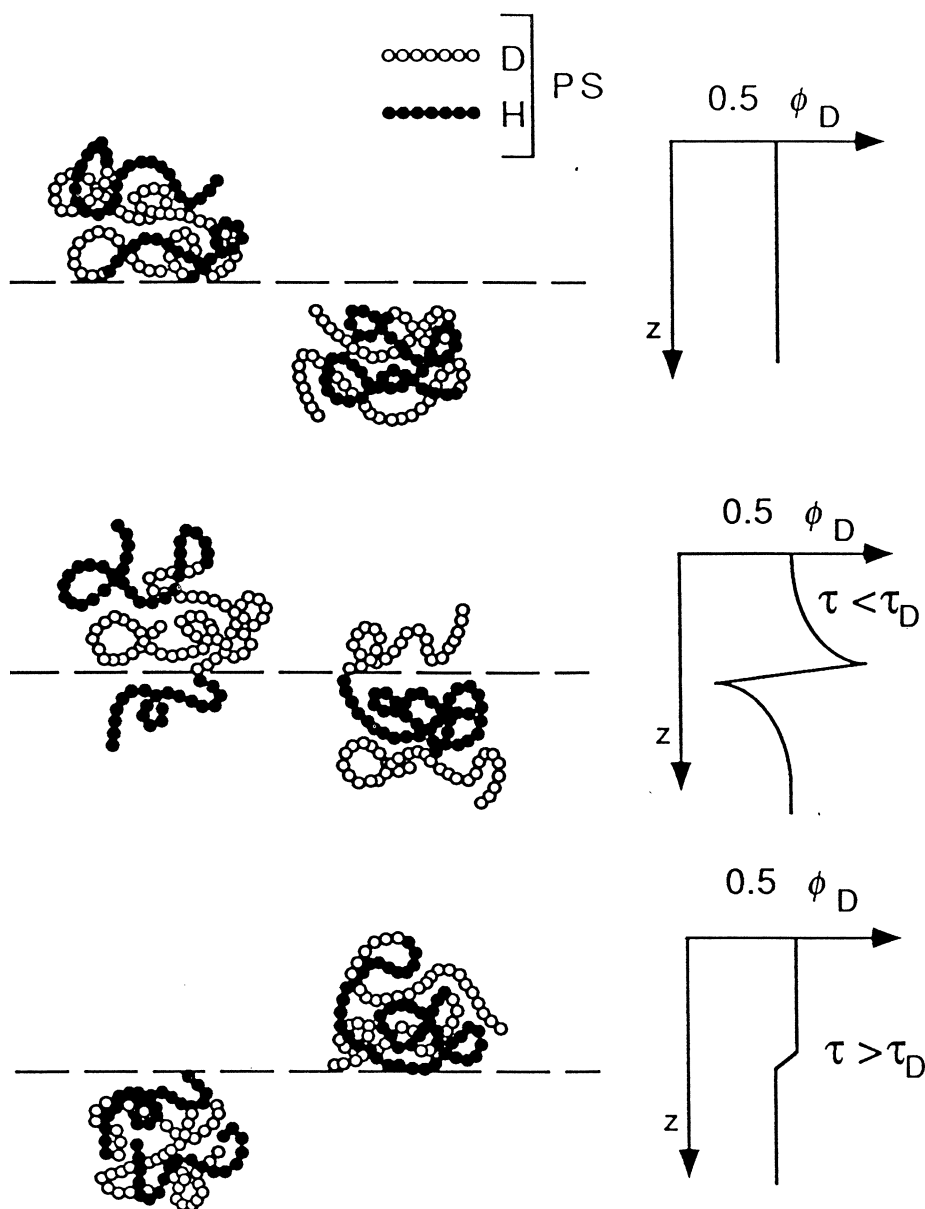


People and things



solid state science applications, and neutrino sources. Substantial efforts for both these approaches have been made at ISIS at the UK Rutherford Appleton Laboratory.

The new neutron sources on the horizon promise even wider and more substantial advances.

Figure 2. Interdiffusion of two layers of polystyrene according to the reptation model. On the right, the predicted and measured deuterium concentration profile.

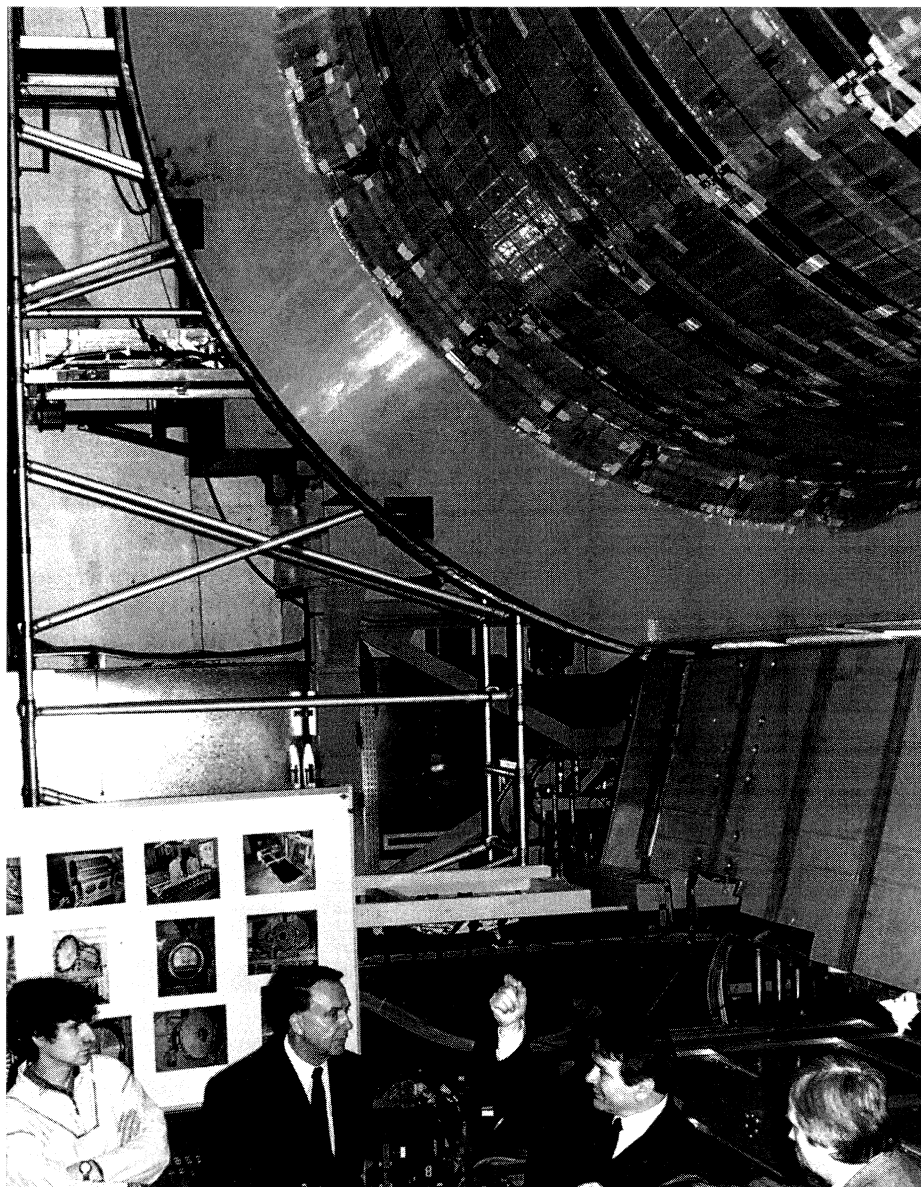
Danish Minister for Research and Information Technology Frank Jensen (left) admires a robot for target manipulation at CERN's ISOLDE on-line isotope separator with Helge Ravn of CERN.

(Photo HI17.2.1996)

Karl Ove Nielsen (1920-1996)

The Danish experimental nuclear physicist Karl Ove Nielsen died on February 21, aged 75, in Birkerød, north of Copenhagen. He was one of the pioneers in the techniques of on-line isotope separation, and developed ion sources and separators at the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen in the 50s. His experience from that work made him a driving force behind the creation of the ISOLDE on-line isotope separator at CERN in the 60s. He came to Aarhus as professor of experimental physics in 1961 and within ten years made Aarhus a world centre for small accelerators in atomic and solid state physics. After a few years the first





CERN Research/Technical Director Horst Wenninger explains CERN's activities to Bernd Neumann, Parliamentary Secretary of Germany's Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Forschung und Technologie.

(CERN Photo HI19.2.1996)

G.I. Kopylov, Podgoretsky was for many the 'godfather' of meson interferometry.

From Jerzy Bartke

Korean prize

Wonyong Lee has won the prestigious Korean Ho-Am prize, awarded by the Samsung Welfare foundation, for his 'monumental contributions to the advancement of high energy physics'.

Argonne Advanced Photon Source passes major milestone

The 7 GeV Argonne Advanced Photon Source recently produced more than 500,000 watts of X-ray power for about 20 minutes, meeting a milestone toward full operation. The stored beam current reached the design performance goal of 100 milliamps during tests shortly before midnight on 12 January. Associate Laboratory Director David Moncton started and stopped the last two beam injections before bringing the test to a halt and breaking out the champagne. The accomplishment moves the APS another step closer to routine operation. The next milestone is expected to be reached next fall, when the US Department of Energy declares that the facility is "operationally ready," said John Galayda, director of APS Accelerator Systems Division. "We are looking forward to providing beam to a growing community of users, and we're expecting a busy summer," he said.

experimental breakthrough came with the discovery of the channeling effect (correlated ion scattering in crystalline targets). These studies have recently been carried to the highest energies at the CERN accelerators and crystal channeling is now a realistic option for bending TeV proton beams.

Karl Ove Nielsen retained his connection to CERN. From 1973-82 he was delegate to CERN Council and from 1980-82 was chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1982 he joined the CERN staff for two years. His wife Gunn Rudjord (who died last fall) was the artist who created the large weaving displayed in the lobby of the CERN Hostel (Building 38).

Hans Henrik Andersen

Mikhail Isaakovich Podgoretsky

Last October, a special seminar at the Laboratory of High Energies, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR), Dubna, was held in memory of Mikhail Isaakovich Podgoretsky, who died last year, aged 76. Born in Zaporozhe, Ukraine, he graduated in physics at Moscow in 1941. After the Second World War, he joined Veksler's cosmic ray team at the Lebedev Institute. From 1955 he shared his time between JINR and Moscow, making many contributions to nuclear and particle physics, including suggesting the study of hypernuclei using relativistic heavy ions beams. Following his classic 1972 paper with



Emily Pelton, of the US President's Office of Science and Technology Policy precedes Kerri-Ann Jones, Deputy to the Associate Director for US National Security and International Affairs, down the ladder after admiring prototype magnets for CERN's LHC collider, escorted by (bottom) CERN Research Director Lorenzo Foà and LHC Project Leader Lyn Evans.

(Photo CERN HI 23.1.96)

ATM networking

The European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, ESRF, in Grenoble is the world's most intense synchrotron radiation source. ESRF experiments range from life sciences to nuclear physics, but they all have one thing in common; all produce huge quantities of data. As a result, ESRF networking engineers have equipped the laboratory with France's first Asynchronous Transfer Mode, ATM, network.

ATM is to networking what Concorde is to the civil aviation industry. It is a technology of the future, allowing much faster rates of

data transfer than today's Ethernet technology. It works by replacing Ethernet's 'loop' architecture with a switched point-to-point system.

When the ESRF decided to opt for ATM, each of the experimental stations, or light lines, needed to transfer 20 million bits of information per second (Mbps) to analysis computers. The next generation of detectors will produce data even more rapidly, but already the Laboratory's Ethernet was saturated.

Several alternatives were considered, and ATM chosen for its high capacity and potential for future expansion. ESRF's current ATM backbone comes from American company Fore systems and was

installed in autumn 1994 by Grenoble-based Silicomp Ingenierie. After a pilot period, the ATM network has been fully operational since the middle of 1995. The system currently has a capacity of 155 Mbps, with plans upgrade to 622 Mbps.

Meetings

A workshop entitled 'The Standard Model and Beyond' will be held from 5-11 August in Tbilisi, Georgia, organized by the Georgian Physical Society and Tbilisi State University, shortly after the International Conference on High Energy Physics in Warsaw (25-31 July).. Further information from the scientific secretaries: T. Bibilashvili and A. Kobakhidze, e-mail SMAB@gps.org.ge

The 6th Topical Seminar on "Experimental Apparatus for Particle Physics and Astrophysics" will take

Against a backdrop of the Geneva flag, Guy-Olivier Segond, President of Geneva's State Council, speaks at the formal inauguration of the renovated building which formerly housed CERN's first accelerator, the Synchrocyclotron, closed in 1990. Behind him are CERN Director General Chris Llewellyn Smith (left) and Geneva State Council Vice-President Jean-Philippe Maître. Funded by a generous Geneva donation, the renovation provides convenient 'new' premises at a time when CERN is pressed for office accommodation.

(Photo CERN HI 10.2.96)



place in San Miniato al Todesco, Italy, from May 20 - 24, organized by F.-L. Navarria of Bologna and P.G. Pelfer of Florence, and sponsored by INFN, Bologna, Florence, and the Tuscan region.

It will focus on advanced technologies in particle physics collider experiments and in cosmic ray astrophysics experiments, emphasizing their correlations. Industrial representatives will comment on

future developments. Reviews will summarize progress in complex R&D projects and major facilities. Shorter talks will cover specific items.

Attendance is by invitation only and will be limited to approximately one hundred. Information from e-mail: kaos@bo.infn.it, sm96@fi.infn.it mail: P.G. Pelfer, Dip. di Fisica, Largo E. Fermi 2, I-50125 Florence, tel. +39 55 230751 fax +39 55 229330

CERN Courier contributions

The Editor welcomes contributions. These should be sent via electronic mail to cern.courier@cern.ch

Plain text (ASCII) is preferred. Illustrations should follow by mail (CERN Courier, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland).

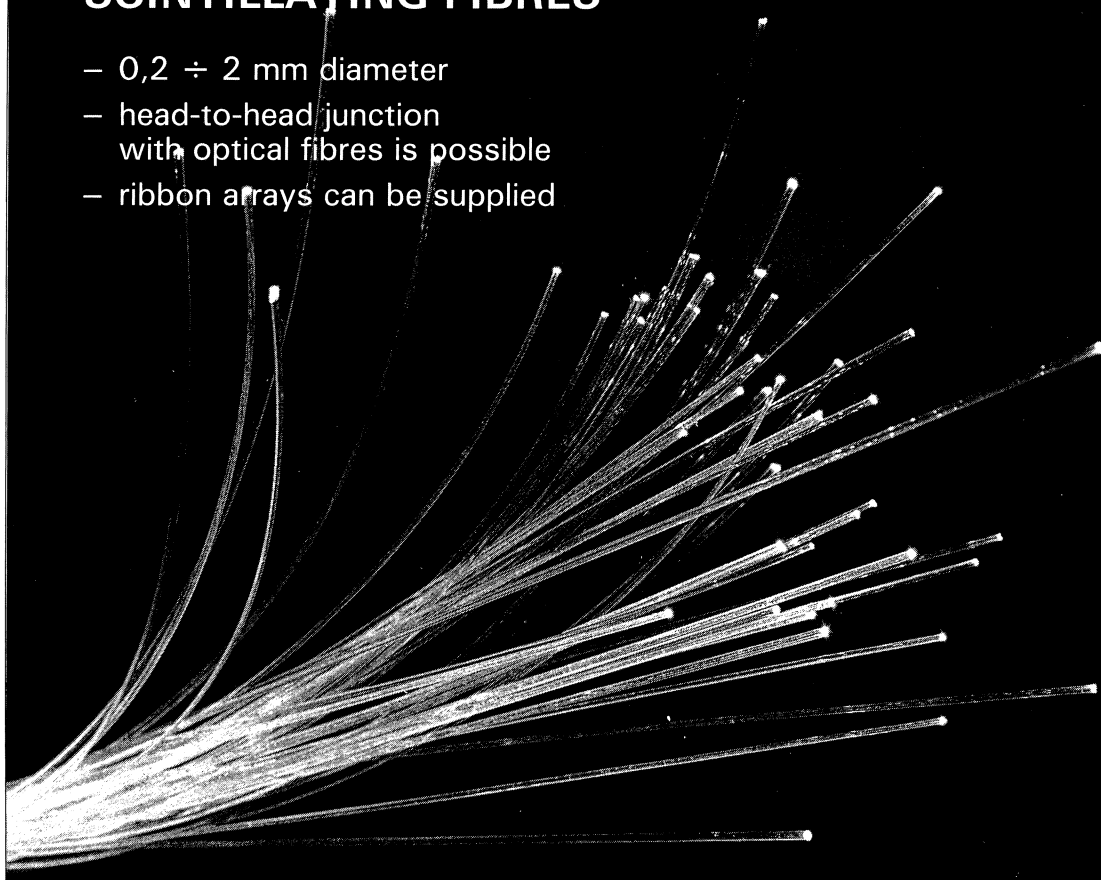
Contributors, particularly conference organizers, contemplating lengthy efforts (more than about 500 words) should contact the Editor (by e-mail, or fax +41 22 782 1906) beforehand.



A Gigagaggle. Fermilab photographer Reidar Hahn catches winter geese basking on the temperate waters of the Illinois Laboratory's Swan Lake, part of the accelerator cooling system.

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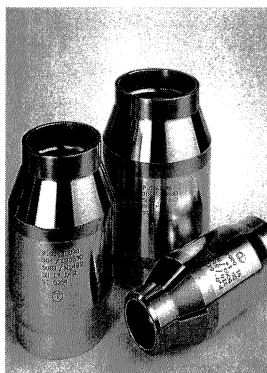
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TENURE-TRACK FACULTY POSITION EXPERIMENTAL HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

The Department of Physics invites applications for a tenure-track faculty position in Experimental High Energy Physics, effective October 1, 1996. Our goal is to expand our High Energy Physics program and to start a group preferably working in hadron collider physics. The successful candidate will lead this effort. Depending on the applicant's qualifications, the appointment will be made at the Assistant, Associate or Full Professor level.

The Ohio State University physics department currently has 46 faculty members covering research areas in experimental and theoretical atomic, molecular, condensed matter, nuclear and high energy physics, and theoretical astrophysics. The experimental high energy group presently consists of six faculty members who are conducting experiments in electron-positron annihilations with the CLEO collaboration and in electron-proton collisions with the ZEUS collaboration at DESY, Germany. Future commitments of our current faculty include proton-proton collider physics with the CMS collaboration at the LHC, and the CLEO-III upgrade at Cornell.

Interested applicants should send a resume, a description of scholarly achievements and research interests, and at least three letters of reference to: Professor Klaus Honscheid, Department of Physics, The Ohio State University, 174 West 18th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210-1106. Applications should arrive no later than May 1, 1996 to receive full consideration. The Ohio State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Qualified women, minorities, Vietnam-era Veterans, disabled veterans and individuals with disabilities are encouraged to apply.