

Pakistan Reshuffles Weapons Program

Pakistan became the world's seventh declared nuclear power in a showdown with India in 1998. Now, Pakistan has moved its nuclear weapons program out of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) and into the new National Defense Complex (NDC). The move separates the country's unclassified and clandestine nuclear programs.

At the same time, the government reassigned two top figures from the bomb program. Pervez Musharraf, the general who took over Pakistan in a bloodless coup two years ago, appointed Abdul Qadeer Khan, the father of Pakistan's nuclear weapons program, and Ishfaq Ahmed, chairman of the PAEC, as his special science and technology advisers. The positions have the rank of a cabinet minister.

Khan is frequently described as a national hero and is widely regarded as being an irreplaceable leader of Pakistan's weapons program. He has headed the country's premier uranium enrichment facility, the Khan Research Laboratories (KRL), since the 1970s, and has said he doesn't want to leave. "Dr. Khan was very unhappy and complained publicly of being mistreated," according to Pervez Hoodbhoy, a high-energy physicist at Quaid-I-Azam University in Islamabad. Hoodbhoy says he believes that the new appointments for Khan and Ahmed are compensation for being forced out of the nuclear bomb program. In an effort to dispel such rumors, General Musharraf gave a speech praising Khan shortly after the appointments were announced.

Replacing Khan and Ahmed are two scientists who are relatively unknown outside of Pakistan. Javed Mirza, an experimental nuclear physicist who served as Khan's deputy, is the new head of the KRL. And Pervez Butt, a nuclear engineer, has taken over as chairman of the PAEC, which now conducts only civilian research. The NDC, the new center for military research, is headed by Samar Mubarakmand, a nuclear scientist from PAEC who helped develop Pakistan's medium-range ballistic missiles. He reports not to General Musharraf, but to the National Security Council, which oversees Pakistan's nuclear weapons program. Mubarakmand insists publicly that no domestic or international interference in the program will be tolerated.

Some analysts argue that the



ABDUL QADEER KHAN (second from right) and other scientists from the Khan Research Laboratories stand in front of Ras Koh Hills nuclear test site moments after Pakistan's 1998 nuclear tests.

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changes reflect a signal by Pakistan that it is willing to put its nuclear material under international safeguards and move closer to signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Pakistan has been under intense pressure from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to reduce its military program. However, Uzair Haque, a representative of the government-run Pakistan Institute for Air Defense Studies, disputes this interpretation. "At first, the political opposition in Pakistan was under the impression that this was the beginning of a rollback of Pakistan's nuclear program," he says. "This is not the case."

PAUL GUINNESSY

Bush Appoints Venture Capitalist as Technology Adviser

Silicon Valley venture capitalist Floyd Kvamme, a Republican activist, has been named cochair of the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). Kvamme is a partner at the Menlo Park, California, high-tech firm Kleiner Perkins Caufield & Byers, and takes over the job held in the Clinton administration by John Young, former president of Hewlett-Packard.

Kvamme, who holds a master's degree in electrical engineering from Syracuse University, was described as "one of the most visionary venture capitalists in Silicon Valley" by a White House spokesperson. Kvamme is currently on the board of directors of seven high-tech companies, and is the chairman of the Washington-based Empower America, a conservative advocacy group. Early in his career he worked for National Semiconductor and Apple Computer.

During Bush's presidential run,

Kvamme served as a leader of the campaign's High Tech Advisory Committee and he and his wife, Jean, contributed \$243 000 to Republican candidates and committees during the 2000 elections.

President Bush announced Kvamme's appointment on 28 March during a White House meeting with more than 100 technology industry executives. "Science and technology have never been more essential to the defense of the nation and the health of our economy," Bush told the executives as he announced Kvamme's appointment. "I will hear the best scientific and technological advice from leaders in your field. And I can think of no better coordinator than Floyd."

While Kvamme's position in PCAST will keep the president in touch with the technology industry, the other cochair is held by the science adviser, who serves as the link to the basic sciences. As of early April, that position, previously held by Neal Lane, remained unfilled.

JIM DAWSON



CAROLYN CADES

First Light for Keck Interferometer

A faint star in the constellation Lynx was the first object observed by astronomers using the two newly linked, 10-meter Keck telescopes on Mauna Kea in Hawaii. The world's largest optical interferometer has the resolving power of an 85-meter telescope. Interferometers have existed for years in radio astronomy, but the technology required to link large-scale optical telescopes has only recently been developed (see PHYSICS TODAY May 1995, page 42). Eventually four 1.8-meter outrigger telescopes will be added to the interferometer, increas-



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OBSERVING IN TANDEM: The Keck telescopes now see in stereo.