

in using a computer, explained Sol Pearlstein (director of the National Neutron Cross Section Center at Brookhaven) are "reduced costs and increased frequency of publication without a sacrifice in publication quality." All graphical displays prepared by the computer were photographed from a cathode-ray-tube plotter.

For this third edition, the individual datum points were provided by the experimental neutron-data storage library, which, with its automated techniques, collects about 200 000 points a year. The center is presently working on a new system to retrieve more types and

combinations of information. A second library on evaluated data combines into one format data sets from different sources for "neutronics calculations," that is, studies of how neutrons interact with matter.

Neutron data compilation was started at Brookhaven in 1951 by Donald J. Hughes; NNCSC was formed in September 1967 and is supported by AEC. Its 17-man professional staff works with the data files and develops new methods of cross-section analysis. Data are available in different forms, such as listings, cards, tapes and plots.

NNCSC coordinates its activities with

the three other major neutron data centers located at Obninsk, USSR (Nuclear Data Center), Saclay (Neutron Data Compilation Center) and Vienna (the Nuclear Data Section of the International Atomic Energy Agency). Each center compiles, stores and distributes data for its geographical area. Future plans for all four centers include collecting data on potentially important areas, such as data for fissile and fertile nuclides, for cross-section standards, for reactor structural and coolant materials, for shielding materials and for transactinium nuclides produced during reactor operations.

the physics community

Brown trains science teachers for inner-city schools

Better science teachers for inner-city schools is the aim of a new four-year program being developed at Brown University. The interdisciplinary program, headed by Walter Massey, an associate professor of physics, is being planned and operated by nine teachers from the departments of physics, chemistry, biology and education and by two members of the Providence high-school system. Initiated last fall, it is in a pilot stage with funds supplied by Brown, although support has been requested from NSF. Fifteen students have already enrolled in the program, which

expects an annual enrollment of about 20.

Major emphasis is given to the unity of the sciences because, says Massey, "most inner-city schools are generally unable to hire a person to teach one discipline only, so that his training must be broad enough to allow the teaching of 'General Science,' but rigorous to permit the teaching of a specific discipline." To teach this unity, the course work stresses demonstrations more than formal lectures and attempts to apply physical principles to modern technology; the first two courses, offered last semester, were basic physics and electricity and magnetism.

An important component of the program is direct involvement with high-school students. Massey considers this involvement to be crucial because of the particular problems faced in schools with high minority-group concentrations. "A rapport," he says, "must be established between teacher and student, which critically depends upon the teacher's understanding of the total social, cultural and educational background of the student, and how this background affects the classroom performance."

The program is designed to lead to an AB degree, with an optional year for an AM. Basic science courses, two of each in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics, are required with a minimum of five advanced courses in the student's major. Four required education courses dealing with inner-city education, educational psychology, methods and materials for teaching science and practice teaching are designed to meet at least minimum certification in all states. In addition, other required courses are two semesters of social sciences, an advanced general-science course and a course in the design and

construction of experimental and demonstration apparatus. —TJ

U. of Colorado names physics building for William Duane

The Duane Physical Laboratories will be the name of the new physics building at the University of Colorado. It is the third part of a complex that will also contain the Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics and the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics. Scheduled to be finished by this summer, the physics building will cost \$5.7 million. An office tower, named for George Gamow, will house the Institute for Theoretical Physics.

William Duane, for whom the laboratory is named, was professor of physics at the university from 1898 to 1906. While at the university he did research on the propagation of Hertzian waves; he is also known for his research in the application of radium and x rays to medical therapy and for his work in the properties of x rays.

AAPT Council on Physics in Education names members

Members of the new Council on Physics in Education were named recently by the American Association of Physics Teachers. The council, which held its first meeting this month, is initially handling activities that AAPT will assume from the Commission on College Physics. Eventually, it will act as the executive body for all AAPT educational activities, ranging from elementary to graduate education.

The three elected members are John G. King of MIT, Frank Oppenheimer,



Student science teacher for inner-city schools demonstrates computer to high school students at Brown University.