

pen if negotiations with the Soviet Union came to a total deadlock over SDI, the United States were widely blamed and the conservative governments in the United Kingdom and Germany were driven from office because of their support for President Ronald Reagan.

It already is apparent that the European peace movement, which has been disoriented since its defeat in the effort to block the deployment of US missiles in Europe at the end of 1983, is seizing on SDI as its next focal issue. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the largest peace organization in the United Kingdom, voted at its annual conference last November to launch "a major campaign against SDI." In West Germany, anti-SDI demonstrations took place at 150 places on Easter, with support from a coalition of 40 peace groups, the Social Democratic Party, the Greens, the Federation of German Trade Unions, the German Communist Party and a variety of Catholic and Protestant groups.

Despite the breadth of the anti-SDI coalition in Germany and of a similar coalition in the UK, few political analysts would bet that either will succeed anytime soon in building an alliance capable of gaining electoral majorities. In both countries, the opposition is deeply divided—in the UK between the Labor and Social Democratic parties, and in Germany between the Socialists and the Greens.

In all, Reagan seems to have gotten what he wanted. With Germany aboard, several more significant memoranda of understanding will be concluded. Agreements with Italy, Israel and Japan are considered near certainties, and even France may reconsider and join. In March the French returned a conservative majority to Parliament, a conservative prime minister and cabinet now are "cohabiting" with socialist President François Mitterrand, and the defense minister in the new government is reported to be an enthusiastic supporter of SDI.

—WILLIAM SWEET

AAS elects Burke and Dupree to top offices

Andrea K. Dupree of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics has been elected 1986 vice-president of the American Astronomical Society. Bernard F. Burke, William A. M. Burden Professor of Astrophysics at MIT, who was elected AAS president last year, will remain in office until 1988. Marc Aaronson of Harvard, Robert D. Gehrz of the University of Minnesota and Joseph S. Miller of Lick Observatory have been elected AAS Councilors.



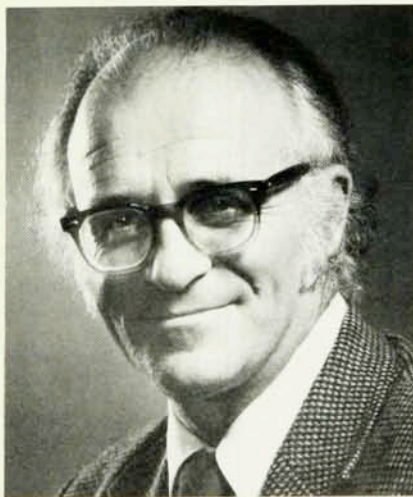
DUPREE

Burke received his BS from MIT in 1950 and his PhD from MIT in 1953. He worked at the Carnegie Institution's Department of Terrestrial Magnetism in Washington, DC, from 1953 to 1965, serving as chairman of the radioastronomy section from 1962 to 1965. His research interests have included radioastronomy, galactic structure, microwave interferometry, microwave spectroscopy, antenna arrays, low-noise electronic circuitry and quasars.

Burke served on the advisory committee to the National Radio Astronomy Observatories from 1958 to 1962 and the astronomy advisory committee to NSF from 1958 to 1963. He has been a trustee of Associated Universities Inc since 1972.

Dupree received a BA from Wellesley College in 1960 and a PhD in astronomy from Harvard University in 1968. She stayed at Harvard as a research fellow from 1968 to 1974, a research associate from 1974 to 1975, and a senior research associate in astronomy and astrophysics from 1975 to 1979. She has been a lecturer in the Harvard astronomy department since 1970, a

BURKE



senior astrophysicist at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory since 1979 and associate director for solar and stellar astrophysics at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics since 1980. She works on stellar astronomy, the interstellar medium and high-resolution spectroscopy.

Aaronson received his PhD from Harvard in 1977 and works mainly on stellar populations and stellar cosmology at the Steward Observatory. Gehrz received his PhD in 1971 from the University of Minnesota, where he now teaches. His research involves infrared astronomy, interstellar and circumstellar material, regions of star formation, mass loss, novae, astronomical instrumentation and telescope construction. Miller received a PhD from the University of Wisconsin in 1967 and currently works on extragalactic astronomy, active galaxies and quasistellar objects at Lick Observatory, where he is assistant director.

New Ewald Prize will honor leading crystallographers

The International Union of Crystallography has announced the establishment of the Ewald Prize for outstanding contributions to the science of crystallography. The prize was named with the consent of the late Paul Peter Ewald in recognition of his contributions to crystallography and to the International Union of Crystallography (see obituary, page 104).

The Ewald Prize is expected to be the "foremost award in crystallography," according to Robert F. Bryan, a chemist at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, who is secretary for the US National Committee for Crystallography. Bryan says that the award should "greatly help to increase awareness of our discipline in the scientific community, building on the recognition afforded it by the 1985 Nobel Prizes in chemistry to Jerome Karle and Herbert A. Hauptman, both noted US crystallographers" (PHYSICS TODAY, December, page 20).

The Ewald Prize consists of a medal, a certificate and a financial award. It will be presented once every three years during the triennial International Congress of Crystallography. The first prize will be presented at the 14th congress, to be held in Perth, Australia, in 1987.

Nominations for the Ewald Prize are invited and should be submitted in writing, accompanied by supporting documentation, to the Executive Secretary, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, United Kingdom. The deadline for nominations is 30 September 1986. □