

IUPAP elects officers, creates Commission on Astrophysics

The International Union of Pure and Applied Physics has chosen new officers and commission members for the years 1985-87, established a new commission—bringing the total number to 19—and welcomed the People's Republic of China as a full member country.

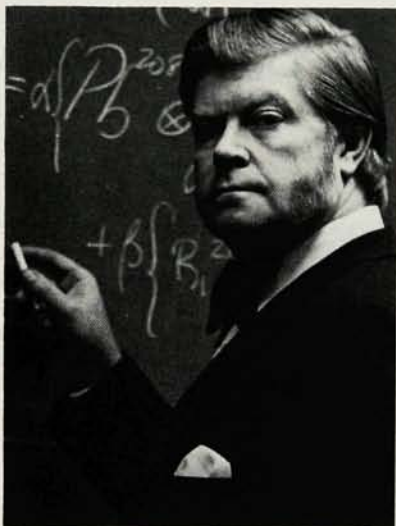
Meeting in Trieste last October, the IUPAP General Assembly voted to establish a new Commission on Astrophysics, despite objections from people connected with the Cosmic Physics Commission. The General Assembly elected John Larkin Kerwin as first

vice-president for 1985-87. Meanwhile, D. Allan Bromley has taken office as president for the current three-year term.

Bromley, a nuclear physicist, has been a professor at Yale since 1961 and director of the A. W. Wright Nuclear

IUPAP president Bromley worries about "isolation" of US physicists

In an interview with *PHYSICS TODAY*, Bromley expressed grave concern about what he sees as a growing tendency for the United States to isolate itself from the world's physics community. Bromley believes that the United States still has the strongest physics enterprise overall; but at a time when other countries are making major strides in particular subfields, he feels that US physicists should be trying all the harder to stay in close touch, and instead, "unfortunately, just the opposite is happening." Bromley says that it is harder now for Americans to get travel money to go to Europe than it is for Europeans in several countries to come to the United States. As a result, he observes, US physics is increasingly under-represented at the international conferences where lifelong professional relationships are established and where physicists first become aware of frontier developments.



BROMLEY

the international programs that are connected with UNESCO (see page 59). Bromley thinks the great majority of US scientists agree that there were good reasons for the US withdrawal, but he feels that Americans now are somewhat vulnerable, and he hopes that a basis will be found for an early US return to the organization. Also, "being outside UNESCO, we limit the force of our argument for change," he says. Bromley is especially concerned that the United States find a way, as long as it is outside UNESCO, to continue support for the International Council of Scientific Unions, which has developed what he sees as a particularly valuable statement on the free circulation of scientists, and methods of assuring its effective implementation, both in and between countries. In addition, of course, ICSU manages many major international scientific programs, in which the United States traditionally has been a very active partner—the International Geological Correlation Pro-

gram, the United Nations Environmental Program, the Committee on Water Research, the International Biosciences Network, and so on.

Bromley is hopeful that multilateral and bilateral arrangements will be developed, especially with Germany, to help reverse the decline in exchanges. Bromley does not believe that IUPAP, with a budget of around \$100 000 and a mission that is geared, at least at present, primarily to the organization of international conferences, can do a very great deal to secure more travel money or better salaries for US physicists. But he expects IUPAP will do what it can to stimulate the development of bilateral exchange programs.

Bromley takes special note of the work done by IUPAP's Commission on Education in Physics, which he says "has been very successful in promoting international communication about physics education and in developing materials for use in physics education." Bromley also alludes to important work done by the Commission on Publications, which is trying to figure out "how we are to handle the ever-growing flood of physics data," and the work of the Commission on Physics for Development.

As IUPAP president, Bromley would like to focus more on the "applied" part of the name. He is considering the establishment of closer contacts with industrial physicists and industrial organizations. He considers the AIP Corporate Associates program as a very successful model that would be worthy of emulation at the international level.

Later this year, the IUPAP Executive Committee is scheduled to consider whether to establish new international commissions on applied topics or whether to try to establish substantially greater applied activity and presence in the existing interdisciplinary commissions. Bromley would welcome suggestions from any member of the international physics community.

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Structure Laboratory since its founding in 1963. A native of Canada who became a US citizen in 1970, Bromley earned his BSc and MSc at Queen's University, Ontario, and his PhD at the University of Rochester. He taught at the University of Rochester from 1952 to 1955, and was a senior research officer with Atomic Energy Canada Ltd from 1955 to 1960. Bromley has served as president of AAAS and as chairman of the National Academy of Sciences Physics Survey Committee. He is a member of the White House Science Council, the Nuclear Science Advisory Committee, the US national committee to IUPAP and the US national committee to the International Council of Scientific Unions. Bromley is chairman of the Indo-US Science and Technology Initiative, which was established by the late Indira Gandhi and President Reagan in 1982.

Kerwin, a native and citizen of Canada, earned his BSc at St. Francis Xavier University, his MSc at MIT and his DSc at Laval University. He has been a professor of physics at Laval since 1956. Kerwin was president of the Royal Society of Canada in 1976 and currently is president of Canada's National Research Council, the Canadian equivalent of both the National Academy of Sciences and NSF. He has served on numerous science advisory committees and is the recipient of many medals and prizes. Prior to his election as first vice-president of IUPAP, he was secretary general of the organization.

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American College of Medical Physics elects Orton president

The American College of Medical Physics, which was founded in August 1982 as a spinoff of the American Association of Physicists in Medicine, has elected new officers for 1985. Colin G.

ORTON



Orton of Harper-Grace Hospitals, Wayne State University, has taken over as chairman, replacing Ann E. Wright of the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston. Peter R. Almond of M. D. Anderson Hospital, Houston, Texas, was elected 1985 vice-chairman.

Orton earned his PhD in radiation physics at the University of London in 1965 and has taught at the New York University Medical Center and Brown University. He currently is a professor of radiation oncology at the Wayne State University School in Detroit and is Chief Physicist in Radiation Oncology at Harper Hospital.

Wright earned her PhD in radiological physics at the M.D. Anderson Hospital in 1970 and has taught at Baylor College of Medicine.

Almond earned his PhD in nuclear and medical physics at Rice University in 1965. He is professor and head of the radiation therapy physics section at the University of Texas M. D. Anderson University Hospital in Houston.

The American College of Medical Physics was founded by action of the AAPM Board of Directors to represent the professional interests of clinically employed physicists. (The AAPM has been interested primarily in scientific and educational activities.) The ACMP hopes to enhance the quality of medical physics by lobbying government agencies and legislative bodies, and it plans to promote maintenance of high standards among practitioners with educational programs and certification requirements. Members of ACMP are leaders in the field of radiation physics; current membership is just over 150.

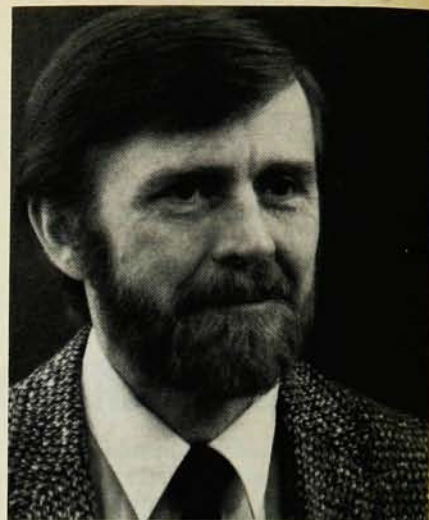
Wolfgang Kummer is elected president of CERN Council

Delegates from CERN's 13 member states have elected Wolfgang Kummer to serve as president of the CERN Council for the three years 1985-87. Kummer is professor at the Institute for Theoretical Physics at the Technical University, Vienna, and head of the Inter-University Computer Center in Vienna.

The CERN Council selected James Cronin (University of Chicago) to be a member of the Scientific Policy Committee. Donald H. Perkins (Oxford University) continues to serve as chairman of the Scientific Policy Committee.

American Crystallographic Association elects Duax

The American Crystallographic Association has elected William Duax to serve as vice-president in 1985 and president



DUAX

in 1986. Robert E. Newnham succeeds David Templeton as this year's ACA president.

Duax is assistant research director and head of the molecular biophysics department at the Medical Foundation of Buffalo, which conducts research on cancer, diabetes, endocrinology, arthritis and hypertension. Duax also is associated with the department of medicinal chemistry of the School of Pharmacy and the department of biochemistry of the Roswell Park Division of the State University of New York at Buffalo. His research has centered primarily on how steroid hormones function in normal and disease states. Duax earned his BA in chemistry at St. Ambrose College in Davenport, Iowa, and his PhD in physical chemistry at the University of Iowa.

Chahine is now chief scientist at Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Moustafa T. Chahine has replaced Arden Albee as chief scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. A native of Lebanon, Chahine has been a staff member at JPL since 1960, concentrating in recent years on the study of planetary atmospheres. Chahine received a BS in aeronautical engineering from the University of Washington in 1956 and a PhD in fluid physics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1960. In 1975, he was named manager of the planetary atmospheres section in the Earth and space sciences division at JPL, and in 1978 he was made manager of the whole division. He is the third chief scientist at JPL since the position was established in 1977, and he expects to devote much of his attention to scientific relationships between the Lab and the Caltech campus. Albee, the outgoing director, has returned to his faculty position in the division of geological and planetary