

the regulations on scientific exchanges and progress is unpredictable and that changing the way science is done, in any fundamental way, will have repercussions on all levels of scientific research.

Frank Kapper, assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, discussed with us the possibility of a permanent involvement of university representatives in decision-making on these issues in Defense, State and Commerce. He said, "I think it is important that universities have spokesmen to represent their input to the government. This is vital and I believe there will be no success without it."

The Department of Defense has created a forum in which the presidents from eight universities (Stanford University, Rutgers University, University of Minnesota, University of California, Columbia University, University of Rochester, Caltech and Georgia Institute of Technology) will exchange ideas with Defense Department administrators in an attempt to enhance cooperation. According to a recent report prepared by the Defense Science Board (entitled "University Responsiveness to National Security Requirements"), this cooperation is an important part of a program to increase the contributions of universities to defense-related research. The report calls for

restrictions to be imposed on publication and other forms of disclosure as part of the contract negotiation for Defense Department contract research. If this procedure works well for the Defense Department, the report suggests expanding the negotiations, with slight variations, to all federally contracted research and then to all federally funded research.

Gerjuoy, commenting on the ever-widening net of restrictions on research and scientific communication, wondered how it will affect graduate-student training and the university's already diminishing ability to lure top scholars from industry due to budget problems. He said, "Do we want to emulate the Russians by becoming a closed society, as opposed to an open society?" In this connection, Herman Feshbach (MIT), testifying about the rights of Soviet scientists that were being denied by their government, told a Congressional committee, "Points of particular concern are unreasonable restrictions on the freedom to attend scientific conferences, on the freedom to publish in scientific journals, on the freedom to have access to scientific literature, and unreasonable restrictions on the freedom to pursue their scientific interests and to communicate with other scientists via normal channels, including international travel."

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and military considerations, and thus can be used to establish a government program to implement the no-first-use policy.

The UCS recommends that:

- ▶ The NATO alliance announce its intention to adopt a policy of no-first-use in Europe, while beginning a program to strengthen the conventional weapons and strategy needed to repel a non-nuclear attack;
- ▶ The US should announce its intention to adopt the no-first-use policy elsewhere in the world, a policy also contingent upon having an adequate conventional defense;
- ▶ The US and USSR begin immediate negotiations on strategic and intermediate-range nuclear-weapons reductions, with the goal of a greatly reduced arsenal in the next decade;
- ▶ The US encourage these negotiations by announcing its readiness to comply with a bilateral freeze on both strategic weapons and flight-testing missiles, and to renew negotiations for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty;
- ▶ The US and USSR start a joint program to curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

The physicists and defense experts responsible for the recommendations are Robert F. Bacher, professor emeritus at Caltech; Hans A. Bethe, professor emeritus at Cornell University; Adrian Fisher, who was the principal negotiator for the Non-proliferation Treaty; Admiral Noel Gayler, former director of the National Security Agency and now retired from the Navy; Henry Kendall, MIT and chairman of UCS; Vice Admiral John M. Lee, former assistant director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and now retired from the Navy; Norman Ramsey, Harvard University; Herbert Scoville Jr, former assistant director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Paul C. Warnke, who served as the Chief US SALT negotiator and is currently chairman of the Committee on National Security; Victor Weisskopf, professor emeritus at MIT; Jerome Wiesner, former Presidential Science Adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, and now at MIT; Robert R. Wilson, professor emeritus at Cornell University and former director of Fermilab; and Herbert F. York, the first Director of Research and Engineering for the Department of Defense and now at the University of California, San Diego.

In a related development, the National Academy of Sciences recently passed a resolution—by an overwhelming majority of the more than 200 members attending the annual meeting—that supports the continued observance of all arms-control agreements, including SALT II, which has not yet been ratified by Congress. It

UCS urges no first use of nuclear arms

The Union of Concerned Scientists recently released a statement advocating that the US move toward a "no-first-use" policy for nuclear weapons, and recommending practical steps to enhance our non-nuclear defenses to allow implementation of this policy.

The statement was released simultaneously with an article that appeared in the Spring issue of *Foreign Affairs*, written by four former national security officials—McGeorge Bundy, who was national security adviser to Presidents

Kennedy and Johnson; Robert S. McNamara, who was the Secretary of Defense in the same administrations; Gerard C. Smith, who led the arms limitations talks with the Soviet Union for the Nixon Administration, and George S. Kennan, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union. The article advocated that the US study the possibility of a no-first-use policy in a program in which the US assumes world leadership in reducing nuclear arms stockpiles and in curbing nuclear proliferation.

The UCS, known in the past primarily for criticism of nuclear power, began about a year ago to inform the public about nuclear arms via on-campus teach-ins, culminating in two nationwide teach-ins, one on 11 November involving 150 campuses and one on 22 April involving 350 campuses. A spokesman for UCS told us that the statement complements the nuclear-freeze movement, the joint resolution for a bilateral nuclear freeze sponsored by Senators Edward Kennedy (D-MA) and Mark Hatfield (R-OR), and the McNamara-Bundy no-first-use statement. The spokesman said the UCS statement presents a practical position, which takes into account the technical

KENDALL



asks for increased efforts toward "an equitable and verifiable agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to limit strategic nuclear arms and to reduce significantly the numbers of nuclear weapons and delivery systems." In addition, it calls for "all practical measures" to curb the spread of nuclear weapons and "all practical actions" to reduce the possi-

bility of accidental nuclear war.

The preamble to the Academy statement recognizes that "science offers no prospect of effective defense" against the "unprecedented threat to humanity" posed by nuclear war. It also warns of the likelihood of any so-called "limited" use of nuclear weapons leading to general use and thus to nuclear war.

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the physics community

AAS deplores creationist intrusions into public schools

At its January meeting, the Council of the American Astronomical Society unanimously adopted a resolution deploping "the attempt to force creationism into public schools" and urging "Congress, all state legislatures, local school boards and textbook publishers to resist such attempts."

The statement followed the successful challenge made last December to an Arkansas law that would have required educators to give "creation science" equal time whenever evolution and many topics in earth science and astronomy were taught in Arkansas public classrooms (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, February 1982, page 53).

The Society's statement also declared:

"We agree with the findings of Judge William Overton that the Arkansas creationism law represents an unconstitutional intrusion of religious doctrine into the public schools, that 'creation science' is not science, and that its advocates have followed the unscientific procedure of starting from a dogmatically held conclusion and looking only for evidence to support that conclusion."

Roderick M. Grant is new AIP secretary

Roderick M. Grant is the new secretary of the AIP Governing Board. He succeeds John C. Johnson, who died on 20 February (*PHYSICS TODAY*, May, page 96).

Grant, who will continue as Henry Chisholm Professor of Physics at Denison University in Granville, Ohio, received a BS from Denison in 1957 and, from the University of Wisconsin, an MS in 1959 and a PhD in physics in 1965. He joined the department of physics at Denison as an assistant professor in 1965, became associate professor in 1970 and professor in 1977. He was chairman of the department for four years beginning in 1970.



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His research has concerned medical physics, in particular, thermoluminescence and optical absorption, and applications of computers and films to the teaching of physics. He has been secretary of the American Association of Physics Teachers since 1977, chairman of its publications committee and member of several AAPT committees concerned with science education, awards, and personnel. He has also served on the AIP Governing Board from 1979 to 1980 and on AIP committees on publishing policy and electronic publishing.

AAPT selects Wilson to succeed Strassenburg

Jack M. Wilson, currently associate professor of physics and head of the division of chemistry and physics at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas, is to be the new executive officer of the American Association of Physics Teachers. In August Wilson will succeed Arnold A. Strassenburg, who is retiring after holding the position for 10 years. Strassenburg will continue as professor of physics at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Wilson received a bachelor's degree from Thiel College in Greenville, Pennsylvania, in 1967 and from Kent State



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University a master's in 1970 and a PhD in physics in 1972. He started teaching at Sam Houston in 1972 as an assistant professor and attained his present rank in 1978. Active in AAPT, he is vice-president of its Texas Section and chairperson of the Committee on Professional Concerns.

His research has involved the structure of sickle-cell hemoglobin, applications of physics to police science, and Mössbauer spectroscopy of liquid crystals.

in brief

DOE will provide \$430 000 in grants to 26 universities to identify, motivate and prepare secondary-school students for engineering and energy studies and careers. This Pre-Freshman Engineering Program (PREP) is expected to involve about 4000 students in grades 7 to 12 during this academic year. Funding is by the DOE Office of Minority Economic Impact and the Office of Energy Research. Outside matching funds in excess of \$1.5 million are expected. NSF has published *The Stock of Science and Engineering Master's Degree-Holders in the United States*, which summarizes estimates of that population by sex and field for 1960-78. Single copies of the report are available free from NSF, Washington, DC 20550. (Request No. NSF 81-302.)

For the preparation of career information booklets for young black, Mexican-American, Puerto Rican and Native-American women, the Office of Opportunities in Science of AAAS is requesting information, especially from women minority scientists. Contact Paula Quick Hall, S/E Careers Project, AAAS-OOS, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, DC 20036, telephone (202) 467-5433. □