

PEOPLE

SLAC

Stanford to host new institute for particle astrophysics and cosmology

Physicist Fred Kavli and the Kavli Foundation have pledged \$7.5 million (€6.9 million) to establish a new institute on the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) site that will focus on recent developments in astrophysics, high-energy physics and cosmology. The Kavli Institute for Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology will foster collaboration between faculty from Stanford's physics and applied physics departments, and SLAC. Astrophysicist Roger Blandford will be the director of the institute, and the first holder of the Pehong and Adele Chen Chair of Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology. Steven Kahn of Columbia University will move to



Roger Blandford (left), director of the new Kavli Institute for Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology, with deputy director Steven Kahn (right) and Jonathan Dorfan, director of SLAC.

Stanford to be the institute's deputy director, and will serve as assistant director of research at SLAC. The institute's focal point will be a new building, which will be completed in 2005. "The Kavli Institute will add new scope to SLAC's internationally recognized research programmes," said SLAC's director, Jonathan Dorfan.

Kavli is the founder, former chairman and chief executive officer of the Kavlico Corporation, one of the world's largest suppliers of sensors for aeronautics, automotive and industrial applications. The Kavli Foundation sponsors research in cosmology, nanoscience and brain science.

SYNCHROTRON RADIATION

New international lab takes root in Jordan



Left: a marble plate to commemorate the founding of SESAME was unveiled by King Abdullah II of Jordan (right) and Koïchiro Matsuura, director-general of UNESCO. Right: Herwig Schopper (right) receives his medal from the King.

The formal establishment of SESAME (Synchrotron Radiation Light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East) took place on 6 January at the Al-Balqa' Applied University at Allan in Jordan, the site of the new facility (*CERN Courier* October 2002 p24). The ceremony, attended by the

Jordanian King HM Abdullah II and the director-general of UNESCO, Koïchiro Matsuura, established SESAME as an independent international laboratory, with founding members Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Palestine and Turkey. At the same time, SESAME's Interim Council was transformed

into the definite Council, with Herwig Schopper re-elected as president, and the two vice-presidents, Khaled Toukan of Jordan and Dinçer Ulkü of Turkey, also re-elected. King Abdullah also presented Schopper with a medal in appreciation of his efforts in setting up SESAME.

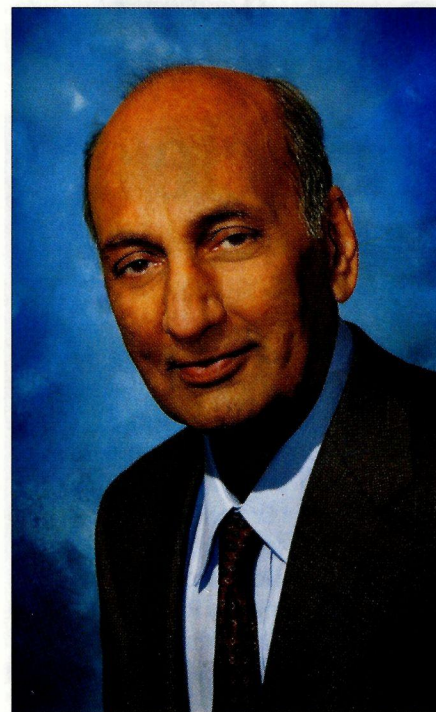
APPOINTMENTS

On 14 October 2002, **Dominique Guillemaud-Mueller** succeeded Sydney Galès as director of the French Institut de Physique Nucléaire (IPN) in Orsay, becoming the first woman to head any of the IN2P3 laboratories.

Guillemaud-Mueller began her scientific career at the IPN and then took part in the start-up of GANIL in Caen from 1982 to 1988. After returning to the IPN, she began to specialize in the study of nuclei far from the valley of stability and exotic beams, becoming one of the pioneers in this field.

Since taking on different responsibilities in the laboratory and at national and international levels (scientific secretary to the Scientific Council of IN2P3, member of the CNRS National Committee and of NUPECC, the Nuclear Physics European Collaboration Committee), Guillemaud-Mueller has applied her energies to future projects in her area of specialization, such as SPIRAL2 at GANIL and EURISOL (European Isotope Separation On-Line), the second-generation European exotic beams project.

Guillemaud-Mueller is taking over the reins of a laboratory that has a leading role in many areas. Scientifically, IPN's involvement has included major collaborations such as ALICE at CERN and AUGER in Argentina. The laboratory is also participating in experiments at TJNAF (US) and GSI and MAMI (Germany), as well as at GANIL in Caen. Technically, its contribution to accelerator research is on a large scale (cryogenics and accelerator cavities), and it is contributing to major ongoing particle physics projects such as LHC and TESLA.



Praveen Chaudhari is to be the next director of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, from 1 April. Chaudhari has 36 years experience as a scientist and senior manager of research at IBM, where he was responsible for IBM's science programmes both in the US and at the Zurich Research Laboratory, Rüschlikon. During this time, scientists at the Zurich laboratory received Nobel prizes in physics for two consecutive years – in 1986 for developing the scanning tunnelling microscope, and in 1987 for discovering high-temperature superconductivity in a new class of materials. In 1991, Chaudhari returned to full-time research. He has worked in many areas, including the properties of amorphous solids and thin films, quantum transport in disordered systems, and on a magnetic monopole experiment.



The Council of the European Space Agency (ESA) has announced the appointment of **Jean-Jacques Dordain** as its next director-general. He will succeed Antonio Rodot, whose term of office ends on 30 June 2003. Dordain obtained an engineering degree from the Ecole Centrale in 1968, and has held several positions at the Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches Aéronautiques (ONERA). In 1977 he was selected by CNES as one of the first French astronaut candidates. He joined ESA in May 1986, and has held several senior positions there, most recently as director of launchers.

NEW PRODUCTS

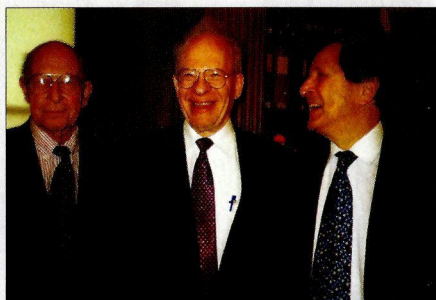
Thales Computers has announced the introduction of the PMC-SIO – an octal serial I/O PCI mezzanine card (PMC) with eight ports to support a mixture of synchronous and asynchronous protocols. The board, which has four ESCC and four UART ports, is designed for applications requiring extensive serial I/O for

managing and monitoring peripherals. See <http://www.thalescomputers.com>.

VAT have released a new concept in UHV all-metal right-angle valves. The new VAT Series 54 valve uses a silver-plated stainless steel seal in the form of a conical washer. The force applied to the seal is mechanically preset in the valve, and so overcomes the problem in

conventional valves that the torque applied by the operator affects the performance of the valve. A mechanical stop allows the user to be sure that the valve is closed without any concern about actuator torque or position. The valves give excellent pumping performance in molecular flow conditions. For further details e-mail uk@vatvalve.com, or call +44 (0)1926 452753.

PRIZES



On 26 November 2002, **Richard Garwin** (centre) was in Paris to receive the greatest annual honour of the French Academy of Sciences – La Grande Médaille (*CERN Courier* October 2002 p30). Garwin became well known in 1957 for his discovery, with Leon Lederman, of parity violation in muon decay, and in 1960 he came to CERN to lead the g-2 experiment. He is seen here at the ceremony in Paris with **Valentine Telegdi** (left) and well known French physicist and 1997 Nobel prize winner, **Claude Cohen-Tannoudji**.

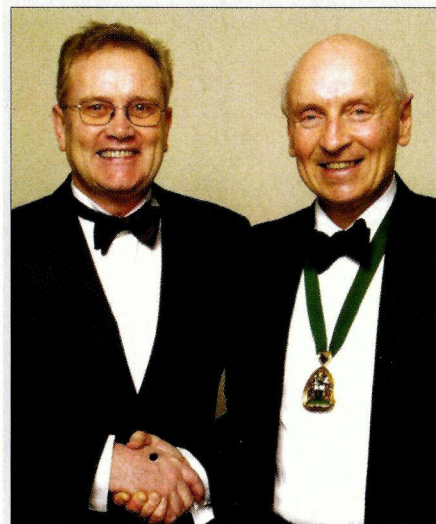


Emmanuelle Perez has been awarded the “medaille de bronze du CNRS”, which is given once a year to a young physicist from CNRS. In 1993, Perez joined the Saclay group working on H1 at DESY, where she laid the ground for later work on leptiquarks and exotic particles with her thesis on the search for supersymmetric particles at H1. She has since been a convenor of the H1 BSM group and an active coauthor of the THERA proposal to study electron–proton scattering at TESLA. She now divides her time between DO, Fermilab, and leading the H1 Saclay group.



Riazuddin, the distinguished theorist and director of Pakistan's National Centre for Physics (NCP), was among the recipients of the ECO 2002 Awards. The awards were presented by the Turkish president Ahmet Necdet Sezer at the 7th Summit Meeting of the Economic Co-operation Organization (ECO), held in Istanbul on 14 October 2002. Riazuddin was rewarded for his valuable contributions in the field of science and technology.

ECO consists of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and is dedicated to regional economic development and co-operation.



On 23 January, **Steve Myers** (left), director of CERN's new Accelerator and Beams Division, received the 2003 Duddell Medal of the UK Institute of Physics from **David Wallace**, the institute's president. This particular medal was instituted as a memorial to William du Bois Duddell, the inventor of the electromagnetic oscillograph. It is awarded annually to a person who has contributed to the advancement of knowledge by the invention or design of scientific instruments, and was presented to Myers in acknowledgement of his work as head of the commissioning group for LEP.

HEPP call for 2003 prize nominations

The EPS HEPP Board is calling for nominations for its three prizes – the Young Physicist Prize, the Gribov Medal and the Outreach Prize. This year the prizes will be awarded at the International Europhysics Conference on High Energy Physics on 17–23 July in Aachen. Information on the prizes, together with a list of former winners, can be found on the HEPP Board website (<http://eps-hepp.web.cern.ch/>

eps-hepp/prizes.html).

Nominations for the Young Physicist Prize and Gribov Medal should be sent to Michel Spiro at CEA-SACLAY, DAPNIA, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette Cedex, France (e-mail spiro@hep.saclay.cea.fr), and nominations for the Outreach Prize should be sent to Jorma Tuominiemi (e-mail jorma.tuominiemi@cern.ch), all before 15 April 2003.

Weisskopf commemorative issue online

A special issue of the *CERN Courier* dedicated to the memory of Victor Weisskopf has just gone online at the *CERN Courier* website (cerncourier.com – click on “Special Issues”). A limited number of paper copies are avail-

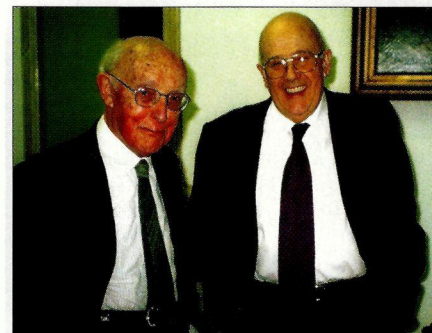
able on a first-come, first-served basis from the CERN library. To request a copy, fill in the form at <http://weblib.cern.ch/publreq.php>, or write to Scientific Information Service, CERN, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland.



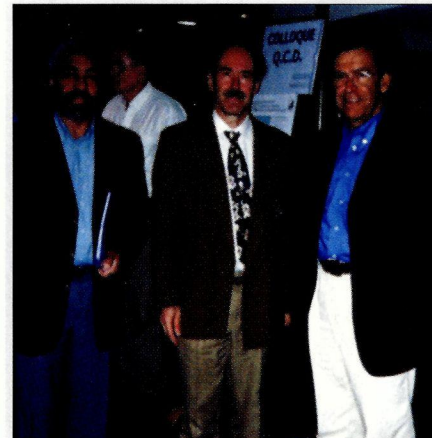
Directors and heads of department of the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) visited CERN on 17 December to learn more about the laboratory's current research activities. Their itinerary included the LHC magnet test area, where **Philippe Lebrun**, now head of CERN's new Accelerator Technology division, explained the work in progress. Here Lebrun (right) is talking with the director of the CEA's Saclay Laboratory, **Jean-Pierre Pervès** (centre), **J Y Gascoin** of the CEA (left) and **Joel Feltesse**, chairman of CERN's Scientific Policy Committee (behind).



H S H Prince Radu of Hohenzollern-Veringen of Romania (right), who is also the Romanian Government's Special Representative for Integration, Co-operation and Sustainable Development, paid a brief visit to CERN on 29 November 2002. He met with Romanian scientists working at CERN, and visited the Microcosm exhibition, where he is pictured with his personal adviser **Corneliu Comsa**.



Two former directors of the Scuola Normale in Pisa, Italy, **Luigi Radicati di Brozolo** (left) and **Emilio Picasso**, were in Rome on 12 December 2002 for a meeting they had organized to honour the memory of Gian Carlo Wick, who died in 1992. The meeting, held at the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, began with a welcome by Edoardo Vesentini, the academy's president, and was chaired by Picasso. Radicati, Bruno Zumino, Maurice Jacob and Jack Steinberger talked of their memories of Wick, and of his work on field theory.



The 9th Montpellier International High-Energy Physics Conference in Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD 02) was honoured for the second time by the participation of **Gerard 't Hooft** of Utrecht (centre), seen here with conference chairman **Stephan Narison** (left) and **Max Levita**, the vice-mayor of Montpellier. 't Hooft presented his new result on linear confinement as an analytical approach to the IR regime of nonperturbative QCD. He also actively followed different talks and the related animated discussions. The next conference in the series will be held in Montpellier on 2-9 July 2003.

OBITUARIES

William Mitchell 1925 – 2002

Sir William (Bill) Mitchell, FRS, who died last October, presided over the CERN Council in a period during which LEP I produced wonderful data, preparations for the LEP upgrade continued, and Council took a major step towards approving the LHC.

Bill took a wartime undergraduate degree in physics from Sheffield University. After a doctorate from the University of Bristol, and a brief period with the Metropolitan Vickers Company, he joined the University of Reading. He was to stay for 27 years, helping to build, almost from scratch, a large and thriving physics department with broad research interests. He served the university as head of department, dean of science and deputy vice-chancellor. In 1978 he moved to Oxford as Dr Lee's professor and head of the Clarendon Laboratory. Here his administrative and leadership skills proved invaluable in guiding a large established department.

Bill's research interests were wide-ranging, with a particular focus on the effect of defects on the electrical, optical and other properties of solids. His optical interests led to his becoming a consultant to the diamond industry and chairman of the Diamond Research Fund for many years. However, his main contribution to scientific research was in neutron scattering, where he pioneered the use of reactors to study the properties of materials. He was instrumental in organizing the growing community that realized the enormous potential of these techniques. As chairman of the Neutron Beam Research Committee of the Science Research Council over many years, he made sure through his energy and vision that the UK community was at the international forefront. He therefore took the lead in negotiating an equal partnership for the UK with France and Germany in the Institut Laue Langevin in Grenoble, and supported the creation of the spallation neutron source ISIS at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory.

This involvement with the research councils at various levels made Bill a clear choice for chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) in 1985. The five years that followed were not easy, but he fought a determined and skilful campaign to preserve as far as possible the budgets and

independence of the SERC, while maintaining a balance between the funding of central facilities and small grants in support of university research. The creation of university-based Interdisciplinary Research Centres was an important Mitchell innovation.

Bill was a sympathetic European. He nurtured many collaborations with colleagues from the continent, and served as vice-president of the European Science Foundation from 1990 to 1992. He was also sympathetic to "big science", and under his chairmanship the attitude of SERC and the UK towards CERN was relatively positive.

As chairman of the SERC, Bill led the British delegation at the CERN Council. His effectiveness and personality impressed the other delegates sufficiently that they elected him as president, soon after he retired from the SERC. Carlo Rubbia was director-general throughout Bill's presidency. When they both left office at the end of 1994, the Dutch delegate Jan Bezemer, praising their contributions, said: "The energies of their different characters and backgrounds interacted strongly to the great benefit of the organization, a partnership which could not be more fittingly described than by the famous French expression 'cohabitation'."

Bill presided over the admission of Poland (1991), Czechoslovakia and Hungary (1992) and (separately) the Czech and Slovak Republics (1993) as member states of CERN, and of Russia and Israel as observer states (1991). While welcoming new members, Council was also very much occupied with relations with existing member states that were experiencing difficulties in paying their subscriptions, and Bill skilfully steered Council towards a consensus resolution of these difficulties.

As president, Bill led the CERN Council towards the approval of the LHC. He achieved this despite financial difficulties in a number of member states and pressure on the CERN budget from compensating the EUROLEP consortium for a large cost overrun in constructing the LEP tunnel.

He strongly promoted the special LHC Council session of December 1993, which was attended by senior science policymakers



Photo: Oxford PPU.

from the member states and a number of non-member states, as well as the delegates to Council. The next day he persuaded Council unanimously to adopt a resolution that contained the very important statement that "Council – following presentations of both the needs of the science and of the nature of the proposed machine...as well as of the preliminary indication of costs – agrees that in all these respects the LHC is the right machine for the advance of the subject and of the future of CERN." The resolution went on to ask the director-general to provide a detailed proposal before the end of 1993 "so that Council may move towards a decision on the LHC".

This resolution was a major step towards the approval of the LHC, and is Bill's major legacy to CERN. The director-general designate duly presented a full proposal to the last session over which Bill presided, in December 1993. At this session, Council confirmed its earlier affirmation of the desirability and importance of the LHC, and also its intention "to seek to move to a decision during the first half of 1994" (in the event, the LHC was approved in December 1994).

Bill's European sympathies were undoubtedly enhanced by his happy (second) marriage to Margaret Davies who, as professor of French at Reading, had her own wide range of contacts in the French academic community. It also fitted his interest in food and wine, which was displayed by the ready hospitality which he and Margaret offered to their friends. *Roger Elliott and Chris Llewellyn Smith, Oxford University.*

Pierre Jacquinot 1910 – 2002

French atomic physicist Pierre Jacquinot passed away on the night of 21–22 September 2002. Born on 10 January 1910, Jacquinot joined the CNRS in 1933. In 1942, he became professor of physics at the University of Clermont-Ferrand, moving to the University of Paris in 1946. In 1951, he became head of the Orsay laboratory, founded by Aimé Cotton, and which now bears Cotton's name. There, Jacquinot developed techniques in atomic spectroscopy. With his student, Pierre Connes, he developed the Fourier transform spectrometer, with the initial goal of probing atoms more deeply. This instrument has since gone on to enjoy applications in a wide range of fields in

physics, notably in space, where it allows satellites to characterize atoms, molecules and ions in the interstellar medium and the atmospheric environment.

In 1962, Jacquinot became director-general of the CNRS, a position that he held until 1969. During this period he worked towards greater links between the CNRS and the universities, establishing the first CNRS associated laboratories in universities.

Jacquinot returned to the Aimé Cotton laboratory in 1969, and remained there as its director until 1978, during which time he was also a professor of the University of Paris XI. His research during this period was devoted to high-resolution laser spectroscopy. A notable success was his observation of the resonance line of the element francium at CERN.

Jacquinot received the CNRS gold medal in 1978, and was also president of the French Physics Society and the Academy of Science.



Photo: D Fautret, CNRS.

Jörg Tutas 1959 – 2002

Jörg Tutas, head of the projects section at Deutsche Börse Systems, and a former researcher at CERN, died as the result of a sports accident on 31 October 2002. After pursuing the early part of his career in research, Tutas joined Deutsche Börse Systems in 1999, becoming a project manager in 2000 and, from March 2001, managing the entire section of almost 100 members. Tutas put the knowledge of methods, processes and teamwork that he gained in international physics projects to excellent use. He managed the reorganization of the



networks department, the redesigning of processes within the Y2K project, and he coordinated the implementation of infrastruc-

ture for a derivatives exchange system in Chicago (CBOT) to mention just a few. Tutas also set a trend at Deutsche Börse Systems in that he was one of the first high-calibre physicists to join; many have been appointed since.

Tutas held a doctorate from the Technical University in Aachen (RWTH). His thesis "Muons in the H1 detector" describes the development and realization of a novel read-out system for streamer chambers and a trigger system for events containing muons. After gaining his doctorate in 1991, he taught at RWTH until 1994, at Heidelberg University until 1995, and again at RWTH until 1998. During this time Tutas also conducted research at CERN and DESY.

Tutas leaves a wife and two young children.

Renie Adams 1920 – 2002

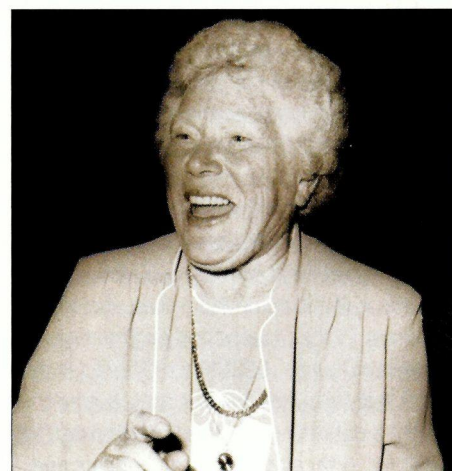
Lady Renie Adams, widow of Sir John Adams, former director of projects and former director-general of CERN, died on 30 September 2002.

Lady Adams had a unique impact on CERN. In the early 1970s she noticed that many newcomers' wives faced great difficulties in adapting, which could lead to severe family and social problems. To help them, she proposed creating opportunities for them to

meet and to help each other. With strong determination, she managed to convince a small circle of friends to help her in this task, and in 1974 the CERN Women's Club was born. In addition to general meetings, some 30 other activities were offered in various areas, including languages, sports and handicrafts. Interest and success were immediate, and the present vitality of the club attests to her foresight.

Lady Adams' special charm was due to her great simplicity and her warm presence, and she will be deeply missed by all those who knew her.

Jenny Van Hove-Jacquemain.



LETTERS

CERN Courier welcomes letters from readers. Please e-mail cern.courier@cern.ch. We reserve the right to edit letters.

Oppenheimer and the bomb

I was very interested to read Nina Byers' article "Physicists and the decision to drop the bomb" (CERN Courier November 2002 p25), which states that it was unclear where Robert Oppenheimer's sympathies lay as to whether the bomb should have been used for military purposes. Without being in a position to answer the question myself, I can nonetheless report on a conversation I had with him.

My friendship with Oppenheimer went back to the time when I was France's representative

on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission (1946–1947), which had been assigned to submit proposals for the international control of nuclear energy. He was clearly the most outstanding scientific personality on that body. I do not remember at that time discussing with him the decision to destroy Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but I do recall having talked about it when he and his wife Kitty came to Fontainebleau for a brief stay with me and my wife, probably in the early 1960s. During a walk in the forest, he suddenly stopped and asked me: "François, was it right to drop that bomb?" I answered that if the world had not been shown that a bomb dropped from an aircraft could exterminate 100 000 human beings in a trice, nobody, whether politicians, the military or the diplomats, or above all,

public opinion, would have understood what men of science knew – namely that we were entering a totally new phase, when mankind had the means of destroying itself. Was it not legitimate to think that so far at least, the terror unleashed by the deaths of a 100 000 inhabitants of Hiroshima had prevented the outbreak of a third world war, which would have caused tens of millions of deaths and wreaked irreparable destruction? "I hope you are right," he answered. This conversation showed that whatever Oppenheimer's opinions may have been before the bomb was dropped, he was afterwards obsessed by the responsibility of scientists in international life. Did he not show these misgivings when he wrote the words: "Science has known sin"? *François de Rose, Paris.*

MEETINGS

The next **Crimean Conference on New Trends in High-Energy Physics**, co-organized by the Bogolyubov Institute for Theoretical Physics (Kiev) and the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna), will be held in Alushta, Crimea, Ukraine, on 24–31 May 2003. Applications should be sent to Crimea-2003, BITP, Kiev 03143, Ukraine; e-mail crimea2003@gluk.org. Tel: +380 44 2669123; fax: +380 44 2665998. Further details are available at <http://www.gluk.org/hadrons/crimea2003/>.

The 5th International Workshop on Neutrino Factories and Superbeams (NuFact 03) will be held at Columbia University, New York, US, on 5–11 June 2003. For more information, see <http://www.cap.bnl.gov/nufact03/>.

CAPP 2003 – a Workshop on Cosmology and Particle Physics – will be held by the CERN Theory Division at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland, on 12–17 June 2003. Further details are available at <http://wwwth.cern.ch/capp2003/capp2003.html>.

The Rencontres de Blois 2003, Physical Cosmology – New Results in Cosmology and the Coherence of the Standard Model will be held on 15–21 June 2003 at the Chateau de Blois in the Loire Valley, France. This year the meeting aims to capitalize on the publication of the first results from the Microwave Anisotropy Probe (MAP) and a data release by the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS), and so will provide a comprehensive review of the field and an opportunity to discuss at length the status of present and future research efforts. For more information, see <http://blois.in2p3.fr/2003/>.

The 14th International Colloquium on Plasma Processes, CIP 2003, will be held on 29 June – 3 July 2003 in Antibes, France. Organized by the French Vacuum Society, the CIP meetings bring together researchers, engineers and equipment manufacturers, in particular to connect new trends in plasma engineering to the properties of surface coatings. Further information can be found at <http://www.vide.org/cip2003.html>.

The Joint 6th ICFA Advanced & Novel Accelerators and 29th ICFA Advanced

Beam Dynamics Workshop on Laser-Beam Interactions is being held on 7–11 July 2003 at St Catherine's College, Oxford, UK. The workshop aims to bring together news of recent advancements in laser and accelerator technology. For further details, see <http://www.clf.rl.ac.uk/news/meetings/index.htm>.

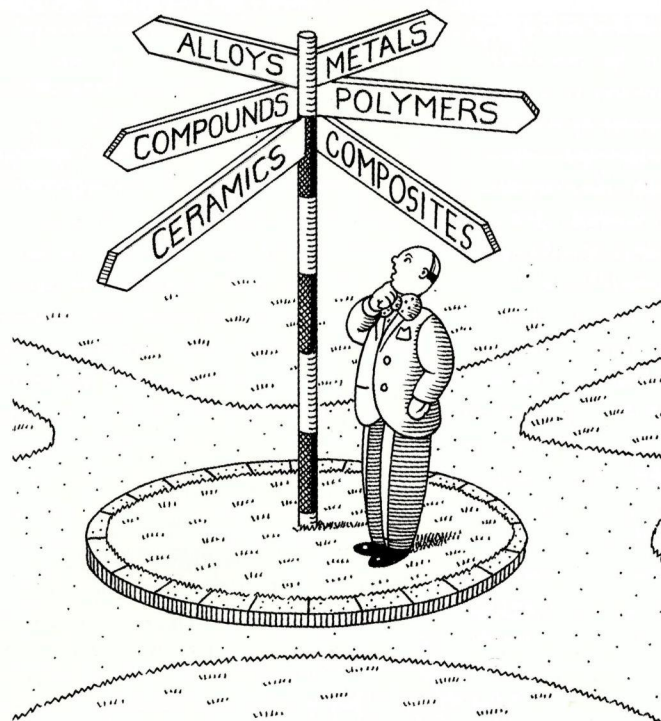
The 10th QCD-Montpellier International Conference (QCD 03) will be held at the Palais des Congrès le Corum, Montpellier, France, on 2–9 July 2003. This conference typically involves about 100 physicists, both experimental and theoretical, and provides the opportunity for young physicists to present a contribution at an international level. For further information, see <http://www.lpm.univ-montp2.fr:6714/~qcd/>.

The CERN Accelerator School and the Paul Scherrer Institute will hold a course on **Synchrotron Radiation and Free-electron Lasers** on 2–9 July 2003 at the Seehotel Waldstätterhof, Brunnen, Switzerland. The course is intended for staff in laboratories, universities and companies manufacturing related equipment. For further details, see <http://schools.web.cern.ch/Schools/CAS>.

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