campuses of the University of Missouri, St. Louis University and William Jewell College) and the state department of education, and it aims for the improvement of high-school physics teaching in Missouri. About 140 Missouri high-school teachers have already made formal application to participate in the program, and some 100 of these will spend the summer at one of the four institutions. A primary goal of the program is better training of teachers at both in-service and preservice levels. In-service training courses are arranged to meet the needs of differently situated students, and the preservice problem is actively pursued at the recruiting level.

Whenever the New York section of the American Physical Society holds a meeting, Robert L. Sells, the New York regional counselor, sends out invitations to all high-school physics teachers within a 50-mile radius of the gathering. At the same time he mails letters to their principals, requesting that the teachers be excused for the day to attend the conference. Special programs are arranged at the meeting for these teachers, and much of what they glean from the general sessions is used to good advantage in their classrooms and science clubs.

In Oklahoma, Richard G. Fowler is studying high-school-to-college transition problems. Through the state office of education he has organized regional meetings involving high-school science teachers and college faculty to determine what can be done to smooth a student's transition from high school to college. Some of the questions his group will discuss include: Are the high schools doing what the colleges think they are in science preparation? Are the colleges taking advantage of high-school science preparation? How effective are teacher-preparation curricula and in-service institutes in meeting these problems?

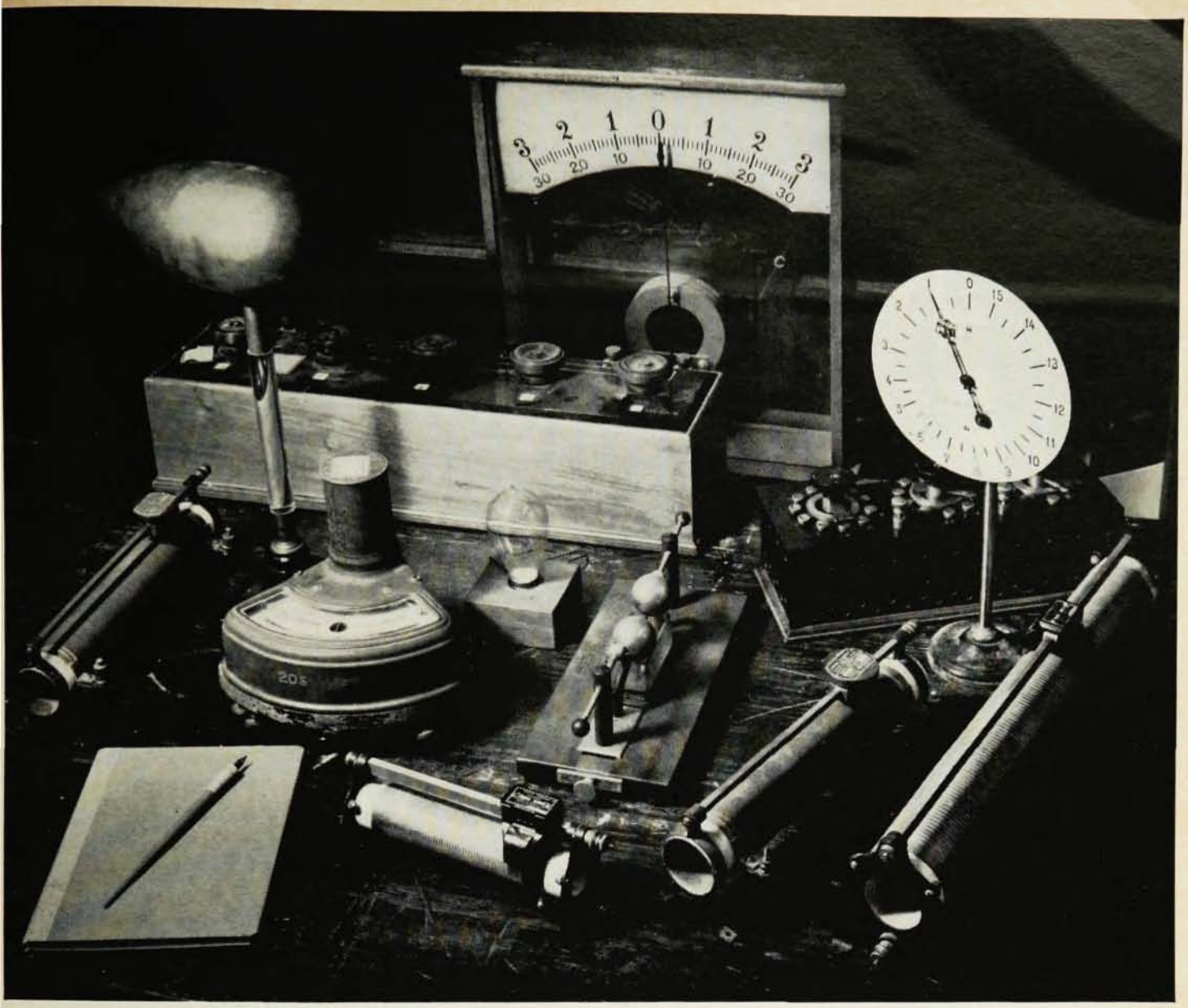
Future regional counselor goals. Says Strassenburg, "My experience has shown me that what is lacking in many places is effective communication between the university on the one hand and the high-school physics teachers and state school systems on the other. The universities have abundant facilities that could be used to help high-school teachers, but teachers and state organizations are not always aware of opportunities available to them. An excellent model that we would like to follow in this respect is the Missouri Coöperative College-School Science Program, which Dr. Calandra was instrumental in developing.

"I think the regional counselor program can be more influential in establishing new teacher-preparation and in-service programs. I also feel that the program should establish a focus for its goals and restrict the range of its activities. In this way our efforts could be more effectively channelled, and we could perhaps attract a greater measure of financial support."

Physics history conferences

As part of its effort to improve historical documentation of contemporary physics, AIP is cosponsoring with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences three exploratory conferences on recent developments in physics. These meetings, which will be held at various times during the next two years, will consider guidelines for future historical research in such areas as beams and detectors (accelerators, etc.), concepts of the nucleus and solid-state physics. Participants will include not only physicists and science historians but also sociologists and general historians gathered from the academy's interdisciplinary membership. Supported by a grant from the American Academy, the project will be under joint direction of an Academy-AIP group headed by I. Bernard Cohen and including Gerald Holton, Philip Morrison and Cyril S. Smith. Charles Weiner, head of the Center for the History and Philosophy of Physics at AIP, will serve as project director.

These conferences are the outgrowth of long-standing interest by AIP in the historical development of twentieth-century physics. Five years ago the institute inaugurated its project on the history of recent physics in the United States as a means of locating, preserving and cataloging significant source materials. Through AIP efforts, source material not previously available has been located, and two new



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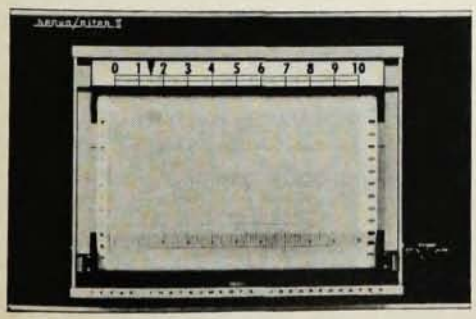

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repositories, the History of Physics Archives and Niels Bohr Library of the History of Physics, were established. Since July 1965 these programs have been merged into the AIP Center for the History and Philosophy of Physics.

Visiting Scientists

At the height of an active season, AIP-AAPT Visiting Scientists Program head W. W. Watson reports a record number of 250 visits planned for this academic year and also a new program to provide advice to colleges on a continuing basis.

During 1965–66 some 164 physicists will disseminate information on new developments in physics research and teaching to approximately 25 000 students and teachers. Increasingly, physicists and advanced students from other colleges in an area are being invited to attend lectures by a visiting scientist. Foreign physicists already resident in the US are making about ten of the current visits.

The new pilot program of consulting on a continuing basis follows a recommendation of the Committee on Physics Faculties in Colleges (COPFIC). In its report, the Committee had urged that a program be set up to provide college physics departments with the repeated advice of an expert consultant. This year 18 advisors have visited and corresponded with an equal number of institutions several times to discuss such matters as new curricula, ways to enlarge and improve staff and preparation of grant proposals.

Applications for the 1966–67 Visiting Scientists Program will be mailed to all colleges in June, and Watson requests a prompt return to ensure the likelihood of acceptance for a visit.

AIP Journal Project

During the last three years, popularizations of 94 articles culled from 15 AIP and member-society journals have informed millions of readers in America and Europe about the latest physics discoveries. These popularizations were prepared by the continuing AIP Journal Project for Science Writers, now directed by Barry Richman of the public relations department. Under the program, an advisory panel helps select articles, and the article author assists with the popular treatment. When popular versions are completed, AIP sends them to some 700 science writers and editors in this country and abroad. Besides major news media and wire services in the US, such publications as *Die Zeit* of Hamburg and Britain's *The New Scientist* have used AIP physics popularizations.

AIP-society relations

The institute recently formed a Policy Committee on AIP-Society Relations, headed by AIP governing-board chairman Ralph A. Sawyer and composed of the seven member-society presidents. Among its functions, the group is expected to discuss and make recommendations on respective responsibilities of the institute and member societies for maintaining and initiating programs of mutual interest.

Study of nonscience majors

Detailed information on more than 6000 students is provided in *High School and College Sciences Studied by Non-science Majors.* Prepared by the AIP project for the analysis of educational manpower data in physics, headed by Mrs. Susanne Ellis, the report gives data on the required science course for each major, number of students taking science courses for each major and number of students taking science courses beyond those required for a bachelor's degree. Copies of this study can be obtained from Mrs. Ellis.

Summer jobs

The AIP placement service, headed by Mrs. Margot Breslaw, has issued two publications pertaining to summer employment. *Summer Employment Opportunities for College Physics Students and Teachers or High School Science Teachers* is a listing of organizations that will welcome inquiries for summer jobs during 1966. *Faculty Register for Summer Employment* contains professional resumes of academic physicists interested in summer employment. Both of these publications are available from Mrs. Breslaw. □