

and we cold warriors aren't certain how to deal with the new world," said Herbert F. York of the University of California at San Diego, a former director of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and defense adviser to four Presidents. "We wanted so badly to end the Cold War, but now even the word *détente* makes little sense. We face the reality of normal relations.

The old assumptions no longer hold."

Nor do the old issues. "We haven't lost sight of some old problems that gave birth to Pugwash," York said in an interview at the conference. "And there are plenty of additional problems to work on cooperatively—hunger, poverty and environmental degradation should keep us busy thinking of solutions, and for excitement

there's an expedition to Mars."

At the public session in MIT's Kresge Auditorium, Bundy seemed to characterize Pugwashites correctly. "It was not easy to be a Pugwash scientist in the 1950s... and it's not easy today," he said. "Pugwash scientists have done the hard thing of telling their leaders the truth."

—IRWIN GOODWIN

ISRAELI PHYSICISTS, AND OTHERS, COMMENT ON CASE OF PALESTINIAN PHYSICIST

More than one year has now elapsed since Tayseer Aruri, a politically active Palestinian physicist, was arrested during a house-hunting expedition with his sister in Ramallah. The Israeli military occupation authorities issued a deportation order against Aruri nine days after his arrest on 8 August and, following an unsuccessful appeal to a military advisory committee, the Israeli High Court held hearings in the matter in late May and early June this year. A decision by the High Court is still pending at this writing, and signals are mixed as to what kind of verdict should be expected.

In the words of David Horn, the past president of the Israeli Physical Society, the case raises at least four questions: Is justice being done? Is Aruri guilty of something? Is this mainly a human rights case? Or is it mainly a political matter?

Aruri, a member of the Palestinian Communist Party, was arrested last year not long after signing a model peace treaty with a couple of dozen other Palestinian and Israeli intellectuals. The model treaty called for a two-state solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, mutual recognition, security guarantees and a neutral Jerusalem. Because of the timing of Aruri's arrest, his reputation as a "man of peace" and the Palestinian Communist Party's reputation as the most moderate element of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's coalition in the Occupied Territories, there has been a perception abroad that Aruri was detained because of his political convictions—because he represented an alternative that the current Israeli government did not want to recognize or nourish. There has also been widespread and deeply felt sentiment that even if Aruri was an active organizer of Palestinian protests, as the Israeli government claims, the authorities would do better to negotiate with individuals like Aruri, rather than exile them.

Amnesty International, the human rights organization that mounts campaigns for individual prisoners if it is convinced that they were arrested for political reasons and that they do not employ or advocate violence, adopted Aruri late last year as a "prisoner of conscience." A host of other organizations also intervened, among them the Lawyers Committee on Human Rights, the Committee of Concerned Scientists, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the New York Academy of Sciences and The American Physical Society.

Meanwhile, in the physics community, a petition calling on Israel to free Aruri and "to listen to his message" quickly garnered more than 1000 signatures. Edward Witten and Freeman Dyson of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton and Richard Wilson of Harvard University sent letters calling attention to Aruri's situation to *PHYSICS TODAY*, provoking an energetic reaction from

defenders of Israel's occupation policies (see May, page 15, and August, page 13).

Action by CIFS

Early this year the current chairman and all the past chairs of the Committee for the International Freedom of Scientists, The American Physical Society's human rights group, sent *PHYSICS TODAY* a letter about Aruri. The letter was sent only after queries to Israeli authorities went unanswered. It was an unprecedented step for CIFS chairs to join in such a protest—perhaps a little too unprecedented in the minds of some committee members. The letter was withdrawn after the Israeli High Court agreed to hear the case and after leaders of the Israeli Physical Society promised to monitor the Aruri case closely and to report on it back to CIFS.

On 28 April, growing impatient about Aruri's continued confinement, CIFS sent a letter expressing concern about the Aruri case directly to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, the president of the Israeli Supreme Court, the president of the Israeli Academy of Sciences, the Israeli ambassador to the United States, the US ambassador to Israel, and the US assistant secretary of state for human rights. Copies went to Yitzhak Yacoby and Horn, president and past president of the Israeli Physical Society, and the letter again was signed by the present and all past chairs of CIFS. The letter read in whole:

"The undersigned physicists, present and former chairmen of the American Physical Society Committee on the International Freedom of Scientists, express our deep concern over the case of West Bank physicist Tayseer Aruri. A lecturer in the physics department at Birzeit University starting in 1973, Aruri was arrested by Israeli authorities and held

Four Palestinian Cases

The Aruri case is one of four involving Palestinian physicists in which The American Physical Society's Committee on the International Freedom of Scientists has been involved. In spring 1988, when the current and past chairs of CIFS wrote to Israeli authorities on behalf of Aruri, they also protested the detention of Sami al-Kilani and Nicola Dabit. Both subsequently were released, but Kilani recently was stopped by an Israeli army team, questioned, severely beaten, hospitalized and jailed. CIFS, with assistance from the Israeli Physical Society, was able to arrange for Texas physicist Herbert Bork to visit Kilani in prison. In the case of Abdel Gaber Shayeb, who currently is teaching in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, CIFS intervened unsuccessfully in a repatriation proceeding.

in administrative detention from 23 April 1974 until 9 January 1978. His lawyer, Ms. Felicia Langer, stated that he was never charged or tried.

"On 8 August of last year, Aruri was arrested and placed under administrative detention and, again without formal public charges, the Israeli military authorities announced on 17 August their intention to deport him. Recently we have been informed that on 23 May the Israeli Supreme Court will hear Aruri's appeal to the deportation order.

"We write to express our deep concern over the serious violation of human and professional rights manifested in many years of administrative detention followed by threats of deportation, without the filing of formal charges and supported in the main by secret testimony. We trust that there will be no further delay in this long overdue trial, and that unless valid criminal charges are proved against Mr. Aruri in open court, you will promptly release our colleague and permit him to pursue his scientific and professional activities."

Since the beginning of this year, CIFS has stayed in close touch with the European Physical Society's human rights committee about the Aruri matter. In May more than 200 CERN scientists sent an appeal to Israeli authorities on behalf of Aruri.

High Court hearings

A three-person panel of the Israeli Supreme Court (or High Court of Justice), acting in the court's capacity as court of final appeal, or "Bagatz," held public hearings on the Aruri case on 23 May and 1 June. Eliezer Rabinovici, a physicist at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, agreed to attend the hearings at the request of the Israeli Physical Society, which transmitted his report to CIFS.

According to Rabinovici's report, the general charges against Aruri were that he is a member of the Palestinian Communist Party and, as such, of the PLO, which is illegal in Israel, and that he has been a key leader in organizing the uprising in the West Bank and as such has disrupted and endangered the public order. "The State claimed to have clear evidence that Aruri played the role ascribed to him.... The State claimed that the open evidence, in particular a notebook found in Aruri's house containing information related to managing the uprising, supported its case as well."

The attorney representing Aruri claimed that his client had never been questioned about the notebook, and

he said the notebook contained information needed for press contacts. As for the secret material, he argued that the material by nature had to be selective and incomplete. The attorney tried to persuade the court to ignore the secret evidence and to rule solely on the open evidence, which he believed could not provide a basis for deportation. But evidently this tactic failed, and the court decided to review the secret evidence in camera at the request of the defense.

Aruri's attorney complained to the High Court that the military appeals panel had refused to hear Arab and Israeli witnesses who wished to describe Aruri as a man of peace. The military appeals panel took the position that Aruri's commitment to peace was not relevant to the charges against him. Aruri asked to address the High Court, but his request was rejected on the ground that Bagatz only hears lawyers.

One of the three High Court justices raised the question of whether the military had considered bringing regular criminal charges against Aruri after his notebook was discovered, and the State replied that deportation was considered "the most effective measure in this case".

Legal prospects

According to a report prepared by Al-Haq, the West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists, the Israeli High Court's powers in deportation proceedings are largely confined to the procedural. "The court merely seeks to ascertain whether the commander has stayed within the limits of the powers granted him by law (in this case the [British Mandate's] Defense [Emergency] Regulations as well as international law of belligerent occupation) and that he has acted in good faith. At no point does the court publicly inquire into the substance of the allegations." Deportation is regarded as an administrative and preventive measure, not as punitive. The individual threatened with deportation learns only the gist of the charges, and normally has no opportunity to even see, let alone challenge, all of the evidence submitted by the military. It is considered necessary to keep evidence secret to protect intelligence sources.

On the other hand, Yacoby observes, the High Court *can* review evidence, with permission of the defendant's counsel. And Yacoby says that military review panels often have overruled deportation orders issued by the military commander.

To date, according to Al-Haq, the Israeli High Court has never over-

turned a deportation order in the more than 1000 cases since 1967 and nearly 45 since the *intifada*, the Palestinian uprising, began. The High Court has permitted military authorities to justify deportations in terms of regulations dating from the British Mandate, and last year the court ruled that article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War does not apply to Israeli deportations. (Article 49 flatly prohibits deportations, "regardless of their motive.") Outside Israel, the policy of deportations is widely considered illegal under international law, and it is not accepted that regulations from the British Mandate are still valid.

Despite the Israeli High Court's longstanding record of upholding the validity of deportation and administrative detention, and its repeated refusal to overturn individual deportation orders, the court seems to be paying more than the ordinary amount of attention to Aruri's case. David Aasen, Middle East coordinator for Amnesty International in Washington, DC, says he cannot recall another Palestinian deportation case dragging out so long. Jan Genossar, an Israeli physicist who has agreed to keep monitoring the case for the Israeli Physical Society, said in a communication to PHYSICS TODAY: "As no doubt you know, the court hearing took place at the end of May and we are still waiting for their final pronouncement. It seems that even the three learned judges of the Supreme Court find this a difficult case."

Physical Society's position

Individual Israeli physicists may or may not have misgivings about the legal and political justifications for Israel's deportation policies. But the Israeli Physical Society has not chosen to challenge occupation policies or fundamental constitutional procedures. In agreeing to monitor and report on the Aruri case, the officers of the Physical Society merely agreed to determine whether current Israeli regulations and safeguards were being followed. On 20 March Yacoby and Horn wrote a letter outlining the Israeli Physical Society's position to José R. Fulco of the University of California, Santa Barbara, who was chairman of CIFS last year and continues to monitor the Aruri case for CIFS. The letter from Yacoby and Horn was written in response to the letter the current and past chairs of CIFS proposed to publish in PHYSICS TODAY at that time, and it concerned

two other physicists besides Aruri (see box, page 83).

Yacoby and Horn took the general position that Israel's security requires the adoption of special measures:

"Surely you are aware of the fact that Israel cannot afford to jeopardize its security. The threat to the people's lives is not an empty one. At present there is a popular revolt in the West Bank. After looking into the matter rather thoroughly, the authorities maintain that the three Palestinian physicists you mentioned are deeply involved in the organization and physical support of the uprising. Their freedom to stay in the area may be denied not because of activities as physicists or for expressing their opinions but rather for alleged participation in the organization of violent military activities."

Concluding their letter, Yacoby and Horn betrayed a certain discomfort with the situation: "We must emphasize that we are extremely unhappy with the situation. It is clear to us, as it is to most people in Israel, that the only way to solve the problem is by carefully working out a comprehensive political solution. . . . Unfortunately until such a solution is found it will be necessary to avoid a collapse of order in the territories. . . . The task of keeping order in the territories is carried out by our military authorities who have the duty to govern while obeying the law and abiding by the ruling of the Supreme Court."

Yacoby, Horn and other Israeli physicists interviewed for this report express firm belief that the Israeli defense authorities have acted in good faith: That is, the physicists believe that the military wishes to deport Aruri because the military thinks he is a leader of the Palestinian uprising, not because he advocates a peace solution that the Israeli government dislikes.

Naseer Aruri, a first cousin of Tayseer who teaches political science at Southeastern Massachusetts University, thought the charges against Tayseer were trumped up when Tayseer first was arrested shortly after signing the model peace treaty. But the other signatories of the peace treaty were not arrested, Naseer now points out, and other advocates of a dual-state solution have not been detained.

Naseer, an activist on behalf of human rights in Arab countries and a member of Amnesty International's board, believes that Tayseer was arrested because he is "effective."

At the same time, there is general agreement among the individuals interviewed for this report that Tayseer has not been accused of being person-

ally involved in acts of violence or of planning or inciting acts of terrorism as usually defined in the United States.

Yacoby, Horn and other Israeli physicists have expressed the personal opinion that their country would indeed do better to talk with people like Aruri than to deport them, and there is some chance the Israeli government may decide not to deport Aruri, even if it is authorized by the High Court to do so. Rabinovici and Adam Schwimmer, a physicist at the Weizmann Institute of Science, have organized a letter to Rabin asking him either to not deport Aruri or to have him stand public trial. The letter has been signed by scholars at the Hebrew University, the University of Tel Aviv and the Weizmann Institute.

—WILLIAM SWEET

CARNEGIE MAKES SOME CHANGES AT ITS OBSERVATORIES

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, which has been increasingly concentrating its astronomical activities in the Southern Hemisphere, has turned over management of the Mount Wilson Observatory to a newly established Mount Wilson Institute. Carnegie will retain title to the observatory until 1990, and meanwhile the institute is raising money toward making itself self-supporting. The institute would like to recommission the famous 100-inch Hooker Telescope, which has been shut down since 1985, and it would like to build an automated photoelectric telescope to study long-term stellar phenomena such as "starspots."

So far the institute has obtained enough small donations to maintain operations at the modest level inherited from Carnegie, and it considers prospects good for recommissioning the 100-inch. (Grease currently is being removed from the telescope's gears as a first step toward bringing it back into operation). The institute's long-range plan anticipates some major foundation grants and building of an endowment.

Five major projects currently are under way at Mount Wilson, including an optical interferometry project headed by Michael Shaw of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and an infrared interferometry project headed by Charles Townes. Projects pay their own utility bills but otherwise contribute little to the observatory's infrastructure costs.

A newly created Consortium for

Undergraduate Research and Education in Astronomy will operate as an educational wing of the institute. The Snow Solar Telescope is to be reactivated as a teaching aide in solar, stellar and planetary astronomy, and summer institutes are to be organized. The participants in the consortium, so far, are Williams College, Dennison, Oberlin, Ohio State, Whitman, Lewis & Clark, Occidental and Pomona.

Carnegie-Palomar agreement

In a development somewhat related to its divestiture of Mount Wilson, Carnegie has entered into an agreement with Caltech assuring its staff 25% of the viewing time at the 5-meter Hale Telescope at Palomar Mountain, California. Prior to 1980, when the Hale Observatories were dissolved, Palomar was jointly operated by Caltech and Carnegie; astronomers from the institutions were organized as a single staff. Since 1980 the Palomar telescope has been operated by Caltech, and time at Palomar, Mount Wilson and the Las Campanas Observatory has been allocated between Caltech and Carnegie astronomers on the basis of merit review by a joint committee.

Since 1976, Carnegie has operated the 2.5-meter Du Pont telescope at Las Campanas, and it plans to build a 8-meter telescope at Las Campanas with the University of Arizona and Johns Hopkins. (Ian Shelton discovered Supernova 1987 using Carnegie's 10-inch astrograph at Las Campanas.)

Carnegie has renamed its astronomical operations the Observatories of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Altogether, including the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie employs about two dozen astronomers.

—WILLIAM SWEET

LUCE FOUNDATION FUNDS POSITIONS FOR WOMEN IN PHYSICS

New opportunities for women are opening in physics, the other natural sciences, engineering and math because of a \$70 million endowment left by Clare Boothe Luce.

Best known perhaps as the wife of Henry R. Luce, the founder of *Time* magazine and Time Inc, Clare Booth Luce won distinction in her own right as a playwright, journalist, politician and diplomat. With a bequest outlined in her will, Luce sought to enhance educational and professional