

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 1½ 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

divisional status and a voting representative on the APS council. The number of councillors-at-large will remain at 12.

Despite having had slight increases in their membership from 1990, the following divisions will each lose one councillor: condensed matter physics, chemical physics, nuclear physics, plasma physics, and atomic, molecular and optical physics. The topical group on computational physics and the international physics group have been converted to a division and a forum, respectively, and will each gain one councillor. The divisions of biological physics, high polymer physics and physics of beams, whose memberships all fell below the 3% cutoff when the constitution was adopted, are grandfathered through 1994.

NEUTRON SCATTERING SOCIETY OF AMERICA IS ESTABLISHED

An organization called the Neutron Scattering Society of America has been formed to represent US scientists and engineers who use neutron scattering in their research.

Neutron scattering, a technique used in materials science, condensed matter physics and other fields, requires the operation of large-scale reactors or neutron spallation sources to produce neutron beams. In the US there are major neutron sources at Argonne National Laboratory, Brookhaven National Lab, Oak Ridge National Lab and Los Alamos National Lab. The newest is the Cold Neutron Research Facility at the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Gaithersburg, Maryland (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, September 1991, page 17).

Because the community that uses neutron scattering is scientifically diverse, the concern arose that its interests were not being adequately represented, especially in terms of the funding of existing and planned neutron sources. One of the goals of NSSA is therefore to identify "future requirements for instrumentation and sources" and to make known those needs to funding agencies. Other goals include promoting the use of neutron scattering and carrying out educational activities.

The society is at present being run by a seven-member steering committee headed by Henry Glyde, a professor of physics at the University of Delaware. Election of executive officers will be held by the end of the year. Membership applications can

be obtained by contacting Jill Trewhella, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Life Sciences Division, Los Alamos NM 87545; telephone, (505) 667-2031; fax, (505) 665-3024.

COSMOLOGY BOOK RECEIVES AIP SCIENCE WRITING AWARD

Dennis Overbye, a freelance writer, is the winner of the 1992 American Institute of Physics science writing award to a journalist for his book *Lonely Hearts of the Cosmos* (Harper-Collins, New York, 1991).

The book tells the story of astronomers' attempts to understand the structure of the universe, beginning with Edwin Hubble's 1920 discovery that the universe is expanding. It includes the personal experiences of various researchers in the field, including Allan Sandage, Stephen Hawking and Yakov Zeldovich. (See *PHYSICS TODAY*, January, page 72, for a review of the book.)

Overbye received a BS in physics from MIT in 1966 and did graduate work in astronomy at the University of California, Los Angeles, before starting his writing career. He has worked as an editor at *Discover* and *Sky and Telescope* magazines and as a scientific photographer. He is currently a freelance writer and a contributing essayist for *Time* magazine. Overbye previously won an AIP science writing award for his article "The Wizard of Time and Space," which appeared in *Omni* magazine in 1980.

The award, presented at the April meeting of The American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers, includes a \$3000 prize and an inscribed Windsor chair.

APS ISSUES STATEMENT ON HELPING SOUTH AFRICAN PHYSICISTS

At a meeting in March the council of The American Physical Society adopted a statement encouraging APS members to cooperate and collaborate with scientists in South Africa.

In protest of the South African government's policy of apartheid, many European and American physicists have boycotted activities sponsored by the South African Institute of Physics. But there was some concern that physics in that country was being unintentionally harmed. "An academic boycott is a very different issue from the economic sanctions,"

says Robert Richardson of Cornell University, who drafted the statement with Alfred Msezane of Atlanta University and Miriam Foreman of the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. "If the remaining talented scientists become so discouraged that they leave [South Africa], they may not be replaced for several generations."

APS has distributed the statement to South African physicists. The text of the statement follows:

"This is a time of rapid political change in South Africa. Financial and social stresses on education, particularly science education, and on fundamental research put the future training of African scientists in jeopardy. The isolation of South African teachers and university faculty from external colleagues makes it even more difficult to train and maintain a core of qualified scientists. Thus, while abhorring the past extreme violations of human rights by the government of South Africa, The American Physical Society encourages interactions and collaborations between individual scientists of the United States and South Africa."

IN BRIEF

The XXIV International Physics Olympiad, to be held in 1993, will take place at the College of William and Mary, in Williamsburg, Virginia. The Olympiad is an annual event that brings together high school students from around the world to compete on physics examinations. Leon Lederman of the University of Chicago is heading the committee that is organizing the 1993 Olympiad, and Arthur Eisenkraft of Fox Lane High School in Bedford, New York, is the executive director; Larry Kirkpatrick and Avi Hauser are academic directors for the US team.

"Physics News in 1991," a summary of the major happenings in physics during the past year, is now available. There is a charge for shipping and handling; the first copy is \$5 and each additional copy is \$3. The booklet can be ordered by sending a check or money order (made payable to the American Institute of Physics) to: AIP, c/o AIDC, 64 Depot Road, Colchester VT 05446. "Physics News in 1991" has also been published in the March issue of *APS News*, the newsletter of The American Physical Society.

Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, has reinstituted a PhD program in physics. ■