lene Carlin have made several trips to Russia to negotiate directly with journal editors and, in some cases, their publishing representatives.

AIP now has concluded contracts or protocols with 20 physics journals in the FSU. The contracts finalized so far are with *Low Temperature Physics*, *Optical Technology*, *Particles and Nuclei*, *Semiconductors*, *Solid State*, *Superconductivity*, *Technical Physics* and *Technical Physics Letters*. Ford and Carlin have reached oral agreements with the editors of *JETP* and *JETP Letters*, the approximate Russian counterparts to *Physical Review* and *Physical Review Letters*, and with the editors of various other journals. Recently, however, Yuri Osipov, the new president of the Russian Academy of Sciences, has declared that the academy must be a party to any contract, and so additional negotiations will be necessary.

Raising standards

AIP and the FSU editors have tried to maintain the quality and relevance of the former Soviet journals by aiming for simultaneous or near-simultaneous publication of the Russian and English versions. AIP and the editors also have tried to shorten intervals between submission of papers and their publication. And in some cases the FSU journals have decided to accept or may consider accepting papers by foreign authors for publication, *in English*, in the original Russian journals. The objective, obviously, is to make the FSU journals truly international physics journals of the first rank.

Thus Vsevolod F. Gantmakher, the Russian editor of *JETP Letters*, has announced his firm intention to accept papers in English. In a recent communication with PHYSICS TODAY, Gantmakher said that "once published in English among Russian-language papers in the original Russian version of the journal, such an article [will be] reproduced without changes in the English version. But the authors [will get] reprints in English from Moscow before the English version appears."

Solicitation of English-language papers "would not work if it were not accompanied by another very important improvement," Gantmakher went on to say. "The time for publication is now shortened, on the average, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ months. It takes another month and a half for the English translation to be printed and mailed. So the delay between 'saying it in Russian and being heard in English' is now only three months, [and] sometimes it is even quicker."

MILLER IS NAMED EDITOR OF *PALEOCEANOGRAPHY*

Kenneth G. Miller, an associate professor of geology at Rutgers University, has been named editor of *Paleoceanography*, a journal devoted to studies of past oceans and published by the American Geophysical Union. Miller succeeds Robert Thunell of the University of South Carolina.

As editor Miller plans to increase the journal's coverage of paleoclimatology—the study of past climates—which he says is "inextricably linked" to research in paleoceanography. To ensure that timely articles are published quickly, he is introducing a new feature called "Paleoceanography Currents," which will include shorter articles and editorials.

Miller's research has included studies of the effects of global sea-level change on passive continental margins and studies of the geological record of the interactions of deep-water circulation, climate change and tectonics. He is helping to plan and implement the New Jersey Sea Level/Mid-Atlantic Transect Program, which will provide a record of sea-level variations for the past 35 million years.

Miller earned a PhD in oceanography from the MIT/Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in 1982. For the next five years he was an associate research scientist at Columbia University's Lamont Doherty Geological Observatory. He moved to Rutgers in 1988.

NEW EDITORS AND SECTIONS FOR *PHYSICAL REVIEW*

The American Physical Society has decided to create a new *Physical Review* journal by renaming one of the two sections of *Physical Review A*. The new journal, *Physical Review E*, will be devoted to statistical physics, plasmas, fluids, beam physics, classical physics and biological physics, all of which are currently covered in the A15 section; starting in January 1993 computational physics will also be covered. *Physical Review A* will encompass atomic, molecular and optical physics, the material now covered in the A1 section. The change takes effect in January 1993.

Bernd Crasemann of the University of Oregon has been named editor of *Physical Review A*, and Irwin Oppenheim of MIT has been named editor of *Physical Review E*. They succeed Benjamin Bederson of New York University, who was editor of both sections of *Physical Review A* prior to becoming APS editor in chief in January.

Crasemann earned a PhD in physics from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1953 and then joined the faculty of the University of Oregon, where he is currently a professor of physics. His research includes studies of threshold phenomena in atomic inner shells and of relativistic and quantum electrodynamics effects, as well as the application of synchrotron radiation to these studies. He is a former chair of the APS Publications Committee and has served on the editorial board of *Physical Review C*.

As editor Crasemann plans to continue the editorial policies of his predecessor but says he will emphasize international work and expand coverage of optical physics. He says he would also like to improve the peer review system by increasing the number of referees who provide prompt, informative reviews and by reducing the time between manuscript submission and publication.

Oppenheim earned a PhD in physical chemistry from Yale University in 1956. From 1953 to 1960 he was a physicist at the National Bureau of Standards. In 1961 he moved to MIT, where he is now a professor of chemistry. His research deals primarily with the statistical mechanics of irreversible processes.

Oppenheim says, as editor of *Physical Review E*, he will mostly maintain the same content and editorial policy of the A15 section. The coverage of computational physics in the journal reflects the recent formation of the APS division of computational physics.

RISE IN APS MEMBERSHIP RESULTS IN COUNCIL CHANGES

The representation of certain divisions and subunits of The American Physical Society on the APS council will change in 1993. Five divisions will each lose one councillor, while two other subunits will each gain a councillor.

The changes reflect a 3.8% rise—to 43 207—in the total APS membership in 1991. Under the revised APS constitution ratified in 1990, that figure is used to determine the number of councillors each division can elect in 1992. Divisions must maintain a membership of at least 3% of the total APS membership to retain