

sents the culmination of changes in NYU's physics department's programs and physical environment that were begun in 1968 (PHYSICS TODAY, January 1968, page 120). Among the new physics programs at NYU are experimental laboratories in light scattering in condensed matter and biological systems (Herman Z. Cummins and Harry C. Swinney), low temperature physics (Samuel J. Williamson) and high-energy physics (James Christenson).

Another major change in the department is the increased number of full-time graduate physics students; in 1968 only two-fifths of the students were full-time, today one-half of the students are full-time. Many of these changes were made possible by a \$3.75 million National Science Foundation University Science Development Grant.

Hirsch is acting head of AEC fusion division

Robert L. Hirsch, senior physicist in the Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Controlled Thermonuclear Research, has been named acting director of the Division. He succeeds Roy W. Gould, who became head of the Division when it was formed. Gould will return to Cal Tech; he had been on leave of absence since joining the AEC in 1968. Hirsch received his PhD from the University of Illinois in 1964. For the next four years he headed the Department of Nuclear Engineering and Plasma Physics at the ITT Industrial Laboratories. He is chairman of the Technical Group for Controlled Nuclear Fusion of the American Nuclear Society.

State governments' use of science questioned

The federal government has developed great reservoirs of useful scientific knowledge, but this knowledge has not filtered down to the individual states where it must be used to solve social problems. This is the conclusion of two recently released reports by the Council of State Governments and by the Federal Council of Science and Technology.

Among the Council's recommendations is that a National Science Foundation Public Technology Task Force be created to suggest areas where science and technology could be used by the states to solve social problems, and that states should put more emphasis on science and technology by bringing science advisers into budget decisions. This report, "Power to the States: Mobilizing Public Technology," is available from the Council of

State Governments, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, Ky. 40505.

The federal report, "Public Technology, A Tool for Solving National Problems," states that state and local governments are not prepared to handle their public-technology role and that the federal government should, therefore, assist them. This report is available from the US Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. for \$0.40.

Nine science development awards announced by NSF

The National Science Foundation has awarded \$9 million to nine universities for improvement of their graduate research and training in science and engineering. The grants were in the form

of two-year NSF supplemental University Science Development (USD) awards. Previously, these universities had received three-year USD awards in the years 1967-69. The awards were based on five-year improvement plans submitted by the universities to NSF.

Although the funds are being allocated to various departments in the nine universities, the physics departments in all nine universities are included. The universities receiving USD awards are: Carnegie Mellon University, \$450 000; Duke University, \$650 000; Florida State University, \$1 200 000; Indiana University, \$1 470 000; Michigan State University, \$1 180 000; New York University, \$1 600 000; University of Pittsburgh, \$800 000; Purdue University, \$300 000, and Vanderbilt University, \$1 350 000.

in brief

Dixy Lee Ray, a marine biologist who was director of the Seattle Science Center and an associate professor of zoology at the University of Washington, was appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission. The second woman to serve on the Commission, she replaces Wilfred Johnson, whose term has expired.

Single copies of *Guidelines for Employment Opportunities in Astronomy*, prepared by the American Astronomical Society's Committee on Manpower and Employment are available free from AAS, 211 FitzRandolph Road, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Nuclear Data Compilations: The Lifeblood of the Nuclear Sciences and Their Applications, a report containing a short history of nuclear data compilations and an analysis of their structures and functions, is available from the National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Nuclear Science, 2101 Constitution Ave, Washington, D. C. 20418.

All individuals planning to observe the 1973 solar eclipse in Mauritania must supply advance information of their intent to the Mauritanian government. Mauritania may limit the number of people permitted to enter the country. Forms may be obtained from the Solar Eclipse Coordinator, Room 706, National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. 20550.

The National Technical Information Service is publishing *Weekly Government Abstracts*, which reports on technical information in "Environmental Pollution and Control"

(\$22.50 per year), "Computers, Control & Information Theory" (\$22.50), "Materials Sciences" (\$22.50), "Transportation" (\$17.50) and "Management Practice and Research" (\$17.50). For further information write to T. L. Lindemann, US Department of Commerce, NTIS, Washington, D. C. 20230.

A summary (SUMMARY AIP Pub. R-205.1) of the book *Graduate Programs in Physics, Astronomy and Related Fields* is available from the American Institute of Physics, 335 E. 45th St, New York, N. Y. 10017. Single copies are available free (when accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped, number ten envelope); a greater number of copies costs \$0.25 each or \$20.00 per 100. The book may also be purchased from AIP at \$7.50 per copy (when remittance accompanies the order).

A Science Policy for Canada: Targets and Strategies for the Seventies has been published as the second volume of a report by the Senate Special Committee on Science Policy. For information about the report contact C. Smithers, Special Committee on Science Policy, The Senate, Ottawa, Canada.

Federal Funds for Research, Development and Other Scientific Activities, Fiscal Years 1970, 1971 and 1972, Vol. XX (NSF 71-35) has been released by the National Science Foundation. Copies of the report are available from the US Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 for \$2.00 per copy.

A seven-volume report to the White

House on technology assessment in five major areas is now available to the public. It was produced by the MITRE Corp. For information about the *Technology Assessment Series*

write to the National Technical Information Service, US Dept. of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22151 or call 703-321-8543. Copies of the report *Scientific Human*

Resources: Profiles and Issues, prepared by Charles Falk, are available from the US Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 for \$0.25 per copy.

the physics community

AIP Tate medal awarded to Gilberto Bernardini

Gilberto Bernardini, Director of the Scuola Normale Superiore in Pisa, Italy has received the American Institute of Physics John Torrence Tate International Gold Medal. He was given the medal at the 50th-anniversary meeting of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics in Washington in September.

Bernardini received the award, which recognizes distinguished service to physics on an international level, for having "contributed to collaboration and mutual understanding among physicists of many nations by his decisive and personal role in creation of the European Physical Society."

He received his degree in 1928 from the Scuola Normale Superiore in Pisa and became an assistant professor of physics in Florence University. He later worked with Lise Meitner at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin. He was professor of physics at the Universities of Camerino, Bologna and Rome between 1937 and 1949 and then came to the US as a visiting professor at Columbia. From 1951 to 1956 Bernardini was a research professor at the University of Illinois.

In 1957 he returned to Europe to head research at the proton-synchrotron division of CERN and became director of research at the laboratory in 1960, a post he held for four years.



Bernardini (left) receives Tate medal from AIP Governing Board Chairman H. Richard Crane.

Since 1964 he has been a professor of physics and director at the Scuola Normale Superiore.

He is the third physicist to be given the Tate award, which consists of a medal, an award certificate and \$1000. AIP established the award in 1964 in memory of John Torrence Tate, a founder of AIP and the second chairman of the governing board.

AAPT seeks physics majors who took up other careers

The American Association of Physics Teachers is organizing a Committee on Physics in Higher Education. Charles B. Creager of Kansas State Teachers College, the temporary chairman of the committee, told PHYSICS TODAY that in the committee's judgment the greatest need is for the physics education community to focus considerable attention on physics education for the undergraduate who does not plan to become a professional physicist. To provide background data for study of this area, the committee would like to contact people who majored in physics over the past 25 years but who followed careers in other fields. Creager asks that any physics departments that can supply names and addresses of graduates who moved into nonphysics areas please write to Charles Creager, Kansas State Teachers College, 1200 Commercial St., Emporia, Kansas, 66801.

Dietrich Schroeer wins science-writing award

The American Institute of Physics-US Steel Foundation 1972 Science Writing Award in Physics and Astronomy for a scientist has been awarded to Dietrich Schroeer, assistant professor of physics at the University of North Carolina. Schroeer won the award for his book



SCHROEER

Physics and Its Fifth Dimension: Society, published earlier this year by Addison-Wesley.

The award was presented to Schroeer on 20 September at the AIP Corporate Associates meeting held in Washington D.C. as part of the 50th-anniversary meeting of IUPAP. Schroeer received \$1500, an engraved steel Moebius strip and a certificate. Addison-Wesley also received a certificate.

Schroeer received his BS and PhD from Ohio State University and was a NATO postdoctoral fellow at the Technische Hochschule in Munich, Germany. He went to the University of North Carolina in 1966. The book grew out of a course designed "to let liberal-arts students face science on their own terms rather than on terms chosen by scientists."