terials, and the growing, specialized collections of the AIP's Niels Bohr Library of the History of Physics, are now being organized to facilitate their use by scholars studying the development of physics and the physics community. Historians, physicists, and educators have already made use of these valuable historical resources at the AIP.

The National Science Foundation-supported history project is also working closely with academic physics departments and professional societies of physicists, advising them how and where to preserve documents that are now or soon will be historical source materials. Many departments and universities have responded by establishing or reactivating archival programs and by launching plans to write the history of their physics activities. The AIP history project is aiding these programs by locating and evaluating the historical significance of relevant source materials.

Special attention is also being given to the contributions of industrial physicists and their laboratories to our knowledge of physics and its applications. A survey of the needs and opportunities for documenting the history of industrial physics in America has just been completed, and the history project now has on hand a representative sample of the types of historical source materials that are readily available at present at the companies now doing research in physics. Eighty-five companies were contacted and twenty-five industrial research laboratories were visited by John Beer, associate professor of the history of science at the University of Delaware, who is a consultant to the project.

Frederick A. White of the Department of Nuclear Science and Engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y., is also a consultant to the project in the area of industrial research and has been helping to develop historical activities at several firms with long traditions of physics research. As a result of these efforts, one firm has just engaged one of their retired senior physicists to start a program to document and write the history of physics at the company. Several other companies that have been contacted by the AIP history project are now discussing similar programs.

Special brochures on the preservation of significant documents and instruments have been issued by the project and widely distributed to physicists and academic physics departments. The project's Newsletter, which serves as a medium of exchange of information on activities in the history of physics, first appeared in May 1964. More than 1500 historians, physicists, educators, archivists, and librarians have already asked to receive subsequent issues.

The interest shown by the physics community in its own history has made historians and archivists more aware of the need to document the history of science and its cultural influences. The AIP history project is working closely with professional societies in the history of science and technology to encourage this interest and coordinate activities in this area of scholarship.

Within the limits of the budget, space, and staff, the staff of the AIP history project plans to expand its activities in the coming year, in order to keep up with the continuing task of documenting the history of a rapidly changing science.

Lawrence Memorial Award

Nominations of candidates for the 1965 Ernest Orlando Lawrence Memorial Award are now being sought by the US Atomic Energy Commission. The award recognizes especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy in areas of all the sciences related to atomic energy, including medicine and engineering. Each award consists of a medal, citation, and prize of at least $5000 to be given to not more than five recipients in any one year; the total amount is not to exceed $25 000. Candidates must be US citizens who have not reached their 46th birthday by July 1, 1965. Nominations should be received by the Chairman, General Advisory Committee, USAEC, PO Box 19029, Washington, D. C. 20036, not later than November 1, 1964.