

ington, the coalition has substantially broadened its membership base, raised considerable sums of money to support its activities, started several projects and—most recently—cosponsored a highly successful and well-publicized National Science Week.

Building on last year's much more modest Science Week, the Triangle Coalition this year used NSF funding to send nearly 10 000 copies of a specially prepared science packet to elementary-school teachers around the country. The packet was designed by the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study at Colorado College and contained posters, a cover letter and suggestions for eight student activities—three to be done prior to Science Week, five during the week.

The main activity of Science Week, which was 11–17 May, was the coordinated launch of balloons from about 700 sites on 11 May. Each balloon carried a card to be returned to the American Geological Institute in Washington, which will prepare a map for distribution to participants showing wind patterns and the major routes the balloons took. A similar balloon launch was done on a smaller scale in 1985.

Growth. Relatively recent recruits to the Triangle Coalition include Hewlett-Packard Company, the National Science Supervisors Association, the Acoustical Society of America, the American Nuclear Society, the Council for Elementary Science International and the Native American Science Education Association. Support for the Triangle staff comes from assessments that are scaled to the annual budgets of the member organizations.

Significantly, the Triangle Coalition has wooed and won the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers, which represent most pre-college teachers in the United States. Their support means that teachers, who initially were inclined to view the Triangle Coalition with suspicion as an organization that might try to make them work harder

without higher pay, can now be expected to support the Triangle's local alliances.

Fowler says he did not need to make concessions on policy to bring NEA and AFT into the coalition. "They just learned about what we were doing and decided they wanted to join," he says.

Mary H. Futrell, the president of NEA, has replaced Alice Moses as the Triangle's chair for education. Futrell joins Glenn T. Seaborg, who is chair for science and engineering, and Robert C. Forney, executive vice-president of E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, who is chair for industry. Moses, a past president of the National Science Teachers Association, has gone to NSF to be associate program director for the teacher-enhancement program.

Carnegie grant. In March the Triangle Coalition received a grant of \$250 000 from the Carnegie Corporation in New York to sponsor a two-year program of alliance building. The coalition will identify local alliances, link them and encourage the formation of new ones. It has started a newsletter for alliances, established a clearinghouse with current information on existing alliances and provided alliances with information about relevant programs.

The coalition also will hold five regional conferences on alliance building in 1986 and 1987. The coalition is also planning a national conference this summer. It will concern elementary-school science, and the primary objectives will be to write a rationale for stressing science education at the elementary-school level and to develop a method for disseminating it. A secondary objective will be to discuss political strategies for improving elementary-school education. The conference will not aim to develop a curriculum.

—WILLIAM SWEET

AIP hires Condell to head its new office in Washington, DC

William J. Condell Jr, previously of the Office of Naval Research, has agreed to serve as manager of AIP's expanded office and activities in Washington, DC. That office is being set up in the American Geophysical Union's building on Florida Avenue (PHYSICS TODAY, April, page 55).

One of Condell's first assignments will be to monitor Federal funding of physics research, with particular attention to the impact of Gramm–Rudman legislation and the Strategic Defense Initiative. He will also develop a visiting-physicist program for four-year colleges and handle administrative responsibilities.

Condell was scientific officer in physics with the Office of Naval Research

Education fellow sought

The American Institute of Physics has established a new program to support an "AIP senior-staff education fellow." AIP will select a fellow to work for one or two years at AIP headquarters in New York, at the new office in Washington, DC, at AAPT headquarters in College Park, Maryland, or, in rare cases, at the individual's home institution. It is anticipated that the fellow generally will be on sabbatical, on a leave of absence or retired. The senior-staff education fellow will be paid a salary corresponding to his or her regular pay.

AIP's educational-policy committee has established a search committee to select the first senior-staff education fellow. The members of the committee are Gerald F. Wheeler of Montana State University (chairman); Peggy A. Dixon of Montgomery Community College in Tacoma Park, Maryland; Joe P. Meyer, a high-school teacher in Oak Park, Illinois; and John W. Layman of the University of Maryland. Meyer and Layman are former presidents of AAPT.

from 1966 to 1973 and director of the physics division at ONR from 1973 to 1984. In 1971–72 he was liaison scientist in London for ONR and in 1980–81 he was ONR chief scientist in London. He was assistant to the director of ONR from 1984 to 1986.

Condell studied at the Catholic University of America, where he earned a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering in 1949, a master's in physics in 1952 and a doctorate in physics in 1959. He worked as an electronics engineer at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in White Oak, Maryland, in 1951–52, as a research physicist at the Engineer Research and Development Laboratory in Fort Belvoir, Virginia, in 1952–58 and as a research physicist at the Laboratory for Physical Sciences in College Park, Maryland, in 1958–66.

AIP writing award goes to journalist Fisher

Arthur Fisher, the science and technology editor at *Popular Science* magazine, received the 1986 AIP Science Writing Award for a journalist. He won the award for an article called "Chaos: The ultimate asymmetry," which appeared in the January–February 1985 issue of *Mosaic*, a magazine published by NSF. Fisher received the award, which consists of a check for \$1500, an inscribed chair and a certificate, at a ceremonial luncheon held in Washington on 28 April, the first day of the APS meeting.

Fisher is a graduate of the Bronx High School of Science and New York University. He has worked at *Senior Science* and *Science World* (a magazine published by Scholastic Magazines for high-school students), Dodge Books and Harcourt, Brace. □

AIP seeks new editor

Gilbert J. Perlow, who has been editor of *Applied Physics Letters* since 1970, is retiring. A search committee has been established to look for a new editor. The members are Nick Holonyak Jr, chairman (University of Illinois), Theodore Geballe (Stanford), John Hulm (Westinghouse), Israel Jacobs (General Electric), James Krumhansl (Cornell), Rolf Landauer (IBM) and George Stegeman (University of Arizona). Recommendations are solicited by the committee and should be addressed to Holonyak at the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Illinois, 1406 West Green Street, Urbana IL 61801.