

enter into a long-term DRAM development program with IBM and Toshiba (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, November 1990, page 79, and September 1992, page 62); last year it endured a budget cut of nearly one-third.

What to do?

The frustrations of recent years in some ways echo the larger frustrations Europe has experienced in trying to maintain solidarity in the wake of German reunification and Soviet disintegration—that is, they are not merely technical.

There has been a lot of debate in the last year about what approach the EC should now adopt to research support. The idea that currently seems to be in ascendancy was expressed in a press release issued by the EC Commission in connection with the finalization of the fourth Framework: "To be more effective, ... research activities will have to be concentrated to a greater extent on a limited number of technologies with multisectoral impact capable of making Europe's industry more competitive ('generic technologies')."

Ruberti has called for "better dovetailing of Community research activities with other European cooperation frameworks such as EUREKA, CERN, ESA and ESO." He also has called for development of "a European instrument for technology assessment."

But Ruberti has made it clear in public statements that he does not regard better-targeted support for applied research as sufficient by itself to assure long-term competitiveness. "Japan has shown that applied research is not enough. We need to guarantee a basic body of knowledge out of which industry can pull innovation," he has said.

Rubbia put it this way in a statement released on the occasion of his appointment to Ruberti's advisory panel: "Many clear thinkers see Europe as being the greatest force in the 21st century. But we Europeans still have to want this to happen and to play all our best cards, in particular our intellectual resources, our research and our education. If Europe finds itself in the forefront of certain branches of research this is due to the coexistence and complementarity of European facilities and national research institutes. In all our various research areas this 'pyramid of facilities' must therefore be developed, increasing in capacity at regional, national and European levels. We should, however, ensure that fundamental research stays in touch with economic reality and human aspirations."

—WILLIAM SWEET

RIESENHUBER REPLACED AS GERMAN RESEARCH MINISTER

Heinz Riesenhuber, the long-time German research minister, was replaced early this year by Matthias Wissmann, a lawyer who previously served as the main governing party's parliamentary spokesman for economics. The surprise move by Chancellor Helmut Kohl has been widely interpreted in terms of a desire to bring new blood into the cabinet and to achieve a better balance of regional political forces. Some have also speculated that Wissmann has a mandate to tie research more closely to economic objectives.

Though Riesenhuber, a PhD chemist, was research minister for close to ten years in a succession of Kohl governments, his departure seems to be little mourned in the German physics community. His effectiveness as an advocate for both basic and applied research had seemed to diminish during the difficult years following reunification.

NEW SOFTWARE HELPS AUTHORS PREPARE PHYSICS MANUSCRIPTS

A new computer software package is now available to help authors who are preparing manuscripts for publication in physics journals. Released in November, REVTeX 3.0 was created jointly by the American Institute of Physics, the American Physical Society and the Optical Society of America, with participation from several other member societies of AIP.

Many authors now use the TeX or LaTeX typesetting programs to prepare manuscripts on their computers. But each journal has specific guidelines on how manuscripts should look when they are submitted. REVTeX is used to format the text, equations, references and so on so that they conform to a given journal's specifications. The program is used in conjunction with TeX and LaTeX.

The latest version of REVTeX can be used on manuscripts for most of the journals published by APS, OSA and AIP. The first version of REVTeX, released in 1988 by APS, was created for use on manuscripts being submitted to the *Physical Review* journals; a second version came out in March 1990. By July 1992, about 15% of the pages published by APS were being prepared using TeX and REVTeX.

REVTeX 3.0 is available free through PINET, the electronic network operated by AIP, and from other sites in Europe and the US. To obtain the entire REVTeX package, which consists of 26 files, send an electronic mail message to fileserv@shsu.edu (or fileserv@shsu.bitnet); in the body of the message, type "SENDME REVTEX."

BRINKMAN DOMAIN IS EXPANDED AT AT&T BELL LABS

A reorganization of research has taken place at AT&T Bell Labs, occasioned apparently by the departure on 1 March of Kumar Patel, who has become vice chancellor for research programs at the University of California, Los Angeles.

The three laboratories and their directors in the former Research, Materials Science, Engineering and Academic Affairs Division, which Patel ran, have been transferred to William Brinkman's division, which has been renamed Physical Sciences and Engineering.

The labs and directors transferred are materials and processing research, headed by Robert Laudise; passive components research, headed by Alastair Glass; and materials and technology integration research, headed by Greg Blonder.

No laboratories were eliminated in the reorganization.

IN BRIEF

Physics News in 1992, a 97-page summary of research highlights prepared by Phillip F. Schewe and Ben P. Stein in the public information division of the American Institute of Physics, is available from AIP c/o AIDC, 64 Depot Road, Colchester VT 05446; (800) 488-2665. An initial copy costs \$5 and additional copies \$3.

Geophysics News: 1992, a compendium of research highlights edited by Debra Knopman, S. A. Morse and Lynn Teo Simarski, is available free of charge from the American Geophysical Union, 1630 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20009.

A brochure entitled "Education Programs and Activities of the American Institute of Physics and Its Member Societies" is available from the AIP Education Division, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 213, Washington DC 20009. ■