

finally adopted a strong statement in favor of the organization late last year. The council, based in Washington, D.C., represents university and college presidents.

Overall, it is difficult to avoid the

impression that there is a crescendo—a restrained crescendo, to be sure—of scientific and professional opinion in favor of the United States's getting back into UNESCO. If Bromley reports the situation objectively to the White

House, which seems to be his intention, he will contribute to the mounting pressure for a serious review of the US position and the return by the US to the organization.

—WILLIAM SWEET

WIEDERSICH AND ROTHMAN ARE NEW EDITORS OF AIP'S APPLIED PHYSICS JOURNALS

Hartmut Wiedersich and Steven J. Rothman of Argonne National Laboratory have been chosen to succeed Gilbert J. Perlow and Lester Guttman of Argonne as editors of *Applied Physics Letters* and the *Journal of Applied Physics*, respectively. *APL* and *JAP* are both published by the American Institute of Physics, and Wiedersich and Rothman were recommended as the new editors by a search committee headed by Sokrates T. Pantelides of IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York (PHYSICS TODAY, May 1989, page 66).

Perlow edited both *Applied Physics Letters* and *Journal of Applied Physics* from 1970 until 1974, when Guttman took charge of *JAP*. Perlow remained editor of *APL* and Guttman of *JAP* until 1 January, when Wiedersich and Rothman took over. Editorial management of the two journals remains at Argonne, and both Perlow and Guttman will continue to serve as consulting editors.

Wiedersich received his doctorate in physics and metallurgy from the University of Göttingen in 1954 and subsequently joined the research laboratories at Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a research engineer. From 1960 to 1962 he was a research specialist at Atomics International in Canoga Park, California. From 1962 to 1971 he worked at the Science Center of North American Rockwell Corporation in Thousand Oaks, California, first as a member of the technical staff and then as a group leader.

Wiedersich joined Argonne as a senior scientist in the material science division in 1971. He served as a group leader from 1971 to 1982 and as associate division director from 1982 to 1989. His research interests have included non-equilibrium precipitation, crystal growth, plastic deformation, the Mössbauer effect, magnetic structures, fast ionic conductors, crystal defects and effects of irradiation on structure and processes in solids.

Rothman earned a bachelor's de-



Hartmut Wiedersich

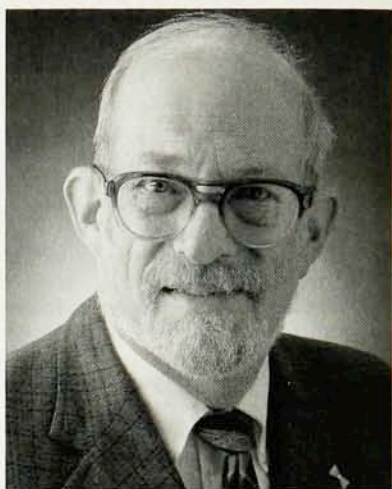
gree at the University of Chicago (1947), and a BS (1951), an MS (1953) and a PhD (1955) in metallurgical engineering at Stanford University. He has been associated with the materials science division of Argonne since 1954.

Rothman's principal research interest has been the application of tracer diffusion measurements to the study of point-defect behavior in crystals in a wide range of materials.

Perlow earned his BA (1936) and his MA (1937) at Cornell University and his PhD in physics (1940) at the University of Chicago. After teaching at the University of Minnesota in 1940–41, he worked as a physicist at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in 1941–42 and at the Naval Research Laboratory from 1942 to 1953. He was a research associate at the University of Minnesota in 1952–53, and joined Argonne as an associate physicist in 1953. He became a senior physicist at Argonne in 1958.

Perlow's research has been in x rays, cosmic rays, nuclear physics and the Mössbauer effect.

Guttman earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry at the University of Minnesota in 1940 and a PhD in chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1943. He was an assistant chemist at the University of California from 1940 to 1942 and an



Steven J. Rothman

associate scientist with the Manhattan Engineering District from 1943 to 1946. He was a research associate in the Institute for the Study of Metals at the University of Chicago from 1946 to 1947 and a faculty member at the University of Chicago from 1947 to 1955. After a year as a Guggenheim fellow with the United Kingdom's Atomic Energy Authority in 1955–56, he joined the General Electric Company's research laboratory as a physical chemist in 1956. He moved to Argonne in 1960 as a senior chemist.

Guttman has studied the statistical thermodynamics of alloys, x-ray diffraction from alloys and the structure of covalent glasses.

GRAD STUDENTS TAKING LONGER TO EARN PhDs

Students enrolled in US physics graduate programs are taking longer to earn their PhDs, according to the latest American Institute of Physics survey of graduate students. From 1978 to 1988 the average time spent completing a physics doctorate increased from 5.2 to 5.7 years.

The survey's principal author, Susanne D. Ellis of the AIP education