

work," I had in mind the experiments on the 20-MeV cyclotron. (This defines the phrase "low-energy.") At higher energies, as Abragam points out, Saclay physicists performed in 1962 the first experiment ever done using a polarized target. In fact, both a polarized source and a polarized target were used, and these were invented and constructed at Saclay. The high-energy experiments that I characterized as Orsay experiments in the article were actually carried out at CERN by physicists from Orsay and Saclay and used polarized targets constructed at Saclay.

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On refereeing

We would like to make a suggestion concerning refereeing. Many of us find ourselves involved in a research project that either is, or soon becomes, of the band-wagon variety. This leads necessarily to strong competition, and we do not have confidence under these conditions in the impartiality of all referees. Evidence of this is surely furnished by the fairly recent decision of one well known journal to abandon all refereeing of papers in high-energy physics.

There is an alternative to this negation of editorial responsibility. If, as seems proper, a referee should remain anonymous to an author then likewise the author and his affiliation should remain anonymous to a referee.

Under the present system the author has little recompense if a lack of impartiality in a referee occurs; at best much time-consuming correspondence may ensue in a resulting dispute.

We wish to urge most strongly that editors of all AIP journals adopt the above suggestion and thus establish mutual anonymity between author (his affiliation) and all referees.

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CORRECTION: May 1970, page 63—Professor Shoemaker will become chemistry chairman at Oregon State University, rather than physics chairman. □

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