



Elsa M. Garmire

America, and Anthony M. Johnson, a member of the photonics circuits research department at AT&T Bell Labs, Holmdel. Garmire obtained by far the largest number of votes of any candidate in the election.

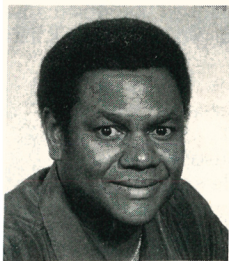
Coincidentally or not, all the candidates elected this year are associated with condensed matter or optoelectronics. And ironically or, if you will, serendipitously, official release of the election results by APS coincided with the defeat in the US Congress of the Superconducting Super Collider—the end of a battle that has left some acrimony between the condensed matter and elementary particle communities, and an outcome that is bound to aggravate employment problems for young particle physicists.

Schrieffer testified to Congress in favor of broadening the funding base for the SSC, and so he might be classed as a critic of the project. But Donald Langenberg, the outgoing APS president, says he does not expect this to complicate life much for him because “physicists have never been bashful about expressing their views and disagreeing.” Schrieffer himself stressed the need for achieving greater unity in physics in his candidate’s statement.

“More must be done to reunify our field both intellectually and in its approach to funding sources,” Schrieffer said.

Schrieffer also said physics must find ways of continuing to attract the best and brightest young people, especially by “sharing the excitement of discovery and still maintaining a rigorous educational experience.” He said physicists have “the responsibility to aid our colleagues who work under difficult conditions in developing and distressed countries,” and

M. Garmire, director of the Center for Laser Studies at the University of Southern California and outgoing president of the Optical Society of



Anthony M. Johnson

“the responsibility of maintaining high standards.”

Finally, he said, APS should “enhance the outreach of our field to allied areas in order to provide new challenges and create new job opportunities for our members.”

### Schrieffer biography

Best known for his contribution to the Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer theory of superconductivity, Schrieffer left a professorship at Santa Barbara two years ago for statewide university appointments in Florida and an office at the newly created National Magnet Lab at FSU, where he is chief scientist (PHYSICS TODAY, July 1991, page 52).

Before moving to Florida, Schrieffer was Chancellor’s Professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He served as director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics in Santa Barbara from 1984 to 1989, and from 1988 to 1992 he was director of the high-temperature superconductor theory program at Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Schrieffer previously was on the physics faculties at the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Illinois and the University of Chi-



J. Robert Schrieffer

cago. He is a board member and chairman of the technical advisory board of Superconductor Technologies Inc, a company in Santa Barbara that has concentrated on thallium-based superconductors and thin films. He is chairman of the scientific council of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy.

## OPTICAL SOCIETY ELECTS MOORE VICE PRESIDENT

Duncan T. Moore, a professor of optics at the University of Rochester and the president and founder of Gradient Lens Corp in Rochester, New York, is the newly elected vice president for 1994 of the Optical Society of America. Robert L. Byer of Stanford University will be OSA president in 1994, and Tingye Li of AT&T Bell Labs in Holmdel, New Jersey, will be president-elect.

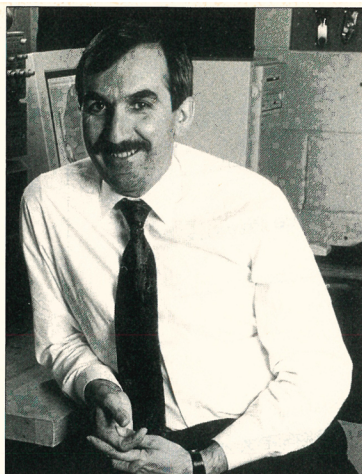
Moore earned his bachelor’s degree in physics at the University of Maine, Orono (1969), and his master’s and doctoral degrees in optics at the University of Rochester (1971 and 1974). He joined the faculty of the Institute of Optics at the University of Rochester in 1974 and became director of the institute in 1987. Concurrently he became director of the Center for Advanced Optical Technology of the New York State Science and Technology Foundation. He was named the Rudolf and Hilda Kinglake Professor of Optical Engineering at Rochester in 1993.

Moore’s main research interests have been gradient-index optics and computer-aided manufacturing and de-

sign. In 1973 he fabricated the first axial-gradient collimating lens, and most recently he and colleagues at Gradient Lens Corp have developed a disposable, gradient-index endoscope relay system with negative dispersion. His work having to do with industrial research in optical manufacturing contributed to the formation of the Center for Optics Manufacturing, a joint project of the University of Arizona, the University of Central Florida, the University of Rochester and more than 80 US companies, which also receives funding from state governments and the US Army.

Moore has been active in OSA affairs since 1979. From 1989 to 1992 he served as editor of *Applied Optics—Optical Technology*. He is the American Physical Society’s Congressional Scientist Fellow in Washington, DC, for 1993–94, and in that capacity he is serving as science adviser to Senator John D. Rockefeller IV, the West Virginia Democrat who succeeded Vice President Al Gore as chair of the Senate science subcommittee.





Duncan T. Moore

In his candidate's statement for OSA, Moore drew attention to the challenges expected in sustaining growth of OSA meetings in the coming years, given the adverse circumstances affecting science, and the difficulty of maintaining income from journal subscriptions. "Our current reliance on library journal subscriptions cannot be sustained over the next decade," he said.

"We must be very aggressive in organizing meetings that will appeal not only to the strong academic side of our membership, but also to those who are more engineering-oriented," said Moore, who currently serves as chair of OSA's Engineering Council. Moore expressed the hope that the number of OSA corporate associates could be increased tenfold in the next four to five years.

Newly elected directors-at-large are Susan N. Houde-Walter, a member of the optics faculty at the University of Rochester; Donald B. Keck, director of optoelectronics research at Corning Inc; and Richard C. Powell, director of the Optical Science Center at the University of Arizona. Stephen D. Fantone of Optikos Corp becomes chair of the Engineering Council in 1994, and Thomas J. McIlrath of the University of Maryland will be chair of the Technical Council. Both will serve ex officio on the board.

## AVS RELEASES *JVST* A AND B ON CD-ROM

The American Vacuum Society has begun issuing the *Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology A* and *B* on CD-ROM. The first CD-ROM was re-

leased in August, and regular releases are planned to begin in March 1994.

According to Stephen Rossnagel of the IBM T. J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York, who is chair of the AVS publications committee, the CD version of *JVST* will be issued quarterly, and each CD will contain that quarter's issues as well as prior issues for the year. One advantage of the CD version is that indexing and searching are greatly simplified.

Reading the compact disc requires an IBM-PC-compatible or Macintosh computer equipped with a CD drive. The AVS annual membership of \$60 covers a subscription to either the monthly hard copy or quarterly CD-ROM version of *JVST*; an additional \$25 will buy both formats. A demo CD is available from AVS, 120 Wall Street, 32nd Floor, New York NY 10005.

## NEW AAS BYLAW ADDRESSES DISCRIMINATION

At its June meeting in Berkeley, California, the council of the American Astronomical Society approved an amendment to its bylaws that supports equal opportunity and treatment of all AAS members.

The change in the bylaws grew in part from a petition concerning discrimination and unprofessional behavior that was signed by nearly 300 AAS members and submitted to the AAS council by Roberta Humphreys of the University of Minnesota and Anne Cowley of Arizona State University.

The new bylaw was proposed in June 1992, and it went through several iterations in response to AAS members' opinions and suggested changes. The final version was drafted by a committee led by James Hesser of Dominion Astrophysical Observatory.

A set of guidelines on equality and professional behavior that was to have accompanied the new bylaw was later dropped. According to Hesser, the council and other AAS members felt that such issues had already been addressed in a document known as the Baltimore Charter, named for the site of the Women in Astronomy Meeting held in September 1992. The charter was included in a recent book published by the Space Telescope Science Institute.

The AAS amendment, "Nondiscrimination in Professional Activities," reads as follows:

"As a professional society, the AAS

must provide an environment that encourages the free expression and exchange of scientific ideas. In pursuit of that environment, the AAS is committed to the philosophy of equality of opportunity and treatment for all members, regardless of gender, race, ethnic origin, religion, age, marital status, sexual orientation, disabilities, or any other reason not related to scientific merit. All functions of the society must be conducted in a professional atmosphere in which all participants are treated with courtesy and respect. It is the responsibility of the chairperson of any AAS committee, of the organizers of any AAS meeting, and of the members themselves to ensure that such an atmosphere is maintained. Furthermore, the rich diversity of the society's membership and of the astronomical community in general is a resource that should be drawn upon when selecting organizing committees, inviting speakers, and nominees for office and for special prizes."

## IN BRIEF

A consultative meeting on UNESCO and the international physics community was held at UNESCO headquarters in Paris in late June. The 24 participants, who included APS President Donald S. Langenberg and two members of the APS staff, recommended that UNESCO empanel an advisory committee on physics research and education. The participants concluded that UNESCO has important roles to play in Third World physics, physics in Eastern Europe and the FSU, and international science megaprojects.

The CERN research board has selected two of four detector proposals to be part of the technical basis of the Large Hadron Collider: CMS (Compact Muon Solenoid) and ATLAS, a combination of two earlier proposals, ASCOT (Apparatus with Superconducting Toroids) and EAGLE (Experiment for Accurate Gamma, Lepton and Energy Measurements).

At the latest triennial meeting of the International Committee for Future Accelerators, which took place at DESY in Hamburg in early May, a consensus was reached that "at most one" electron-positron collider with collision energies of 300–400 GeV and a luminosity of  $10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{sec}^{-1}$  should be built. ICFA endorsed a memorandum of understanding among DESY, Japan's KEK and SLAC on joint R&D for such a machine. ■