People and things

hard X-ray photons hit the beryllium beam pipe after an initial bounce far upstream! The problem was solved by inserting shadowing rings about one metre away from the interaction point.

The new vertex detector represents the first step in the upgrading of CLEO towards the proposed CLEO-II configuration. CLEO-II will have a new drift chamber, time-of-flight system and caesium iodide crystal calorimeter, all inside a large diameter superconducting coil, and iron shielding with muon chambers outside the coil.

Meanwhile the CESR collider has been reaching new heights in producing collision luminosity. Operation with seven bunches in each beam has become routine. CESR physicists and operators have worked very hard to deliver what is hoped is a record in peak luminosity at electron-positron colliders — 3.6 x 10^{31} cm^{-2} s^{-1} with 75 mA per beam at 5.3 GeV. The luminosity delivered to each experiment on a good day was 1.3 pb^{-1}.

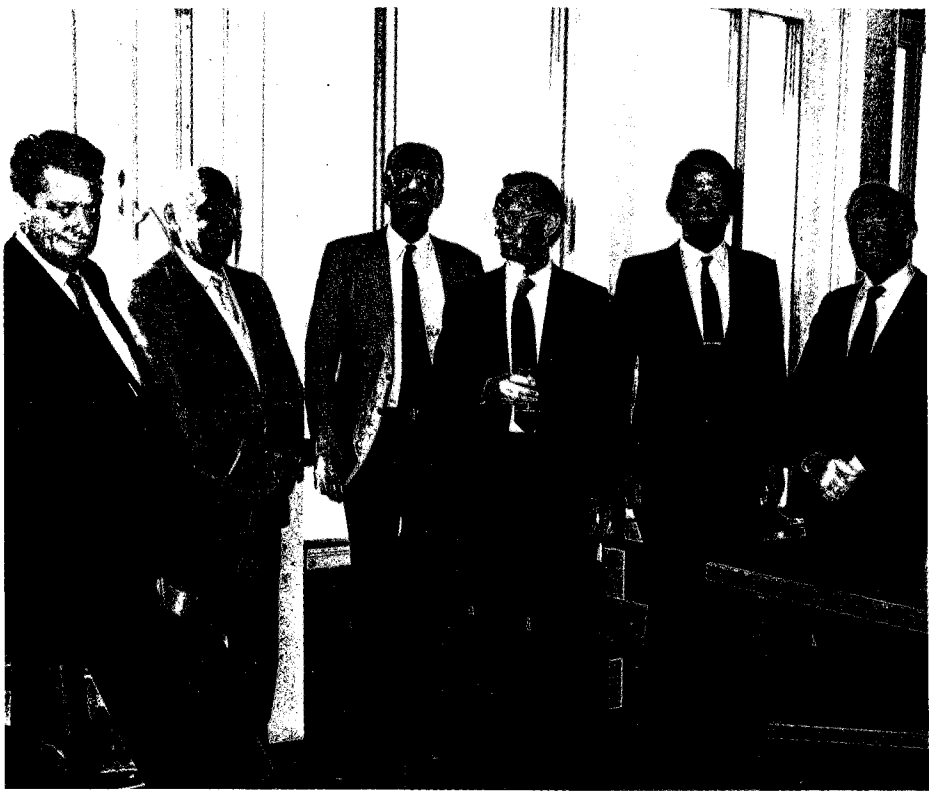
CERN Council

At the CERN Council session which ended on 22 February Herwig Schopper was unanimously reappointed Director General of CERN for three years from January 1986. This ensures continuity in the management of the Laboratory through to the completion of the 50 GeV stage of LEP construction. Council also appointed J.C. Kluyver (Netherlands) as the second Council Vice-President. At the same time, Council decided to set up a 'Working Group on the Scientific and Technological Future of CERN' under the Chairmanship of Carlo Rubbia. Its terms of reference are 'to explore various options for the long term future of CERN, taking into account existing facilities, emphasizing respective pros and cons; in working out these options, realistic boundary conditions concerning financial and manpower limitations should be taken into account'.

Austria-CERN, 25 years

As early as 1951, Austrian scientists and politicians were interested in the creation of the new CERN Laboratory. This early phase is associated with the names of Berta Karlik, Fritz Regler and Hans Thirring. But it was in 1958 that final negotiations took place between Cornelis Bakker, CERN Director General at the time, and Regler. Austria became a member of CERN on 1 July 1959.

First Austrian delegate to CERN Council was Walter Thirring who



Four Presidents of CERN Council and two Directors General: left to right, Paul Levaux (President 1975-77), Jean Teillac (President 1978-81), Leon Van Hove (Research Director General 1976-80), Herwig Schopper (Director General 1981-), Wolfgang Kummer (President 1985-) and Sir Alec Merrison (President 1982-84). Schopper has been reappointed Director General for a further three years from 1986.

(Photo CERN 483.2.85)

Director of the Vienna Institute of High Energy Physics W. Majerotto (right) gives explanations to CERN Director General Herwig Schopper during the celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of Austria's joining CERN and of the founding of the Vienna Institute.

at the same time and under very difficult circumstances created a small group to analyse emulsion and bubble chamber film. A joint effort by Regler and Thirring managed, with the help of the late President of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, E. Schmid, to found a special institute for high energy physics in Vienna. Its first Director was W. Kummer, now President of CERN Council, later followed by H. Pietschmann and W. Majerotto.

Work in the early years concentrated on the analysis of bubble chamber film, mainly together with Douglas Morrison and collaborators. In 1957 a small counter group was set up, followed by an electronics and detector group.

The Institute now employs about 50 staff, 20 of them being physicists, who have contributed to many notable experiments. The biggest effort went into the famous UA1 experiment at the CERN Collider which discovered the W and Z particles. A sizeable group is also already at work on the Delphi experiment for LEP at CERN.

To commemorate the 25th anniversary of Austria's joining CERN and the forming of the first high energy physics group in the country, a celebration took place last November in the Auditorium of the old University of Vienna (the same room where 170 years ago Beethoven first conducted his 7th symphony). Speeches were made by President of the Academy of Science E. Plöckinger, W. Majerotto, Minister of Science and Research H. Fischer, W. Thirring and CERN Director General H. Schopper.

An Open Day with a big exhibition (put together with the help of the CERN exhibition team) was organized at the Institute, and some 300 visitors were suitably impressed by the exotic equipment used in today's particle physics research.

(From Gunther Neuhofer)

Wire Chamber Meeting

From 25-28 February next year, another (the fourth) Vienna Wire Chamber Conference will take place. This time it has been decided to widen the scope of the conference, so that as well as looking into the latest developments in the application of wire chambers in high energy, nuclear and astrophysics, and in biology and medicine, comparisons would be made with alternative technologies. Further information from the Institut für Hochenergiephysik, Nikolsdorfergasse 18, 1050 Vienna, Austria.

Pedro's progress

Our correspondent at DESY, Pedro Waloschek, has published a book in German, together with Oskar Höfling, a well known physics textbook author, entitled 'The World of the Smallest Particles ('Die Welt der kleinsten Teilchen', Rowohlt 1984, 512 pages, 210 pictures and 68 tables, 42 DM).

The book is intended for non physicists, uses no formulae and introduces the reader into atomic and subatomic physics, up to the level of the latest discoveries at CERN and the secrets of today's theoretical picture. It includes a semi-popular description of the quark model with colour forces and electroweak interactions.

After the first edition was sold out in six months, a second one, including the news of the Rubbia and van der Meer Nobel Prizes and

This photograph was taken in the prestigious Deutsches Museum in Munich where a CERN exhibition was visited by many thousands of visitors last October and November. The presentation was organized in close collaboration with the Max Planck Institute and Munich University. *(Photo CERN)*

other recent data, came out last December.

Pedro is particularly proud that the drawings (all made by Werner Knaut at DESY) and analogies included in the book are now used by colleagues to prepare talks and lessons...

We wish Pedro all further success with his writing career.

Accelerator Summer School

The fifth US Summer School on High Energy Particle Accelerators is to be held at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center from 15-26 July. For the first time, the programme includes a symposium on research in the growing number of accelerator-based sciences including high energy physics, nuclear physics, light source physics, heavy ion physics, free electron laser physics, and the physics of high intensity beams. Further information from the School Administrator at SLAC, PO Box 4349, Bin 11, Stanford, California 94305, USA.

People's Republic of China member of the C11 Commission on Particles and Fields of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP) is Zhou Guangzhao. In the January/February issue (page 22) we got it wrong. Our apologies to all concerned.

Soviet theoretician Dmitrij Volkov of the Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology celebrates his sixtieth birthday this year.