

money for FELASOFI.

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SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS FOR THIRD WORLD PHYSICISTS

The American Physical Society, the American Association of Physics Teachers, the American Association of Physicists in Medicine and the American Geophysical Union—while the word “American” appears in each name, the members of these scientific societies have been making a special effort to reach out to their colleagues in developing countries. The sponsored-membership programs of APS, AAPT, AAPM and AGU allow scientists and educators living outside the US to receive publications and other membership privileges free of charge.

Begun in 1984, the APS Matching Membership Program now supports memberships for over 200 physicists from 55 countries. Here's how it works: Regular APS members or institutions agree to pay half the yearly membership dues of \$70, and APS picks up the rest of the tab. The recipient is then entitled to all the privileges of APS membership, including subscriptions to *PHYSICS TODAY* and the *APS Bulletin*; he or she may also join an APS division, topical group or section free of charge.

Unfortunately, demand for the APS matching memberships far outstrips the supply of sponsoring members, and rather than turn away applicants for matching memberships, the society has found itself footing the entire bill for about half of the sponsored members.

The American Geophysical Union currently supports about 300 foreign members through its Lloyd V. Berkner Membership Grants, which consist of free three-year memberships to researchers—particularly younger individuals—in countries “striving to develop geophysical sciences.” The grants are paid for through the Berkner Fund, which was established by AGU following Berkner's death in 1967. Individual members also can and do support foreign peers under the program. Grant applications are reviewed by AGU, with priority given to scientists from areas that have the least access to AGU publications.

Berkner grant recipients receive *Eos* each week and can subscribe to

AGU journals at regular member rates. They also receive *PHYSICS TODAY* and can vote and run for office within AGU.

Now winding up its second year, the AAPT Sponsored Membership Program supports 45 physics teachers from 25 countries. It is similar to the APS program, with AAPT and each sponsor splitting the cost for the foreign membership.

“It almost makes you cry to realize how isolated some of the sponsored members are, and the severe limitations of their resources,” says Robert Beck Clark, a professor at Texas A&M University who is on the AAPT Sponsored Membership Panel. “But on the other hand, it is heartening to see how delighted they are to receive *The Physics Teacher*.” Sponsored members also receive *PHYSICS TODAY*.

The newest effort is AAPM's Partners in Physics Program, which is intended to reach medical physicists in developing countries, including India, China and Eastern Europe. AAPM members living in North America and the association each pay half of a partner membership. Participants receive *PHYSICS TODAY* and *Medical Physics*. According to Perry Sprawls of Emory University Hospital, who is overseeing the program, 75 AAPM members have taken on partners since it was announced in January. While agreeing to pay for a partner membership is admirable, Sprawls says, “we are also encouraging the partners to develop a good personal relationship.”

KNAPP BECOMES PRESIDENT OF SANTA FE INSTITUTE

Edward Knapp, who rejoined Los Alamos National Laboratory two years ago as a senior fellow and who became director of its Meson Physics Facility, LAMPF, at the end of last year, took office as president of the Santa Fe Institute, part-time starting in March and full-time this month. Knapp is a former director of NSF and a former president of Universities Research Association, the consortium that acts as a board of directors for Fermilab and the SSC. He also was the founding head of the Los Alamos accelerator technology division and a member of the group that conceptualized LAMPF.

Knapp takes charge of the Santa Fe Institute at a time when it seems to be securing a definite niche for itself as a place for the cross-disciplinary study—mainly theoretical—of com-

plexity and complex systems. The idea of establishing such a place was hatched six or seven years ago in conversations among a group of intellectuals that included physicists Murray Gell-Mann (Caltech), David Pines (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), Peter Carruthers (then at Los Alamos, now at the University of Arizona) and the late Herbert Anderson (Los Alamos), as well as Knapp himself and the institute's retiring president, chemist George Cowan.

The general model for the evolution of research at the institute, Knapp says, is for a workshop to lead to a collaboration and ultimately to a residential project. Perhaps the most successful effort so far has involved the collaboration of physicists, mathematicians, statisticians and economists on various nonequilibrium problems in economics.

Knapp says it is hoped that the Santa Fe Institute eventually will be able to support a program for residential visitors, on the model of the Institute for Theoretical Physics in Santa Barbara. Funding for the institute comes primarily from private foundations such as the MacArthur Foundation and Citibank. Robert O. Anderson, the former chairman of Arco, is the chairman of the institute's board.

AAPT PRESENTS FIRST KLOPSTEG AWARD TO HANSMA

The first Paul E. Klopsteg Award of the American Association of Physics Teachers has been presented to Paul K. Hansma, a professor of physics at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

The annual award was funded through donations Klopsteg had made to AAPT since 1978. The Klopsteg Award is given to an outstanding physicist who will give a lecture at the summer AAPT meeting on a subject of “current significance.”

Klopsteg, who died in May at the age of 101, had a long career as a scientist, administrator and inventor. He helped found AAPT and served as its first vice president from 1930 to 1932 and as president in 1953. He also served in other science organizations, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation. During World War II Klopsteg headed the physics division of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and during the

1950s he was a personnel security adviser to the Atomic Energy Commission. He held more than 50 patents for scientific and teaching instruments and prosthetic devices.

Hansma was presented with the Klopsteg Award at the AAPT summer meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia. He spoke on the latest generation of scanning probe microscopes, including tunneling microscopes and atomic force microscopes. Hansma's own work has included developing scanning probe microscopes, particularly atomic force microscopes that can operate with the sample submerged in fluid or in air. Using these microscopes his group at Santa Barbara has imaged in real time polymerization at molecular resolution, electrochemical reactions at atomic resolution and, most recently, crystal growth and dissolution. (Hansma discussed atomic force microscopy in an article he coauthored with Daniel Rugar in *PHYSICS TODAY*, October 1990, page 23.)

Hansma joined the physics faculty at Santa Barbara after receiving a PhD in physics from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1972.

GERMANY CREATES GERMAN-FOREIGN RESEARCH GRANTS

Germany's Max Planck Society and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation have established a Max Planck Research Prize—really a set of awards that will be given each year to pairs of researchers, one German-based and one foreign, for collaborative research projects of up to three years.

In the first year of the new program, 1990–91, awards went to 17 pairs of German and foreign researchers. Each award consisted of about 100 000 marks, for a total of 1.5 million marks. Because of the large number of highly qualified people applying for the awards last year, it has been announced that the total size of the program will be increased somewhat in 1991–92.

Initial winners of the Max Planck Research Prize in the area of physics, mathematics and astronomy included Kenneth L. Johnston of the US Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, working with Thomas L. Wilson of the Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy in Bonn; John E. Fornæss of Princeton University, working with Klaus Diederich of the Gesamthochschule, Wuppertal; and John Huang of Exxon R&E, working with

Dieter Richter of the Jülich Research Center.

KRISCH IS NEW PRESIDENT-ELECT OF PHYSICS STUDENTS

Jean Krisch, a physics faculty member and associate chair of undergraduate physics at the University of Michigan, is the new president-elect of the council of the Society of Physics Students. She is the first woman to fill this position. Krisch began her two-year term as president in April 1991, succeeding Gary P. Agin of Michigan Technological University.

A theoretical physicist who has worked in general relativity, Krisch earned her bachelor's degree at the University of Maryland (1960) and her master's and doctoral degrees at Cornell University (1962 and 1965). She has worked at the University of Michigan since 1965, becoming an associate professor of physics in 1989. Krisch's experience as a teacher has been mainly in large introductory courses, and she has served as a local SPS chapter adviser for many years.

As SPS president Krisch hopes to make the organization more effective in helping prompt college students to major in physics, in providing services for physics majors and in improving the general quality of physics instruction for all students.

NEW EDITION OF CLASSIFICATION SCHEME IS AVAILABLE

The third edition of the International Classification Scheme for Physics is now available. The classification, which first appeared in 1975, is widely used by publishers of physics research literature and by information-retrieval services in the field. The new edition is bilingual in English and French, and like the earlier versions, it represents a collaborative effort by representatives of the American Institute of Physics, the Fachinformationszentrum—Karlsruhe in Germany (the producers of the *PHYS* database), INSPEC in England (producers of *Physics Abstracts*) and the Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique in France (producers of the Francis and Pascal databases).

The scheme is a hierarchical classification of all fields of physics and astronomy, similar to the well-known

Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme used by AIP and most of the member societies and to other hierarchical classifications used by INSPEC, FIZ and INIST. The international classification represents a harmonization of all these independent classification schemes.

Copies of the classification scheme can be ordered from the ICSTI Secretariat, 51 boulevard de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France; the price is \$15.00 or 75 French francs.

AAPM CREATES PREDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP

Citing the limited supply of qualified medical physicists, the American Association of Physicists in Medicine has established a fellowship for the training of a doctoral candidate in medical physics.

Jason Polzin, a graduate student in the department of medical physics at the University of Wisconsin, is the first recipient of the fellowship, which provides a yearly stipend of \$15 000 and up to \$5000 per year for tuition during the first two years of graduate study toward a doctoral degree.

To support the fellowship, AAPM recently set up an educational endowment fund. The fund will also be used for other education and training programs.

The next predoctoral fellowship will be awarded for study beginning in the summer or fall of 1992. Application forms and further information are available from AAPM, 335 East 45th Street, New York NY 10017.

TAYLOR APPOINTED PUBLISHER OF AIP BOOKS

Maria Taylor has been named head of the book division of the American Institute of Physics. She took over in July, with the title of Publisher, Book Program, succeeding Timothy Taylor (no relation). She will oversee acquisitions and editorial management for books and the book-related parts of marketing and production.

Taylor previously worked for Wiley for 15 years, most recently as acquisitions editor for mathematics and physics at Wiley Interscience, and before that she was with Macmillan as the computer science acquisitions editor in the college division. She plans to emphasize acquisitions at AIP, and AIP has given her full signing authority. ■