

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