

opportunities for women in the sciences. Recognizing that women already have broken into medicine, the law, business and the arts in large numbers, Luce wanted to encourage comparable participation in fields like physics, chemistry, biology, meteorology, engineering, computer science and mathematics.

Luce's bequest reserves \$3 million each for 14 designated institutions, which are free to use the money at their discretion to fund junior professorships, fellowships or scholarships. The remainder of the money from the Clare Boothe Luce Fund will be distributed in grants made to research institutions in response to applications.

The first appointment made in physics with support from the Luce fund is in the Yale department of applied physics. Karin M. Rabe will join a condensed matter theory group as its fourth member, which will make her the first woman to obtain an appointment in applied physics (but not physics) at Yale.

Priscilla Cushman currently is an assistant professor in the physics department, and the department has had women faculty at the associate professor level as well.

Currently a postdoc in the theory department at AT&T Bell Labs, Murray Hill, Rabe earned a PhD in physics at MIT in 1987 and a BS in physics at Princeton in 1982. Rabe works on the crystal structure of high-temperature superconductors and other aspects of complex crystals. The Luce fund also is supporting a research fellowship in physics at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Joanne Dafna Cohn, who has been at the institute since 1987, is the first fellow. A string theorist, she earned her PhD at the University of Chicago in 1988 and her bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1983.

ONR grant to Radcliffe

Independently of the Luce fund, the Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College has received a \$1.8 million grant from the Office of Naval Research to continue and expand its program for postdoctoral women scientists. The award will support the work of 45 women from July 1989 through June 1995.

Since 1980, ONR awards have enabled Radcliffe to bring 32 women scientists to the Bunting Institute, where each has been provided with a stipend, research funds, a private office and the opportunity to affiliate with a lab or research group at Harvard or another Boston-area university.

The application deadline for the 1990-91 academic year is 2 October 1989. Application materials can be obtained from the Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College, 34 Concord Avenue, Cambridge MA 02138.

AIP JOINS ACS IN PUBLISHING WONDERSCIENCE

Starting this fall, the American Institute of Physics will join the American Chemical Society in publishing a magazine for elementary school children.

Since 1987-88, ACS has published *WonderScience*, an eight-page magazine of science activities for adults and children to do together. Four issues have appeared each year.

The expanded *WonderScience* will appear eight times yearly. AIP and ACS will contribute equally to costs, which are estimated at \$20 000 per issue. Gayle Ater of AIP will serve as coeditor with Ann Benbow of ACS.

Each edition of the magazine focuses on one topic. For example, a recent issue on capillarity included experiments designed to show how different materials soak up water and how capillary action can filter clear water from muddy water. Now that the magazine has been expanded to include physics, topics will be selected from a wider area—four issues will concentrate on chemistry each year, and four on physics.

For information on how to subscribe to *WonderScience*, write to the American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington DC 20036.

AIP TO ASSUME PUBLICATION OF RHEOLOGY JOURNAL

Beginning in January 1990, the Society of Rheology will transfer publication of its journal from Interscience, a division of John Wiley & Sons, to the American Institute of Physics. AIP will continue with the current publication schedule of eight issues per year.

The *Journal of Rheology* is dedicated to the advancement of knowledge of the deformation and flow of matter, including theoretical work and applications in industry and commerce. The journal covers areas such as polymer physics, glaciers and foods, with special emphasis on the processing, properties and use of plas-

tics, fibers, elastomers and other polymers.

The journal, with a circulation of approximately 1700, is edited by Arthur B. Metzner of the University of Delaware. Subscription rates in 1990 will be: \$290 in the United States; \$310 in Canada, Mexico and Central and South America; \$320 in Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania.

The Society of Rheology has a membership of approximately 1000, and was one of the founding member societies of AIP.

GEOPHYSICAL UNION MAKES FIRST SULLIVAN AWARD TO SULLIVAN

The American Geophysical Union has awarded its first Walter Sullivan Award, named for the dean of American science journalism, to—you guessed it—Walter Sullivan. The award, which will be made annually during the next three years, recognizes excellence in journalistic writing about geophysics and consists of a \$2000 prize and a commemorative plaque.

The Sullivan Award was conferred upon Sullivan by Melbourne Briscoe of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution during AGU's spring meeting in Baltimore. Briscoe said of Sullivan in the citation, "His writing about geophysics and geophysical exploration has been widely read; known primarily for his work for adults in *The New York Times*, he has also written for children in the Golden Press."

Sullivan joined *The New York Times* as a copy boy in 1940 after earning his bachelor's degree at Yale in English history and playing cello in the New Haven Symphony Orchestra. From 1941 to 1946 he served in the Navy, doing destroyer duty in the Pacific.

Sullivan's career as a science journalist began to take hold in 1954 when the US Navy invited him to accompany a reconnaissance mission to the South Pole in preparation for the forthcoming International Geophysical Year. Sullivan wrote a children's book about Antarctica and a book about the geophysical year as a result of that trip.

In 1960 Sullivan became chief science writer for *The New York Times*. He became science news editor in 1962, and science editor in 1964. Sullivan retired in 1987 but has continued to work for the paper on a free-lance basis. ■