

a Republican representing New Mexico, and helped draft legislation providing for establishment of national supercomputing networks.

The American Physical Society's 1990-91 Congressional Scientist Fellow is Priscilla S. Auchincloss (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, August, page 85). ASA sponsors a Congressional fellow only in occasional years and is not sponsoring one in 1990-91.

DIXON IS NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AAPM

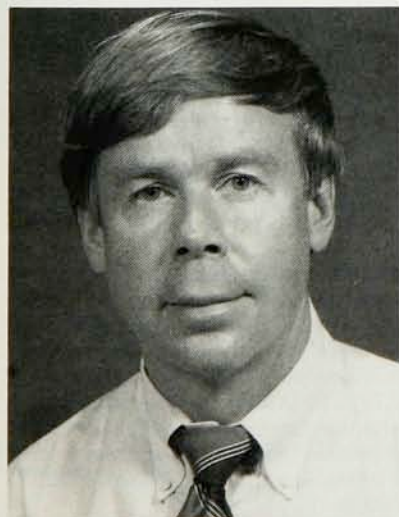
The American Association of Physicists in Medicine has a new president-elect for 1991: Robert L. Dixon, a professor at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Dixon, who takes office on 1 January, will succeed Gary D. Fullerton, who will become AAPM's president.

Dixon earned a BS in physics (1963) and a PhD in experimental nuclear physics (1970) at the University of South Carolina. He joined the Bowman Gray School of Medicine in 1970 as chief of therapy physics. Since 1986 he has been chief of diagnostic x-ray physics at the school.

Dixon has edited two books on magnetic resonance imaging and has written papers on electron and solid-state dosimetry, nuclear magnetic resonance and computed tomography.

In other election results, Bruce Curran of the New England Medical Center in Boston, Massachusetts, was chosen to succeed Guy H. Simmons of the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Lexington, Kentucky, as secretary. The newly elected board members are Karen P. Doppke (Har-

Robert L. Dixon



vard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital), Dennis D. Leavitt (University of Utah School of Medicine), Robert J. Morton (Siemens Medical Laboratories Inc, in Concord, California) and Jon H. Trueblood (Medical College of Georgia, Augusta).

BILLS IS WINNER OF OSA'S NEWLY CREATED ALLEN PRIZE

The Optical Society of America has awarded its first Allen Prize to Richard E. Bills, a graduate student in electrical and computer engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, for contributions to lidar system development and for important new lidar observations of the composition and structure of the upper atmosphere. The Allen Prize honors a person who, as a graduate student, has made outstanding contributions to atmospheric remote sensing using electro-optic instrumentation.

Bills's work led to the first lidar observations of meteor ablation trails and sporadic iron layers in the mesopause region of the atmosphere and to the first demonstration of a new narrow-band lidar technique for measuring mesopause region temperature profiles.

Bills will receive the award, which consists of a scroll and a \$1000 honorarium, at OSA's annual meeting on 4-9 November in Boston.

COLEMAN SUCCEEDS BAROJAS AS AIP'S EDUCATION FELLOW

The American Institute of Physics has selected Lawrence A. Coleman of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock to be its senior education fellow in 1990-91. Coleman, who will work out of AIP's office in Washington, DC, succeeds Jorge Barojas. During his year as education fellow, Barojas was active in the Introductory University Physics Project, an effort to integrate a more balanced view of modern physics into the introductory college course for physics majors (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, May 1987, page 87, and October 1987, page 107), and he helped develop a proposal for an international physics education journal. Barojas also was instrumental in persuading AIP to join the American Chemical Society in publishing *WonderScience*, a magazine designed to

introduce youngsters in grades 4 through 6 to the physical sciences (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, September 1989, page 86).

Coleman's plans for the coming year include directing and expanding AIP's Visiting Scientist Program in Physics, and working on the improvement of science instruction at the pre-college level.

A graduate of Millsaps College in Jackson, Mississippi, Coleman earned his MS and PhD in physics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1966 and 1969. He joined the faculty of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock in 1969 and became a full professor there in 1984.

Coleman's recent research interests have included stellar astronomy and the design of a proposed large detector for high-energy gamma rays and neutrinos from astrophysical sources. He also has worked on curriculum development for both science and non-science students.

ALLEN RETIRES, STONE TO TAKE REINS AT JPL AT END OF YEAR

Edward C. Stone of the California Institute of Technology will succeed Lew Allen Jr as director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Allen, who currently is chair of the committee investigating the Hubble Space Telescope problem, has headed JPL since 1982. Stone, who was chief scientist for the Voyager project, will remain vice president of Caltech and chair of the California Association for Research in Astronomy, which oversees development of the Keck Observatory and Telescope in Mauna Kea, Hawaii.

Stone earned his master's degree (1959) and PhD (1964) at the University of Chicago. He joined Caltech as a research fellow in 1964 and became a full professor there in 1976. Stone has served on numerous advisory committees to NASA and the Space Science Board.

Stone's research has been on solar and galactic cosmic rays, planetary magnetospheres, the interplanetary medium, solar system exploration, and satellite and balloon instrumentation.

Allen earned his bachelor's (1946), master's (1952) and doctoral (1954) degrees in physics at the US Military Academy at West Point. He worked at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory from 1954 to 1957, and was science adviser to the Air Force Special Weapons Center from 1957 to 1961. He was a member of the

defense research and engineering staff at the Pentagon from 1961 to 1965; deputy director of special projects, office of the secretary of the Air Force, from 1965 to 68; director of space systems from 1968 to 1970; and director of special projects from 1971 to 1973. From 1973 to 1977 Allen was the director of the National Security Agency; from 1977 to 1978 he was commander of the Air Force Systems Command, US Air Force; and from 1978 to 1982 he was Air Force chief of staff.

IN BRIEF

The Optical Society of America is offering an updated guide to optics courses and programs at North American colleges and universities. The 1990 version covers 575 schools. Single copies are available free from Evelyn Roberts, OSA Technical Activities Manager, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington DC 20036. A second guide listing 100 optics education programs, *Optics Education*, is available from the International Society for Optical Engineering, P.O. Box 10, Bellingham WA 98227-0010.

Astrophysicists in Madrid have translated and circulated a statement opposing astrology. Written by Bart

J. Bok of the University of Arizona, Lawrence E. Jerome, a science writer, and Paul Kurtz of the State University of New York at Buffalo, the statement has attracted signatures from 258 Spanish astronomers and astrophysicists, on top of 192 American signatures. The statement says that the continued dissemination of astrology "can only contribute to the growth of irrationalism and obscurantism."

Roger Blin-Stoyle has succeeded Cyril Hilsum as president of Britain's Institute of Physics, and Alun Jones has succeeded Louis Cohen as chief executive. Blin-Stoyle previously was founding science dean at the University of Sussex and, before that, a fellow and lecturer in physics at Wadham College, Oxford. Jones previously was director of the Wolfson Foundation and, before that, assistant director of the Technical Change Center and deputy editor of *Nature*.

The *Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology*, a publication of the American Vacuum Society, has expanded its coverage to include nanometer structures. The new subtitle of *JVST B* is *Microelectronics and Nanometer Structures/Processing, Measurement and Phenomena*.

Anton Menth of the University of Zurich has succeeded Jean-Pierre Blaser as director of Switzerland's

Paul Scherrer Institute in Villigen-Würenlingen. The institute originated in 1988 in a merger of the Swiss Institute for Nuclear Research (SIN) and the Confederate Institute for Reactor Research (EIR).

Japanese bibliographic databases containing references to both Japanese-language and foreign-language publications may now be accessed free of charge, via a service provided by the National Science Foundation, by calling (202) 357-7278 between 1 and 4 pm eastern daylight time or by sending a message by electronic mail to nacsis@nsf.gov (INTERNET) or nacsis@NSF (BITNET).

Austria has joined Switzerland and Spain as a "scientific partner" in Grenoble's Laue-Langevin Institute. Scientific partners contribute a relatively minor proportion of the institute's budget but are entitled to initiate research projects on the same terms as ILL's main partners, France, Germany and Great Britain.

An "official optics discovery kit," intended primarily for use in grades 6 through 9, is available from the Optical Society of America. A classroom set of the kits contains 16 kits, a teacher's manual and a reproducible student guide. Individual kits sell for \$10 plus \$2 for shipping and handling, and the classroom set costs \$99 plus \$6. Write to Technical Activities Manager, OSA, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington DC 20036.

Network: Computation in Neural Systems, a new quarterly journal published by Britain's Institute of Physics in association with the American Institute of Physics, was launched in January. Daniel J. Amit of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem is honorary editor. Editorial correspondence may be addressed to IOP Publishing Ltd, Techno House, Redcliffe Way, Bristol BS1 6NX, United Kingdom. The subscription price in North America is \$180 per annum, and orders may be addressed to Subscriber Services, American Institute of Physics, 500 Sunnyside Boulevard, Woodbury NY 11797-2999.

The Materials Research Society, an affiliated society of the American Institute of Physics, has established an office of public affairs in the same building in Washington, DC, where AIP, The American Physical Society and the American Geophysical Union maintain offices. The address is 2000 Florida Avenue NW, Washington DC 20009. ■



'Chaotic' swirls and eddies like those found in the Earth's atmosphere are created by spinning the kinetic sculpture by Paul Matisse. The sculpture is on display at the Franklin Institute's \$72 million Futures Center, which opened last May in Philadelphia. The center, which has been billed as the first museum dedicated to the science and technology of the future, houses exhibits on the global environment, energy and robotics.