



Government Fellowships For Scientists

If you are a member of one of the ten American Institute of Physics (AIP) Member Societies, you may qualify for an opportunity to spend a unique year in Washington, D.C.!

Several Fellowship programs are available through AIP and its Member Societies for scientists to learn how their government operates by contributing their expertise to the policymaking process.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS SCIENCE FELLOWSHIPS:

• AIP Congressional Fellowship:

Fellow works for congressional office or committee. Application Deadline: January 15.

• AIP State Department Fellowship:

Fellow works in U.S. Department of State. Application Deadline: November 1. The State Department Fellowship is supported in part by the American Astronomical Society.

Please see <http://www.aip.org/gov/fellowships.html> for qualifications and application information.

AIP MEMBER SOCIETY SCIENCE FELLOWSHIPS:

Please see the following web sites for information on Congressional Fellowship programs sponsored by AIP Member Societies:

American Physical Society Congressional Science Fellowship:

<http://www.aps.org/policy/fellowships/congressional.cfm>

American Geophysical Union Congressional Science Fellowship:

http://www.agu.org/sci_soc/policy/sci_pol.html

Optical Society of America:

<http://www.osa.org/news/congressionalfellowships/>



news notes

Accelerator conferences.

North American accelerator physicists are now on board to rotate their field's annual conference among three world regions. Last year their European and Asian counterparts decided to extend the standing North American-European alternation of the particle accelerator conference (PAC) to a three-year cycle that would include Asia (see PHYSICS TODAY, August 2006, page 24). At the time, North American accelerator physicists opposed the switch, but this past June they voted unanimously for it.

The most important factor in breaking the impasse "was the addition of a North American PAC to mesh with the international series," says NA PAC committee chair Stanley Schriber of Michigan State University. The smaller NA PAC will be staggered 18 months from when the multiregional conference is held in North America every three years. The additional conferences will meet the needs of students, engineers, and technicians; spread the meeting locales around different parts of North America; and facilitate information exchange within a reasonable time frame, says Schriber. TF

Submillimeter telescope. Five partners will begin building a 25-meter submillimeter telescope in Chile next year. Completion of the Cornell Caltech Atacama Telescope is expected in 2013.

CCAT will be built at 5600 meters atop Cerro Chajnantor in Chile's Atacama desert, about 10 km from the At-



A 25-meter segmented mirror submillimeter telescope is planned for Chile's Atacama desert. (Artist's rendering courtesy of M3 Engineers/Caltech.)

acama Large Millimeter Array already under construction. With a wider field of view than ALMA's, says CCAT project manager Tom Sebring of Cornell University, "our telescope is much better at mapping large areas of the sky and identifying objects in the submillimeter, which ALMA will be superb at doing further investigations of."

CCAT will observe at wavelengths from 200 μm to greater than 1 mm. Among CCAT's science goals are to develop a model for galaxy formation and evolution at millimeter wavelengths for later integration with existing models at other wavelengths and to do a survey of star-formation sites in the Milky Way.

The partners in the project are Caltech, Cornell, the University of Colorado at Boulder, the University of British Columbia and the University of Waterloo in Canada, and the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh. They will contribute varying amounts to the estimated \$100 million construction cost. TF ■

web watch

To suggest topics or sites for Web Watch, please visit <http://www.physicstoday.org/suggestwebwatch.html>. Compiled and edited by Charles Day



<http://www.nano2hybrids.net>

The main goal of Nano²Hybrids is to create a pocket-sized device that can detect benzene and other dangerous gases. The project, which is spread among several nanotechnology labs in Europe, also aims to show how research gets done. To that end, the participants are recording and posting video diaries.

<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/infbrief/nsf07324>

The scientific enterprise of the US relies heavily on immigrants, who move to the US from various countries for various reasons. To better understand this important influx, NSF undertook a study, now available online, titled **Why Did They Come to the United States? A Profile of Immigrant Scientists and Engineers.**

<http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/pao/History/SP-362/contents.htm>

NASA's last three Apollo missions—15, 16, and 17—included a systematic program to automatically image the lunar surface. The imaging program's history and legacy are recounted in the report **Apollo over the Moon: A View from Orbit** by Harold Masursky, G. W. Colton, and Farouk El-Baz.

