

Bardeen. "This was not long after copper oxide and copper sulfide rectifiers were discovered. He had the basic concept of controlling the flow of current in a semiconductor to make an amplifying device. It took many years of development of theory and materials technology to make his dream a reality."

In a talk at a history session during the March APS meeting in New Orleans, Bardeen mentioned the establishment of the Lilienfeld Prize and made some generous remarks about Lilienfeld's work. At the time Lilienfeld conceived of the "first active devices" for amplification by means of the field-effect principle, the understanding of semiconductors was very poor, Bardeen pointed out; the notion was that electrons could move about in a kind of plasma. Given that level of understanding, Bardeen said, Lilienfeld had "some very good ideas."

Fragmentary items in the possession of Beatrice Lilienfeld's executor indicate that Lilienfeld continued to work out ideas for a variety of inventions and to press patent claims until his death. In 1954 the US Patent Office rejected an application he made for a "method of and means for modulating oscillating current," but the year before that he had sold patent rights for a device of some kind to the Power Condenser and Electronics Corporation in Washington, DC, for \$84 750. He filed a patent for tubular aluminum lawn furniture of special design, and after his death his wife licensed a company to make and sell a fabric he devised for use in "shape-controlling garments" such as girdles and brassieres.

According to Stanley Relkin, the rabbi at the synagogue Beatrice Lilienfeld belonged to in St. Thomas, Beatrice and Julius lived in a simple house they designed and built them-

selves. Julius suffered from allergies and was rather a recluse who reputedly "worked very well with just a yellow pad." Beatrice was "alert, very much concerned with things around her, intimately involved with the synagogue, friendly, well read, knowledgeable about local and world affairs." Even when she was in her late seventies, Relkin says, "one did not have the feeling of being with an old person."

It was strictly her idea to leave a bequest to APS in her husband's name, Relkin believes. She felt that her husband had not received the recognition for his work that he deserved, and she thought this would be a way of setting things right. And so she made a will dividing the bulk of the family wealth between the bequest to APS and Julius Lilienfeld's only living relative, a nephew; she left their home to the local synagogue.

—WILLIAM SWEET

## AIP SIGNS PUBLISHING AGREEMENT WITH USSR; EDUCATION UNIT MOVED TO WASHINGTON

The American Institute of Physics has concluded a set of new publishing agreements with agencies of the Soviet government, covering translation rights, joint publishing ventures and sale of AIP and member society journals in the USSR. The translation of Soviet physics journals is one of AIP's major activities serving physicists in the West, and there is great demand in the Soviet Union for US physics journals. The value of the journals sold by AIP to the Soviet Union is expected to total about \$600 000 this year.

AIP's governing board, meeting in Woodbury, Long Island, on 18-19 March, heard a report on the Soviet publishing agreements. It was also informed of a decision to move AIP's education division from Woodbury to Washington, DC; of the resignation of Robert H. Marks as Managing Director of Publishing; and of recommendations from the member societies on whether some of AIP's major activities should be relocated.

The board adopted the following resolution on the free communication of research results in superconductivity: "The governing board of the American Institute of Physics opposes the imposition by the Federal government of any constraints on the free and unfettered communication of scientific and technological information generated by government-supported research, by exemption to the Free-

dom of Information Act or any other means, unless that information is classified for reasons of national security."

Acting on a recommendation from AIP Executive Director Kenneth Ford, the governing board endorsed the idea of forming a committee to evaluate how AIP might establish a development office to assist AIP and the member societies in raising funds from private sources. It also approved a plan to build an all-new system of hardware and software for subscription fulfillment and member records, to be operational by spring 1989.

### Publishing agreements

The new agreements with the Soviet Union were negotiated last February in Moscow by a team led by Ford, and they replace a previous umbrella agreement that was open-ended, with provision for cancellation on one year's notice.

"Because of *perestroika* [restructuring]," Ford said in a report on the negotiations, "our previous single agreement... had to be replaced by three agreements with three different agencies, each of which is now a 'tub on its own bottom,' responsible, for the first time, for profit-and-loss statements, and anxious to strike harder bargains with foreign partners such as AIP."

The first of the new agreements is a

multiyear contract with the Soviet copyright agency. Under the contract, AIP will continue to translate and publish 19 Soviet physics journals. A one-year agreement with Mir Publishers provides for continued translation and publication of the *Review of Scientific Instruments* by the Soviets. Under the third agreement, which is concluded with a Soviet importing agency, the USSR will continue to purchase AIP and member society journals for internal distribution.

AIP and the Soviets also are to cooperate in a marketing effort for the distribution of *PHYSICS TODAY* and *Computers in Physics* in English in the USSR, and they will explore the possibility of publishing the two magazines in Russian translation.

### Locating operations

Consistent with the increased emphasis AIP and its member societies have placed on education in recent years, AIP's small education division is being expanded and relocated. Efforts to recruit a new manager for the division are well advanced, and once that person has been selected, another person will be hired to coordinate the Society of Physics Students. Both jobs previously were assigned to one person. AIP's leadership has decided, with the approval of the executive committee, to move the education division to Washington.

Informed of that decision at its March meeting, the governing board raised no objection. The governing board took no action on the broader question of whether AIP's headquarters or a sizable proportion of AIP's programs should also be moved to Washington. The board had deferred consideration of that issue at its meeting last October, pending recommendations from the ten member societies (see PHYSICS TODAY, December, page 75).

As it happened, the societies split evenly, five against moving the headquarters and five in favor of moving at least the institute's physics programs to Washington. The American Physical Society, the Acoustical Society of America, the Society of Rheology, the American Association of Physicists in Medicine and the American Vacuum Society took the position that their interests and AIP's would be best served by retaining headquarters in Manhattan. The American Crystallographic Association and the American Association of Physics Teachers favored moving the headquarters to Washington, while the American Geophysical Union said AIP should "consolidate its activities in not more than two locations, at least one of which should be in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area." The Optical Society of America favored moving AIP's physics programs to Washington, and the American Astronomical Society said AIP should move "appropriate divisions."

Many of the society officers confined themselves to transmitting concise resolutions on the location question, but some drafted long, thoughtful statements. For example, Donald F. Holcomb, president of AAPT, emphasized the desirability of moving many components of the AIP physics programs branch to Washington, even if the ultimate decision is to keep headquarters in New York. John M. Dealy, president of the Society of Rheology, stressed the importance of publishing to AIP, "not only as a source of revenue to finance the other important programs, but as a physics program in its own right serving the entire physics and scientific community."

In passing, Dealy expressed confidence in Marks, unaware of Marks's impending resignation. Marks, who joined AIP as publishing director in 1970, leaves the organization to become director of publications for the American Chemical Society in Washington. Trained as a civil engineer at MIT, Marks was managing editor for one of McGraw-Hill's technical magazines for 12 years before coming to

AIP.

During his 18 years at AIP, Marks helped develop the Soviet translation program, helped plan and nurture a new magazine-journal, *Computers in Physics*, presided over the computerization of AIP's journal production operations and sought to improve the timeliness of journal production.

AIP has decided against filling Marks's job on an interim basis and hopes to find a new director of publishing by next fall. While Marks divided his time roughly equally between Woodbury and Manhattan, Ford says that he "would like the position, as defined for the future, to be more focused on one location."

—WILLIAM SWEET

## FRANZ ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF AAPT FOR 1988

Judy R. Franz, a professor of physics at West Virginia University, Morgantown, is the new vice president of the American Association of Physics Teachers. Franz succeeds Gerald Wheeler of Montana State University, who is now president-elect. Robert Resnick of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is this year's AAPT president.

Franz earned her bachelor's degree at Cornell University in 1959 and obtained an MS in 1961 and a physics PhD in 1965 from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. She was a research physicist at the IBM Research Laboratory in Zurich from 1965 to 1967, when she joined the faculty of the physics department at

Judy R. Franz



Indiana University, Bloomington. She became a full professor in 1979 and served as associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences from 1980 to 1982. She left Indiana for West Virginia University in 1987 and currently is a visiting professor at Cornell University.

Franz works in theoretical condensed matter physics and is most interested in the electronic behavior of disordered systems, in particular metal-insulator transitions.

She headed The American Physical Society's education committee for two years and has served on the APS Council. She served on the APS Committee on Women in Physics for four years.

Pearley L. Cunningham, director of the Advanced Technology Education Center and professor of physical science and engineering technology at the Community College of Allegheny County in West Mifflin, Pennsylvania, has been elected to the AAPT executive board for a three-year term as two-year-college representative.

## OAK RIDGE SEEKS NEW DIRECTOR TO SUCCEED POSTMA

Oak Ridge National Laboratory has formed a search committee for a new director to replace Herman Postma, who has become the senior vice president of Martin Marietta Energy Systems Inc, which manages Oak Ridge and four related facilities in Oak Ridge, Paducah, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio, under contract with the US Department of Energy. Postma had been director of the lab since 1974. He earned a BS at Duke University in 1955 and did his graduate work in physics at Harvard, obtaining an MA in 1958 and a PhD in 1959, when he joined the staff at ORNL.

Alexander Zucker, associate director for the physical sciences at ORNL, is acting director and will serve in that capacity until a permanent director takes over. Murray W. Rosenthal, associate director for advanced energy systems at Oak Ridge, is chairman of the search committee.

## IN BRIEF

The American Crystallographic Association has selected William L. Duax of the Medical Foundation of Buffalo to serve a three-year term as its executive officer. Duax's address at the Medical Foundation is 73 High Street, Buffalo NY 14203. ■