

AAS elects vice-president

John Graham has been elected a new vice-president of the American Astronomical Society. He begins a two-year term at the June meeting of AAS.

In the same election Harold Weaver (University of California, Berkeley) was reelected treasurer and new councillors were chosen: James E. Hesser (Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, Canada), Joseph H. Taylor Jr (Princeton University), and Susan Wyckoff (Arizona State University, Tempe).

Graham received his bachelor's degree in physics at the University of Sydney in 1961 and his PhD in astronomy at the Australian National University in Canberra in 1964. He worked at the University of Leiden, Holland, for one year, then at Kitt Peak National Observatory as an assistant astronomer for three. In 1968 he joined Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory as an associate astronomer. Since 1971 he has held the position of astronomer there.

His work has concerned stellar, galactic and extragalactic matters. He

has studied pulsating variable stars and luminous red stars in galaxies close to the Sun to refine calibrations of the extragalactic distance scale. He has most recently been involved with low-mass star formation within nearby dense clouds of dust and molecular gas.

The AAS also has a new editor for the *Astronomical Journal*—Paul Hodge. Hodge was educated at Yale (BS 1956) and Harvard (PhD 1960). After a year as an NSF postdoctoral fellow at Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatory and at Caltech as research fellow, he went to the University of California at Berkeley in 1961. He became assistant professor there in 1962. He was appointed associate professor at the University of Washington in 1965 and rose to his present position, professor, in 1969.

He has studied extragalactic astronomy—the Magellanic clouds, the evolution of galaxies; and meteorite craters and interplanetary dust.

Peter Boyce, executive officer of AAS, is now also the editor of the *Bulletin* of the Society.

ACA establishes new award to honor M. J. Buerger

The American Crystallographic Association has established a triennial award in honor of Martin J. Buerger, Institute Professor Emeritus of MIT and University Professor Emeritus of the University of Connecticut. The award, which will be given first in 1985, will recognize mature scientists who have made contributions of exceptional distinction to any area of crystallography.

The award will include the following citation: "Martin J. Buerger is a mineralogist who has made major contributions to many areas of crystallography, including crystal growth, morphology, structure analysis, phase transformations, and instrumentation. His textbooks are classics in the field."

Leonid V. Azaroff of the Institute of Materials Science, University of Connecticut, directed the drive to raise the necessary endowment for the award. Contributors have included students, friends and associates of Buerger, as well as corporations. Additional contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of ACA, Robert J. Sparks, Nicolet XRD Corporation, 255 Fourier Avenue, Fremont CA 94539.

Third World scientists form Academy

Fifteen eminent scientists from developing countries met in Trieste, Italy, last November with other scientists and dignitaries to inaugurate the Third World Academy of Sciences. The Academy has 28 world-renowned scientists as its founding fellows and 13 more as its associate founding fellows. The physicists include S. Chandrasekhar, Malu Was Kalenga, D. Lal, M. G. K. Menon, Abdus Salam, Ali Javan, Tsung Dao Lee, Samuel C. C. Ting and Chen-Ning Yang.

In an address, Salam, president of the Academy, compared the unequal distribution of scientific resources between developed countries and developing ones to the classification of diseases in an ancient pharmacopoeia. Nine hundred years ago, Al Asuli, a great physician of Islam, said diseases fell into two categories: those of the rich and those of the poor. Salam said one modern counterpart of the diseases of the poor is the possibility of nuclear annihilation, inflicted by the richer half of humanity. Other modern counterparts are underdevelopment, undernourishment and famine, which result from a lack of science and technology in the developing countries.

The Third World Academy will attempt to redress the unequal division of scientific resources by giving recognition to high-caliber scientific research performed by individual scientists from

developing countries, by facilitating their mutual contacts, by strengthening their scientific research work and by fostering it for the benefit of human welfare and the development of the Third World.

The Academy grew out of a meeting of the Pontifical Academy of Science in October 1981. There, ten scientists from developing countries invited other eminent scientists who had attained recognition through their membership in internationally recognized academies such as the National Academy of Sciences (USA), the Pontifical Academy and the Royal Society (UK). Twenty-eight agreed to become founding fellows. The founding fellows in turn invited additional members to become associate founding fellows. They also formulated several other categories of membership for scientists of developing countries and citizens of developed countries who have origins in developing countries or who have made contributions to developing countries.

Funds for the Third World Academy have come from the Trieste International Foundation and Prince Rainaldo of Torre and Tasso. Correspondence should be addressed to Executive Secretary, Third World Academy of Sciences, International Centre for Theoretical Physics, 34100 Trieste, Italy. —DG

Microchip exhibit starting museum tour at Exploratorium

"Chips and Changes," an exhibition about the workings and social implications of microchips, started a two-year national tour in March with its installation at San Francisco's Exploratorium.

Organized by the Association of Science-Technology Centers with major funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Intel Corporation, the exhibit will appear in science museums in nine cities. After two months at the Exploratorium, the exhibit was to go to the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry; the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago; the Science Museum of Virginia, Richmond; the Museum of Science, Boston; Franklin Institute Science Museum, Philadelphia; the North Carolina Museum of Life and Science and two other museums.

The exhibit aims to provide the background that visitors need to understand computerization: how chips work, what applications microprocessors have in everyday life, and what changes they are likely to produce in our social patterns. The media used include hands-on and computerized installations, live demonstrations, audiovisual presentations, pictures and text.