

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

The 1990 International Conference on Fast Reactor Safety was held in Snowbird, Utah, August 12–16, 1990. This was the seventh in a series of such topical meetings since 1974 and the first to emphasize fast reactor safety technology since 1986. It was jointly sponsored by the American Nuclear Society, the European Nuclear Society, the Atomic Energy Society of Japan, and the Commission of the European Communities.

Some 200 papers covering a wide spectrum of topics in reactor safety were presented in plenary, lecture, poster, and regular sessions. Included among these topics were severe accident analysis, decay heat removal, seismic design and technology, instrumentation and control, and probabilistic risk analysis. Besides these traditional topics, there were extensive reviews of the multinational CABRI and SCARABEE programs, the Mol-7C experiments, the TREAT program, and the integral fast reactor concept. Papers on the passive safety performance of both metal- and oxide-fueled reactors and comparative studies of metal and oxide cores in a large, fast reactor plant under anticipated transient without scram conditions have highlighted the increased preoccupation of the international community with passively safe reactors.

The papers constituting three special issues of *Nuclear Technology* have been selected according to a postconference peer review process. The editors wish to express their thanks to the contributing authors, reviewers, and, in particular, to the meeting's technical program co-chairs L. W. Deitrich and J. I. Sackett for their support.

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