

PEOPLE

Lise Meitner Prize

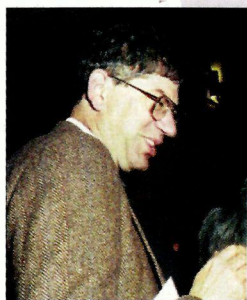


Ilka Brunner – Lise Meitner Prize.

Since 1998, Berlin's Humboldt University has awarded a Lise Meitner Prize for outstanding PhD thesis work in physics. The prize is awarded by the Association of Friends of the Institute of Physics. For 1998 and 1999 it was sponsored by the Jewish community of Berlin and for the coming years it will be sponsored by the W E Heraeus Foundation.

In 1998 the prize went to Sibylle Petrak for her PhD thesis "Measurements of lifetimes of bottom hadrons in Z decays". Born in Weimar, Germany, Sibylle Petrak studied at the Technical University of Dresden, at the Free University of Berlin and at the Humboldt University. She now holds a postdoctoral position at SLAC, Stanford.

The 1999 prize went to Ilka Brunner for her thesis "On the interplay between string theory and field theory". Ilka Brunner was born in Pittsburgh, studied at Bonn and at the Humboldt University, Berlin, and now holds a postdoctoral position at Rutgers.



Tom Himel is the new leader of SLAC's Research Division, succeeding David Leith, who held the position for the past nine years.



For 2000, three new chairmen are appointed for the European Space Agency's advisory structure. Left to right: **Sandro Vitale** for the Fundamental Physics Advisory Group (replacing Maurice Jacob), **Michael Ward** for the Astronomy Working Group (replacing Reinhard Genzel) and **Yves Langevin** for the Solar System Working Group (replacing Risto Pellinen).



Canadian Ambassador to the UN in Geneva, **Sergio Marchi** (third from right), at the Opal experiment at CERN, with (left to right) Canadian physicists **John White** (Carleton), **Robert McPherson** (TRIUMF/Victoria), **Jim Pinfold** (Alberta), **Brigitte Vachon** (TRIUMF/Victoria) and **Isabelle Trigger** (McGill).

AWARDS

Rolf-Dieter Felst of the H1 experiment at DESY's HERA electron-proton receives this year's Max Born Prize, which is awarded jointly by the German Physical Society and the UK Institute of Physics, for his leading role in electron-positron physics at PETRA employing the JADE detector, and in addition for his continual support of UK scientists in their work at DESY.

Another DESY scientist, **Martin Lüscher**, receives the Max Planck Medal of the German Physical Society for his significant contributions to particle theory, in particular

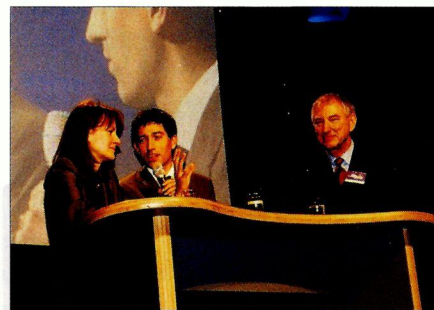
for his outstanding contributions to lattice gauge theory.

Michel Spiro of Saclay and chairman of CERN's LEP Experiments Committee is awarded the French Physical Society's 1999 Félix Robin Prize for his major role in several significant particle physics experiments.

Head of CERN Scientific Information Service **Corrado Pettenati** has been elected Science & Technology International Librarian for 1999 by the influential Special Libraries Association (SLA). The award will be presented at the 2000 SLA Annual Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 10-15 June.



CERN director-general **Luciano Maiani** (centre) recently paid an official visit to Poland. On his left is **Jan Krzysztof Frackowiak**, Under Secretary of State and Secretary of the State Committee for Scientific Research. On his right is minister **Jerzy Niewodniczanski**, president of the National Atomic Energy Agency. Polish physicists participate extensively in CERN's research programme, including all major LHC experiments, and are proud of a tradition that dates back to the 1953 discovery of hypernuclei by Danysz and Pniewski.



In Germany, this year is "Das Jahr der Physik", the year of physics, with a series of major events planned throughout. The programme got under way in January at Berlin's Urania Centre. Left to right: German Minister for Education and Research **Edelgard Bulmahn**, German science TV personality and particle physicist **Ranga Yogeshwar** and German Physical Society president **Alexander Bradshaw**. For additional information about "Das Jahr der Physik", see the Web site at "<http://www.physik-2000.de/>". (Ilka Flegel.)

MEETINGS

The 4th European Conference on Lasers and Electro-Optics (CLEO/Europe) and the International Quantum Electronics Conference (IQEC 2000) will be held on 12–14 September in Nice, France. The CLEO/Europe-IQEC 2000 exhibition and conference is the principal event in Europe this year to provide visitors and delegates with the opportunity to review the latest innovations and advances in optics, photonics, lasers, optoelectronics, imaging and electro-optics. For further information, visit "<http://www.cleoeurope.com>". For the exhibition, contact Laurence Devereux, Mobilex Exhibitions Limited, Unit 2, Downside Farm, Cobham Park Road, Cobham KT11 3NE, UK, tel. +44 1932 866766, fax +44 1932 866189, e-mail "cleo.mobilex@zetnet.co.uk". For the conference, contact Christine Bastion, EPS Conferences BP 2136, 68060 Mulhouse Cedex, France, tel. +33 389 32 94 42, fax +33 389 32 94 49, e-mail "eps.conf@univ-mulhouse.fr".

The VII International Workshop on Advanced Computing and Analysis Techniques in Physics Research (ACAT

2000, formerly AIHENP) will be held on 16–20 October at Fermilab, sponsored by Fermilab and the US Department of Energy. The workshop will cover artificial intelligence, innovative software engineering, computer-aided symbolic algebra and very large-scale computing. The co-chairs are Pushpalatha C Bhat and Matthias Kasemann. E-mail "acat2000@fnal.gov". Further information at "<http://conferences.fnal.gov/acat2000/>".

A NATO Advanced Study Institute Meeting on Recent Developments on Particle Physics and Cosmology will be held in Cascais, Portugal, on 26 June – 7 July. More information and registration are available at "<http://cfif.ist.utl.pt/~nato2000/>".

The IEEE Nuclear Science Symposium and Medical Imaging Conference (MIC) will be held this year in Lyon in October, the first time that this important meeting will come to Europe. In addition to the usual scientific papers, the organizing committee anticipates increased interest from exhibitors of a highly technical nature, and a number of short courses aimed at PhD student/postdoctoral level in topics of current interest in image reconstruction and multimodality imaging.

These would also serve as a useful introduction to an experienced scientist or engineer in high-energy physics who might have an interest in applications in medicine. See "<http://NSS2000.in2p3.fr>". Deadline for submission of papers is 30 April.

The University of Minnesota Theoretical Physics Institute is organizing a symposium on 13–15 October celebrating Thirty Years of Supersymmetry. Immediately following the symposium, a workshop on supersymmetry will run on 27 October, co-chaired by Keith Olive and Mikhail Shifman. The meeting marks the 30th anniversary of the work of Golfand and Likhtman. Many of the pioneers of supersymmetry, including V Akulov, P Fayet, S Ferrara, J L Gervais, M Green, J Iliopoulos, E Likhtman, A Neveu, J Polchinski, P Ramond, B Sakita, J Schwarz, V Soroka, J Wess and B Zumino, have agreed to participate and are expected to present historically flavoured reviews from their own perspectives. N Koretz-Golfand (Y Golfand's widow) is also expected to attend and present recollections of her husband. Recent developments will be covered by M Dine, P Nilles, S Dimopoulos, J Ellis, and P Argyres. More details are available from "<http://www.tpi.umn.edu/susy30.html>".

Michael Marinov 1939–2000

Michael Marinov, from the Technion–Israel Institute of Technology, passed away on 17 January after a courageous fight with cancer.

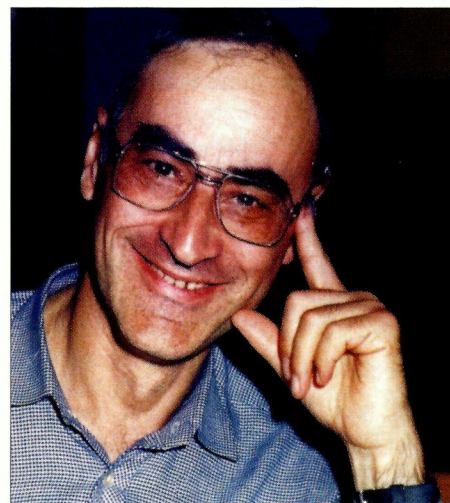
Born in Moscow in 1939, Marinov studied at Moscow University and completed his PhD on spinning particles in 1966 at the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), where he worked until 1979. He achieved global recognition for his work in mathematical physics and field theory. His passion was the path integral approach. His famous work with Berezin in 1977 resulted in a novel description of spin by Grassmann variables. With Terentev he applied path integrals to quantum dynamics on group manifolds. Quantization on manifolds with nontrivial geometry and quantum tunnelling became the focus of his studies for many years, both at ITEP and then at the Technion.

In 1979 Marinov resigned from ITEP to

apply for permission to emigrate to Israel, his long-lived dream, but his application was denied. With his wife Lilia and daughters Masha and Dina he passed more than seven difficult years as an unemployed “refusnik”, earning an income as a translator and even as a construction worker, while continuing his research at home.

It takes a special person with integrity and courage to endure such suffering. From this period of his life, Marinov had warm memories of his friends’ support and encouragement from visiting physicists from the West.

Marinov joined the Technion in 1988 and gained rapid command of Hebrew. He was an excellent and conscientious teacher and thesis advisor who was adored by his students. For scientists and students from the former Soviet Union, he was their Technion contact person.



Michael Marinov 1939–2000.

Misha Marinov will be remembered as a brilliant physicist, an extraordinary person of outstanding integrity and courage, a friend of great warmth and a source of great knowledge and wisdom.

Roland Barloutaud 1925–2000

Roland Barloutaud, who devoted his career to physics, passed away on 23 January.

Having graduated from the Sorbonne, Barloutaud entered the Nuclear Physics department of the Commissariat à l’Énergie Atomique, newly founded by Frédéric Joliot-Curie, in 1948. He began his career at Fort de Châtillon, working on measurements of weakly radioactive materials, before moving on to Saclay’s 3 MeV Van De Graaff accelerator in 1951, focusing on Coulomb excitation, the subject of his thesis in 1958.

In 1960, after spending a period at the University of Houston, Barloutaud joined André Berthelot, who had just founded the High Energy Physics Laboratory at Saclay. Here he studied pion–nucleon interactions using the 3 GeV proton-synchrotron Saturne and 35, 50 and 80 cm hydrogen and deuterium bubble chambers. From 1962 he took part in many collaborations using CERN’s

80 cm and 2 m bubble chambers, notably a large preliminary experiment with incoming kaons between 400 and 1400 MeV/c (CHS) and two full experiments with kaons, one at 3 GeV and the other at 14 GeV.

In around 1977, pursuing his interest in ever-higher energies, he led the analysis of photographs from the Mirabelle bubble chamber at the 70 GeV Serpukhov proton synchrotron, as part of a CERN–France–Soviet Union collaboration.

In the early 1980s Barloutaud turned his attention to the famous Fréjus experiment, designed to measure the lifetime of the proton in the Modane Underground Laboratory, of which he was the first director.

The numerous cosmological by-products of this experiment sparked his interest in particle astrophysics, especially neutrinos of all types and dark matter – subjects that fascinated him until the end of his life.



Roland Barloutaud 1925–2000.

Roland Barloutaud’s numerous friends and colleagues from Saclay, many of whom were his students, will remember him as an engaging personality, whose feeling for physics, critical mind and encyclopaedic knowledge, often hidden by extreme kindness and a shy nature, lit up the laboratory for more than half a century.

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