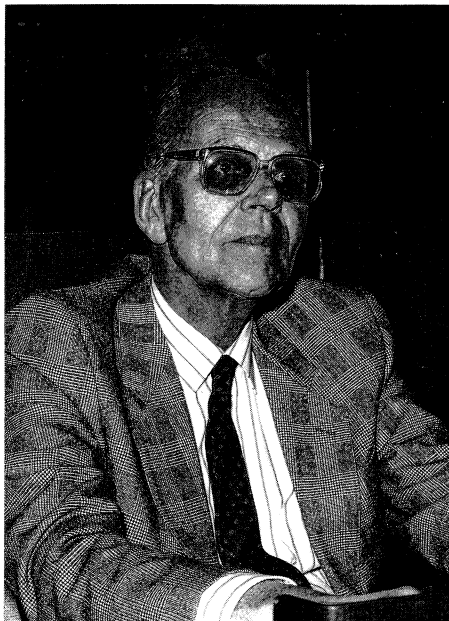


People and things

Leon Van Hove – 65 in February



Leon Van Hove 65

A special symposium at CERN on 20 February marked the 65th birthday of Leon Van Hove, eminent theorist and phenomenologist and CERN's Research Director General from 1976-80. With Maurice Jacob as session chairman, Wolfram Kittel highlighted Van Hove's talents in developing incisive pictures to describe the apparently complex phenomena of multiple particle production. Van Hove explained that he had seen this physics as an excellent means of exploiting the mass of off-resonance bubble chamber data which was otherwise discarded.

DESY Director Volker Soergel took over to summarize Van Hove's impressive career, with its beginnings in mathematics and then in solid-state physics and statistical mechanics. Arriving at CERN in 1960 to lead the Theory Division and confront particle physics, he went on in 1971 to succeed Werner Heisenberg at Munich's Max

Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics. Van Hove's eventful five-year mandate as Research Director General saw the first fruits of experiments at the then new SPS proton synchrotron, the monumental decision to go for the proton-antiproton collider, which was to bring unprecedented honours to CERN, the careful grooming of the proposal for the LEP electron-positron collider and the start of preparations for its experimental programme.

Not covered by the speakers but no less important for that have been his widespread interests away from the front line of research, including his role in organizing the joint CERN/European Southern Observatory Symposia on Astronomy, Cosmology and Fundamental Physics, his work in pan-European research committees, and his efforts to further CERN's public image. CERN publications in general and the CERN Courier in particular have benefited considerably from his interest and constructive criticism.

On people

Theorist **John S. Bell** of CERN receives the 1989 Dannie Heineman Prize for Mathematical Physics, administered by the American Physical Society and the American Institute for Physics, 'for his numerous incisive original contributions to quantum theory and elementary particle physics; in particular for the Bell inequality, which has played a major role in theoretical and experimental work on the foundations of quantum mechanics'.

Sam Berman of Berkeley is the first recipient of the US Department of Energy Sadi Carnot Award. An

eminent particle theorist at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Centre until 1977, Berman receives the award 'for his pioneering and creative contributions to the application of scientific methods in the areas of heat and light transfers in window materials and in the conversion of electricity to visible light; and for his contributions to the translation of these insights to the development of practical, economically viable products with the potential to save significant amounts of energy by reducing losses in windows and lighting'.

The Prix Paul Doistau/Emile Bluet of the Institut de France, Académie des Sciences, goes to **Jean-Marc Gaillard**, currently continuing an important role in the UA2 experiment at CERN's proton-antiproton collider. The prize, to be awarded in December, recognizes his important contributions to the study of weak nuclear interactions. After participating in the famous 1961/2 Brookhaven neutrino experiment with Leon Lederman, Mel Schwartz and Jack Steinberger, he helped make important measurements of the decays of neutral kaons and of hyperons.

A meeting at Caltech in January marked (some months prematurely) the 60th birthday of 1969 Nobellist **Murray Gell-Mann**. Speakers reflected the wide range of Gell-Mann's interests and accomplishments – complex systems, environment, society and the human mind as well as the fundamental laws of physics.

At a brief ceremony at the West German Consulate in Geneva on 24 February, **Dettmar Wiskott**, former CERN computer specialist who retired last year, received the Bun-

desverdienstkreuz (Federal Service Cross) in recognition of his 22 years of social work for the German community in the Geneva area.

Theorist **Sidney Drell**, deputy Director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), has resigned as co-director of Stanford University's Center for International Security and Arms Control, a post he has held since 1983.

Marcel Lazanski has formally retired from CERN after many years as Leader of Finance Division. He was one of the pioneers at the Laboratory, helping to build the first CERN accelerator, the 600 MeV synchro-cyclotron, in the mid 1950s. He joined Finance Division in 1971 and in his farewell address to CERN Council he could look back on 1440 contracts, 600,000 orders and 1.2 million invoices for a total close to 6 billion Swiss francs.

Alvin W. Trivelpiece, formerly Director of the Office of Energy Research in the US Department of Energy, is the new Director of the US Oak Ridge National Laboratory, succeeding Herman Postma.

Fermilab moves

New appointments at Fermilab include Gerald Dugan as Head of Accelerator Division, replacing Helen Edwards, who has commitments to the proposed US Superconducting Supercollider, SSC. In Fermilab's Research Division, Robert Kephart becomes head of the CDF collider detector. For the CDF scientific collaboration, the spokesmen are now Alvin Tollestrup of Fermilab and



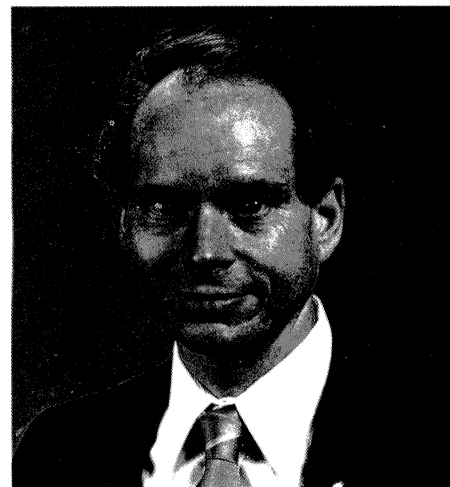
With Murray Gell-Mann (top right) at his 60th birthday event at Caltech is Yuval Ne'eman, co-author with Gell-Mann of the famous 'Eightfold Way' in the early 1960s (March issue, page 1).

Superstring superstars. Also at the Gell-Mann 60th birthday event were (below, left to right) Mike Green, Ed Witten and John Schwarz.

(Photos M. Jacob)

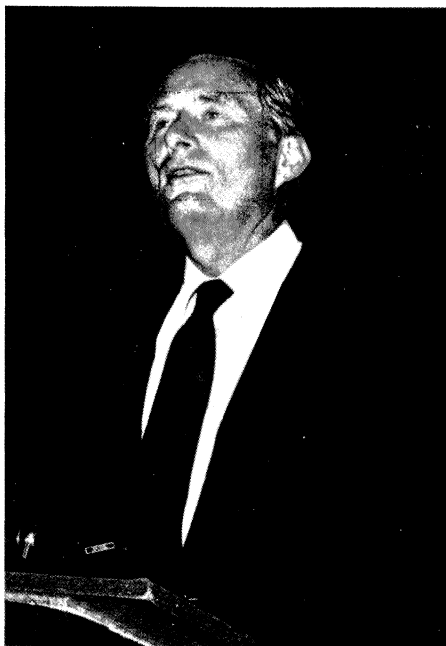


Melvin Shocket of Chicago. Following the departure of Bruce Chrisman, Richard Lundy, Fermilab's Associate Director for Technology, becomes also Acting Director for Administration.



Gerald Dugan becomes Head of Fermilab's Accelerator Division.

Sir Alec Merrison 1924-1989



Sir Alec Merrison 1924-1989

CERN and the world of physics suffered a great loss at the sudden death on 19 February of Sir Alec Merrison.

Entering particle physics at the UK's Harwell Laboratory and the University of Liverpool, he arrived at CERN in 1957, where he collaborated in the historic first experiment at the new Laboratory, the measurement at the Synchro-Cyclotron of the decay of a charged pion into an electron. He returned to the UK in 1960 where he went on to become founding Director of the Daresbury Laboratory from 1962-69, overseeing the construction and commissioning of the NINA electron accelerator. In 1968-69 his working party made valuable recommendations on CERN's administrative structure, and his talents continued to be widely sought. His Presidency of CERN Council from 1982-84 was characterized by his adroitness and im-

peccable courtesy. Although a modest and unassuming person, he made his mark in government, commerce and the arts as well as in physics.

Alan Rittenberg 1938-1989

Alan Rittenberg died on 3 January after a long illness. After graduate research work with the Alvarez group at Berkeley, he went on to become a group leader in the Particle Data Group, and for nearly two decades was responsible for the organization, preparation and production of the *Review of Particle Properties*, the particle physicists' bible, and other publications. His attention to detail and constant striving for excellence played a major role in the accuracy and integrity of these works, from which the entire particle physics community has benefited.

Spinoff marketing

Lake Shore Cryotronics of Ohio has been granted exclusive rights to market a technique developed at Los Alamos for measuring the quality of new high temperature superconductors. The brainchild of Los Alamos engineer James D. Doss (November 1988, page 32), the eddy current technique will be incorporated into a new market product. In 1988, Los Alamos was one of the US National Laboratories selected to spearhead ongoing superconductor research and development. The agreement also follows a US Department of Energy directive urging laboratories to share new technology with industry.

Three share Panofsky Prize

This year's Wolfgang K.H. Panofsky Prize (sponsored by the Division of Particles and Fields of the American Physical Society) will be awarded in May to Jerome Friedman and Henry Kendall of MIT and Richard Taylor of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) for their leadership in the first 'deep-inelastic' electron scattering experiments which explored the far interior of nuclear particles.

According to the citation, 'These electron-nucleon scattering experiments, which were a vehicle for the discovery of the 'scaling' phenomenon, gave the first direct evidence for a charged, pointlike substructure inside the nucleon.' Further experiments with electron, muon and neutrino probes went on to show that these pointlike constituents were in fact the quarks predicted in the early 1960s by Murray Gell-Mann and George Zweig and paved the way for later physics advances.

As leaders of the famous MIT-SLAC collaboration, Friedman, Kendall and Taylor played a vital role in the conception and development of 'End Station A' at SLAC during the 1960s. This powerful complex of magnetic spectrometers, detectors and computers pointed the way for much subsequent fixed target work.

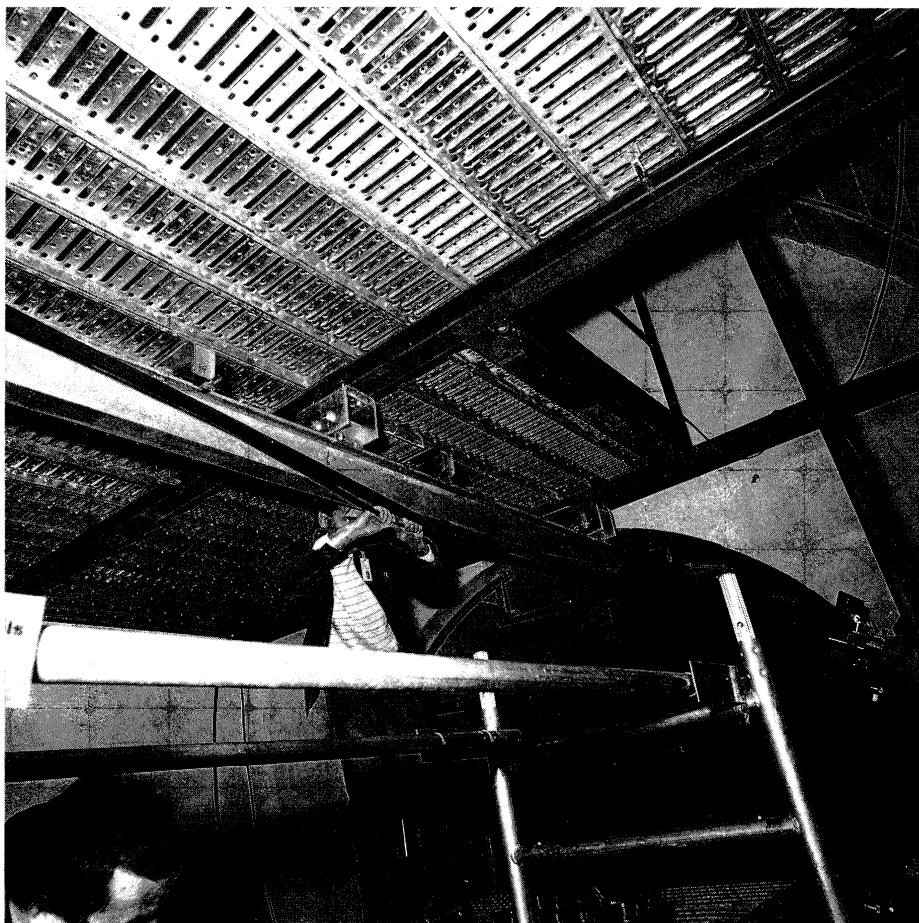
With civil engineering work for HERA complete, Hamburg mayor Ingo Münch hands DESY Director Volker Soergel the symbolic key to the HERA buildings.

(Photo DESY)



Fermilab patent

Home to the world's largest single application of superconductivity – the four-mile Tevatron ring – Fermilab has been granted a patent for a new cryogenic support system developed at the Laboratory providing high structural strength with excellent thermal properties. Thermal efficiency results from low thermal conductivity materials configured with long heat transfer paths, along with heat interception and good insulation. Structural integrity follows from high strength materials with good cryogenic properties. The support can be configured for a wide variety of designs and simple geometries ensure precision quality production. Called the Compact Cryogenic Support (CCS), it is also a feature of the dipole magnet scheme for the proposed US Superconducting Supercollider, SSC.



Welding the last rail link for the monorail transport system in CERN's new LEP electron-positron collider on 21 February. Within minutes, LEP components were being ferried across to begin installation of the last remaining octant of the machine. First LEP beams are scheduled for this summer.

(Photo 350.2.89)

CERN's phone number

From 22 April, CERN's general telephone number will change from Geneva 836111 to Geneva 767 6111. For direct dialling, use 767 followed by the four-digit internal number. Thus the CERN Courier's new number will be Geneva 767 4103. (The international dialling code for Geneva ends with 4122.)



Meetings

Hadron 89, the Third International Conference on Hadron Spectroscopy, to take place in Ajaccio, Corsica, France, from 23-27 September, will cover the important developments since Hadron 87 (KEK Japan) and look to the future. Participation will be limited to 120. Titles of contributions should be submitted as soon as possible with names of authors and the suggested speaker. Deadline for abstracts is 1 June. Further information from J.P. Stroot, EP Division, CERN, CH 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland, bitnet hadron89 at cernvm.cern.ch

The 1989 Banff NATO Advanced Study Institute on Physics, Geometry and Topology will be held in Banff, Alberta, Canada, from 14-25 August. Further information from H.C. Lee, Theoretical Physics, Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Chalk River, Ontario, Canada K0J 1J0.

Neutrino line-up, continued. Top, the Brookhaven/Columbia neutrino experiment group pictured at Brookhaven in 1962 – left to right, Jack Steinberger, Dino Goulianos, Jean-Marc Gaillard, Nariman Mistry, Gordon Danby, Warner Hayes, Leon Lederman, Mel Schwartz. When Lederman, Schwartz and Steinberger received their physics Nobel Prize in Stockholm last year, former CERN Theory Division Leader and indefatigable physics personality photographer Maurice Jacob almost succeeded in reconfiguring the group. Only Warner Hayes was missing (middle photo). However at Brookhaven in February, Laboratory photographer Roger Stoutenburgh had the full lineup (bottom).

ACCELERATOR SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

Argonne National Laboratory will be entering the construction phase of its 7-GeV Advanced Photon Source (APS) Project. The APS is a state-of-the-art synchrotron x-ray source optimized to produce insertion-device radiation. APS accelerator facilities comprise a 7-GeV low-emittance positron storage ring 1100 m in circumference, a 7-GeV synchrotron, a 450-MeV positron accumulator ring, a 450-MeV positron linac, and a 200-MeV electron linac. The challenges of building the facility offer great potential for professional growth for scientists and engineers in the following areas:

ACCELERATOR SCIENTISTS

Several positions at various appointment levels are available for candidate with experience and interest in accelerator design, including computer simulation of beam dynamics, calculation of coupling impedance and collective effects, particle tracking simulation, lattice design, vacuum and surface physics, beam diagnostics, and magnetics and magnet design. Appointment level will depend on the candidate's experience. Entry-level or postdoctoral positions will be available.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Two senior positions are available, requiring an advanced engineering degree and at least ten years' experience in design and construction of large particle accelerators. Work experience in accelerator-type magnets and/or power supplies is highly desirable. We also have several positions requiring BSEE and a minimum of five years' experience in the following areas:

- Design and power electronics
- Multi-kilowatt power supplies
- Low-level fast electronics
- Beam diagnostics.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

A senior-level position is available, requiring an advanced ME degree at least ten years' experience in mechanical engineering aspects, such as ultra-high vacuum and structural design, of the design and construction of large particle accelerators. We also have several openings requiring a BSME and a minimum of five years' experience in the following areas:

- Survey and alignment techniques
- Ultra-high vacuum systems
- Mechanical design of magnets
- Shop fabrication practices.

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The applicant should have a Ph D in physics or an equivalent degree. Experience in teaching, leading and management of research groups as well as some experience in university administration is desirable.

Letters of application, a curriculum vitae and a list of publications should be addressed before June 30 1989 to:

Secrétariat de la Faculté des Sciences
20, quai Ernest-Ansermet
CH-1211 Geneva 4
Switzerland

where additional information may be obtained.

POSTDOCTORAL POSITIONS

The Medium-Energy Physics Group of Los Alamos National Laboratory's Physics Division invites applications for postdoctoral positions. Current physics programs include approved and ongoing experiments at FNAL, CERN, BNL, and LAMPF. A wide variety of topics are being studied, including A-dependence of lepton-pair production (FNAL E772), two body decays of B mesons and baryons (FNAL E789), relativistic heavy ions (CERN NA34 and BNL E814), rare kaon decays (BNL E791), neutral meson spectroscopy (CERN NA12/2), and several LAMPF based programs.

Applicants must have received their doctoral degree within the past three years. Appointments are for one year, but may be renewed for two additional years. The Laboratory provides an excellent salary and benefits program.

Interested candidates should send a curriculum vitae to Dr. Jules Sunier, Los Alamos National Laboratory, MS D456, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, (505) 667-5505.

To apply formally, send resume, employment application, graduate and undergraduate transcripts, and three letters of reference to Carol M. Rich, Human Resources Development Division PD-89-53, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545.

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STR330 CERN Host Interface and Processor System - CHIPS -

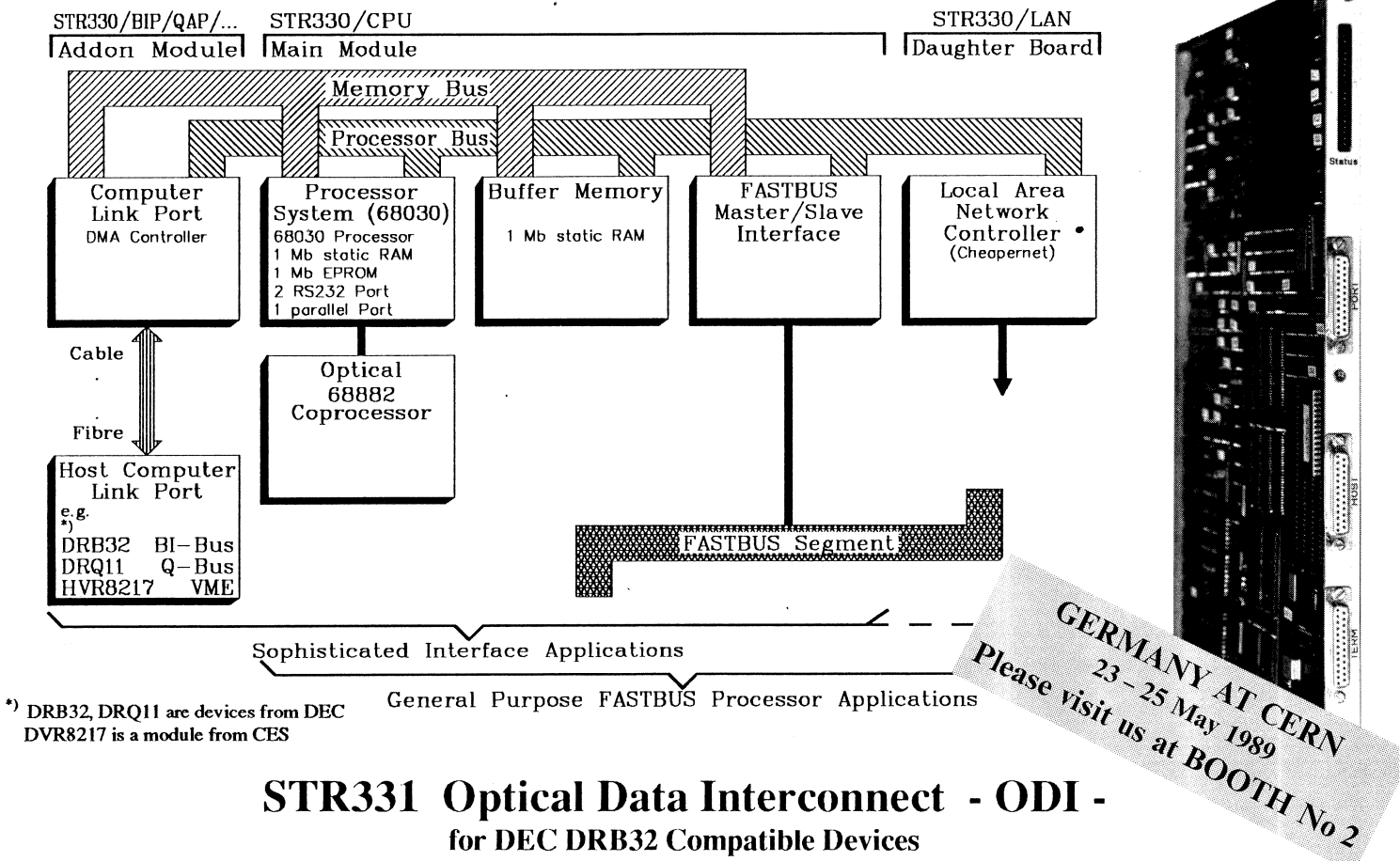
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^{*)} DRB32, DRQ11 are devices from DEC
DVR8217 is a module from CES

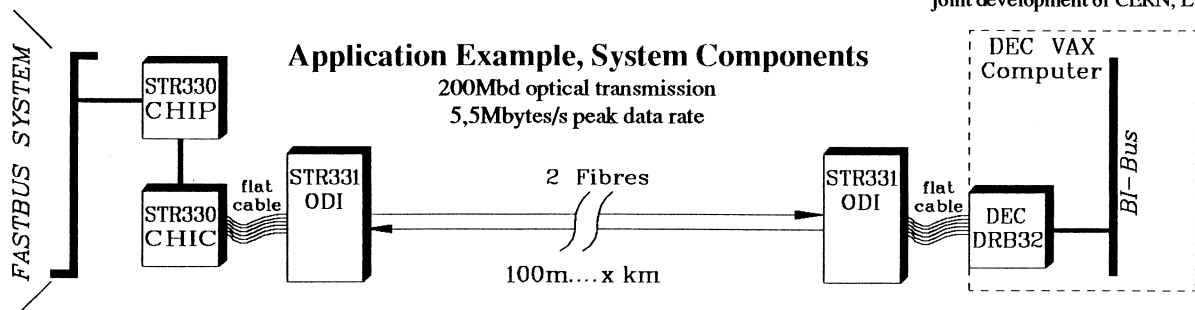
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