editor and publisher of Cheshire Books, a company he helped found. Before moving to SLAC, Riordan worked as a research scientist at the University of Rochester, where he completed his book. He continues to do research on nucleon structure, deep inelastic lepton–nucleon structure functions, and beam-dump searches for neutral bosons.

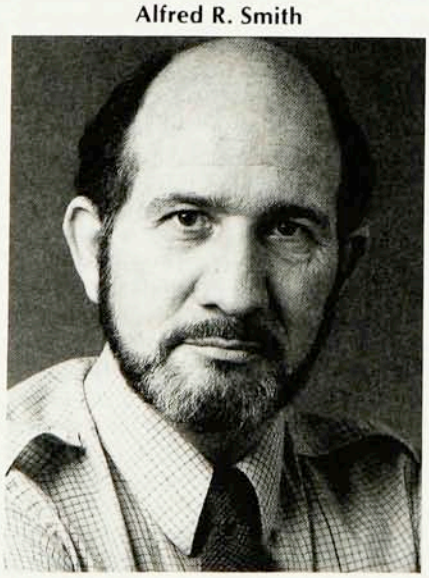
—WILLIAM SWEET

ALFRED SMITH IS PRESIDENT-ELECT OF AAPM

Alfred R. Smith, a professor and director of the medical physics division in the department of radiation oncology at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, is the new president-elect of the American Association of Physicists in Medicine. Smith will become president in 1990, succeeding Faiz M. Khan, a member of the department of therapeutic radiology at the University of Minnesota.

Smith received his bachelor's degree in mathematics from Eastern New Mexico University in 1964, his master's degree in physics from Texas Tech University in 1964, and his PhD in physics from Texas Tech in 1970. He was an assistant professor of biophysics at the University of Texas's M. D. Anderson Cancer Center from 1971 to 1975, an assistant professor of radiology at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine from 1975 to 1978 and an associate professor of radiology there from 1978 to 1982. Smith served in the position of Cancer Expert at the National Cancer Institute from 1982 to 1985; he has been at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania since 1985.

Alfred R. Smith



Since the early 1970s, Smith has had an interest in the development of ways to improve the biological effectiveness and physical dose distributions of radiation fields used in cancer therapy. He is currently working on new ways of delivering conventional x-ray and electron treatments that confine the high-dose region to the tumor volume and spare normal tissues. He is also developing a system for delivering dynamic conformal radiation therapy by means of computer-controlled electron accelerator systems that use multileaf collimators and digital imaging technology.

AGU ADDRESSES THE QUESTION OF ETHICS IN PUBLICATIONS

The American Geophysical Union has adopted ethics guidelines concerning the responsibilities of authors, referees and editors of AGU journals. Accepted by the AGU publications committee in April, "Guidelines to Publication of Geophysical Research" is based largely on the American Chemical Society's "Ethical Guidelines to Publication of Chemical Research," which were adopted in 1985. The 27-point outline in the AGU document represents a condensed version of the ACS guidelines.

According to Judy Holoviak, director of publications, public information and marketing for AGU, questions from authors and editors within the society prompted the adoption of the guidelines. Members were concerned, for instance, that with increasingly larger teams working on major projects, the significance of being listed as an author might be deteriorating. Holoviak said that questions from contributors also showed a misunderstanding about the roles of editors; she cited as an example that some authors did not appear to recognize that an editor may accept a manuscript despite some negative comments from reviewers.

In addition to these concerns, the guidelines address the responsibility of all members of the scientific community to shoulder refereeing duties. Holoviak said that AGU had received "comments from editors that people were reluctant to referee." The duties and obligations of referees are detailed in the guidelines, as are those of authors and editors. A fourth section briefly states the obligations of scientists publishing in the popular literature.

A few of the points in the guidelines are the following:

▷ "Reviewers should not use or disclose unpublished information, arguments, or interpretations contained in a manuscript under consideration, except with the consent of the author."

▷ "Fragmentation of research papers should be avoided. A scientist who has done extensive work on a system or group of related systems should organize publication so that each paper gives a complete account of a particular aspect of the general study."

▷ "An editor should process manuscripts promptly."

The guidelines are aimed solely at AGU publications. The publication board of the American Institute of Physics has discussed the question of adopting general, formal ethical guidelines for journals published by AIP; the institute's director of publishing, Robert Baensch, says that AIP plans to develop a uniform set of guidelines at the May 1989 meeting of the publishing policy committee's journals subcommittee.

The statement "Integrity in Physics," adopted by the council of The American Physical Society in April 1987, is a shorter, more general document than the AGU or ACS guidelines (see PHYSICS TODAY, June 1987, page 81). It calls for "high standards of integrity in the physics community" and mentions such abuses as plagiarism, fabrication of data, multiple submissions, and a lack of impartiality on the part of reviewers.

For a copy of the AGU guidelines, contact AGU, 2000 Florida Avenue NW, Washington DC 20009; (202) 462-6903.

—PAT JANOWSKI

IN BRIEF

Applications for Academy-sponsored visits to the USSR or Eastern Europe are due 28 February 1989. Requests for applications should be addressed to the National Academy of Sciences, Soviet and East European Affairs (HA-166), 2101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington DC 20418.

The University of Toronto Press has launched a new quarterly international journal, *Physics Essays*, dedicated to theoretical and experimental aspects of fundamental problems in physics. Manuscripts and correspondence should be sent to Emilio Panarella, c/o National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada K1A OR6. One-year subscription rates are $50 for individuals, $25 for students, and $90 for institutions; $5 should be added for orders from outside Canada. ■