

People and things

university. Big laboratories are managed by universities for universities. As such we are all in the same boat and I can't see one subject, because of its visibility, succeeding in a climate in which colleagues, sharing courses, sharing heritage, and sharing an intrinsic unity will decline.

When the implications of a national deficit are superimposed on this bad situation it poses a terrible threat not only to our own vision of the SSC but to all science in universities.

The selling of the SSC, which must be pursued on all fronts for its scientific importance, must not be viewed as rivalry with the rest of science. Traditionally, each science made its own case but there are some precedents for coherent action. Sciences are interdependent — key ideas and key technologies have come to HEP from other branches of physics and they in turn depend on HEP-type equipment. But the common reliance on our university base for training and research underlines my point. If ever there was a time to pull together — this is it.

My tentative proposal for the physical sciences is a yearly increment of a few thousand million dollars in federal support of basic research over the next five or so years.

I believe the US public expects scientific leadership to be essential to achieve our goals in such areas as energy, medical care, the environment and a better life for an increasing number of people.

Scientific vigour is essential for economic strength. We cannot hope to generate the advanced technologies needed to stay industrially competitive if science, university science, is less than absolutely excellent.

On people

New members of the prestigious Pontifical Academy of Sciences include Carlo Rubbia of CERN, spectrocopist Kai Siegbahn of Uppsala and cosmologist Stephen Hawking of Cambridge, UK. This body draws its origin from the Academy of the Lincei, founded in 1603, and is composed of seventy members nominated by the Pope. Its purpose is to promote the progress of mathematical, physical and natural sciences.

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory Director Geoff Manning has been awarded Britain's CBE in the Queen's traditional New Year's Honours List.

David Nygren of Berkeley was one of the six US scientists to receive a 1985 US Ernest Orlando Lawrence Memorial Award for outstanding contributions in the field of atomic energy.

René Turlay of Saclay has succeeded Günter Wolf of DESY as Chairman of the LEP Experiments Committee at CERN.

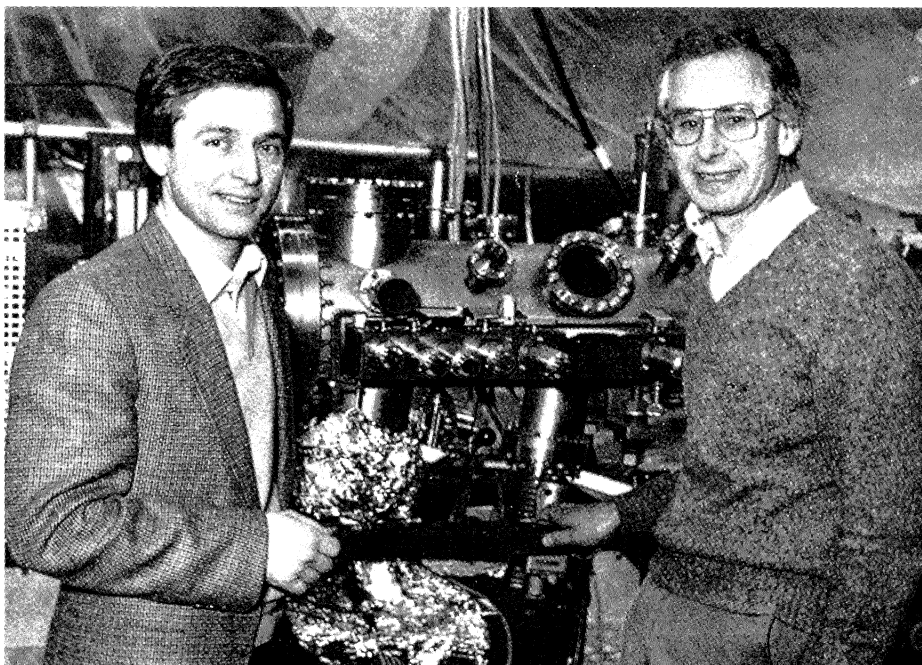
Bruno Zumino of Berkeley was the speaker at the traditional Shulamit Goldhaber Memorial Lecture at Tel Aviv University in January. His subject — Gravity and Supersymmetry.

Meetings

The second Conference on the Intersections between Particle and Nuclear Physics will be held from 26-31 May at Lake Louise, Canada. Further information from Lorraine King, TRIUMF, 4004 Westbrook Mall, Vancouver BC, Canada V6T 2A3.

Change in directorship for the HASYLAB synchrotron radiation centre at the German DESY Laboratory in Hamburg — Gerhard Materlik (left) takes over from Christof Kunz (right).

(Photo DESY)



An international workshop on Constraint Theory and Relativistic Mechanics will be held in the Physics Department of the University of Florence from 28-30 May. Those interested should contact L. Lusanna, Sezione IN FN di Firenze, Largo E. Fermi 2 (Arcetri), 50125 Florence, Italy.

A NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Super Field Theories will be held from 25 July to 6 August at Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada. Attendance is limited. Further information from

H. C. Lee, Theoretical Physics, Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Ontario, Canada KOJ 1JO.

1986 CERN Schools

The 1986 CERN School of Physics will be held from 8-21 June at Sandhamn, an island east of Stockholm, and organized in collaboration with the University of Stockholm. The traditional and highly successful CERN School of Physics aims to cover aspects of high energy physics, especially theory, for young experimentalists, giving a current survey rather than a training course. Participants should have at least one year's research experience. After an introductory course on field theory, topics covered will include quark and gluon dynamics, tests of gauge theories, physics at LEP and a review of proton-antiproton collider work. Further information from the Organizing Secretary, Miss D. A. Caton, CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland.

The 1986 CERN School of Computing, organized this year in collaboration with NIKHEF-H, Amsterdam, and Nijmegen, will be held from 31 August to 13 September at Renesse, Netherlands. As in previous years, the School is intended for postgraduate students or research workers in physics or computing, and the programme will cover a wide range of topics. Further information from the Organizing Secretary, Ingrid Barnett, CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland. These computing schools have been held biennially since their inception in 1970, but it is intended to hold them annually from this year.

Advising the CERN Courier

At the beginning of 1981, a CERN Courier Advisory Panel was set up to widen the contact between the journal's editors and the high energy physics community, and to help maintain a good balance of information. The Panel has done an excellent job in carrying out these aims.

Under the Chairmanship of Maurice Jacob, the initial members were physicist Ugo Amaldi and machine specialist Kurt Hübner of CERN, and visiting physicist Egil Lillestøl from Bergen.

In 1983, the Chairmanship passed from Jacob to Jacques Prentki, another eminent CERN theoretician, and Ugo Amaldi's place was taken by Jim Allaby. US visitor James Cronin joined the Panel for a while. The following year Kurt Hübner was succeeded by Herbert Lengeler.

Last year saw a break with tradition with the appointment of Robert Klapisch of the CERN Directorate as Panel Chairman, the first time the job has gone outside CERN's Theory Division. After five years of sterling service, Egil Lillestøl was succeeded by another Scandinavian visitor, Hans Bøggild of Copenhagen's Niels Bohr Institute. CERN theorist André Martin took over from Jim Allaby.

The Editors have greatly appreciated the Panel's knowledge, ideas and constructive criticism, which have been a constant source of stimulation. The Panel members (listed on the masthead on page VIII) are there to help communication between the high energy physics community and the Editors, and we look forward to a continued fruitful collaboration.

G. F.

Twenty years ago

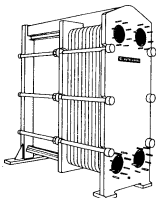
For entertainment as well as interest, this new regular feature dips into the CERN COURIER archives, recalling the milestones and preoccupations of twenty years ago.

CERN started 1966 with a budget of 149.7 million Swiss francs plus 21.7 million for the start of a supplementary programme — the construction of the Intersecting Storage Rings. Another 4 million kept the proposal to build a 300 GeV accelerator alive. Bernard Gregory took over from Viki Weisskopf as Director General. In February, the PS protested at the advent of the ISR by blowing up its main magnet power supply putting itself out of action for three months. Before this happened, the first experiment at CERN to use wire spark chambers had taken its first data on the hot topic of CP violating neutral kaon decay... still hot today!

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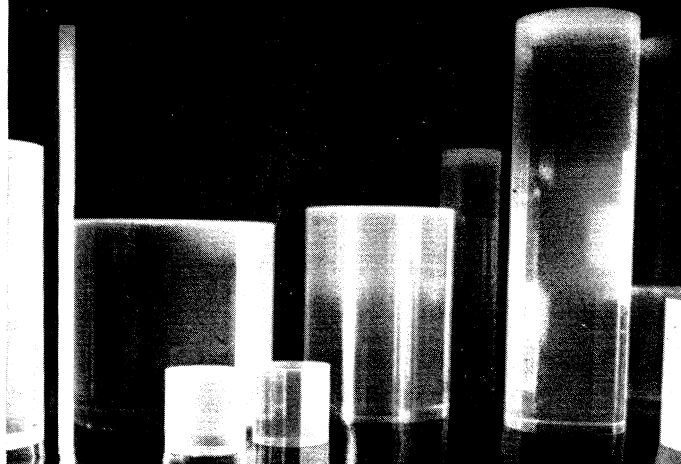
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Physics 85 in Paris



The latest in the regular series of physics exhibitions in Paris organized by the French Physical Society was a great success, demonstrating to a large number of visitors the close interplay between progress in physics and advances in technology. The exhibition featured for the first time a CERN stand (above) where the emphasis was entirely in the new technologies developed for the LEP electron-positron collider, now under construction at CERN. A five-cell superconducting cavity is in the foreground. Below, CERN theoretician Maurice Jacob (left), last year's President of the French Physical Society, welcomes French Minister for Research and Technology Hubert Curien to the official inauguration of the exhibition. In his speech the Minister underlined his country's support for CERN.