSF Grants $14 Million To Improve Science Teaching

Grants totaling $14 million to improve the teaching of science and mathematics at the high-school and college level have been announced by the National Science Foundation. The money will be used for summer study and research, short courses and in-service training.

Nearly $9 million will be spent to enable some 1400 high-school teachers to spend a full academic year studying at any of 63 colleges and universities in 38 states. Known as the Academic Year Institutes, this program is in its 14th year.

Another $2.7 million will pay for 1766 college teachers to study at any of 61 summer institutes at 48 colleges and universities. Each institute enrolls about 30 teachers for five to twelve weeks. Last year grants were provided to 2330 teachers.

Summer research opportunities for teachers from colleges with inadequate facilities will be provided to 359 teachers under a $950 000 award. The 55 separate grants were awarded to colleges, universities and nonprofit institutions. Another $352 000 grant will enable 176 past participants in such projects to continue their research at their home institution.

IPPS Members Approve Royal-Charter Application

Members of The Institute of Physics and The Physical Society, the British organization, have authorized their officers to apply for a royal charter. IPPS officers believe the prestigious designation will give it greater freedom of activity as well as optimal status and authority at the national and international levels.

Just eight years ago the Institute of Physics, predominantly industry-oriented, and the Physical Society, predominantly academically oriented,