

dollars) from the national government in Ottawa for KAON, matching an identical commitment it already had received from the British Columbia provincial government. That left just one-third of the capital budget to be raised, mainly from international sources, plus an estimated \$100 million in annual operating costs, which would be shared between the provincial and national governments according to a formula yet to be negotiated.

Erich W. Vogt, director of TRIUMF, says that the plan has been to find support on the HERA model—an allusion to the proton-electron accelerator that is nearing completion at Germany's DESY. Like the KAON project, Vogt says, HERA is not dominated by the domestic physics community but is a unique machine that would be heavily used by physicists from other countries.

According to Vogt, Canada soon will be sending a delegation abroad, presumably to the United States, Japan and Britain, in hopes of negotiating firm commitments of support for KAON. As far as the US is concerned, what the Canadians are looking for is a firm promise of "in-kind" contributions of equipment (not cash), reflecting the expectation that the machine will be more heavily used by US physicists than by Canadians.

While the US Nuclear Science Advisory Committee has declared itself in favor of US participation in KAON, contrary to what is sometimes reported, the US government has never made a firm final decision in favor of US support.

## RUSSIANS REQUEST HELP WITH SUBSCRIPTIONS

Seven members of the Russian Academy of Sciences have issued an urgent appeal to the world scientific community for assistance in continuing to obtain science journals from abroad.

The appeal, which was signed by several physicists, including Zhores I. Alferov, Vitaly L. Ginzburg and Vitalii I. Goldanskii, asks for help in assuring delivery of scientific periodicals "on the same scale as in 1991" or at least on a sufficient scale to guarantee continued deliveries to the central scientific libraries of major cities and to the libraries of the largest institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The journals problem facing scientists in the new Commonwealth of

## Russian Appeal for Journal Subscriptions

We appeal from the pages of your magazine to the world scientific community to express our deep concern about this dramatic situation: *An absence of hard currency is completely depriving scientific institutions of Russia and other states of the former USSR of subscriptions to foreign scientific periodicals in 1992.* Our scientists turn out to be totally isolated from the most important sources of scientific information. At a time when scientific progress is simply inconceivable without the tightest international cooperation among scientists, when the development of each field of science proceeds like a chain reaction, and when positive feedback between scientific publications and response to them is of decisive importance, the isolation of hundreds of thousands of our scientists from the outside world, which is inevitable under the conditions of deprivation of foreign scientific literature, will have pernicious consequences for the worldwide scientific community.

Therefore we appeal for urgent help—for the sake of humanitarian purposes and our mutual interests—to find ways of continuing delivery of foreign scientific periodicals to our country in 1992 on the same scale as in 1991, or—at least—on a scale sufficient to provide the 1991 subscription level to the central scientific libraries of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Ekaterinburg [formerly Sverdlovsk], Vladivostok and capitals of other states of the former USSR and to the libraries of the largest institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

We thank our foreign colleagues in advance for any manifestation of goodwill in providing assistance to overcome the most serious difficulties met by our scientists.

[Signed] Members of the Russian Academy of Sciences:

Zhores I. Alferov  
Vitaly L. Ginzburg  
Vitalii I. Goldanskii  
Vladimir I. Keilis-Borok  
Leonid V. Keldysh  
Victor P. Maslov  
Aleksandr S. Spirin

Independent States would appear to be too big to be solved by any one nongovernmental organization outside the commonwealth. Last year the Soviet Academy of Sciences—which has now been largely supplanted by the Russian academy—spent about \$13.5 million on subscriptions to foreign journals, Goldanskii told PHYSICS TODAY. Goldanskii's institute alone, the N. N. Semenov Institute of Chemical Physics in Moscow, spent \$60 000 on foreign journal subscriptions in 1991.

It bears noting that commonwealth scientists are entitled to apply for subsidized society memberships via programs operated by several AIP member societies. Such memberships generally provide for subscriptions to society journals and magazines at advantageous rates or gratis (see PHYSICS TODAY, October 1991, page 104). Under the APS matching membership program, for example, APS memberships and journals are provided to individual physicists in developing and dollar-poor countries, as long as an APS member or another organization pays half the costs.

These programs include, in addition to the APS sponsored-membership program, the American Geophys-

ical Union's Berkner membership grants and Partners in Physics, the sponsored-membership program of the American Association for Physicists in Medicine. AAPM members also can donate their subscriptions to *Medical Physics* to designated recipients, via the society. And medical physicists overseas are eligible to be corresponding members of AAPM at reduced rates.

The sponsored-membership program of the American Association for Physics Teachers is being phased out but may be supplanted by a similar program that is in an early phase of organization.

The American Institute of Physics, The American Physical Society and AIP's other member societies are cooperating to provide journals to the 20 commonwealth editors of the (formerly) Soviet physics journals that are translated by AIP. Each of the 20 editors is entitled to receive any two journals published by AIP or its member societies. All of the nine member societies that publish journals are cooperating in this assistance program. Where sponsored memberships are concerned, AIP typically serves as the cosponsoring organization.