tion for membership, had also been received from the Macedonian Physical Society. An exchange of correspondence with the President of the Physics Section of the Union of Yugoslavia Societies of Mathematicians, Physicists and Astronomers suggested that the Union may not be officially sponsored and therefore not subject to the UN sanctions. Council accepted the Executive's decision not to invoice the Union for 1993 so that as a non-paying member it was non-voting. EPS would nevertheless maintain contacts with individuals and seek further information.

F. Mezei argued that EPS "should take a stand" on the sanctions issue and he proposed that the President express "concern and condemnation" without specifying the offenders. Council felt that while the UN declaration of sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro appeared straightforward, there were several issues which require delicate handling. For instance, EPS is a non-governmental organization which supports individuals and its actions should not lead to people being sent back against their wishes. F. Sluijter (Chairman, Plasma Physics) asked what should be done in practice about, for example, an application from someone in Serbia to attend an EPS conference? It was decided that the Executive should study the problems and make recommendations, retaining of course the decision to place the Yugoslav Union's membership "on hold".

A President-Elect Procedure

The Executive Committee felt that the procedure, instituted in 1991, of having the Vice-President automatically become a candidate for President upon election as Vice-President was too restrictive. It therefore proposed that the Constitution be amended whereby the President-Elect be nominated when the President is elected for a second year. Council endorsed the proposal, subject to no objection from members, as well as the recommendation that it be announced in *Europhysics News* instead of being mailed directly to members. Members have 40 days to respond to the announcement on page 60. The Executive has also recommended that to reduce costs, election ballots be published in *Europhysics News*. Members are referred to the ballot on page 65 for an IOM Delegate.

A fitting conclusion to Council was an impressive cake served at lunch to celebrate the 60th birth of Maurice Jacob, who has tirelessly promoted EPS literally around the world. Norbert Kroo, the new President, has asked him to continue to take care of international relations. Apart from the candidates nominated by the Executive Committee, there was one additional nomination (G.C. Morrison, IOM Delegate). The following were elected to the 1993/4 Executive Committee:
President: N. Koo, Budapest
Vice-President: C. van der Leun, Utrecht
Secretary: A. Taroni, Bresica
Vice-Secretary: C.A. Sébenne, Paris
Treasurer: H. Beck, Neuchâtel
Vice-Treasurer: E. Jakeman, Malvern
Members:
A.F. Andreev, Moscow
C.M. Ferreira, Lisbon
E. Osnes, Oslo
G.C. Morrison, Birmingham
H. Schopper, Geneva

1993 EPS COUNCIL

Divisions and Groups Expand Activities and Links

EPS Divisions and Interdivisional Groups discussed at Council in Nice a full range of activities, with conferences remaining the key element. H. Gastmans, Chairman, **High Energy and Particle Physics** Division, reported that the third Europhysics High-Energy Physics prize will be awarded at this year's conference in Marseilles. The Division, together with Nuclear Physics and Condensed Matter, will make recommendations to the Executive regarding a review of Warsaw University's Institute of Theoretical Physics. Closer collaboration with the European Committee for Future Accelerators (ECFA) was planned, especially in relation to the evaluation of proposals for future facilities and in making these proposals known to a wide community.

A. Salin, Treasurer, **Atomic and Molecular Physics** Division, reported that much progress had been made in cementing ties between the Division's four Sections and with outside bodies. Cross-representation at the Board-level had been set up with the Quantum Electronics and Optics Division. The Division's meeting (ECAMP) in 1992 held in Riga had been a great success with 340 participants. It would once again be supported by the Atomic Spectroscopy Section by cancellation of the 1995 EGAS meeting in favour of the next ECAMP (in Brighton, 1995). The EGAS will be Caen in July and the 1994 meeting in Barcelona. The Chemical Physics Section had helped organize several meetings including the "Muon Catalyzed Fusion" workshop (June 1992, Uppsala), the European Research Conference (ERC) "Defects and Crystal Growth at Surface" (Davos, June 1992), a school on synchrotron radiation (La Rabida, October 1992). Through the Section efforts, the Society of Theoretical Chemical Physicists and the Deutsche Bunsengesellschaft have become Collaborating Societies to reinforce links.

The Electronic and Atomic Collisions section helped organize MOLEC IX ("Dynamics of Molecular Collisions") held in Prague last August as well as the "Inelastic Ion-Surface Collisions" workshop in Aussois last September. The next major event (ICPEAC: physics of electronic and atomic collisions, July 1993, Aarhus) mirrors the broadened scope of the Section's interests. Closer collaboration with the ionized gases community is ensured *via* the ESCAMPIG (atomic and molecular physics of ionized gases) meetings, the last being held in St. Petersburg in August 1992.

The Molecular Physics Section also help organize MOLEC IX and has decided to make it the section's meeting. A summer school on molecular interaction was held in Badajoz in September 1992.

F. Sluijter, Chairman of the **Plasma Physics** Division, reported that the special feature of 1992 was the Division's annual conference held in conjunction with the International Conference on Plasma Physics (ICPP) in order to bring together plasma physics from inside and outside the machine-based communities. With 630 participants, it was a great success. The Division meeting moves to Lisbon in July 1993 with an emphasis on fusion, and then to Marseilles in 1994, and to the UK in 1995. Large institutes are reducing support and the Division cannot keep providing funds for east Europeans to participate so local support is now essential. The Division has discussed combined conferences with the American Physical Society's Plasma Physics Division. It seems unwise to launch an international event in competition with IUPAP's ICPP meeting so topical conferences were being looked into, along with the exchange of invited speakers.

The ERC on quantum optics, organized jointly by EPS and the European Science Foundation with CEC support, has become the **Quantum Electronics and Optics** Division's main informal meeting. J. Mlynek, the Division Chairman, reported that the fourth will be held in Davos in September 1993. The Division's main meeting remains EQEC held every other year (this year immediately before EPS-9 in Florence). Collaboration with the Optical Society of America, involving professional conference organization outside the Division's competence and EPS resources, has been finalised. This means there will be a European version of the very successful North American CLEO (laser and laser optics) meeting in conjunction with EQEC '94 in Amsterdam.

The Regensburg **Condensed Matter** (CMD) Division general conference, held in conjunction with the German Physical Society's annual solid-state meeting the week after Council (see page 55), was maybe Europe's largest physics happening ever. P. Wyder, the CMD Chairman, felt it highlighted several issues that other Divisions also

From the left, J. Mlynek (Chairman, Quantum Electronics and Optics Division), A. Salin (Treasurer, Atomic and Molecular Physics Division), A. Daneels (Chairman, Experimental Physics Control Systems Interdivisional Group).

face. The rôle of the EPS meeting was not clear as the two largest societies had important annual events of their own. Second, younger physicists are not well represented on the Board but have a strong interest in participating at major meetings. It is unclear where financial support will come from for them to attend an EPS event as most students are funded nationally. Could it be there is sufficient funding at the EC-level as part of mobility and network activities? Participants favour sites near centrally located cities but the Society has the obligation to move to peripheral countries. Finally, while EPS has valuable links with the Commission of the EC, it also acts on behalf of the whole of Europe.

Following the successful Prague meeting last year with some 800 participants and the well-attended Regensburg meeting, it was planned to move to Madrid in 1994. A task force would meanwhile make recommendations on the format of the CMD general conference.

The **Nuclear Physics** Division is in a transition phase and R.A. Ricci, the new Chairman, was hoping to develop existing activities. NuPECC's long-range plan was published in 1992 and the Division will be collaborating in the follow-up. The Division organized an ERC on heavy-ion fusion in 1992.

The 1992 Council had approved the formation of a joint EPS-European Astronomical Society (EAS) **Astrophysics** Division with the Solar Physics Section representing EPS before it formation of the new Division. The EAS's first Council last June endorsed the arrangement, but few details have been worked out. The Section Board met in Izmiran so as to be better placed to evaluate how to help colleagues in the former Soviet Union. On the technical side, Russia is to launch the CORONAS satellite in 1993 and all hope that western Europe will collaborate. The Section's next conference (on advances in solar physics) is in Catania in May.

P.M. Mandrillon speaking on behalf of the **Accelerators** group remarked how useful it was to have EPS as a framework for the Group's main activity, namely the biennial EPAC conferences. There had been the pleasant problem of caring for the profits of these very successful events and the solution is to have them managed by the Group within the EPS structure. The 1992 EPAC was in Berlin with 700 participants; the next will be in London in June 1994 where there will be a special symposium on the treatment of radioactive waste by high-intensity beams — a topic that seems to be taboo in Europe. The **Computational Physics** group's annual meeting is now well-established as a joint event with the APS that oscillates annually between Europe and the USA; it moves to New Mexico in 1993 and to Lugano in 1994. A. Daneels who chairs the **Control Systems** group reviewed the help being provided to eastern Europe and elsewhere. Donated equipment had been installed in Prague and shipped to Calcutta to provide resources for system development. A standarised controls protocol was being pursued and efforts continue to facilitate the introduction of computer-aided software engineering tools into centres by having the group act as an agent. An international conference with substantial EC support is scheduled for Berlin in October 1993.

R. Gastmans, Chairman, High Energy and Particle Physics Division, (on the left) with P. Wyder, Chairman, Condensed Matter Division.

The **History of Physics** group, plans to alternate annual conferences on the history of physics and on the history of physics and education. Some 80 attended the first "physics" event held in Como; the next will be in Berlin in 1995. The "education" series started in Madrid in 1992 with 100 participants and successors are planned for Szombathely, Hungary (September 1994) and Sweden (1996). F. Bevilacqua, the Chairman, regretted that both series did not qualify for ERC support.

The **Physics for Development** group's good news was that the organization of special sessions on physics and physicists in a changing world at EPS-9, and on physics in developing countries at the Physical Society of Japan's 50th annual meeting, was proceeding as expected. Workshops on energy teaching in basic sciences were being planned for West Africa in 1994. The less good news was that UNESCO support for the European Southern School in Physics had evaporated, contrary to agreements, and that the CEC was reluctant to support a "school". Vigorous lobbying is underway to ensure that the 1993 Southern school in Crete in May on lasers and their applications receives CEC funding because students in southern European countries have few opportunities to attend schools unless organizers provide support.

Election of an IOM Delegate to EPS Council

Only Individual Ordinary Members of EPS can vote

The Executive Committee of EPS decided in February that, in future, all election ballots will be carried out by publishing details together with a ballot form in *Europhysics News*. The first application of this new procedure concerns the election by EPS Cat. 4a, c, and d) Individual Ordinary Members (IOM's) of a Delegate to Council. The IOM's are represented in Council by nine Delegates; members of Council normally serve for four years and they may be re-elected for up to five years if elected to the Executive Committee.

One new member must be elected to replace Ph. Choquard whose term-of-office expired on 31 March 1993 and who may not stand for immediate re-election. You are requested to vote, using the form printed below, for one candidate from among the following (biographical details and election statements are also given below):

W. Bartel, Hamburg	J.T. Devreese, Antwerp	L. Lugiato, Milan	J.C. Sens, Geneva
W. Busse, Berlin	E. Giacobino, Paris	Z. Pajack, Poznan	

Voting Procedure

– Please photocopy or tear off all or part of this page, and fill in one name on the ballot form.
– Send the completed ballot form by **31 May 1993** to: Mrs. M. Lázár, EPS, Nádor u. 7, H-1051 Budapest. Please write your name and address on the envelope which will serve as the voting control. Be assured that Mrs Lázár will keep your vote confidential.

G. Thomas, *Executive Secretary*

Candidates

Bartel, Wulfrin (German, born 1938)

Professor of physics, DESY Hamburg; research physicist at DESY. Previous activities at DESY, SLAC, CERN, KEK (Japan). Past and present member of various committees at DESY and CERN. Board Member (1981-91) and Chairman (1988-91) of the EPS High-Energy and Particle Physics (HEPP) Division; member of the EPS Action Committee on Conferences. Research interests: experimental work at e^+e^- colliders DORIS, PETRA (at DESY), and TRISTAN (KEK). Experiments at CERN-ISR on $p\bar{p}$ scattering and at DESY on ep-interactions.

"The high-energy physics community is used to large international collaborations. The experience gained over decades may help other branches of physics improve their international contacts. EPS's links to European Community (EC) bodies should be improved and the Society should play an active role outside the EC."

Busse, Winfried (German, born 1939)

Educated at the universities of Münster, Paris, Berlin; Ph.D. at the Free University, Berlin, in 1971 in nuclear physics. Presently Senior Scientist at the Hahn-Meitner-Institut, Berlin. Research Associate, CERN (1974, 1980). Member of various review committees for accelerator control projects. Board Member of the EPS Interdivisional Group for Experimental Physics Control System from its birth. Research interests: work in the fields of data acquisition and process control for accelerators, with a strong emphasis on international standardization.

"Ever since data acquisition and process control have been introduced into physics laboratories, individual solutions have been produced for very similar problems. I would like to contribute to standardization, and to a fruitful collaboration among laboratories as

BALLOT FORM

For the election of a Delegate of the Individual Ordinary Members of EPS to Council:

Name: .....

Return to: Mrs. M. Lázár, EPS,
Nádor u. 7, H-1051 Budapest.