



YOUNG

ciate superintendent of the electronics division until joining the Defense Department last December.

The entire Federal budget request for FY 1983 was about 4% above FY 1982 levels, with the Federal investment in R&D rising approximately 10%. Of this increase in R&D obligations, however, 94% (or almost \$4.2 billion) was slated for the Defense Department. Much more than half of this money would be related to weapons development. The increase in Defense R&D represents a shift in priorities for the Federal investment in R&D: In FY 1982 the Defense Department represented 38% of all R&D funding; in the FY 1983 request it represents 57%, with concurrent cuts in the other agencies that perform R&D.

Within the FY 1983 Defense Department budget, \$24.3 billion was requested for RDT&E. Of this amount, only \$828 million, up from \$696 million appropriated in FY 1982, is for basic research and about \$400 million is for research at universities. Overall funds for basic research would increase 19%, while funds for physics research would increase from \$87 million in FY 1982 to \$100 million in FY 1983, or approximately 15%.

Most of the RDT&E funds are slated to be spent on testing and development of large new weapons systems, such as accelerated development of alternatives for the MX basing modes, developing and testing the B-1 bomber, and further work on the advanced medium-range air-to-air missile concept.

Ailing university research budgets would receive a boost from the Defense budget increases in several ways. Each of the armed services would set aside \$10 million per year over the next five years to support much-needed improve-

ments in university research instrumentation. This program is a new initiative within the FY 1983 budget in response, at least in part, to a Defense Science Board study, "University Responsiveness to National Security Requirements," published in January. Young says that details about how the program will be administered by the Services have not yet been worked out, but should be ready this month. Inquiries should be directed to the Office of Naval Research, where proposals will be handled.

A graduate fellowship program in the Defense Department is at least partially in place. Each of the services is in the process of setting up programs that Young estimates would award about 100 fellowships in FY 1983. Under most of these programs, students would receive a stipend of \$12 000 per year and the university would receive \$8000 per year to cover fees and expenses; each fellowship would run for three years. Young said, "The exciting thing is that DOD is recognizing the importance of quality over quantity. This more generous support should insure that there is more money for the best students."

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Samios is chosen as Brookhaven director

High-energy physicist Nicholas P. Samios is the new director of Brookhaven National Laboratory. The Board of Trustees for AUI (a nonprofit organization that operates Brookhaven for the Department of Energy) conducted a formal search for a director, following the resignation effective last December of George Vineyard (PHYSICS TODAY, October 1981, page 56). Samios, who has been serving as the acting director since 1 January, assumed the directorship in May.

Commenting on his plans for Brookhaven, Samios said, "My specific goal is to keep alive the construction of a high energy collider to be finished in the late 80s." The Isabelle project, which has been beset with both technical and management problems (PHYSICS TODAY, April 1981, page 17), received a strong endorsement from the HEPAP subpanel headed by George Trilling of Berkeley (PHYSICS TODAY, January 1982, page 51). The Trilling panel, while recommending that Isabelle be completed during this decade, noted that DOE would have to receive a minimum of \$440 million per year to accomplish this goal. The panel said "If support at this level cannot be made available in time for Isabelle completion within this decade, the Isabelle project cannot be continued." The FY 1983 budget request of \$429 million for DOE is now being acted on by Congress, and includes no

construction funds for Isabelle and \$23 million for magnet R&D (PHYSICS TODAY, April 1982, page 20).

Samios received his PhD from Columbia University in 1957 and then taught in the physics department there until 1959. He then joined the physics department at Brookhaven. He has served as leader of the Nuclear Interactions Group (1965-1975), as chairman of the physics department (1975-1981), and as Deputy for High Energy and Nuclear Physics from February 1981 until being named acting director of the lab. Samios is perhaps best known for his discoveries of the Ω^- particle and the first charmed baryon.

Bautz heads NSF astronomy division

Laura Bautz, who had been serving as the acting director of the Division of Astronomical Sciences in NSF, was appointed to the directorship on a permanent basis effective in April. The Division of Astronomical Sciences is part of the Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth and Ocean Sciences Directorate and is responsible for administering the national astronomical observatories operated by NSF and research programs in astronomy.

After obtaining her PhD in astronomy from the University of Wisconsin in Madison in 1967, Bautz joined the faculty at Northwestern University. She taught astronomy there until 1975, when she came to Washington. She has been with the Physics Division at NSF for about six years, serving as deputy director of that division for the two and a half years prior to being named acting director of the Division of Astronomical Sciences. Throughout

BAUTZ

