which is charged with the design of a 15-meter National New Technology Telescope (see PHYSICS TODAY, January 1985, page 91). Under a separate contract with NASA, AURA operates the Space Telescope Science Institute at Johns Hopkins University.

Oertel, a native of Germany, graduated from the University of Kiel in 1956 and received a PhD at the University of Maryland in 1963. He worked for NASA from 1963 to 1975, doing laboratory research in astrophysics and managing space-astronomy programs. In 1974–75 he was accepted into the Federal Executive Development Program and was assigned to the President's science-advisory office, the Office of Management and Budget and the National Science Foundation, where he headed the astronomy section.

Oertel worked for the Energy Research and Development Administration from 1975 to 1977 and then for the Department of Energy, serving in a number of positions: staff director for the assistant administrator for nuclear energy, director of the Office of Defense Waste and Byproducts, acting manager of the Savannah River Operations Office in Aiken, South Carolina, and deputy manager of the Albuquerque Operations Office. From 1985 to 1986 he was deputy assistant secretary for safety, health and quality assurance and was responsible for developing policy and regulations for the safety of nuclear facilities.

Noyes received a BA at Haverford College in 1957 and a PhD in physics at Caltech in 1963. He has been a physicist at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory since 1962 and a full professor at Harvard University since 1973. From 1973 to 1980 he was associate director of the Center for Astrophysics at Harvard.

Noyes has done research on aerodynamics and spectroscopy of the solar atmosphere, ultraviolet observations of solar and stellar spectra from space vehicles, and infrared solar and stellar spectroscopy.

ACA elects Bugg vice-president

Charles Bugg of the University of Alabama at Birmingham has been elected vice-president of the American Crystallographic Association. Bugg replaces William Duax of the Medical Foundation of Buffalo, who succeeded to the office of president.

Bugg received a BA in chemistry from Duke University in 1962 and a PhD in physical chemistry from Rice University in 1965. He was a postdoc at Caltech in 1965–66 and 1967–68, working the year in between at E. I. du Pont de Nemours. He has been on the faculty of the University of Alabama since 1968. He became full professor in 1975, associate director of the Comprehensive Cancer Center at the university's medical school in 1978 and director last year of the newly established Center for Macromolecular Crystallography.

Bugg does crystallographic studies of biological molecules and protein crystallography. He also has worked on protein crystal growth processes and drug design by protein crystallography. He is a coeditor of *Acta Crystallographica*.

BUGG

Catherine Foris of du Pont has been elected treasurer of ACA. She replaces Robert Sparks, a consultant in Palo Alto, California, who served six years. Hugo Steinfink of the University of Texas, Austin, continues to serve as secretary.

New German research reactor proposed

An expert committee commissioned by the West German Ministry of Research and Technology has issued a report on how the country should proceed with neutron sources for research, in light of the decision last year to cancel a proposed spallation neutron source slated for Jülich (PHYSICS TODAY, December, page 69).

The report says that demand in the research community for neutron sources is outstripping supply, and the report's principal recommendation is that a high-flux reactor proposed by the Technical University in Munich should be built. The proposed 20-MW steady-state reactor would have a neutron flux of 7×10^{14} neutrons/cm^2 sec, greater than from the Orphée reactor at Saclay (3×10^{14}) but less than from the Institut Laue–Langevin reactor at Grenoble (1×10^{15}). The proposed reactor's innovative compact-core design was developed by the Munich Technical University in collaboration with the firms NUKEM and INTERATOM, and it would operate on highly enriched uranium.

The report's main recommendation is interpreted as a decision in favor of a national solution over regional solutions, in the sense that one big reactor is being preferred over a set of smaller neutron sources. According to the federal Ministry of Research and Technology, however, construction of the reactor would be primarily the responsibility of the state of Bavaria. The ministry would be willing to support the development and construction of the part of the reactor that is based on innovative technology, the compact core.

The report notes that German researchers remain interested mainly in work with thermal, cold and ultracold neutrons, but it recommends that the Federal Republic participate in the use and further development of Isis, Britain's spallation neutron source.

The report concludes that it is time now to start considering a very large European neutron source with capabilities substantially greater than those of ILL or Isis. It could be either a reactor or a spallation neutron source and it could be sited in Germany, for example at Jülich, the report suggests.

—WILLIAM SWEET

New AIP translation journal on Chinese lasers appears

The first issue of *Chinese Physics—Lasers*, the new translation journal launched this year by the American Institute of Physics and the Optical Society of America (PHYSICS TODAY, January, page 82), appeared on schedule and as hoped this June. It was a success not to be taken for granted. As John T. Scott, manager of publishing services for AIP, put it in a memorandum to his staff, "When we were asked to have the first issue of *Chinese Physics—Lasers* ready in time for distribution at the CLEO conference this week I did not promise that we would succeed; I said only that we would try. . . . Not only is it on time; the issue appears to have been produced with all the care normally applied only to well-established journals for which start-up problems have long been solved."