

lecturer at the University of Maryland from 1955 to 1957, and at American University in 1957 and 1958. Between 1958 and 1965 she was in research management at David Taylor Model Basin and at the Department of Defense. She then served as director of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, associate director for research and development at the National Library of Medicine, and director of the Institute of Computer Science and Technology, National Bureau of Standards.

Thomas Stelson is nominated to be Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Solar Energy, replacing Omi Walden, who recently became an advisor to the Secretary for conservation and solar marketing. Stelson is vice president for research at the Georgia Institute of Technology. He received his doctorate in civil engineering in 1952 from the Carnegie Institute, where he worked until moving to Georgia Tech

in 1971. He has held his present position since 1974.

George W. Cunningham has been nominated to be Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy. Since 1978 he has been Counselor for Atomic Energy Matters and Deputy Chief of the US Mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria. Cunningham received his BS in chemical engineering in 1954 and his MS in metallurgy in 1955 from the University of Tennessee and a PhD in metallurgical engineering in 1960 from Ohio State University. He worked at the Battelle Memorial Institute between 1965 and 1966, when he joined the Atomic Energy Commission's Reactor Research and Development Division. He remained with the agency as it went through the transitions to the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Department of Energy, eventually becoming program director for nuclear en-

ergy at DOE in 1977.

William W. Lewis has been nominated to be Assistant Secretary for Policy and Evaluation, replacing Alvin L. Alm, who has resigned. Lewis is principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for program analysis and evaluation. He received a BS in physics from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1963 and a PhD in theoretical physics from Oxford University in 1966. He was with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis) until 1969. From 1969 to 1971 he was associate provost for resource planning and a lecturer in public and international affairs at Princeton University. From 1971 to 1973 he was director of the Office of Analytical Studies at the University of California at Berkeley. From 1973 to 1977 he was with the World Bank. In 1977 Lewis joined the DOD and served briefly as deputy assistant secretary and then in his present position. —MEJ

Yuri Orlov's wife fears for his health

Irina Orlov, after a visit in August with her imprisoned husband, Soviet physicist Yuri Orlov (PHYSICS TODAY, July 1978, page 61), wrote a report on his condition that reached Scientists for Orlov and Scharansky, a group of US scientists working for the welfare of politically imprisoned Soviet scientists. Orlov described her husband's deteriorating health at the hands of the Russian prison authorities. "My husband looked extremely emaciated," she wrote. She also said that he is suffering from untreated dental disease.

As a result of injuries received in a 1966 automobile accident, Orlov develops severe pains in the head and spine when he is exhausted. These chronic handicaps are not taken into account, however, in his work quota. Like all Soviet prisoners, Orlov must do at least 48 hours of physical work each week, and must fulfill a predetermined production quota. He has been assigned to work on a lathe. As punishment for not meeting his work quota, Orlov has been deprived of the opportunity to purchase extra food in the camp shop.

Orlov tries to keep up his scientific work in his free time, but "The camp administration does everything it can to prevent him from doing his own work, even in his free time," according to Orlov's wife. He is forbidden to conduct scientific correspondence, his letters and telegrams are confiscated, including those from the US, and his scientific notes were confiscated, to be returned only after Orlov went on his third hunger strike.

Orlov spent five days in a punishment cell, the small, barren *karster*, during his

campaign to regain his scientific notes. Thereafter his output was so low that his foreman sent him to work outdoors. But the prison authorities ordered him back to the lathe, and when Orlov refused he was put into the *karster* for another five days.

Orlov was arrested in 1977 for having founded the Helsinki Watch Group. He was tried in secrecy and was convicted in 1978 of anti-Soviet agitation and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in a strict regime labor camp followed by five years of internal exile.

Orlov's wife closed her letter with a plea for help. "I ask that you take notice of my husband's difficult situation in the camp. I am very fearful for my husband's health. The authorities are gradually killing him." —MEJ

Department of Education gets under way

The new Cabinet-level Department of Education has been signed into law after more than a year of House-Senate ping-pong. Strongly pushed by President Carter since his election campaign, the Department will consolidate a number of education programs now located in other Federal agencies and departments and is expected to be budgeted at about \$14 billion a year.

President Carter has nominated US Appeals Court Judge Shirley M. Hufstetler to be the first Secretary of Education.

Earlier versions of the Department threatened to take away from the National Science Foundation a large fraction of its science education programs, but a House-Senate conference committee decided to expedite matters by including

in the final draft of the bill only those NSF programs that both houses agreed should be transferred: the Minority Institution Science Improvement Program, which receives about \$5 million a year in support, and that portion of the Pre-college Teacher Development Program that deals with elementary-school teachers, amounting to less than \$3 million a year. These come out of the Science Education Directorate, which had a Fiscal Year 1980 appropriation of \$84.7 million.

Sessler resigns as head of Lawrence Berkeley Lab

Andrew M. Sessler has resigned as director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, citing a desire to return to research and difficult relations with the Department of Energy as his reasons. Sessler's resignation will become effective 1 January or as soon thereafter as a new director is identified.

SESSLER

