

Maiani Tapped to Head CERN

Italy's Luciano Maiani will be CERN's next director general, the laboratory's council decided in December. His five-year term will begin on 1 January 1999.

As director general, Maiani says, his chief concern will be to oversee construction of the Large Hadron Collider—"making sure that everything goes well, and that it is done on time



LUCIANO MAIANI

and within budget." It will also be important, he adds, "to make sure that research does not stop" during the period following the shutdown of the Large Electron-Positron collider in 2001, and before the LHC comes on line,

scheduled for 2005.

Maiani is probably best known to physicists for his 1970 prediction, with Sheldon Glashow and John Iliopoulos, of the existence of the charm quark, which plays a crucial role in the electroweak interaction (the GIM mechanism). In addition, he has extensive experience in management. Most recently, since 1993 he has been president of the Italian National Institute for Nuclear Physics (INFN), a post he will leave sometime this year; concurrently, he served as a delegate to CERN's council from 1993 through 1996, and then was council president until this past October, when he stepped aside to become—rather late in the process—a candidate for director general. (The council had a tougher time than usual choosing a new director general because of increased political maneuvering by governments pushing their own candidates, and because none of the candidates—



HANS ESCHELBACHER

The Netherlands' Walter Hoogland, France's Robert Aymar, Germany's Albrecht Wagner or the current director general, Christopher

Llewellyn-Smith, whose term the UK belatedly tried to get extended—emerged clearly at the fore.)

Germany's Hans Eschelbacher was chosen to replace Maiani as council president. A physicist and engineer who has been involved in science policy

for about 25 years, Eschelbacher currently serves in Germany's Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Technology, where his main responsibilities are promoting basic research and overseeing the planning and funding of that country's environmental research program. He's been a delegate to the CERN council since 1995, and became its president on 1 January.

TONI FEDER

Clearfield Is Elected Vice President of ACA

Abraham Clearfield of Texas A&M University is the vice president of the American Crystallographic Association for 1998. On 1 January, he succeeded Penelope Coddling, who is now the association's president.

Clearfield is a professor of chemistry and director of the materials sci-

ence and engineering program at Texas A&M. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from Temple University in 1948 and 1951, respectively, and then went on to get a PhD at Rutgers University in 1954. He spent nine years working as an industrial chemist for NL Industries before joining the chemistry faculty at Ohio University, in Athens, Ohio. He moved to Texas A&M in 1976. Clearfield's research interests include *ab initio* structure solutions from powder data, solid-state and materials chemistry and inorganic ion exchange materials.

Clearfield notes that high-speed computers, sophisticated software and



ABRAHAM CLEARFIELD

Science Education Is Focus of Fundraising Campaign

More than \$5 million for improving science education in American schools has been raised by the Campaign for Physics, a joint project of the American Physical Society (APS) and the American Association of Physics Teachers (AAPT).

Launched in 1995, with an executive committee of 10 leading corporate executives and 39 Nobel laureates, the campaign sought funds from foundations, corporations and individuals. It exceeded its goal of \$5 million by \$45 000; more than \$1.5 million came from individual contributors.

The money will benefit five educational initiatives administered by APS and AAPT:

- ▷The Teacher-Scientist Alliance Institute, which trains volunteer scientists to work directly with K-8 teachers to develop hands-on science teaching techniques.
- ▷The Physics Teacher Resource Agent Program, which pairs physical science teachers with less experienced teachers at the middle and high school levels (see PHYSICS TODAY, April 1992, page 81).
- ▷The Physical Science Resource Center, a national clearinghouse for teaching materials, methods and technologies, housed at the American Center for Physics in College Park, Maryland.
- ▷The APS Minority Scholarship Program for Undergraduate Physics Majors, which, with the campaign's support, will increase the number of scholarships awarded to minority students interested in majoring in physics. Since its inception in 1980, the program has awarded 385 scholarships.
- ▷The Academic-Industrial-Government Roundtables, one-day forums that bring together leaders from academia, government and industry to foster stronger ties among those groups and promote economic development.

For more information about these initiatives, visit <http://www.aps.org/educ/index.html> and <http://www.aapt.org/psrc/> on the World Wide Web.

JUDITH BARKER



SCIENTISTS AND TEACHERS gather for a one-day workshop in College Park, Maryland, sponsored by the Teacher-Scientist Alliance Institute, one of five educational endeavors supported by the Campaign for Physics.

other technical advances have revolutionized crystallographic research. Unfortunately, "the use of modern equipment makes it appear as though structure solution is easy," he says. "Too many researchers who attempt to solve crystal structures are not properly schooled in the fundamentals of crystallography and x-ray diffraction." Remaining at the forefront of research will require "greater rigor in the training of crystallographers and diffraction scientists," says Clearfield.

In other results of the ACA election, Jane Griffin, associate research director of the Medical Foundation of Buffalo, New York, was reelected treasurer.

IN BRIEF

Sweden's parliament voted in December to cut research funding by 150 million Swedish crowns (about \$19 million). The cuts closely match the government's recommendations from earlier last year (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, July 1997, page 54), with membership fees for international research organizations and funding for large equipment the hardest hit. However, the distribution of the cuts remains unclear, and uncertainty about future funding is likely to drag out at least through this year, although the effects of the cuts won't be felt strongly until 2000, after backup monies have dried up. For now, some research budgets have been combined, about which the scientific community is unhappy because—according to Oerjan Skeppstedt, one of Sweden's delegates to CERN's council—it creates conflicts "between paying for equipment for university research groups, advanced computing and long-term financing of instrumentation for national and international research." One problem, he adds, is that "it complicates the situation very much for the planning of Swedish participation in detector construction for the [Large Hadron Collider at CERN]." Indeed, Swedish participation in CERN and other international research organizations is among the issues that a parliamentary commission is examining. The commission will submit recommendations for restructuring the country's research funding scheme in November.

The recently created Minority Physicist Archive is seeking information on African Americans, Native Americans and Hispanic Americans who have made significant contributions to physics. Cynthia Keppel, the Hampton University physicist who, with her students, is coordinating the effort, says the archive will eventually be available on the World Wide Web. At present,

though, they are gathering information on physicists of "historical significance," including winners of the American Physical Society's Edward Bouchet Award and fellows of APS (which provided initial funding for the project). To nominate someone for inclusion in the archive, fill out the on-line form at <http://phy.hamptonu.edu/physics/sps.html>, or write to the Society of Physics Students, Physics Department, Hampton University, Hampton, VA 23668; e-mail sps@gprc.hamptonu.edu.

The Optical Society of America, with support from New Focus Inc, has created two new annual prizes, one to recognize contributions to society and the other to honor student achievements. The OSA Leadership Award/New Focus Prize will go to an individual or group working in optics whose "actions or policy outside the technology arena have made a significant contribution to society" or to the field of optics. Prize recipients will receive a scroll, a commissioned artwork and a lifetime OSA membership. The OSA New Focus Student Award will be given

to OSA student members chosen from among those who submit papers or posters to the OSA annual meeting; the top three students will receive \$10 000, and five other finalists will receive \$2500. The first prizes will be presented at the 1998 OSA annual meeting, to be held in Baltimore in October. The deadline for nominations is 1 October for the leadership award and 10 April for the student award.

Chen Jia-er is the new president of the Association of Asian Pacific Physical Societies, or AAPPS, which represents 17 physics societies and institutions. An accelerator physicist, Chen is also president of both Peking University and the Chinese Physical Society. He began his three-year term with the AAPPS on 1 January, succeeding Japan's Michiji Konuma. ■



CHEN JIA-ER

Web Watch

► <http://physicsweb.org/>

PhysicsWeb was launched in December 1997 by the UK's Institute of Physics. At present it offers ten services, including weekly news; book reviews; job, conference and product listings; PEERS, the Physics Encyclopaedia of E-mail Records (a searchable directory of physicists' e-mail addresses); links to resources on the Web such as patents sites and software archives; and a WebWatch section (hmmm...). Access is unrestricted until April. After that, some features will be limited to members of IOP, subscribers to *Physics World* and individual subscribers to PhysicsWeb itself.

► <http://www.aip.org/>

American Institute of Physics. Lest old acquaintance be forgot, the recently redesigned AIP Web site also carries job and conference listings; physics news (including an archive of every Physics News Update back to issue number 1 in 1990); Science Report Radio (two-minute reports that may be listened to with RealAudio or viewed in text); bulletins and newsletters on science policy, physics education and the history of physics; education statistics; on-line publications; and much more. A lot of the site is freely available, but some areas require a subscription.

► <http://physics.umd.edu/rgroups/ripe/money/>

Physicists on the Money. This page displays 17 physicists on banknotes that range in face value from 1 pound for an Isaac Newton to 5 million dinars for a Nikolai Tesla. You have to wonder about the exchange rates.

► <http://www.nsf.gov/home/cns/start.htm>

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► All links mentioned in Web Watch are included on PHYSICS TODAY's home page, <http://www.aip.org/pt/>. If you have suggestions for other topics or sites to be covered in Web Watch, please e-mail them to ptwww@aip.acp.org.

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