

versity will serve as physics editor for the translated version, and Robert Thurston of Princeton University as mathematics editor. Edward Lozansky, a Soviet emigré, will be staff editor in Washington. The initial translation from Russian to English will be done in the Soviet Union. Yuri Ossipyan, senior vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, is editor in chief of *Kvant*.

The magazine has strengthened ties between US and Soviet physics, said Wilson, citing this summer's student exchange program as an example. Aldridge estimates that the initial mailing of *Quantum* will be about 100 000 issues. (*Kvant* has a circulation of 200 000 in the Soviet Union.) It will go primarily to students in advanced placement, gifted and talented high school programs in the US. NSTA also will mail samples to Canada, Australia, some European countries, and Japan.

Physicists interested in subscribing to or contributing material to *Quantum* should contact NSTA, 1742 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington DC 20009; telephone (202) 328-5800.

—PAT JANOWSKI

GERMANY CANCELS WACKERSDORF, HTGR REACTOR PROJECT

In moves that have international implications, the Federal Republic of Germany is terminating two important nuclear energy projects. After spending the equivalent of more than \$1 billion in four years on construction, the West German government has suspended further work on the reprocessing plant at Wackersdorf in Bavaria, which was intended to treat all spent fuel from German reactors. The government also plans to decommission a prototype 300-MW high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor, having concluded it cannot be operated economically.

The Wackersdorf reprocessing facility has aroused hefty opposition from environmentalists, arms controllers and antinuclear activists (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, October 1986, page 115). Nevertheless, cancellation of the plant represents only a partial victory at best for those opponents who were concerned primarily about proliferation hazards arising from the extraction of plutonium from spent fuels at the plant, and traffic in plutonium to and from the plant. The Federal Republic expects to proceed with recycling of plutonium from spent fuel and has made contingency

plans to have German fuels reprocessed at the French facility at La Hague. The French could wind up treating as much as 500 tons of German fuel rods annually, and the Germans may finance construction of an add-on facility at La Hague.

Germany's high-temperature gas-cooled reactor, designed to provide process heat for industry as well as electricity for home consumption, has been strongly promoted for several decades as an intrinsically safer alternative to the fast breeder.

—WILLIAM SWEET

GOETTEL IS AIP'S CONGRESSIONAL FELLOW IN 1989-90

Kenneth A. Goettel has been awarded the 1989-90 Congressional fellowship sponsored by the American Institute of Physics.

Goettel received his bachelor's degree in geological sciences with high distinction in 1969 from the University of Rochester in New York. He did his graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received his MS in Earth and planetary science in 1972 and his PhD in geochemistry in 1975.

From 1975 to 1976 Goettel worked as a research associate in Earth, planetary and geological sciences at MIT, Cornell University and Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. He was an assistant professor in the department of Earth and planetary sciences at Washington University from 1976 to 1982, when he became a temporary staff scientist for the Carnegie Institution's Geophysical Laboratory in Washington, DC. In 1984 Goettel went to Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was senior investigator in the department of geological sciences until 1988. He was also a full-time consultant for the Earth sciences department of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in 1985-86. Goettel has been with Harvard University's physics department as a visiting scholar since 1986.

In his most recent research Goettel has used diamond anvil cells to examine the properties of materials at very high pressures.

AIP's Congressional fellowship program was established two years ago, and the first fellow was Arthur Charo, who worked for the Office of Technology Assessment in 1988-89. As a member of OTA's international security and commerce program, Charo

contributed to two projects: One concerned the National Aerospace Plane, part of a larger project on advanced space transportation technologies; the other, which he continues to work on, concerns technology for verification of a strategic arms reduction agreement.

The normal expectation is that Congressional fellows will work for members of Congress or committee staffs, but OTA is a Congressional agency, and working in two politically sensitive areas gave Charo ample exposure to the vagaries of political life on Capitol Hill.

—PAT JANOWSKI

ISRAEL DEPORTS PALESTINIAN TO FRANCE

On 27 August, after our September issue had gone to press, the Israeli High Court of Justice (Bagatz) upheld a decision by Israeli military authorities to deport Tayseer Aruri, a physicist at Birzeit University accused of being a member of an illegal organization (the Palestinian Communist Party, which is affiliated with the PLO) and of being an organizer or leader of the Palestinian uprising (the *intifada*). Aruri was one of five Palestinians who had appealed to the High Court in hopes of having deportation orders overturned.

The Aruri case had aroused concern among physicists inside and outside of Israel, and as a result of interventions by a number of human rights groups including The American Physical Society's Committee on the International Freedom of Scientists, the Israeli Physical Society agreed to monitor the case and to report back to CIFS on court proceedings (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, September, page 83). While petitions by physicists and groups representing physicists did not persuade the High Court to overturn the deportation order against Aruri, the interventions may have helped Aruri obtain special consideration after the order was upheld.

Aruri, an advocate of a two-state solution to the Palestinian problem based on mutual recognition by Israel and Palestine, asked to be deported to some third country rather than to Lebanon—the usual destination—because he said he feared being assassinated by rival Palestinians in Lebanon. Israel's government agreed to that request, and he was permitted to fly to Paris at the expense of his family. ■