

## From Athens to Paris

At its 1992 meeting in Athens, the EPS Council decided to transform the former East-West Task Force into an Action Committee to give some perenity to its activity and to take into account the change of the geographical scope. This lead to some reorganization, which I shall present after discussing our activities for the last year.

While the Task Force was only concerned with eastern and central European countries (E&CE), I must emphasize that the EWCC is concerned with both E&CE and the former Soviet Union (FSU). Our modest internal funding means that activities fall into three categories:

- to trigger a flux of information, either eastwards and westwards;
- to advise various bodies, such as EPS groups and national societies;
- to catalyze actions by proposing programmes to institutions and organizations with financial resources.

During the last year, there has been a significant increase in the contacts between EPS and The American Physical Society (APS). EWCC played a rôle in this by taking part in the joint EPS-APS "summit" in Budapest in May 1992, and in an UNESCO Consultative Meeting in Paris in June 1993. We also organized a joint meeting in Amsterdam in October 1992 with the APS Committee on International Scientific Affairs (CISA). The activities of CISA, unlike those of EWCC, are not restricted to European questions and, like all APS groups, CISA has reached a high degree of professionalism. The Budapest meeting was followed by a document called the *Summary of the EPS-APS Workshop on the Crisis of Basic Science in the E&CE and the FSU* prepared by EWCC and CISA, and approved by the executives of the two societies. It effectively defines the framework of our common strategy. As for the Amsterdam meeting, it took place too soon after the Budapest meeting to have been really productive. The main recommendation of the Consultative Meeting was that UNESCO set up an Advisory Panel for physics.

Summarizing briefly, we have first the **library aid** programmes. We helped organize the delivery to E&CE countries of eight sets of APS journals offered by the APS. This programme continues although recipients report that 1993 volumes have not yet been received. A library aid programme for E&CE was thoroughly prepared in early 1991 by E.W.A. Lingeman and European Community (EC) support sought, but somehow everything is at a standstill. We nevertheless have hope that it will be considered again soon. Owing to the delay, the programme will require some adjustment when it is finally funded. The *Journals for Russia* programme was initiated by M. Jacob, the immediate Past-President, who asked the EWCC to deal with it. I have personally taken up the challenge, doing much lobbying and there are chances that it will eventually be financed, at least partially, by the International Association for the Promotion of Cooperation with Scientists from the Independent States of the Former Soviet

Union, the realization of the Mitterrand-Rubbia initiative to create a foundation to support basic sciences in the FSU. The proposal was assessed in March by the Commission of the EC's (CEC) Committee on Development, Education, Science, and Technology (CODEST) which advises on proposals made to the EC's Human Capital and Mobility programme. CODEST's physics panel had already taken a fairly positive stand and representatives of several EC Member States liked our proposal as it fitted

well the principle of subsidiarity, which is rather important. Of course, we do not exclude approaching other foundations and we shall naturally take the opportunity to seek support for subscriptions to *Europhysics Letters*.

Regarding **directories** of physics institutes, several have been, or are being, prepared by E.W.A. Lingeman. The directory for E&CE (*Physics Institutes in Central Europe*) was published in October 1992 and can be ordered from the EPS Secretariat, Geneva (price: SFR 120.-). A similar directory for the Baltic States is well underway while a third, for the FSU, has turned out to be more difficult to compile. But it is also well advanced and for this we should acknowledge the help of The Royal Society in London. A general remark is that these directories will have to be updated from time-to-time.

### Grenoble - Rhône Alpes - France

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The essential objective of the ESRF is to construct and operate a high-brilliance synchrotron radiation source and associated instruments for use by the scientific communities of 12 European countries.

In 1994, the ESRF will start routine operation of the synchrotron and thus support the implementation of fundamental and applied research on the structure of condensed matter in fields such as:

Physics, Chemistry, Crystallography,  
Earth Sciences, Biology & Medicine, Surface & Material Sciences.

The ESRF Theory Group is carrying out high quality theoretical research on topics in condensed matter physics, for which experimental techniques based on synchrotron radiation are relevant. Present interests in the Group include electronic properties, magnetism and strongly correlated electron systems. The Theory Group is seeking to recruit:

## 2 Scientists (m/f) in Condensed Matter Theory

The successful candidate should have doctoral — level qualifications in condensed matter physics. He/she will be integrated into the Theory Group and work in close interaction with experimental scientists. Whilst the working language is English, knowledge of French is desirable.

The scientists are recruited on fixed-term appointments (maximum 5 years). Exceptionally outstanding candidates may be offered a permanent appointment.

If you are interested, please send us your *curriculum vitae* quoting reference number 2152/2169; we shall then send you an application form and further information.

**Deadline for completed application form: 10 October 1993.**

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Turning to the **Physics Data Exchange Network**, the idea here is to create a computer network linking physics departments in E&CE to facilitate access to information about physics. E.W.A. Lingeman presented a proposal to the CEC and, as for the E&CE library aid programme, it was not funded in 1992 and is unlikely to be funded in 1993.

A conclusion of our meeting in Amsterdam was to appoint joint EWCC/CISA subgroups to work on issues such as on-line databases, regional schools and workshops, equipment donation, and centers of excellence. These sub-groups have not yet been appointed and I doubt that we have the financial means to operate them with the APS. As for centers of excellence, I am very reluctant to work in this direction as long as I do not see clearly how they could represent the result of a rigorous and meaningful appraisal.

A two-tier structure for the EWCC was defined in the terms of reference approved by the Executive Committee in November 1992, whereby:

1) The EWCC deals with the relations with E&CE and the FSU. It is to be consulted by the Executive Committee on any topic regarding these relations and it takes action either in the general framework established by the Executive Committee, or on any specific topic for which it is asked by the Executive Committee to do so.

2) The EWCC consists of: a bureau of six people, appointed for three years according to the guidelines of the Executive Committee, and a committee-at-large where all E&CE and FSU national society members of EPS are meant to be represented.

3) The Chairman convenes EWCC meetings, which may be restricted to the bureau, decides the agenda, and signs the summaries of decisions and the press releases.

4) EPS has in its annual budget an EWCC budget line at the disposal of the Chairman.

The following were appointed to the EWCC bureau, for a period of one year subject to an assessment after one year: A. Landesman, Paris (Chair.); E.W.A. Lingeman, Amsterdam (Sec.); M. D. Mateev, Sofia; Bulgaria; J. Nadrchal, Prague; L. Okun, Moscow; J. Ziman, Aylesbury.

**A. Landesman, Chairman, EWCC**

#### 1993 Dirac Medals of the ICTP

The 1993 Dirac Medals of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Trieste, have been awarded to S. Ferrara (CERN), D.Z. Freedman (MIT) and P. van Nieuwenhuizen (SUNY, Stony Brook) for their discovery of supergravity theory in 1976 and their contributions to the subsequent development of the theory. The discovery led to an explosion of interest in quantum gravity and it transformed the subject, playing a significant rôle in the very important developments of string theory as well as Kaluza-Klein theory.

#### Errata

On page 109 of the article by G. Frossati [EN 24 (1993) 108] it was incorrectly stated that  $D_2$  instead of  $^3\text{He}$  could be mined on the Moon. The Editor apologizes for the error.

If you are thinking of drawing up a menu of energy consumption based on a 20 000 km car trip needing 24 kWh then think again because you will need 24 000 kWh. The Editor apologises for stating in his report of the *Using Energy in an Intelligent Way* meeting [EN 24 (1993) 92] that 24 kWh was required.

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#### The Svedberg Laboratory, Uppsala University

#### Post Doctoral Fellowship in Accelerator Physics, Elementary Particle Physics or Nuclear Physics

The The Svedberg Laboratory is a national research facility equipped with three accelerators: a 6 MV Tandem Accelerator, a K=200 MeV cyclotron for light and heavy ions, and a storage and cooler ring (CELSIUS) with a maximum energy for protons of 1360 MeV and corresponding energies for heavy ions, e.g., 470 MeV/nucleon for fully stripped ions with  $A \leq 40$ . The cyclotron is equipped with an external polarized ion source and an external ECR ion source.

The research at TSL covers a wide range of fields. The facilities for nuclear physics at the cyclotron include three spectrometers, LISA for studies of neutron-induced reactions with charged particles in the exit channel, PACMAN, which is a compact pair spectrometer for intermediate energy photons, and HESM for studies of charged-particle reactions, and a  $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy system, which for a limited time of about one year will include three EUROBALL cluster detectors, to be used in various heavy-ion reactions. The CELSIUS research programme is concentrated on projects in intermediate energy nuclear physics and in elementary particle physics. Examples are studies of electromagnetic and weak rare decays, inelastic nucleon-nucleon interactions, meson production in light-ion collisions,  $\pi^0$  production in heavy-ion reactions, subthreshold meson production, construction of a  $4\pi$  multifragmentation silicon ball (CHICSI), and studies of giant multipole resonances by fast heavy-ion scattering. A  $4\pi$  general purpose detector, WASA, suitable for the study of rare processes is being built and used successively by a Swedish-Polish-Russian-Japanese collaboration. Accelerator research involves, for instance, CELSIUS development towards higher energies and luminosities, and acceleration of polarized beams.

A Post Doctoral Fellowship in Accelerator Physics, Elementary Particle Physics or Nuclear Physics is open for foreign applicants who within the past three years have completed their PhD examination. The fellowship is for one year but can be extended to a maximum of two years. It is exempt of tax and amounts to SEK 140,000-170,000 (=US\$ 18,650-22,650) per year to a European or SEK 145,000-175,000 (=US\$ 19,350-23,350) per year to an overseas physicist. If there are dependents, additional support can be obtained.

The letter of application accompanied with a written account of scientific activities, a *curriculum vitae*, copies of degrees, names and addresses of three references, and a numbered list of scientific papers should reach The Svedberg Laboratory, Att. Dr. Claes Fahlander, Box 533, S-751 21 Uppsala, Sweden at the latest on **November 1, 1993**, (E-mail: claes@tsl.uu.se).