

plus effectif dans la définition de la stratégie d'investissement et dans le contrôle de la gestion des avoirs. Dans cet esprit, il est proposé que le président du Comité de placement soit choisi parmi les membres du Conseil d'administration.

Le Conseil d'administration a également examiné un projet d'investissement immobilier aux Pays-Bas situé à proximité de l'aéroport d'Amsterdam. Compte tenu des qualités du projet (site, locataire, rendement), il a invité l'Administrateur à poursuivre les négociations avec le promoteur.

Les conclusions du rapport de l'actuaire-conseil sur la nouvelle expertise actuarielle de la Caisse fondée sur les données du 1.1.1992 ont été évoquées oralement. Ce rapport fera l'objet d'une présentation par l'actuaire et d'une discussion approfondie lors de la prochaine réunion du Conseil d'administration, le 14 septembre.

Ce dernier a été informé que la Sous-commission de placement en valeurs mobilières avait terminé ses entretiens en vue de l'attribution de mandats de gestion discrétionnaires. Une sélection sera soumise au Conseil d'administration pour approbation lors de sa réunion du 14 septembre.

Enfin, le Conseil d'administration a pris note avec regret du décès d'un bénéficiaire, M. L.J. Momo.

Lors de la session du 26 juin, le Conseil a convenu de prolonger les mandats de MM. P. Levaux (Belgique) et J. Vernet (Suisse) en qualité des membres du Conseil d'administration de la Caisse de pensions du CERN, ainsi que ceux de leurs suppléants, MM. M. Gigliarelli Fiumi (Italie) et M. O. Ottosson (Suède) jusqu'en juin 1995. M. P. Levaux a aussi été renouvelé dans ses fonctions de Président du Conseil d'administration de la Caisse de pensions jusqu'au 31 décembre 1993.

Le Conseil a en outre décidé de proposer la prolongation du mandat de M. J. Bezemer en qualité de membre de la Commission de placement de la Caisse de pension jusqu'au 30 juin 1995.

Committee should be selected from among the members of the Governing Board.

The Governing Board also examined plans for real-estate investment in the Netherlands in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam airport. In view of the advantages of the project (location, tenant, yield), it invited the Administrator to continue negotiations with the property developer.

An oral account was given of the conclusions of the report of the consulting actuary of the Fund based on the information available as at 1.1.1992. This report will be presented by the actuary and discussed in detail at the next meeting of the Governing Board on 14 September.

The Board was informed that the Movable Assets Investment Sub-Committee had completed its interviews prior to the award of discretionary investment management contracts. A selection would be submitted to the Governing Board for approval at its meeting on 14 September.

Finally, the Governing Board regretfully took note of the death of a beneficiary, Mr L.J. Momo.

During the Council Session on 26 June, Council agreed to extend the terms of office of Mr P. Levaux (Belgium) and Mr J. Vernet (Switzerland) as members of the Governing Board of the CERN Pension Fund and those of their alternates, Mr M. Gigliarelli Fiumi (Italy) and Mr M.O. Ottosson (Sweden), until June 1995. Mr Levaux' position as Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pension Fund was also extended until 31 December 1993.

Council also decided to propose that the term of office of Mr J. Bezemer as a member of the Pension Fund's Investment Committee be extended until 30 June 1995.

SEMINARS SEMINAIRES

Monday 13 July

AC SEMINAR

at 11.00 hrs – Auditorium*

B Factory at CESR

by Karl BERKELMAN/ Cornell University

One of the important goals of particle physics is the understanding of the origin of the phenomenon of CP violation, so far seen only in neutral kaon decays. A proposal has been submitted to the US National Science Foundation to upgrade the Cornell Electron-Positron Storage Ring (CESR) to a B

Factory, an asymmetric e^+e^- collider operating at the Upsilon-4S resonance and optimized for the study of CP violation in B meson decays. The luminosity goal is $3 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and the ring energies 8 and 3.5 GeV. The B Factory design makes use of the existing CESR 8 GeV ring, the linac-synchrotron injector, and the recently rebuilt CLEO-II detector. The unique features of the CESR B Factory design include angle crossing and superconducting RF cavities. The project is proceeding in phases. Presently, we are upgrading CESR to increase its luminosity (now $2.5 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$) by circulating more bunches, colliding at angle, and replacing RF and vacuum components to make it possible to store larger currents. The detector is also being upgraded in data acquisition rate and vertexing capability. Later we expect to add a second ring to CESR.

* Please, note unusual place!

Tuesday 14 July

CERN COLLOQUIUM

at 16.30 hrs – Auditorium*

Fullerenes and fullerites : new forms of carbon

by W. KRÄTSCHMER / Max Planck Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg

The soccer-ball shaped C_{60} molecule is the most prominent member of a family of all-carbon molecules which exhibit closed cage polyhedral structures. Such molecules are called "fullerenes". In our experimental work on interstellar-like carbon dust particles, we recently discovered a simple technique by which the species C_{60} , C_{70} and also larger fullerenes can be produced and isolated in bulk quantities. The fullerene molecules array into crystalline solids, the "fullerites". Besides diamond and graphite, fullerites are new forms of crystalline carbon. Fullerenes and fullerites are at present subject of intense research.

* Tea & coffee will be provided at 16.00 hrs

Wednesday 15 July

PS SEMINAR

at 11.00 hrs – PS Auditorium
bldg 6/2-024

A status report on the ARGONNE advanced photon source project (APS) and an outsider view of the running-in of the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF)

by Fred MILLS / FNAL-ANL

Wednesday 15 July

THEORETICAL SEMINAR

at 14.00 hrs – TH Conference Room

Hadron mass calculations on the GF11 parallel computer

by D. WEINGARTEN / IBM Watson, USA

Numerical methods applied to the lattice formulation of QCD should be capable of providing accurate values of the theory's predictions. Large parallel computers at several institutions are now being used for this purpose. GF11, developed at IBM Research, sustains approximately 7 Gflops for QCD calculations. Predictions have been obtained using the valence (quenched) approximation for the masses of several low lying hadrons, and for the dependence of these masses on lattice volume, lattice spacing and quark mass. From these results an attempt can be made to estimate the predictions of QCD for physical quark masses with the lattice removed.

Wednesday 15 July

COMPUTING SEMINAR

at 16.00 hrs – CN Auditorium
bldg 31/3-005

Software Design Methods for Real-Time Systems

by Hassan GOMAA / George Mason University, Virginia, USA

After reviewing design concepts and current software design methods for real-time systems, the main concepts and features of the DARTS (Design Approach for Real-Time Systems) and ADARTS software design methods for real-time systems will be presented. Criteria for structuring a real-time system into concurrent tasks and guidelines for defining interfaces between concurrent tasks will be described. These methods build on concepts from Real-Time Structured Analysis and Design, Object-Oriented Design, Jackson System Development and the Parnas Naval Research Lab method.

Hassan Gomma is Professor in the Department of Information and Software Systems Engineering at George Mason University. He has received degrees in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science from University College, London and Imperial College, London. He has held faculty positions at the Wang Institute of Graduate Studies and Imperial College, London, and has industrial experience with General Electric and Bell Northern Research. He has worked on two previous occasions at CERN. Prof. Gomma is the developer of the DARTS and ADARTS software design methods for real-time systems. His current research interests include software engineering methods and tools, analysis and design of real time systems, software prototyping, software process models, domain analysis and design, and software reuse. He is currently writing a book on software design methods for real-time systems.

Friday 17 July

MEETING ON PARTICLE PHYSICS PHENOMENOLOGY

at 14.00 hrs – TH Conference Room

An easy way to understand electroweak radiative corrections

by V.A. NOVIKOV / ITEP, Moscow, L. OKUN /
ITEP, Moscow (speaker) & M.I. VYSOTSKY / ITEP,
Moscow

One-loop electroweak corrections are rederived and analysed in a simple and straightforward way by using a set of natural and convenient parameters. As examples we consider the ratio of masses of the W and Z bosons, m_W/m_Z , and the axial and vector couplings of leptonic Z decays, g_A and g_V . In the framework of the Minimal Standard Model, each of these quantities is presented as an explicit function of the masses of the top quark, m_t , and Higgs boson, m_H , and of the phenomenological parameter t , which is expressed in terms of the three quantities: m_Z , $\alpha(m_Z)$ and G_{μ} , which are known at present with much higher accuracy than other electroweak observables.

Monday 20 July

PPE SEMINAR

at 16.30 hrs – Auditorium

L3 results on large angle Bhabha scattering

by Jorg WENNINGER / Geneva University (L3 Coll.)

The high resolution L3 electromagnetic calorimeter is an ideal detector for the study of processes involving electrons and photons. We will present results from the L3 experiment on large angle Bhabha scattering. This reaction is used to measure the axial and vector couplings of the electron to the Z^0 boson. Radiative events have been studied and compared with the predictions of Bhabha event generators.