

clotron. An additional \$2.1 million has also been set aside for construction of the machine when Indiana completes its design. The new facility is expected to be a variable-energy multiparticle ($0.25 < e/m < 1$) machine capable of extending precision range in nuclear investigations into the 100–200-MeV region. A new pattern-recognition facility, similar to PEPR, will be designed to process film from the 3.7-meter bubble chamber at Argonne.

The Nobel Prize—Improved Selection Methods Sought

The Nobel Foundation, which has used the same methods of choosing laureates for more than 65 years, is going to update its selection process. The Nobel institutions will now have more funds at their disposal to help members of the prize-awarding bodies keep themselves up to date. One new activity planned by the foundation is the organization of international symposia where experts in physics or other disciplines will indulge in a frank exchange of views on the merits of current research. Other new moves include greater use of Swedish and foreign experts and the inviting to Sweden of guest lecturers and research workers.

Medical Physicists Become AIP Affiliated Society

The American Association of Physicists in Medicine has recently joined the American Institute of Physics as an affiliated society. The request made by Lawrence Lanzl, society president, in behalf of the society was accepted by the AIP Governing Board on 18 March.

Although formed in 1958, AAPM traces the origins of medical physics back to Leonardo da Vinci, who was profoundly interested in the mechanics of human locomotion. Since then, the rapid growth of modern science has expanded the range of medical physics. The society has a membership of approximately 400, with a growth rate of about 40 members per year. Most of the members are from the US, although a few are from Canada and England. Two thirds of the membership hold university appoint-

ments, mainly in clinical departments. At present, there are only three medical physics departments in the country: Memorial Hospital (NYC), M.D. Anderson Hospital (Houston) and Mayo Clinic (Rochester). Nevertheless, about 60% of the membership hold professorships in related fields with about a third of that number at the full or associate level.

Objectives of the association are to encourage interest and training in medical physics and related fields, to secure and maintain high professional standards for physicists in medicine and biology, and to serve and represent their professional interests. Their concern with the application of physics to medicine and biology in medical installations or research or educational institutions is evident from their recent arrangement with the National Bureau of Standards to measure standard radiation doses by using electron beams. Also, AAPM publishes a quarterly journal, *Physics in Medicine and Biology*, which is associated with the Canadian Hospital Physicists Association and the Canadian Association of Physicists. The society holds two meetings a year, one in December and the other in June. By joining AIP its members hope to establish a closer liaison with the physics community in order to fulfill their objectives.

AIP affiliates. AAPM is the 18th affiliated society to join the institute. As an affiliated society, it has no monetary responsibilities to the institute and is not entitled to elect directors. Privileges enjoyed by an affiliated society are subscription to AIP publications at member rates and access to any special services that AIP offers. The other affiliated societies are American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, American Society for Metals, American Vacuum Society, Cleveland Physics Society, Electron Microscopy Society of America, The Geological Society of America, Instrument Society of America, Philosophical Society of Washington, Physical Society of Pittsburgh, Physics Club of Chicago, Physics Club of Lehigh Valley, Physics Club of Milwaukee, Physics Club of New York, Physics Club of Philadelphia, Physics Club of Richmond, Sigma Pi Sigma, Society for Applied Spectroscopy. □

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