

probably benefited from President Reagan's coattails, which turned out to be much longer in North Carolina than in any other state. Three other Republicans won House seats from incumbent Democrats in North Carolina, and in the nation's most closely watched race, Republican Senator Jesse Helms beat back a challenge from Democratic governor James Hunt. Republican James Martin, a former chemistry professor and a North Carolina representative from 1972 to 1984, was elected to the governorship vacated by Hunt.

Martin will now be the second governor in office to have some substantial science background. Bruce Babbitt, the Democratic governor of Arizona, has a geology BA from Notre Dame and an MA in geophysics from the University of Newcastle in England, where he studied as a Marshall Scholar. During President Carter's administration, Babbitt served on the Kemeny Commission, which evaluated the implications of the nuclear reactor accident at Three Mile Island, and he was chairman of the Nuclear Safety Oversight Committee. Babbitt has an article on industrial policy in the first issue of the new journal published by the National Academy of Sciences, *Issues in Science and Technology*.

In the 1984 gubernatorial races, one other noteworthy development was the election of Shien-Biau Woo as Lieutenant Governor of Delaware. Woo is a physics professor at the University of Delaware. He ran as a Democrat.

'Friends of Science.' All ten members of Congress honored last year by the National Coalition for Science and Technology as "Friends of Science" will return to Congress this January. The National Coalition, which was established in 1982 to lobby for stronger education, training and research in science, had recognized ten members of Congress to recognize those who had been particularly helpful. They are Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.), Rep. Joseph D. Early (D-Mass.), Rep. Bill Frenzel (R-Minn.), Rep. Albert Gore Jr (D-Tenn.), Rep. Judd Gregg (R-N.H.), Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), Rep. Stan Lundine (D-N.Y.), Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), and Rep. Zschau.

Gore of Tennessee, one of the Coalition's ten friends, was elected to the Senate for the first time this election, and he is expected to emerge quickly as a leading figure with Presidential aspirations. Another noteworthy addition to the Senate is former Representative Paul Simon of Illinois, who took a strong interest in education policy as a House member from 1974 to 1984. He defended student aid programs, and in 1983 he played a key role in getting Congress to enact a bill to improve science and mathematics education.

The science community loses a friend with the retirement of Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts. Tsongas took a strong interest in high technology and arms-control issues, and his well-regarded staff provided a home for two APS Congressional Fellows, James Treglio (1982-83) and Aviva Brecher (1983-84). —ws

Optical Society elects Greenler new vice-president

Robert G. Greenler of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, has been elected to serve as the 1985 vice-president of the Optical Society of America. He will succeed to the office of president-elect in 1986 and become president in 1987. The 1985 president of the Optical Society of America is Robert R. Shannon of the Optical Sciences Center, University of Arizona, Tucson. President-elect is Jean M. Bennett of the Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California.

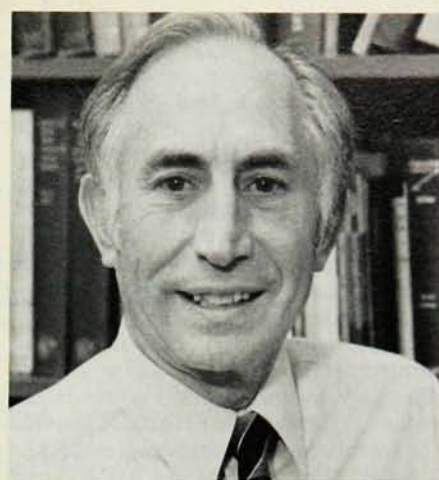
Three directors-at-large also have been elected by the membership to serve two-year terms: Hyatt M. Gibbs of the Optical Sciences Center, University of Arizona; Tingye Li of AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, N.J.; and Leonard Mandel, University of Rochester.

Greenler joined the Department of Physics at the University of Wisconsin in 1962 and has been instrumental in developing the interdisciplinary Laboratory for Surface Studies in Milwaukee. His research interests have included the molecular interactions that take place at solid surfaces, and optical sky effects, especially halo effects from airborne ice crystals. His book on optical sky effects, *Rainbows, Halos and Glories*, was published in 1980.

Greenler received his BS degree from the University of Rochester in 1951 and his PhD from the Johns Hopkins University in 1957. As a graduate student at Johns Hopkins, and then as a research scientist with Allis Chalmers from 1957 to 1962, Greenler worked on infrared interferometric spectroscopy.

Gibbs has been a professor of optical sciences at the University of Arizona, Tucson, since 1980. He has also taught at the University of California, Berkeley and worked at AT&T Bell Laboratories from 1967 to 1980. He is a fellow of the Optical Society of America and an associate editor of *Optics Letters*, a monthly journal published by the Society. The Franklin Institute awarded him the 1984 Michelson Medal for his experiments on self-induced transparency, neoclassical theory of radiation, superfluorescence, and optical bistability.

Li joined AT&T Bell Laboratories in 1957 and is the present head of the Lightwave Systems Research Depart-



GREENLER

ment. He previously headed the Repeater Techniques Research Department and the Lightwave Media Research Department. He has done research on laser resonator theory. A fellow of the Society, Li is also an associate editor of the *IEEE and OSA Journal of Lightwave Technology* and has chaired the Optical Communications Technical Group.

Mandel has been a professor of physics at the University of Rochester since 1964, and does research in optical coherence, lasers and quantum optics. He is a fellow of the Society and has served as an associate editor of both the *Journal of the Optical Society of America* and *Optics Letters*. He was the first recipient, in 1982, of the Max Born Award, which recognizes distinguished contributions to physical optics, both theoretical and practical.

AIP directory of staff members is more widely distributed

The 1984-1985 edition of AIP's *Directory of Physics & Astronomy Staff Members*, hot off the press, is available to members of AIP Member Societies on terms much more favorable than in previous years. The American Physical Society has provided the *Directory* to its members free, as a special supplement to the December 1984 issue of the *Bulletin*. The American Association of Physics Teachers has ordered 5000 copies of the *Directory* for low-cost distribution to its membership. Persons in the other Member Societies can purchase the *Directory* for \$10, a very sharp reduction from the \$60 charged for the 1982-83 edition. The 424-page *Directory* will be sold to non-members and institutions for \$30.

The AIP *Directory* should not be confused with the directory of APS members, the next issue of which will appear in December 1985. The AIP *Directory* is a listing of physicists and astronomers, including many who are