

balls and so on. The tracks are analogous to trails in a cloud chamber, and the next unit introduces students to actual cloud chambers. Finally there is a tour of the laboratory facility.

The kit is currently being tested in classrooms by teachers trained at Fermilab last fall. When it has been revised in light of evaluation results, it will be made available nationwide.

Friends of Fermilab has found funding to make videotapes of Saturday

Morning Physics, which have now been deposited at nine Chicago-area libraries. This April the group will cosponsor an international conference at Fermilab on teaching modern physics (see box on page 105).

When physics educators arrive at Fermilab next summer—especially those from the East Coast and from Europe—they are likely to be struck right off by the strong sense of community one finds in the Middle West and

the absence of stuffiness even among people of the highest intellectual attainments. These are the midwestern qualities that almost always strike a visitor first, and these qualities no doubt have been mighty assets in the effort to break down the barriers that traditionally have divided research and academic scientists, high-school and junior-high-school teachers, and students and pupils.

—WILLIAM SWEET

AIP Executive Director Koch will retire in 1987

H. William Koch, Executive Director of the American Institute of Physics, has announced his decision to retire, effective March 1987. Koch informed Norman F. Ramsey, chairman of the AIP Governing Board, of his decision in a letter in February.

Koch has served as AIP's chief executive officer for 19 years. During his tenure AIP grew from a staff of 125 based in one New York City location to a staff of about 475 in four locations: two in New York City, a main publishing facility in Woodbury, Long Island, and an office in Washington, D.C. AIP created the Society of Physics Students out of Sigma Pi Sigma and its own student section program, expanded its manpower statistics and history divisions, greatly increased the number of translation journals it publishes, initiated a series of conference proceedings and—most recently—established a books division.

The number of pages published annually by AIP nearly doubled, from 70 000 in 1966 to 135 000 in 1985. The Institute has adopted the most advanced electronic techniques in publishing and has started to provide a variety of on-line electronic information services. It has expanded its involvement in international scientific communications and has entered

agreements in recent years with organizations in West Germany, the Soviet Union, Japan and the People's Republic of China.

AIP represents a growing number of

member societies, and when Koch retires it will be serving nearly twice as many individuals, counting SPS members, as when he joined the staff as Executive Director in 1966.

Koch was born in New York City in 1920. He received a BS in physics from Queens College in 1941, an MS from the University of Illinois in 1942 and a PhD from the University of Illinois in 1944. He worked at Illinois from 1944 to 1949 on betatron experiments. A 4.5-MeV betatron that he constructed and delivered to England in 1944 was subsequently converted by others into the world's first high-energy electron synchrotron. From 1949 to 1966 Koch worked as a research physicist in nuclear and high-energy x-ray physics at the National Bureau of Standards. While he was there, Koch's group developed the world's first large-aperture 180-MeV circulator accelerator for synchrotron-light research and a high-power 100-MeV electron linear accelerator. He was chief of the Radiation



KOCH

Search initiated for AIP Director

The Executive Committee of the American Institute of Physics, acting on behalf of the Governing Board, has authorized a search for an individual to replace H. William Koch upon his retirement next year as Executive Director of AIP.

The chairman of the search committee is William W. Havens Jr., Executive Secretary of The American Physical Society, and the other members are Hans Frauenfelder (University of Illinois), Anthony P. French (MIT), Karl G. Kessler (National Bureau of Standards), Edward N. Sickafus (Ford Motor Company), Harold F. Weaver (University of California, Berkeley) and Roderick M. Grant (AIP Secretary, ex officio).

The Executive Director of AIP is appointed by the Governing Board and serves as

AIP's chief executive officer. The Governing Board seeks a physicist with demonstrated ability in research and administration. The Executive Director administers the Institute in accordance with instructions from the Governing Board and is expected to provide imaginative leadership in maintaining AIP's services in scientific publishing, meeting the needs of its member societies and guiding its programs in education and public affairs.

Nominations for the Executive Director position should be sent to W. W. Havens Jr., Chairman, Search Committee, AIP, 335 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017. Self-nominations are encouraged. The deadline for receipt of all nominations is 1 May 1986.

Physics Division of NBS from 1962 to 1966, when he was appointed AIP Director.

Koch has published numerous scientific papers and is a fellow of The American Physical Society and the Optical Society of America. He is past-chairman of the Copyright Clearance Center, past-president of the Council of Engineering and Scientific Society Executives and past-president of the National Federation of Abstracting and Information Services.

Holloway is president-elect of Vacuum Society

The American Vacuum Society has chosen Paul H. Holloway to be 1986 president-elect. He will succeed Jack H. Singleton of the Westinghouse R&D Center in Pittsburgh as AVS president in 1987.

Holloway is a professor of materials science and engineering in the Surface and Thin Film Laboratory at the University of Florida, Gainesville. He received a BS from Florida State University in 1965, an MS from Florida State in 1966 and a PhD in materials engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1972. He worked as a physical metallurgist at General Electric's Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory from 1966 to 1969 and as a staff member in materials engineering at Sandia National Laboratory from 1972 to 1978, when he joined the faculty at the University of Florida.

Holloway's research interests involve the surface and thin-film science of gas-solid interactions and electronic materials. He is editor for North America of *Surface and Interface Analysis*, and he has served AVS in a wide variety of positions.

In other AVS election results, William D. Westwood of Bell-Northern Research in Ottawa was reelected clerk, and N. Rey Whetten of the VLSI Technology Laboratory of the General Electric Research and Development Center in Schenectady, New York, was reelected treasurer. Three new directors were elected to serve two-year terms: Galen B. Fisher, leader of the surface-chemistry group of the physical-chemistry department at General Motors Research Laboratories in Warren, Michigan; David W. Hoffman, staff scientist in the metallurgy department of the Materials Research Laboratory of the Ford Motor Company in Dearborn, Michigan; and Jerry M. Woodall, IBM fellow and manager of research on III-V materials at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York. New trustees are Susan D. Allen, associate director of the Center for Laser Studies and professor of electrical engineering at the



HOLLOWAY

University of Southern California, and John W. Coburn, a research scientist at the IBM Research Center in San Jose, California.

AIP endorses unrestricted access to research facilities

Responding to the government's proposed policy restricting use by some foreign nationals of supercomputers at US universities, the Governing Board of the American Institute of Physics has adopted a statement on the issue, "Freedom of access to unclassified research facilities." The statement is phrased in more general terms than a similar resolution adopted last November by The American Physical Society's Council (PHYSICS TODAY, December, page 53). The AIP statement was prepared by the AIP Committee on Public Policy in December and was adopted in a mail ballot of Governing Board members in January. It will be distributed to selected government officials and members of Congress concerned with science and technology. It reads as follows:

"The Governing Board of the American Institute of Physics views with great concern any attempt by the government to restrict access of certain foreign nationals to unclassified research facilities. Restrictions on fundamental research have a deleterious effect on US scientific and technological progress. Therefore, we urge adherence to President Reagan's recent policy directive which states: 'No restrictions may be placed upon the conduct or reporting of Federally funded fundamental research that has not received national security classification, except as provided in applicable US Statutes' (National Security Decision Directive no. 189 of 21 September 1985).

"The current focus of the restrictions is access to supercomputers. Many computing facilities in the US and elsewhere fit this designation. Hun-

dreds of other facilities at US universities and industrial laboratories can and inevitably will be upgraded to the supercomputing level. Existing procedures already protect technical data and other files at computing centers. Further restrictions that limit access to the facility itself are unnecessary and counterproductive.

"Neither the United States nor any other country can monopolize scientific and technological achievements. No matter what access policy we adopt, other countries will develop their own supercomputers before long. Instead, our security comes from rapid advances which in turn depend on free and open interchange of fundamental research. Indeed, the President has emphasized in Directive no. 189 that 'the strength of American science requires a research environment conducive to creativity, an environment in which the free exchange of ideas is a vital component.'"

Education

AAPT will sponsor a US team in 1986 Physics Olympiad

On 30 January the executive board of the American Association of Physics Teachers voted to sponsor a team of high-school students from the United States in the 1986 Physics Olympiad, which is to be held in London in July.

In deciding to participate in the 1986 Olympiad, the AAPT executive board hopes to be joined in the effort by The American Physical Society, the American Institute of Physics and other physics organizations, says Jack Wilson, AAPT executive officer, who will coordinate the project.

Arthur Eisenkraft, a high-school teacher from Bedford, New York, and Ronald Edge, a physicist at the University of South Carolina, will act as academic directors. Edge and Eisenkraft were sent as observers by AIP, AAPT and APS to the 1985 Olympiad in Yugoslavia (PHYSICS TODAY, May, page 80). Their highly favorable report provided the basis for AAPT's decision to sponsor a US team.

Edge and Eisenkraft will take nominations for the team and construct a test from questions given in past Physics Olympiads, which teachers will administer to nominees. Edge and Eisenkraft also will be responsible for designing a selection process and training the team, and they will accompany it to London.

A circular will be sent to all AAPT members asking for nominations. Nominations should be addressed to Physics Olympiad, c/o Jack Wilson, Executive Officer, AAPT, Suite 101, 5110 Roanoke Place, College Park, MD 20740. □