

— Regional centre for testing and calibration for Solar Energy systems. Possible location: Bujumbura (Burundi), or Bamaku (Mali).

— Project to make an African atlas of solar irradiation by Algeria, France, Ivory Coast and possibly others.

An African Society for Solar Energy, recently established, was given a strong boost during the meeting, as did the realization of an African Journal for Solar Energy. The editor expressed great interest in receiving contributions to the journal from European physicists.

*Europhysics News* readers should send relevant papers to:

the Editor, Professor E. Kaptouom, ENS Polytechnique, B.P. 8390, Yaoundé, Cameroon, who will also supply more information on the journal.

At the end of the workshop the following declaration was unanimously agreed on:

As scientists working in the field of solar energy who have met in Nairobi, we affirm our intention to continue our research for the benefit of African society. We are pleased that this meeting has already initiated a network of supportive research amongst colleagues from many different countries. Our aim is to develop appropriate forms of energy to satisfy the needs of our societies. We ask that the responsible authorities in Africa give our research the high priority that is needed. Likewise we ask the European authorities to encourage this effort by supporting, as a high priority, cooperative programs of research and development in this field.

Nairobi, 25 November, 1988

IGPD has through this event, organized by scientists in the Third World and an International Programme Committee, found a form of cooperative activity which proved successful, and it is therefore recommended as a guideline for similar endeavours within other fields, or in the same field in different geographical regions. If you are interested, but do not know where to find the contact persons in the Third World, please call on us, and we will do our best to locate candidates. Enquiries should be sent to the

IGPD Secretary, Dr. Jean-Bernard Robert, CNRS/SNCI, B.P. 166 X, 38042 Grenoble Cedex, France.

**Endre Lillethun**  
Chairman, IGPD

### IGPD

The aim of the Interdivisional Group on Physics for Development (IGPD) is to encourage more cooperation between physicists with different levels of resources for scientific research both within Europe and the other continents (see also *Europhysics News*, February 1989, p. 1).

If you find its goals worth your support, you may become a member of the group by indicating this in a note to EPS Main Secretariat, attn. Mme Resegotti, POB 69, CH-1213 Petit-Lancy 2.

Information on your research field will facilitate our calling on you for help in connection with future activities.

Membership in IGPD requires Individual Membership of EPS.

As a member, you will receive the IGPD Newsletter and have the possibility of influencing the development of the IGPD.

## HEPP Prize

The first Prize of the High Energy and Particle Physics Division has been awarded to **Georges Charpak** of CERN one of the pioneers of modern detector systems for his outstanding contributions to experimental particle physics.

The prize, worth 10000 SFR, will be presented during the International Europhysics Conference on High Energy Physics which will take place in Madrid from 6-13 September. On this first occasion it has been donated by the Division, whereas in the future, interest on capital donated by several industrial companies will be the main source.

## Liquid Physicists Coalesce

The **Liquids Section** of the Condensed Matter Division has decided to organize a large scale conference entitled "Liquid Matter". It will take place at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Lyon, 7-11 July 1990. This will be the first conference of its kind and it is expected that it will be attended by several hundred participants. Its main purpose is to bring together liquid state physicists and chemists by considering all branches of this rapidly growing field. Topics such as statistical mechanics and spectroscopy of simple liquids, physical and physico-chemical hydrodynamics, chaos and turbulence, physics of liquid crystals, liquid polymers, liquid metals, dispersed media, interfacial phenomena and wetting, colloids and microemulsions will be covered. Another community which is addressed is that of scientists and engineers active in industrial research involving liquid state physics and chemistry.

A rapid sketch of the history of this field may be useful to understand the nature of the project. For two centuries,

## International Research

With the rapidity he promised, Ivo Slaus has brought out the Proceedings of the IV EPS Seminar on International Research Facilities held 17-19 March 1989 in Zagreb. Over 520 pages long, the work constitutes a veritable handbook on big physics research facilities now in operation or in an advanced stage of planning throughout the world. Copies have already been mailed to the participants (and to ICTP). Further copies may be ordered from the Secretariat of the European Physical Society in Geneva: price to Individual Members of the Society: 30 SFR; others 60 SFR.

the term liquid state physics was synonymous with that of fluid mechanics. However, important moves took place at the beginning of this century. Since then the field has opened and changed faster and faster. The first extension was to chemically reacting flows, and the other to liquid crystals, liquid polymers, polyelectrolytes and to dispersed media. A crucial step in the development was the introduction, in the early 50's, of modern methods of statistical mechanics and of computer simulation. The development of powerful experimental techniques such as neutron or light scattering also gave great impetus to the field. Modern liquid state physics, resulting from all these efforts, is a young and vigorous science. Terms such as disorder, correlations, dissipation, fluctuation and chaos are some of its key words.

Nevertheless, in spite of this impressive progress, a structured community of liquid state physicists and chemists is still to emerge. This is the price imposed by the random walk of history and by the separate development of its various sub-disciplines. The scientific activities are not always, and not necessarily, rational. Achievement of the missing unity would be a great step forward. There is no doubt that the EPS offers a particularly suitable frame for such an action, much more so than any individual national physical society. The organizers have thus chosen this route and hope that the creation of a large scale liquid state scientific community will be accelerated by the organization of the "Liquid Matter" Conference in Lyon.

**S. Bratos**

Chairman, Liquids Section of the CMD