November 9, 1976

Dr. Wolfgang Heinicke
D-53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg
Gotenstrasse 1-3

GERMANY

Dear Dr. Heinicke:

I thank you for your note of October 28 and I would like to express my appreciation for having been asked to participate at the panel discussion which I enjoyed very much. I also thank you for the interesting photos.

Indeed I did pay my travel expenses myself and I would be glad if the Physical Society could reimburse me. I have an account in the Schweizerische Bankverein (Filiale CERN, 1211 Genf), Account No. 751733, and my expenses are noted on the enclosed form.

Sincerely yours,

Victor F. Weisskopf

VFW:dle

encl.

DEUTSCHE PHYSIKALISCHE GESELLSCHAFT E.V.

HAUPTGESCHÄFTSFÜHRER
DR. WOLFGANG HEINICKE
D-53 BONN-BAD GODESBERG
GOTENSTRASSE 1-3
TEL. 02221/356688

Herrn
Prof. Dr. V.F. Weisskopf
M I T

Cambridge, Massachusetts
USA

28.10.1976

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Weisskopf,

inzwischen gehört die Physikertagung in Bonn, die, wie ich von vielen Seiten gehört habe, bei den Tagungsteilnehmern auf großes Interesse gestoßen ist - insbesondere auch die Podiumsdiskussion - der Vergangenheit an. Für Ihr hervorragendes Mitwirken und Mitgestalten möchte auch ich mich im Namen der DPG recht herzlich bei Ihnen bedanken. Ich darf mir erlauben, Ihnen einige Fotos zu schenken, die mit dazu beitragen sollen, auch Ihnen die Bonner Tagung in lebhafter Erinnerung zu halten.

In Ihrem Schreiben vom 27.7.1976 an Herrn Prof. Queisser bezüglich der Thematik der Podiumsdiskussion hatten Sie um Übernahme Ihrer Reisekosten von Genf nach Bonn gebeten. Mit Ihrem Hotel wurde inzwischen von uns abgerechnet. Ich wäre Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie mir umgehend mitteilen würden, ob Ihre Reisekosten noch ungedeckt sind und von uns übernommen werden sollen oder ob Sie Ihre Reise von anderer Seite finanzieren konnten.

Wenn ersteres der Fall ist, würde ich Sie bitten, das beigefügte Formblatt auszufüllen und mir bei Angabe Ihrer Bankverbindung baldmöglichst zuzuschicken. Für den Fall, daß Ihre Reisekosten anderweitig abgerechnet sind, wäre ich ebenfalls für eine kurze Nachricht dankbar.

Mit nochmaligem Dank und freundlichen Grüßen

Anlagen

May 27, 1975

Alan Pini
Sales Manager
Alitalia
The Chase Building
535 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Dear Mr. Pini:

Thank you for your recent letter to Professor Weisskopf re airline services for the Conference on High Energy Physics in June, 1975. Although Professor Weisskopf has already made his travel arrangements (since he is already abroad and long ago made his continuing flight reservations to Palermo), I am sure he will appreciate your willingness to help, and I will see that he knows of your letter upon his return to the U.S.

Sincerely,

Diane Eulian
Secretary to Professor Weisskopf

Alitalia ITALY'S WORLD AIRLINE

The Chase Building
535 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass. 02116
tel.: 267-2882
cable: ALITALIA

Boston 19 May 1975 your ref. BOSUD179/T-251 our ref.

Prof. V. Weisskopf
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Prof. Weisskopf:

I am writing to you in reference to the International Conference on High Energy Physics which will be held in Palermo Italy from June 23 through the 28, 1975.

You may know that Alitalia is the official carrier of the Conference as proven by the attached letter signed by Prof. Antonino Zichichi, Conference Chairman.

Should you plan to attend the Conference, I would like to make my services and those of my staff available to you for any arrangements you should need.

For your convenience and information, Alitalia has extremely good services to Palermo as outlined here below:

(Operating Mo., We., Th., Sa., and Sun.)

AZ625Y	BOS/FCO	Lv:	7:10PM	Ar:	10:20AM
AZ120Y	FCO/PMO	Lv:	1:55PM	Ar:	2:50PM

Looking forward to being of service to you, I remain,

Sincerely,

Alan Pini
Sales Manager

AP/d
Enclosure

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

The High-Energy and Particle Physics Division

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

Palermo (Italy) 23-28 June 1975

Conference Chairman:
A. Zichichi

Scientific Advisory Committee:
A. M. Baldin, Moscow
G. Bernardini, Pisa
I. Butterworth, London
G. Charpak, Geneva
M. Froissart, Paris
J. Hamilton, Copenhagen
H. Lipkin, Tel-Aviv
W. Paul, Bonn

Geneva 28 April, 1975

Dear Colleague,

I am pleased to inform you that ALITALIA has agreed to be the official Carrier of the Conference, and to put at your disposal special NON-STOP flights GENEVA-PALERMO and return. It is obvious that only people with fixed reservations will be allowed to use this facility.

If you are willing to make use of it, please send back to ALITALIA the enclosed form, according to the principle - first come, first served -.

Antonino Zichichi
Conference Chairman.

Encl: Reservation form.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Main Secretariat:
P.O. Box
1227 Carouge-Geneva
SWITZERLAND

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

THE SECRETARIAT

Professor V. F. Weisskopf
Department of Physics

Cambridge, Mass. 02139
U.S.A.

Geneva, 25 May 1970
LEA/ie

Dear Friend and Colleague,

The Executive Committee and its Advisory Committee on the EPS-Bulletin met on 19 and 20 May 1970 at the Battelle Institute in Geneva and discussed very thoroughly the most important matter of a proposed Bulletin venture which had caused us earlier to convene an Extraordinary Council meeting on 9 June in Geneva with this one point on the agenda.

Much of the preparatory study had been carried out since the Paris Council meeting on 12/13 February. As a result of the discussions, it was unanimously decided by the Advisory Committee, and fully accepted by the Executive Committee, to abandon the idea of starting, at the present time, a bulletin of the size envisaged. The solution unanimously recommended was, instead, to continue Europhysics News aiming at gradual further improvements of this vehicle for communication with the EPS members, hoping that in due time, perhaps two years, Europhysics News would grow into something comparable to the bulletin envisaged. Details on this later.

In view of the changed situation, several of the representatives who in Paris have urged the Executive Committee to call the Extraordinary Council meeting unanimously proposed to us to cancel the extraordinary meeting of the Council.

./..

New telephone (022) 24 14 43
Telephone (022) ~~42 32 60~~
Telex CH 23 472
Cable Address: Battelle Geneva

This was then decided. We are hereby informing you that there will be no Council meeting on 9 June 1970.

The main reasons for our decision are the following:

- Not engaging in the considerable financial risks which the start of a big bulletin would involve for the European Physical Society (acknowledging the very helpful offers given from various quarters and particularly from the IPPS); indeed the severe economic situation of the European Physical Society makes any venture of this type extremely undesirable.

- A good motive for not having the extraordinary Council meeting in June is simply the beneficial effects as regards saving the unavoidable costs of holding such a meeting.

- A further reason to cancel the meeting of 9 June is the fact that many of the delegates in Paris were seriously opposed to it, mainly on account of their foreseen difficulties to attend because of travel costs. In fact, we have learned by correspondence in recent weeks that several of the Council members, notably those from Eastern European Countries, would not be able to attend. It is never good to have a Council meeting at which the attendance is poor, and it is particularly bad to hold such a meeting if the main or even sole question for which it was called is no longer relevant.

We, of the Executive Committee, hope that you will have full understanding of the reasons for our action.

Yours sincerely,

Erik Rudberg

Professor Erik Rudberg
President

EPS

Regarding Point 1) of the Agenda

Approval of the Minutes of the previous Meeting

- Report on Vienna Meeting (Co69/2).

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Vienna (Austria), International Atomic Energy Agency,
Board Room A, on 14 July 1969, starting 10 a.m.

Preliminary Report
(subject to approval)

Agenda

1) INTRODUCTION BY THE PRESIDENT

2) EXAMINATION OF THE RELEVANT BY-LAWS AMENDMENTS
AND EDITORIAL CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION

3) MEMBERS

- Rules of acceptance for Ordinary Members
- Definition of Associate Members
- Acceptance of new Members

4) DIVISIONS

- Formation of Divisions
- Examination of applications received

5) FINANCIAL MATTERS

- Report by the Treasurer
- Fund-raising

6) EUROPHYSICS NEWS AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

7) ADVISORY COMMITTEES TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Rules of operation and membership
- Committees to be considered

    a) Publications Board
    b) Conference and Summerschool Committee
    c) Applied Physics Advisory Committee
    d) Physics and Society

8) NEXT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

9) ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Present:

Ampere Group	G.J. Béné, Geneva
Austrian Physical Society	H. Pietschmann, Vienna
Belgian Physical Society	J. Depireux, Liège
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	E. Djakov, Sofia
Department of General Physics and Astronomy of the USSR Academy of Sciences	----------
Eötvös Lorand Physical Society	G. Szigeti, Budapest
Finnish Physical Society	----------
French Physical Society	H. Curien, Paris F. Netter, Paris M. Soutif, Grenoble
German Physical Society	F. Bopp, Munich M. Kersten, Braunschweig E. Richter, Frankfurt H. Schopper, Karlsruhe
The Institute of Physics and The Physical Society	L. Cohen, London B.R. Coles, London S.F. Edwards, Manchester M.R. Gavin, London R. Press, London
Institute "Ruder Boskovic"	N. Cindro, Zagreb
Israel Physical Society	Y. Yeivin, Jerusalem
Italian Physical Society	M. Cini, Rome
The Netherlands' Physical Society	C. Braams, Jutphaas J. de Boer, Amsterdam R. van Lieshout, Amsterdam

Physical Section, Union of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists	F. Janouch, Prague
Physical Section of the Yugoslav Association of Mathematicians, Physicists and Astronomers	---
Romanian National Committee for Pure and Applied Physics	A. Corciovei, Bucharest
Royal Irish Academy	J.R. McConnell, Dublin
Spanish Royal Society of Physics and Chemistry	---
Swedish Physical Society	E. Rudberg, Stockholm N.R. Nilsson, Uppsala
Swiss Physical Society	K.P. Meyer, Berne H. Schneider, Fribourg
Turkish Physical Society	F. Yeniçay, Istanbul
Delegates from Individual Ordinary Members	G. Bernardini, Pisa L. Hrivnak, Zilina L. Jansen, Geneva A. Kastler, Paris

A. Berthelot, G. Boato, J. Catala de Alemany, C. de Vries, L. Hulthén, P. Jauho, I. Slaus, I. Ursu, J. Volger, B.M. Vul, V.F. Weisskopf presented excuses for their absence.

In total 32 members of the Council were present at the meeting; delegations from 18 Academies, National Societies, Groups and Laboratories and 4 delegates from Individual Ordinary Members.

Dr. Henry Seligman, former Deputy Director of the I.A.E.A., welcomed the participants to this meeting on behalf of Dr. Eklund, General Director of the Agency, and conveyed an invitation for cocktails offered at 6.30 p.m. Professor Bernardini expressed thanks for the hospitality granted to the Council.

The agenda was adopted with the inclusion of the item "Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting of the Council".

MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Council, document (Co69/1), were approved subject to the following changes:

- Amendment on page 4, chapter II, paragraph 1), subparagraph a): Quotation signs should be removed from the sentence: The venue of meetings shall be so chosen that there is no restriction on the attendance of members from any Country.

- Inclusion in chapter II, paragraph 1, second line in the brackets after Doc. R8/B of the words "attached hereto".

- By-laws document R8/B should be attached to the report (Co 69/1) on the meeting of the Council in Florence.

1) INTRODUCTION BY THE PRESIDENT

The President thanked the participants to this meeting for being present. He stressed that the Society had now to show continuously

that it was capable to be effective on practical grounds, it had to be a "shirt sleeve" Society. The Society's spiritual, intellectual and cultural aims had been well emphasized at the Inaugural Conference in Florence, which was successful according to the many opinions and letters received. The President thanked the Organizing Committee and in particular Dr. G.H. Stafford, its Secretary, the Secretariat for their work and the Europhysics News people for the good propaganda for the Conference. To show the efficiency of the Society, efforts should be concentrated on the following:

- constitution of the specialized divisions which should become the fundamental structure for the Society,
- start of a physics magazine for physics over all Europe,
- influence on society, diffusion of the scientific culture with television, prints, etc.

In general, the President strongly recommended not to fix too many rules, but, during this launching period, to leave to all people of good will the possibility of acting on the frame of the Society.

2) EXAMINATION OF THE RELEVANT BY-LAWS AMENDMENTS AND EDITORIAL CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION.

By-laws

Professor Rudberg explained that the draft on By-laws, document R8/D, contained the changes to the By-laws proposed by the Executive Committee that had emerged from the discussions in Florence and from letters received after the last Council meeting.

Concerning the "venue of meetings", the Executive Committee proposed the following wording: "The venue of meetings shall be so chosen that there is no restriction on the attendance of members from anywhere".
The comments received from the German Physical Society and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences were discussed extensively.

The By-laws were approved as laid down in the draft R8/D (herewith attached) subject to the following changes:

_____ indicates new wording
------- indicates deletions

Rule 1 Individuals applying for ordinary membership shall do so on the standard application form, which shall be signed by two Individual Ordinary Members, by two Fellows, or by two members of the governing body of a society, group or laboratory which is an Ordinary Member of the Society.

Rule 12 A General Meeting may decide in an ordinary session only upon agenda items for which six / three months notice has been given unless the Council decides otherwise by a two-thirds majority vote / to all Ordinary Members and Fellows. They shall receive notice of the date and the venue of the session together with a preliminary agenda six months prior to the session. The interval between consecutive sessions of the General Meeting shall not exceed three years.

Rule 17 Normally at least three years shall elapse before a former member of the Council may be re-elected to / serve again on the Council.

Concerning the venue of meetings it was decided that the following Rule be included in the By-laws:

The venue of meetings should be so chosen that there is no restriction on the attendance from anywhere.

Concerning Rule 1, the decision taken may be clarified by the following definitions:

- "Fellow" is to be considered as a distinction; this term refers to an active individual member.
- "Honorary Member" applies to a person of very high standing who takes interest in the European Physical Society but is not particularly interested in serving on the Council, acting as referee, etc.

Concerning Rule 14 it was explained that in case 20 % of the total Ordinary Membership and Fellowship could not be reached, no action would be possible and the vote would have to be repeated.
It was also agreed that all votes in an assembly would be secret, by personal ballot and not by show of hands.

Constitution

The following editorial changes to the text of the Constitution, * as adopted on 26 September 1968 (herewith enclosed), were approved:

_____ indicates new wording
------ indicates deletion

* see doc. Co69/2 App.A.

Article 9 — Members as defined in Article 3 are not ...

Article 10 — Membership is / may be terminated:
c) by expulsion which can / shall be decided ...

Article 15 — The assembly of delegates or Council, ...
a) ..., subject to Article 18, and 26.

Article 20 — 2. ... by the Constitution to any one of the other organs of the Society.

Article 26 — 2. ... shall require the favourable vote of at least two-thirds ....

Article 27 — 2. ... approved by at least two-thirds ...

Article 30 — 1. All individuals, societies, or groups or laboratories who have taken part ... and who have adopted / accepted the present Constitution ...

Article 31 — 1. ... not withstanding Article 19 of the present Constitution.

3) MEMBERS

Rules of acceptance for Ordinary Members

As general guiding lines for the criteria and procedures for examination and acceptance of Ordinary Members cat. 4a), 4b) and 4c), the rules agreed to are stated in the attached document R9/A.

Candidates to Individual Ordinary Membership will be considered to be accepted if no objection in writing is received from Council members within the delay (3 to 4 weeks) stated in the letter accompanying the lists sent out every 3 months.

Concerning the acceptance of Ordinary Members 4b), the following comments have been made:
The European Physical Society has to protect itself against an overmultiplication of groups seeking representation on the Council, but the existence of a National Society should not exclude automatically the possibility of other organizations becoming Members 4b) in the country concerned. The following arguments should be taken into consideration:

- different languages in the country
- pronounced federal structure
- overdevelopment of a specific domain of physics in a country justifying a separate organization
- political situation

The following precautions should be taken when receiving a request from a society, group or laboratory in a country where a national physical society does exist:

1) whether the group has an individuality and whether its members are not already members of the National Society
2) whether the group represents an appreciable fraction of the physicists in the country concerned, e.g. 20 % or more.

Definition of Associate Members

The definition of Associate Members as given in document Co69/2 App. B, herewith attached, is agreed to.

Mr. Richter remarked that the minimum fee of Swiss francs 2'000.--

might be too high and could prevent a lot of smaller companies which are interested in the European Physical Society to become Associate Members; an amount of Swiss francs 500.-- to 1'000.-- seemed more appropriate. It was suggested that the establishment of European physics exhibitions, which are of interest to industry, be studied carefully.

The President appealed to all members of the Council to take personal action and to think of institutions and organizations which could be invited to become Associate Members of the European Physical Society and to communicate these addresses to the Executive Committee in order that personal action on the part of a member of Council and official action from the Society may be combined.

Acceptance of new Members

Concerning Individual Ordinary Members cat. 4a) and 4c), in addition to the 136 candidates listed in list 3 (herewith attached) the following 15 applicants were accepted:

A. Bahnsen, Lyngby
J.F. Bito, Budapest
N. Cindro, Zagreb
A. Corciovei, Bucharest
P. Darriulat, Geneva
U. Grahn, Solna
W. Haidinger, Geneva
H. Hulubei, Bucharest
D. Kiss, Budapest
E. Rieger, Budapest
G. Ryding, Burlington
A. Somogyi, Budapest
A. Steinemann, Geneva
S. Turi, Budapest
A. Wittkower, Burlington

The following decisions were made concerning applications for Ordinary Membership 4b) received from:

- Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron DESY, 120 scientists, seat in Hamburg (Fed.Rep.Germany). A letter should be sent to recommend that DESY becomes an Associate Member. It was remarked that probably only 25 % of the physicists at DESY are members of the German Physical Society. If DESY insists on becoming a Member 4b), this cannot really be refused.

- Nuclear Research Center Democritus, 50 scientists, operated by the Greek Atomic Energy Commission. Decision was postponed to the next meeting of the Council. In the meantime more information should be collected about physics organizations in Greece in order to avoid preventing a large number of Greek physicists from becoming members of the European Physical Society.

- Institut für theoretische Physik der Universität Frankfurt. This Institute should not be accepted as member 4b) because it is not a separate legal entity.

- Osservatorio Astrofisico di Catania. This candidate was not accepted because there are only 4 - 5 physicists in the organization and no spread in its activities. These physicists should adhere to the European Physical Society through the Italian Physical Society.

It was proposed that a pamphlet should be written to guide organizations when applying for Membership cat. 4b). In order to meet this request, it is intended to publish an article in Europhysics News to define what is meant by Membership cat. 4b).

- Australian Institute of Physics (AIP). The following reciprocal arrangement between the Australian Institute of Physics and the European Physical Society was accepted:

"European Physical Society members visiting Australia could enjoy most of the benefits of AIP membership without payment of any additional fee. In return AIP members visiting Europe would receive similar benefits from EPS.

These benefits would be limited to visits shorter than one year, and would not cover financial aspects such as reduced conference fees or reduced journal subscriptions. Also it would not cover the right to vote at meetings."

It was remarked that the Australian Institute of Physics has reciprocal arrangements of this sort with:

- American Institute of Physics
- Canadian Association of Physicists
- The Institute of Physics and the Physical Society, England
- South African Institute of Physics

4) DIVISIONS

Formation of Divisions

The President recalled that the formation of Divisions would be essential to the European Physical Society as practical means of influencing physics in Europe. The existence of Divisions within the Society had been provided for in the Constitution and the By-laws. To permit their formation, a maximum amount of

flexibility ought to be allowed in their "first phase of experimentation".
Concerning Divisions, the Executive Committee had drafted a few general rules which gave rise to a vivid discussion for two full hours:

Activities of EPS Divisions should possibly start in 1970 with
- organization of conferences
- organization of Summerschools
- personnel service
- exchange of students.

These activities following Rule 30 would be open to Individual Ordinary Members and Fellows of the Society as well as to members of adhering National Societies.

Membership of EPS Divisions. The members of a Division are the people responsible for electing the Committee of a Division. It was generally felt that there should be membership of a Division and that a Division which is part of the European Physical Society had to consist of members of EPS, essentially Individual Ordinary Members. A few members of the Council thought that the Divisions should not have any members.

The discussion of membership of a Division was made difficult by the fact that some members of the Council did not understand yet that a member of an adhering National Society was not a member of the European Physical Society unless he registered with the Society, i.e. joined the European Physical Society on an individual basis as member of a National Physical Society following Art. 4c) of the Constitution, and that ratification of the decision of his National Physical Society (to become a member of the European Physical Society following Art. 4b) of the Constitution) did not confer EPS-membership automatically

to the individual physicists of an adhering Society but was provided for under Art. 4c). It was also emphasized that Individual Ordinary Members cat. 4c) belonging to a National Society and Individual Ordinary Members cat. 4a) affiliated directly to EPS enjoyed the same rights within the Society. It was explained that relations with Members cat. 4b) (National Societies, Groups and Laboratories) were maintained through delegates and that information was delivered to the governing boards of adhering Societies, which in turn took care of the diffusion of information to their members according to their own possibilities.

Members of adhering National Societies who are not Individual Ordinary Members. It was decided that these physicists should be called "society members". Following Rule 30 of the By-laws "society members" may participate in the activities organized by an EPS-Division, i.e. conferences organized by the EPS, and receive information about Divisions through their respective National Society. It was mentioned that a large fraction of "society members" who were not actively engaged in a specialized field of research, i.e. teachers and students, should not have to contribute financially to the activities of a Division.

It was proposed that "society members" be given membership of a EPS-Division. This is however impossible because European Physical Society, which is made up from Members, cannot include in its components physicists who are not Members of the European Physical Society.

Committee of EPS-Divisions. It was agreed that the members of the Committee of a Division should be Individual Ordinary Members cat. 4a) and 4c) of the European Physical Society; this condition should apply also to any delegates sent by Members cat. 4b). Since

a Division is not an independent organ of the EPS but an instrument for organizing the activities of the Society concerning a specialized field of physics, the Division should be guided by the EPS through the Executive Committee and the Council. It was not clear whether in this initial period the Committee should be elected or formed by delegates nominated by National Societies. At present the governing body of a Division should be considered mainly as an advisory committee to the Executive Committee. Reconsideration will be necessary in due time when these Divisions have shown efficiency. At the next Council e.g. the conditions of affiliation of a EPS-Member to a Division could be defined. It is also important to make young people feel that democracy will develop in the Divisions.

Administrative Work. Several Council members pointed out that there will be some administrative work to be carried out by the Secretariat

- distribution of information
- arrangement of committee meetings to plan the programmes.

It was agreed that members of a Division who are Individual Ordinary Members should receive information directly through the Secretariat. In addition Europhysics News could be used to spread information.

It was also proposed that EPS should act as a banker to handle international currencies.

Financial Aspects. At least in this initial period each Division should try to survive financially by itself. There should be no central fund allocation to Divisions. Conferences e.g. should be self-supporting and this would be the responsibility of the organizing body. No deficit should fall on the EPS. Divisions

should try to obtain financial support from the different countries where conferences or Summerschools are organized; they could obtain grants and sponsorships.

Other divisional activities and the general administration need money. As an estimate the expenses incurred by IPPS with is 15 subject-groups is given as 4'000 - 5'000 £/year. In this initial period part of the work could be done by letters instead of meetings.

Following Rule 39 of the By-laws, membership of a Specialized Division does not involve any additional fee to the Society. The larger part of Council Members supported this idea, others proposed that Rule 39 should be changed and that an additional fee should be paid for belonging to a Division. This additional fee could be different according to the needs of each Division. The money to support the functioning of EPS-Divisions should be drawn from the physicists who are actively engaged in a special field, i.e. the physicists active in research.

In the long run financement should be provided through the fees from Individual Ordinary Members.

In general the danger of imposing a rigid framework for Divisions was pointed out because the people who where interested in launching Divisions had different ideas. The maximum amount of flexibility ought to be allowed,of course one should come back then and look at the way things have developed after a relatively short period in order to try to formalize it - it should then also be checked whether there are no contradictions.

The general rules concerning Divisions of the EPS adopted by the Council as a starting basis are given in document R9/C attached hereto.

Examination of applications received

Ample information about the European Groups applying to become a Division of the European Physical Society had been distributed to the members of the Council prior to the meeting.

Under the condition that they be re-examined after a period of two years, the following Divisions have been approved:

- Atomic Spectroscopy

  Activities of European Group started already in 1968; held a general assembly, planned to request a fee; the first Steering Committee was elected.

- Condensed Matter

  This Division plans to contain a large number of groups; the Committee should be formed from delegates of National Societies.

- Plasma Physics

  Originates from the European study group on plasma physics and thermonuclear fusion which held regular meetings since 1966. The Group has members paying a membership fee. The Committee was elected.

- Quantum Electronics

  Originated from the European Programme Committee of the 1968 International Conference on Quantum Electronics. In a first meeting early 1969 an Interim Steering Committee was elected.

- Low Temperature Physics

  Informal discussions started in 1968 at the International Low Temperature Physics Conference.

The Atomic Spectroscopy Division and the Quantum Electronics Division should have permanent contacts and possibly form in the future a larger division, i.e. for Atomic Physics, Optics and Quantum Electronics. It was also proposed that the Council should promote the foundation of new Divisions e.g. on fluid mechanics, nuclear physics, astro-physics and cosmology, elementary particle physics.

5) FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Treasurer explained that three stages had to be considered concerning financial matters:

- Urgent help for the next two years
- Short-term action to meet the deficit of the coming 5 years
- Long-term financial stability of the Society.

It was decided to set-up a high-power Committee concerned with fund-raising by asking National Societies to delegate leading figures in the world of finance. Also it was proposed that each National Society should raise an amount of Sw.frs. 20'000.-- this year as well as next year from governments or private sponsors in addition to its fee.

In addition the following comments and proposals were made :

-Raise of unit. Doubling of unit of payment should be envisaged in parallel with raising funds from other sources. Concerning National Societies, the argument that e.g. the contribution to IUPAP is about twice the amount paid to EPS (governments could be requested to assist National Societies) was put forward.

- Associate Members should be gained.

- Foundations finance special activities, e.g. education and physics, unification of Europe. Foundations have to be

approached in a proper way (with definite formalities) and not only through a letter from the president.

- Income from Publication and Advertising is possible only on a long-range basis with proper EPS-Bulletin.

- Cutting down on current expenses would mean reducing staff and curtailing activities. This appears inconceivable at the moment.
  Whatever money EPS receives in this initial period should be accepted.

6) EUROPHYSICS NEWS AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

It was decided to form an Advisory Committee to study this matter. The nomination by National Societies of experts in publications is urgent. Concerning the financial aspects, the French Physical Society stated that it was willing to pay for printing costs of a new bulletin but not to contribute financially to the elaboration of the text.

7) ADVISORY COMMITTEES TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rules of operation and membership

Following the Constitution, Article 20, the Executive Committee is empowered to make all decisions which are not reserved by law or by the Constitution to any one of the organs of the Society. In particular the Executive Committee is empowered to:

" e) appoint committees entrusted with special tasks within the general framework of the Society; ..."

The Advisory Committee is to be considered as one specific type of Committee as mentioned in Article 20e).

The rules of operation and membership applying to an Advisory Committee are laid down in the documents Adv.Com.1 and Adv.Com.2, attached hereto.

It was also agreed that, in order for them to be fully informed, all members of the Council are to receive final approved reports of Advisory Committees, as well as reports of the Executive Committee.

Committees to be considered

a) Publications Board. The Publications Committee with Professor de Boer as Chairman has been in existence for some time; approved reports will be sent to the members of the Council.

b) Conferences and Summerschools. The Conference and Summerschool Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Stafford started its activities. Concerning Summerschools it was felt that these were often related to education and it was decided to form a separate Advisory Committee on Summerschools and Student Exchange.

c) Applied Physics Advisory Committee. Because the Society is very interested in gifts and sponsorship by industry it was felt that the word "industry" should appear in the title; it was decided to call this Committee "Advisory Committee on Physics and Industry".

d) Physics and Society. The President recalled that as it was stated at the Inaugural Conference in Florence, one of the purposes of the Society was to prepare the new generations in such a manner that science and in particular physics will be a guiding force in what are the mutual relations between men and the healthy evolution of society.

Books, articles, the EPS-Bulletin and television could be used to treat fundamental topics which have at the same time a scientific and an educational value.

8) NEXT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Professor Curien conveyed an invitation to hold the next meeting in Paris. It was agreed that the next Council meeting should be organized for two days. The dates will be 12 and 13 February 1970.

(Dr.) L. Etienne
Executive Secretary

Geneva, 4 February 1970
LEA/ie

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

DRAFT OF BY-LAWS
to be submitted to the Council on 14 July 1969

I. Membership

Rule 1 Individuals applying for ordinary membership shall do so on the standard application form, which shall be signed by two Individual Ordinary Members or by two members of the governing body of a society, group or laboratory which is an Ordinary Member of the Society.

Rule 2 Societies, groups or laboratories, eligible for membership, under Article 4b) of the Constitution, shall accompany their application by certified or photostatic copies of their constitution and by-laws and of such additional documents as the Council may require.

Rule 3 Fellows shall have all the rights of Ordinary Members; they may vote and shall be eligible for office as Individual Ordinary Members.

Rule 4 Associate Members and Honorary Members shall have the same right as Ordinary Members to attend meetings and subscribe to the publications of the Society. They shall not have the right to vote and they shall not be eligible for service on the Council.

Rule 5 Admission to Associate Membership or to Honorary Membership shall be decided by the Council. The total number of Honorary Members at any one time shall not exceed fifty.

Rule 6 Every new member who is elected or admitted shall be informed by the Secretariat of his or her election or admission and shall receive from the Secretariat copies of the relevant documents.

Rule 7 Subject to Rule 37, no election or admission of Members or Fellows shall become effective until the relevant fees have been paid.

Rule 8 The fiscal year shall be the calendar year and membership fees shall be due on 1 January. In the event of non-payment of the fee after six calendar months membership may be terminated by the Council.

Rule 9 Expulsion of a member shall be by a decision of the Council. The Executive Committee shall present to the Council a full report on the reasons for the proposed expulsion before the matter is considered by the Council.

Rule 10 All matters of doubt or difficulty relating to membership shall be decided by the Council.

II. Organization

a) The General Meeting

Rule 11 In a General Meeting, called according to the Constitution, Articles 12, 13 and 14, Ordinary Members and Fellows may vote. Every Ordinary Member or Fellow, personally represented at such a General Meeting shall be entitled to one vote in the decisions.

Rule 12 A General Meeting may decide in an Ordinary session only upon agenda items for which six months notice has been given, unless the Council decides otherwise by a two-thirds majority vote. The interval between consecutive sessions of the General Meeting shall not exceed three years.

Rule 13 Any fifty Ordinary Members and Fellows, present and voting at a session of a General Meeting, shall constitute a quorum for decision.

Rule 14 When a postal ballot is held the result is valid only if at least 20% of the total Ordinary Membership and Fellowship, entitled to vote in a session of a General Meeting, called according to Rule 11, return valid ballot papers, except when Article 18.4 of the Constitution applies.

b) The Council

Rule 15 The Council shall take office on 1 April of each year.

Rule 16 Normally all nominations and elections to service on the Council shall be for a three-year term, but one-third of those members of the Council not serving on the Executive Committee shall retire each year.

Rule 17 At least three years shall elapse before a former member of the Council may be re-elected to the Council.

Rule 18 Societies, groups or laboratories which are Ordinary Members shall have freedom to nominate their representatives on the Council (including filling of casual vacancies arising among

their delegates for the unexpired term of office), subject only to the terms of the Constitution and these By-laws.

Rule 19 Representatives on the Council of the Individual Ordinary Members - Constitution Article 4a) and c) - shall be elected by ballot from a list, provided by the Secretariat, of all nominations signed by at least three Individual Ordinary Members or Fellows and received by the Secretariat before 1 January of the year of the election.

The ballot returns, with candidates arranged in order of decreasing number of votes obtained, then provide the names of that category of Council members, in the number required by Article 16b) of the Constitution - and also the names for those who may be needed later on to fill casual vacancies for unexpired term - always counting down the list, in the direction of decreasing strength of ballot votes received.

Rule 20 A quorum of the Council shall be the first whole number equal to or greater than one half of the total number of Council members.

Rule 21 All decisions of the Council shall be by a simple majority of those voting, including proxy votes, unless specifically stated in the Constitution or By-laws to be otherwise.

c) The Executive Committee

Rule 22 The President and the Vice-President shall normally retire in alternate years.

Rule 23 A quorum of the Executive Committee shall be six.

Rule 24 All decisions of the Executive Committee shall be by simple majority of those present and voting. In case the vote is a tie, the Chairman shall decide.

Rule 25 The Executive Committee shall meet not less than twice a year.

5) The Secretariat

Rule 26 The Executive Secretary shall be responsible to the Secretary of the Society for general administrative matters and to the Treasurer of the Society for financial matters.

The Executive Secretary shall take part ex officio, but without voting power, in the meetings of the Council and the Executive Committee.

Rule 27 Besides the Executive Secretary, the Secretariat shall have employees, appointed by the Executive Secretary as authorized by the Executive Committee.

Rule 28 The Executive Committee may establish supplementary secretariats, subject to approval by the Council.

III. Specialized Divisions

Rule 29 The formation of a Specialized Division may be approved by the Council on receipt of a formal request from not less than five Ordinary Members.

Rule 30 Participation in the Activities of Specialized Divisions shall be restricted to Individual Ordinary Members and Fellows of the Society and to members of such societies, groups or laboratories as are Ordinary Members of the Society.

Rule 31 The rules and regulations governing each Specialized Division shall be approved by the Council.

IV. Fees

Rule 32 The annual dues, Constitution Article 15d), shall be expressed in terms of a unit fee, fixed by the Council for any one year (*).

Rule 33 Any decisions to change the value of the unit fee, shall be supported by three out of four votes cast. In this case the entitlement of votes of the members of Council shall be on the basis of the total units assessed under Rule 34 of these By-laws. Proxy voting shall be permitted.

Any proposal by the Executive Committee to increase the unit fee shall be submitted in writing to all Ordinary Members and Fellows at least six months before the Council is to meet to decide the matter.

(*) On 26 September 1968, the Constitutive Assembly - General Meeting - set the initial value of the unit at 4.50 Swiss francs.

Rule 34 Ordinary Members shall pay annual fees as follows:

a) Individual Ordinary Members, Constitution Article 4a) — 16 units per member

b) Societies, groups or laboratories Constitution Article 4b), according to the following scale:

first 500 members	1 unit per member
next 500 members	0,7 units per member
next 1000 members	0,6 units per member
next 3000 members	0,5 units per member
next 5000 members	0,4 units per member
all members in excess of 10'000	0 unit per member

c) Individual Ordinary Members, Constitution Article 4c), who are thus also members of a society, group or laboratory which is an Ordinary Member by Constitution Article 4b) — 4 units per member

Rule 35 Fellows shall pay as Individual Ordinary Members, Rule 34a) or c).

Rule 36 Associate Members shall pay annual fees to be decided by the Council.

Rule 37 Honorary Members shall not be required to pay any fees.

Rule 38 Membership of a Specialized Division shall not involve any additional fee to the Society.

Rule 39 The Council shall have power to arrange for payment of fees in local currency where problems of restricted convertibility exist.

V. Revision of By-laws

Rule 40 Any change in these By-laws, exluding Rule 33, shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council voting, including proxy votes.

Any change in Rule 33 shall be decided by the special voting procedure laid down in that rule.

June 1969

Co 69/2 App. A

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

CONSTITUTION

Geneva, 26th September 1968

I. NAME - DURATION - SEAT - PURPOSE

Article 1

1. Under the name of European Physical Society (EPS), an association has been organized and incorporated; it is governed by Article 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code and by the present Constitution.

2. Its duration shall be perpetual.

3. Its seat is in Geneva, Switzerland.

Article 2

1. The purpose of the Society is and shall be to contribute to and promote the advancement of physics, in Europe and in neighbouring countries, by all suitable means and in particular:

a) by providing a forum for the discussion of subjects of common interest;

b) by providing means whereby action can be taken on those matters which it appears desirable to handle on the international level.

2. In order to fulfil its purpose, the Society shall act either directly or through its members or through specialized divisions created by its members or through corresponding or affiliated societies or groups.

II. MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The membership of the Society shall consist of Ordinary Members, Fellows, Associate Members and Honorary Members.

Article 4

The following individuals, legal persons or bodies may become Ordinary Members of the Society:

a) individuals who have shown by their contribution to European science, by their professional activity or otherwise, to the Council's satisfaction, that they can further the cause and object of the Society;

b) societies, groups or laboratories organized or existing under the laws of the State of their incorporation or of their seat and which, in the Council's opinion, make a significant contribution to European science;

c) individuals who are members of a society or group which has been accepted as an Ordinary Member of EPS and who fulfil the conditions laid down in the foregoing paragraph provided such individual membership in EPS is not precluded by the Constitution or by-laws of their society or group.

Article 5 The Society may elect to Fellowship only such individuals as have made a significant contribution to the advancement of physics by independent, original research, or have rendered some other special service to the cause of science.

Article 6 The Society may also admit Associate Members and Honorary Members who shall have the rights and privileges determined by the by-laws.

Article 7 The procedure for the election of members is regulated by the by-laws.

Article 8 Membership of the Society implies strict adherence to the Constitution, to the by-laws and to any lawful decision made or to be made by the organs or officers of the Society.

Article 9 Members are not personally liable for the debts and liabilities of the Society, which is only liable to the extent of its assets.

Article 10 Membership is terminated:

a) by withdrawal, if notified at least six months in advance for the end of the year;

b) by death;

c) by expulsion, which can be decided by the Council pursuant to Article 15 and to the by-laws.

III. ORGANIZATION

Article 11 The organs of the Society are:

a) the General Meeting;

b) the assembly of delegates, or Council;

c) the Executive Committee;

d) the Secretariat;

e) the auditors.

a) GENERAL MEETING

Article 12 1. The General Meeting is the supreme authority of the organization.

2. The General Meeting has all such powers as have not been conferred upon the Council or upon another organ under the present Constitution.

3. It is summoned in ordinary or extraordinary session by the Executive Committee, at the date and place fixed by it, and also upon a written request of at least one fifth of Ordinary Members and Fellows.

4. The summons or, in the last-named case, the written request, must indicate precisely the agenda or the items which should be discussed.

Article 13 All decisions within the powers of the General Meeting, with the exception of decisions relating to winding-up, may be made by mail, under the conditions prescribed by the by-laws for such ballots.

Article 14 In the present Constitution and in the by-laws, the term «General Meeting» refers equally to a meeting of members or to a consultation by mail.

b) THE COUNCIL

Article 15 The assembly of delegates, or Council, has all such powers as are generally exercised by a General Meeting. It may, in particular:

a) adopt or modify the Constitution, subject to Article 18;

b) elect members of the Executive Committee and the auditors;

c) accept new members of the Society or elect Fellows, upon the Executive Committee's proposals;

d) fix the annual dues;

e) decide, subject to Article 18, to expel a member;

f) vote upon reports submitted to it and approve the accounts;

g) make, amend and repeal by-laws.

h) accept gifts.

Article 16 The Council shall be composed in the following way:

a) delegates or representatives appointed by participating societies, groups or laboratories mentioned in Article 4, paragraph b), corresponding to a total membership of:

Less than	500	members:	1	representative	
500 -	999		2	representatives	
1,000 -	1,999	»	3	»	
2,000 -	4,999	»	4	»	
Greater than	5,000	»	5	»	

b) delegates or representatives elected in accordance with the by-laws, by individual members of categories a) or c) mentioned in Article 4, as follows:

Less than	500	members:	3	representatives	
500 -	999	»	5	»	
1,000 -	1,999	»	7	»	
2,000 -	4,999	»	9	»	
Greater than	5,000	»	11	»	

Subject to the proviso that the delegates or representatives appointed under this heading are at least 10% of the total membership of the Council.

Article 17 1. The Council shall meet upon the written request of one-fifth of its membership or upon the request of the Executive Committee; it shall be summoned following the rules laid down in Article 12 for the General Meeting.

2. The Council shall meet not less than once a year.

Article 18 1. If the Council should decide to amend the Constitution or to expel a member of the Society, such decision subject to the conditions laid down in the by-laws shall be communicated by the Secretariat by registered mail to all members of the Society.

2. Within forty days from the day of mailing such letters, Ordinary Members and Fellows or the Committee may request that such a decision be submitted to a ballot of the General Meeting voting by mail.

3. If such a ballot is requested by at least one-eighth of Ordinary Members and Fellows, such a consultation must be organized by the Secretariat of the Society.

4. The vote shall be valid if one half at least of Ordinary Members and Fellows take part.

c) THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Article 19

1. The Executive Committee, elected for one year by the Council from the Council's own members shall consist of eleven members, i.e. a President, who shall also be the President of the Society, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Vice-Secretary, a Treasurer, a Vice-Treasurer and five other members.

2. The President and the Vice-President may be immediately re-elected only once. Other members may be immediately re-elected but shall not serve more than five years.

Article 20

1. The Executive Committee governs and represents the Society and shall have general charge of all matters of interest to the Society.

2. The Executive Committee is empowered to make all decisions which are not reserved by law or by the Constitution to the other organs of the Society.

3. In particular the Executive Committee is empowered to:

a) fulfil the purpose of the Society as it is defined in Article 2;

b) administer the assets and property of the Society;

c) summon the meetings of the Council or of the General Meeting;

d) organize ballots and consultations by mail;

e) appoint committees entrusted with special tasks within the general framework of the Society;

f) sponsor and supervise special divisions organized within the Society by its members in accordance with the by-laws;

g) appoint delegates or representatives of the Society to scientific conferences or meetings;

h) carry out decisions of the Council or of the General Meeting;

i) present to the Council or to the General Meeting annual and other reports and a financial report together with the auditor's report;

j) appoint the Executive Secretary.

Article 21

The Society is bound by the signature of its President or, should the President be prevented from signing, of the Vice-President, together with the signature of another member of the Executive Committee.

d) THE SECRETARIAT

Article 22

The Secretariat is directed by the Executive Secretary who shall be responsible for the administrative matters of the Society.

e) AUDITORS

Article 23

1. The Council appoints each year two of its own members and a firm of certified public accountants, who shall report on the accounts of the Society. These auditors may at all times require that the books and all relevant documents or reports be presented to them and they may examine the cash and financial situation.

2. The auditors may be re-elected.

IV. RESOURCES

Article 24

1. The resources of the Society consist of:

a) dues paid by members;

b) possible gifts, bequests and legacies;

c) subsidies or grants which may be awarded to it by public or private bodies;

d) any other resources which may derive from its own activities.

2. In order to fulfil its purpose and to secure its functioning, the Society may at all times constitute or organize separate or independent funds or bodies and give them an appropriate legal structure.

Article 25

The financial period shall be the calendar year.

V. AMENDMENTS AND WINDING-UP

Article 26

1. Any proposal of amendment of the Constitution shall be sent to all members of the Society through the Secretariat, at least three months before the meeting of the Council which shall decide upon such proposal, pursuant to Article 15.

2. To be approved, any amendment of the Constitution shall require the favourable vote of at least two-thirds of the members of Council present and voting.

Article 27

1. The winding-up or merger of the Society may be decided only by an extraordinary session of the General Meeting, formally summoned for this special occasion.

2. The decision shall be valid if approved by at least two-thirds of all members of the Society present and voting.

Article 28

In the event of the Society being wound up, the assets remaining after discharge of all debts shall be transferred to a body or bodies having aims similar to those of the Society.

VI. INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article 29

This Constitution shall be in force from the moment of its approval by the constitutive assembly.

Article 30

1. All individuals or groups who have taken part in the discussions leading to the foundation of the Society and in the constitutive assembly and who have adopted the present Constitution shall, without further formalities, be deemed Ordinary Members of the Society.

2. All bodies or groups referred to in the foregoing paragraph and who have approved the present Constitution subject to ratification shall also be deemed Ordinary Members of the Society, provided such ratification is notified to the Executive Committee within six months from the creation of the Society.

3. Other members shall be admitted by decision of the Council pursuant to the Constitution, and, pending the election of the Council, by decision of the Executive Committee.

Article 31

1. As soon as the Society is created, the constitutive assembly becomes a General Meeting, sitting in extraordinary session, and it shall elect the first Executive Committee directly, notwithstanding Article 19 of the present Constitution.

2. During the year 1969 and not later than the third quarter of the year, the Executive Committee shall convene a meeting of the Council, which shall elect the Executive Committee for the next administrative period, having due regard to the desirability of a rotation.

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

A. Criteria and Procedure for Acceptance of Ordinary Members

A.1 Criteria for Acceptance of Ordinary Members cat. 4a) and c) (Individuals)

- Physicist with good qualifications
- Person particularly interested in physics as culture
- work connected with physics (e.g. biologist, engineer, philosopher)

Against acceptance:

- commercial reasons
- political reasons
- any other reason in conflict with Article 1 of the Constitution
- level of education not compatible with the standards of the Society

A.2 Criteria for Acceptance of Ordinary Members cat. 4b) (Organizations)

- with work in physics of sufficiently high level
- particularly interested in physics as culture
- work in connection with physics
- minimum number of 40 persons
- separate legal body

Against acceptance:

- commercial reasons
- political reasons
- any other reason in conflict with Article 1 of the Constitution

P.T.O.

B. Procedure for Acceptance of Members

B.1 Membership Application Sub-Committee

On a rotating basis two members of the Executive Committee examine the applications for Ordinary Membership:

- Copies of full application forms and referee's reports if applicable are sent to the two members of the Executive Committee, who signal doubtful cases to the Secretariat in order that full documentation may be prepared for next Executive Committee meeting.

B.2 Executive Committee

Both members of the Membership Application Sub-Committee report to the next Executive Committee meeting:

- giving a list of names accepted and full information on doubtful cases.

B.3 Council

- receives full list of proposed members 4a) and c) by mail every 3 months. Objection by Council Members should be stated in writing.

- acceptance of proposed members 4b) is discussed at Council Meetings.

Geneva, 8 September 1969
LEA/cgm

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

Definition of Associate Members

Whereas Ordinary Membership is specified in detail by the Constitution and the categories of Fellows and Honorary Members need little clarification, the definition and scope of "Associate Membership" have so far been left undetermined. The following text is intended to provide a closer definition of this membership category.

As a general rule, the Society expects to cover about one-third of its "hard-core" budget (in total amounting to approximately Sw.frs. 300.000.-) by means of fees from Associate Members.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

On 26 September 1968 the European Physical Society was founded in Geneva. According to Article 2 of its Constitution, "the purpose of the Society is an shall be to contribute to and promote the advancement of physics in Europe and in neighbouring countries, by all suitable means and in particular :

a) by providing a forum for the discussion of subjects of common interest ;

b) by providing means whereby action can be taken on those matters which it appears desirable to handle on the international level".

Following Article 3 of the Constitution, "the membership of the Society shall consist of Ordinary Members, Fellows, Associate Members and Honorary Members".

I. WHO ARE THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

Considered for Associate Membership shall be such Organisations (Corporations, Industries or Research Laboratories) not qualifying as Members, Art. 4b) to which the activities of the European Physical Society are of direct interest. They may be either Research Laboratories, Industries employing physicists, Corporations or other Organisations involved in educational endeavors in science or Bodies whose activities are directed towards the cultural enrichment of modern society.

In order to attain its goal, the European Physical Society must be able to count on the active support and advice from as large as possible a relevant segment of activities in the domain of human affairs. The category of "Associate Membership" is meant to provide one of the pillars on which all future activities of the Society must rest. Beside the great Research Laboratories, Industry is one part of modern society for which Associate Member-

ship is intended in particular. At present, mutual fructification of ideas involving Industry as well as the community of physicists is virtually non-existent in Europe. This gap is detrimental to the development of Europe. The European Physical Society considers as one of its main purposes to give a substantial contribution to all efforts that will be made in view to bridge this gap.

II. BENEFITS TO ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

In addition to the direct and indirect benefits accruing from the programmes of professional activity of the European Physical Society, specific advantages of Associate Membership in the European Physical Society to an organisation include :

1. Receipt without charge of all publications, journal as well as non-journal, of the European Physical Society ;

2. Receipt without charge of Reports concerning the European Physical Society and its work, including those Reports issued on behalf of Divisions and Advisory Committees ;

3. The right to attend annual meetings of Associate Members, organized at their request by the Society, to provide them with direct information regarding the scope of activities of the Society and to facilitate the exchange of ideas between the Associate Members.

III. DUES FOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

According to the By-laws Rule 36, dues to be paid by Associate Members are determined by the Council. To retain the character of sponsorship attached to the status of Associate Member, a minimum of Sw.frs. 2.000.- is set for the annual contribution by Associate Members to the Society.

25.9.1969
ab

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

Members cat 4a) and c) proposed for acceptance :

E. Amaldi, Rome
J. Amran Sussmann, Yavne
M. Baldo-Ceolin, Padua
P. Bauer, Rochester
P.G. Bergmann, Syracuse
M. Bertolotti, Rome
M. Birnbaum, Los Angeles
K.H. Boeckhoff, Mol-Sluis
H. Bondi, Neuilly-sur-Seine
A. Bonetti, Florence
G.A. Boutry, Limeil-Brévannes
J. Brebner, Montreal
E. Brueche, Mosbach
B. Brunelli, Frascati
A. Burger, Geneva
G. Caglioti, Ispra
E. Castelli, Trieste
J. Casanova, Valladolid
M. Cerdonio, Rome
M. Cerineo, Belgrade
F. Cerulus, Heverlee-Leuven
G. Charpak, Geneva
A. Cizek, Brno
S.G. Cohen, Jerusalem
E. Coleman, Minneapolis
E.U. Condon, Boulder
B. Dischler, Freiburg
N. Doble, München
E.R. Dobbs, Lancaster
E.M. Dohrn, Troinex
D. Drijard, Geneva
J.M. Ellison, London
L. Emo, Florence
F.C. Erne, Geneva
J. Felszerfalvi, Debrecen
P. Fleury, Paris
P.O. Froeman, Uppsala
L.M. Garrido, Barcelona
W. Gebhardt, Frankfurt
P. Gensini, Lecce
U. Gerhardt, Frankfurt
A. Grecos, Austin
K.P.C. Gugelot, Newport News
A. Guinier, Paris
R.K.B. Helbing, Los Angeles
V.P. Henri, Geneva
R. Henzi, Los Angeles
W.C. Heselwood, Rotherham
A. Hoffmann, Cormondrèche
G. Hofmann, Malibu
H. Horstmann, Geel
L. Horwitz, Denver
R.M. Jonkman, Oegstgeest
A. Kjelberg, Geneva
J. Korving, The Hague
T.G. Kouyoumzelis, Athens
O. Krisement, Roxel
F. Kroupa, Prague
J. Kucera, Brno
A. Kyrala, Beirut
B. Lalovic, Belgrade
J.M.M. Levelt Sengers, Rockville

F.A. Levi, Perugia
D. Linglin, Geneva
H.J. Lipkin, Rehovoth
O. Litzman, Brno
A. Lodding, Hovas
O.V. Lounasmaa, Helsinki
M. Lovas, Budapest
L. Lovitch, Pisa
P. Lukac, Bratislava
H.Maier-Leibnitz, Grenoble
A. Marechal, Orsay
G. Marx, Budapest
G.R. Matthewman, Leicester
G. McGreevy, Maynooth
L. Meichsner, Geesthacht
P. Mezger, Bonn
D. Neubert, Berlin
N.R. Nilsson, Uppsala
R. Nunez-Lagos, Sevilla
S. Ofer, Jerusalem
G. Oppo, Brooklyn
H. Oskam, Minneapolis
G. Pallotti, Bologna
D. Paris, Boulder
H.J. Patt, Scheidt
V. Pérez-Villar, Valladolid
P. Pietrzyk, Berlin
H. Pietschmann, Vienna
E.R. Pike, Malvern
G. Poiani, Trieste
G. Ponzellini, Bologna
R. Popic, Belgrade
S. Ratti, Milan
E. Recami, Milan
G. Righini, Florence
L. Ronchi Abbozzo, Florence
N. Rosen, Haifa
E. Roth, Sèvres
C. Rubbia, Geneva
R. Ruffini, Princeton
V. Russo-Checcacci, Florence
E. Rutgers, Lausanne
J.V. Sengers, Rockville
G. Silvestro, Turin
M. Simhony, Jerusalem
G.P. Smith, Corning
P.G. Sona, Milan
E.H. Sondheimer, London
M. Soutif, Grenoble
C. Syros, Brussels
A. Scheggi, Florence
K.J. Schmidt-Tiedemann, Hamburg
M. Schroeder, Murray Hill
I. Steinberger, Jerusalem
J.N. Stephens, Wollongong
A. Steudel, Hannover
I. Stoll, Saskatoon
G.L. Tagliaferri, Florence
M. Testa, Rome
J. Theobald, Mol
G. Thiemig, München
A. Tirpak, Bratislava
J. Trembley, Geneva
L. Trlifaj, Prague
E. Tunkelo, Helsinki
M. Valouch, Prague
H. Van Regemorter, Meudon
J.J. Van Loef, Delft
M.A Vincent, Orsay

B. Vosicki, Geneva
H. Wachsmuth, Madison
R.K. Wehner, Zurich
W. Welten, Beirut
Y. Yacoby, Jerusalem

LEA/as
3 July 1969

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

General Rules concerning Divisions of the European Physical Society

Following Article 2.2 of the Constitution of the European Physical Society :

> "In order to fulfil its purpose, the Society shall act either directly or through its members or through specialized divisions created by its members ..."

Following Article 20f), the Executive Committee is empowered to :

> "sponsor and supervise special divisions organized within the Society by its members in accordance with the by-laws".

Paragraph III in the By-Laws is concerned with Specialized Divisions :

Rule 29 : The formation of a Specialized Division may be approved by the Council on receipt of a formal request from not less than five Ordinary Members.

Rule 30 : Participation in the Activities of Specialized Divisions shall be restricted to Individual Ordinary Members and Fellows of the Society and to members of such societies, groups or laboratories as are Ordinary Members of the Society.

Rule 31 : The rules and regulations governing each Specialized Division shall be approved by the Council.

Rule 39 : Membership of a Specialized Division shall not involve any additional fee to the Society.

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In addition to the above-stated regulations, the following general rules were adopted by the Council :

1) A Division shall cover an active field of physics or a combination of related active fields. Its activities shall comprise :

   a) promoting the co-ordination of research activities in the field in Europe, wherever possible
   b) organizing topical conferences
   c) furthering the exchange of research scientists and students

2) The affairs of a Division shall be conducted by a committee of European composition, consisting of Individual Ordinary Members or Fellows of the EPS and including a Chairman and a Secretary confirmed by the Executive Committee.

3) The Committee of a Specialized Division shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Council.

22.8.69 / ab-

Rules for Membership of Advisory Committees

The membership of an Advisory Committee should be properly representative. Effectiveness requires, on the other hand, that the Committee should not be too large ; it is felt that a membership of about 15 is optimal.

In addition to a Chairman there should be in principle :

(a) At least one member of each board of all relevant specialized divisions, to be proposed by the respective board.

(b) One representative from each of the large National Physical Societies or Academies with considerable activity in the field considered by the Committee and an adequate number of representatives of the smaller National Physical Societies, Groups or Laboratories.

(c) One representative of Individual Ordinary Members.

(d) One representative of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

(e) The Executive Secretary of the European Physical Society or his representative should be present.

(f) A minimum of one member of the Advisory Committee should be member of the Council of the European Physical Society.

* * *

as 26.8.69

Rules of operation for Advisory Committees

Rule 1 The Executive Committee may create Advisory Committees (1) for specialized tasks, (2) to cover special fields of physics, (3) to promote and protect certain common interests or aspects in different fields.

Rule 2 Task and duration of any Advisory Committee are specified by the Executive Committee.

Rule 3 Members of Advisory Committees shall all be either Individual Ordinary Members of the Society or delegates of Members 4b). The Members of the Committee and the Chairman are appointed by the Executive Committee.

Rule 4 Advisory Committees report to the Executive Committee. A report on every meeting of the Advisory Committee approved by its members shall be sent to the Executive Secretary of the Society. Consequently the Chairman of an Advisory Committee may be invited to attend Executive Committee meetings.

Rule 5 Members of an Advisory Committee will serve for a maximum of five years.

Rule 6 All members of an Advisory Committee, when speaking about, or in connexion with, matters regarding which they have financial or other relevant commitments, must state the nature and extent of such commitments.

Rule 7 Chairmen of Advisory Committees may be invited to attend meetings of the Council without voting rights.

* * *

as 26.8.69

January 20, 1976

Dr. G. Thomas
Executive Secretary
P. O. Box 39
CH-1213 Petit-Lancy 2
SWITZERLAND

Dear Dr. Thomas:

The expanded version of my Powell Memorial Lecture has not yet appeared in Science Magazine; in fact I have not yet finished preparing it. Once it does appear I am sure copies will be available.

I should let you know that I have a relatively small number of Xerox copies of a shorter version of this article which I could send to people who are in close contact with our Society.

Sincerely yours,

Victor F. Weisskopf

VFW:dle

Main Secretariat:
P.O. Box 39
CH-1213 Petit-Lancy 2
SWITZERLAND

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

THE SECRETARIAT

Professor V.F. WEISSKOPF
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Department of Physics
USA - Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Geneva, 7 January 1976

Dear Professor Weisskopf,

I have to come back to your letter dated 22 October 1975 concerning the publication of the Powell Memorial Lecture which you gave in Bucharest. Some participants who learned that your talk will not be published in the Proceedings asked me whether reprints of the expanded version in Science Magazine will be available or if single copies of the corresponding issue may be bought.

May I kindly ask you to favour me with your soon reply.

Wishing you a happy new year,

Yours sincerely,

G. Thomas
Executive Secretary

U/GT/rr

Telephone (022) 93 11 30
Telex CH 23 472
Cable Address: Battelle Geneva

DIVISIONS

ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY DIVISION

Chairman: Prof. A. Kastler
Laboratoire de Physique de
l'Ecole Normale Supérieure
24, rue Lhomond
Paris Ve / FRANCE

Secretary: Dr. P.E. Noorman
Zeeman-Laboratorium der
Universiteit van Amsterdam
Plantage Muidergracht 4
Amsterdam / THE NETHERLANDS

CONDENSED MATTER DIVISION

Chairman: Prof. S.F. Edwards
Department of theoretical
Physics
The Schuster Laboratory
The University
Manchester M13 9PL Lancs
ENGLAND

Secretary: Dr. A.B. Lidiard
Theoretical Physics Division
Atomic Energy
Research Establishment
Harwell
Didcot, Berkshire
ENGLAND

LOW TEMPERATURE DIVISION

Chairman: Prof. Dr. C.J. Gorter
Director
Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratorium
Rijksuniversiteit
Nieuwsteeg 18
Leiden / THE NETHERLANDS

Secretary: Dr. W. J. Huiskamp
Kamerlingh Onnes
Laboratorium
Nieuwsteeg 18
Leiden / THE NETHERLANDS

PLASMA PHYSICS DIVISION

Chairman: Prof. B. Lehnert
Royal Institute of
Technology
Stockholm 70 / SWEDEN

Secretary: (Vacant)

QUANTUM ELECTRONICS DIVISION

Chairman: Prof. Dr. K.P. Meyer
Institut für angewandte Physik
Universität Bern
Sidlerstrasse 5
3012 Bern / SWITZERLAND

Secretary: (Vacant)

Main Secretariat:
P.O. Box
7, route de Drize
1227 Carouge-Geneva
SWITZERLAND

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

THE PRESIDENT

Geneva, 18 November 1969

Dear

As probably you already know, the
has been accepted as Division of the EPS. On behalf of the Executive Committee and personally I wish to tell you that it is a great pleasure to welcome this collaboration with the most active physicists in the field of
in Europe within the frame of the European Physical Society.

Following the general guiding lines discussed at the latest meeting of the EPS Council on 14 July 1969 in Vienna, the activities of a EPS Division are to be carried out by a Board of European composition who are Individual Ordinary Members of the EPS. This is to stress the fact that more significant activities of the EPS should be handled by persons showing individually their interest in the development of the Society and in the achievement of its goals. On this point some confusion arose in the past, because now and then it was not very clear that a member of a National Society or Academy is not also implicitly a member of the EPS. In this case the member is the National Society, Group or Academy in category 4 b).

Regarding the problem of distributing information from EPS Divisions, the EPS will assist Divisions in this matter, i.e. the same pattern as that adopted for the distribution of Europhysics News is proposed. Individual Ordinary Members

Telephone (022) 42 32 50
Telex CH 23 472
Cable Address: Battelle Geneva

of EPS would receive information directly through the Main Secretariat in Geneva, whereas physicists not affiliated directly to the EPS would receive documents through the Secretariat of their respective National Society or Academy. One of the principal concerns of a EPS Division being the organization and coordination of conferences in its field of research, it is proposed that the Conference Committee, which is an Advisory Committee to the Executive Committee of EPS, be entrusted with acting as a clearing-house for topical and Gordon-type conferences. Two possibilities have to be considered in this respect:

a) Conferences organized by a Division of the EPS. Such conferences should be labelled as "organized by the EPS". The very early plans for the program of a conference should be communicated in writing to the Main Secretariat in Geneva in order that the proposal may be submitted to the Conference Committee, which meets about four times a year. The Executive Committee in its subsequent meeting will then decide upon the proposed conference following the recommendations received from the Conference Committee.

b) Organizers of conferences from other agencies applying for sponsorship of the EPS should address their requests to the Secretariat which will submit them for examination to the Divisions to follow thereafter the procedure outlined above.

The terms for giving the EPS label to conferences will be one of the major concerns of the January meeting of the Conference Committee. The general policy regarding this matter will be discussed by Council in its next meeting on 12/13 February in Paris. The properly established procedure for giving EPS sponsorship and for organizing EPS Conferences through its Divisions will be clarified early in Spring 1970.

Awaiting the final setting up of the policy should not put off requests for EPS Conferences because already full support will be given to some conferences planned for 1970

as proposed as an exceptional step at the first meeting of the Conference Committee.

Another very important matter to be coordinated is fund-raising in connection with Conferences. For the time being it is not possible for the EPS to support conferences financially. It was however decided that grant-giving bodies in Europe should be informed by a letter from the president of EPS of the new situation of EPS giving sponsorship. In order to optimize coordination between Divisions and the governing bodies of EPS, copies of the relevant correspondence should be sent to the Main Secretariat in Geneva.

Looking forward to a fruitful cooperation,

Yours sincerely,

Professor Gilberto Bernardini

GB/cgm

PIERRE A. LALIVE
PROFESSEUR À LA FACULTÉ DE DROIT
PROFESSEUR À L'INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE
DE HAUTES ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES
GENÈVE

Genève, le 10 février 1970

PAR EXPRES

Madame L. ETIENNE
Association Européenne de
Physique
Institut Battelle
7, route de Drize

1227 CAROUGE

Madame,

Lors de notre entretien du 20 janvier 1970, avec M. Jansen, vous m'avez posé une série de questions sur la position juridique des "divisions" de l'E.P.S. au regard de la loi suisse et des statuts de votre association.

Je vous ai répondu alors, assez en détails, et je puis vous confirmer ici, à toutes fins utiles, la substance de mes réponses.

Pour toute question qui se pose à votre société, il faut partir du fait que cette association est "régie par les articles 60 et ss du Code Civil Suisse et par les présents statuts" (article 1er). Ni les membres de l'E.P.S. ni le comité, ni un organe quelconque ne peuvent donc faire quoi que ce soit qui serait en contradiction avec la loi suisse ou les statuts. Il est vrai que les statuts peuvent être modifiés, selon les procédures prévues par la loi et par les articles 26 et ss des statuts, mais, si j'ai bien compris, votre association ne songe pas, au moins pour l'instant, à faire usage de cette possibilité. Par conséquent, les questions qui peuvent se poser en ce qui concerne les "divisions" doivent être résolues sur la base de la loi et des statuts existants.

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Il ressort clairement de l'article 2 al. 2 des statuts que les "sections spécialisées" (ou"divisions" de l'E.P.S.) constituent des parties composantes et intégrantes de l'association, qui n'ont, selon les statuts, aucune existence juridique distincte et aucune indépendance. Ce ne sont pas des "organes" de l'association (cf l'article 11), mais un simple moyen que l'association peut utiliser pour exercer son activité, vraisemblablement sur le plan scientifique.

En ce qui concerne ces sections spécialisées ou divisions, les statuts prévoient : - qu'une division ne peut être créée que par des membres de l'E.P.S., ce qui est normal; - que les divisions sont patronées et supervisées par le Conseil (article 20 lettre 6) - qu'elles sont créées par des membres de l'E.P.S. conformément au réglement (article 20 lettre 6), et non pas autrement; - que la création d'une division, et les règles de celle-ci doivent être approuvées par le Conseil (règlement articles 29 et 31).

Ces diverses dispositions expriment la claire volonté des créateurs de l'E.P.S. de maintenir toute activité des membres ou éléments composants de l'association sous la direction et le contrôle de l'association et de ses organes statutaires, et d'éviter le risque, toujours présent dans une association d'une certaine importance, de tendances centrifuges et d'activités individuelles plus ou moins anarchiques, susceptibles de créer des conflits, voire d'entraîner à plus ou moins long terme l'éclatement de la société. De ce point de vue, les dispositions des statuts et du règlement me paraissent entièrement suffisantes pour atteindre ce but : le Conseil a non seulement la possibilité, mais encore le devoir juridique, au sens des statuts, de refuser son approbation à toute initiative des membres ou des divisions qui serait en contradiction avec soit les objectifs généraux, soit les dispositions particulières des statuts, par exemple sur l'organisation de la société.

Il pourrait se faire que, un jour, les membres qui ont constitué une division souhaitent lui donner un statut juridique et, par exemple, veuillent constituer la division en une association ou

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autre personne juridique (par exemple en vertu d'un droit national, suisse ou étranger). Dans la mesure où une telle initiative n'aurait pas été approuvée par le Conseil, conformément aux statuts, elle n'aurait aucune valeur vis-à-vis de votre société. On se trouverait en présence d'une simple coexistence de fait, de coïncidences ou d'union personnelle entre certains membres de l'association et les personnes (je ne dis pas les "membres" - car, pour votre société, une division n'a pas de membres à proprement parler, dans un sens juridique) qui auraient cru devoir s'organiser en une association ou société distincte. La question se poserait alors de savoir si, en prenant cette initiative, et en passant outre, par hypothèse, un refus du Conseil de l'E.P.S., ses membres de l'E.P.S. n'ont pas violé leurs obligations statutaires, auquel cas il y aurait lieu d'appliquer l'article 10 sur l'exclusion.

Au cas où votre société souhaiterait permettre à ses membres qui "constituent une section spécialisée" de s'organiser corporativement en une section ayant la personnalité juridique, d'autres problèmes juridiques se poseraient, que je n'examine pas pour l'instant, et qui entraîneraient très vraisemblablement une modification des statuts et du règlement actuels.

Une difficulté particulière provient de l'existence de la règle 30 de votre règlement : vos fondateurs ont non seulement voulu une structure assez complexe, vu l'existence de différentes catégories de membres, mais ils ont, en outre, prévu que des non-membres de la société pourraient avoir une certaine activité à l'intérieur de celle-ci; d'où, inéluctablement, le risque de certaines complications juridiques. Selon la règle 30, peuvent "participer aux activités d'une section spécialisée", outre les membres de la société, des personnes qui, sans être membres de l'E.P.S., sont membres de sociétés, groupements ou laboratoires qui sont membres ordinaires de votre association. Vous m'avez demandé,à ce propos, si de telles personnes, pouvaient, par exemple, être élues au comité d'une section spécialisée.

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Je ne pense pas que cette hypothèse puisse être même envisagée par votre Conseil. Ceci pour une double raison : d'abord, il résulte de ce qui précède qu'il est permis de douter de la légitimité d'une organisation juridique des sections spécialisées, qui donnerait à celles-ci une personnalité juridique distincte, avec des statuts, un comité, etc. Ceci n'exclut pas entièrement, il est vrai, que ces sections spécialisées puissent se donner certaines règles, pour autant qu'elles soient approuvées par votre Conseil. Ensuite, et surtout, l'élection de ces non-membres à un comité d'une division, si comité il y a, paraît en contradiction flagrante avec l'esprit des statuts et du règlement, sinon avec leurs lettres, et surtout avec la nature des choses. On peut certes, en théorie, songer à élire dans un comité un non-membre d'une association. Dans le cas particulier, je suis convaincu que la règle 30 du règlement n'a jamais envisagé une telle éventualité : par les mots participation aux activités d'une section spécialisée, votre association a évidemment voulu viser les activités de caractère scientifique, dont elle aurait pu, si elle l'avait voulu, exclure les non-membres de l'E.P.S. Pour des raisons très compréhensibles, votre association n'a pas jugé devoir le faire, mais au contraire elle a ouvert l'accès des sections spécialisées à des non-membres pour autant qu'ils fissent partie de membres ordinaires de la société. Ceci vise de toute évidence les activités scientifiques, et celles-là seulement des divisions; il ne s'agit pas, par la nature même des choses, de ce que l'on pourrait appeler, l'activité sociale, interne, d'organisation, telle que celle des membres d'un comité quelconque. Je vous signale que la doctrine et la jurisprudence distinguent traditionnellement, dans la vie d'une association, l'activité "corporative" proprement dite (participation aux assemblées et aux votes, à l'élection d'un comité, etc.) et les autres activités de la société.

J'espère que ces quelques considérations suffiront à répondre aux préoccupations de votre Conseil et à dissiper tout malentendu. je me tiens bien entendu à votre disposition pour toutes indications complémentaires.

Veuillez agréer, Madame, l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués.

Pierre A. Lalive

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY DIVISION

Chairman: Professor A. Kastler
Laboratoire de Physique de
l'Ecole Normale Supérieure
24, rue Lhomond
F - 75 Paris 5e / FRANCE

Secretary: Dr. P. E. Noorman
Zeeman-Laboratorium der
Universiteit van Amsterdam
Plantage Muidergracht 4
Amsterdam C / THE NETHERLANDS

* Professor Dr. H. Bucka
Technische Universität
Rondellstr. 5
D - 1 Berlin - 37
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
Delegate of German Physical Society

** Dr. Robert Chabbal
Laboratoire Aimé Cotton
1, place Aristide Briand
F-92 Bellevue / FRANCE

** Dr. D. A. Jackson
Laboratoire Aimé Cotton
1, place Aristide Briand
F-92 Bellevue / FRANCE

* Dr. Pieter Klinkenberg
Zeeman-Laboratorium der
Universiteit van Amsterdam
Plantage Muidergracht 4
Amsterdam C / THE NETHERLANDS

** Professor E. L. W. Minnhagen
Lund Institute of Technology
Department of Physics
P.O. Box 725
S - Lund / SWEDEN

./.

ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY DIVISION

**Professor F. Rico
Madrid / SPAIN

**Professor G. W. Series
J. J. Thomson Laboratory
University of Reading
Whiteknights
Reading, Berks. / ENGLAND

Professor Dr. Andreas Steudel
Institut für Experimentalphysik A
der technischen Universität Hannover
Welfengarten 1
D - 3 Hannover / FED. REP. GERMANY

Deputy of German Physical Society

**candidates
*have been invited to apply for membership

February 1970
LEA/as

Draft

R 13. XII 1979

Art. 1

The European Group for Atomic Spectroscopy is a group of European scientists engaged in or interested in atomic spectroscopy and related topics. The
X Group is organized as a Division of the European Physical Society.

Art. 2

The European Group for Atomic Spectroscopy proposes to promote studies in atomic spectroscopy and related topics, to facilitate contacts between members, to encourage collaboration in scientific research and exchange of personnel between laboratories, to stimulate the interest of young physicists in the field of atomic spectroscopy, to organize regular meetings, to maintain contacts with related groups within the European Physical Society, and to communicate with similar organizations in other parts of the world.

Art. 3

The European Group for Atomic Spectroscopy consists of effective and adhering members. Effective members can be European laboratories and individual scientists actively engaged in the field of atomic spectroscopy and related topics. Adhering members can be laboratories and individual scientists interested in the results of research in this field but not necessarily actively engaged in it. Members are admitted upon written application.

Art. 4

The Group is run by an executive committee composed of not less than six members, including the president and the secretary.

Art. 5

As a contribution to the expenses of the Group a fee may be fixed by the executive committee.

Art. 6

The Group shall hold scientific meetings as regularly as possible and by preference annually. These meetings shall, as far as possible, be organized alternately by laboratories or institutions in different countries. At the end of each meeting the place and date of the next meeting will be fixed.

Art. 7

During these regular meetings a general assembly of effective members shall be held, at which one third of the members of the executive committee are discharged and new ones elected for the next term of three years. Members of the executive committee are re-eligible for not more than one term. Between two consecutive general assemblies the executive committee can elect new members by co-optation. These members resign at the first assembly following their election. Their number shall never exceed one third of the total number of members in office.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

INSTITUT FÜR EXPERIMENTALPHYSIK A
DER TECHNISCHEN ~~HOCHSCHULE~~ UNIVERSITÄT HANNOVER
Direktor: Prof. Dr. A. Steudel

3 HANNOVER, Jan. 29, 1970
WELFENGARTEN 1
FERNRUF (Durchwahl): 762- 2420
Geschäftszimmer: 762-2229
Vermittlung: 762-1
FERNSCHREIBER: 0923868

R 2. FEV

European Physical Society
P.O. Box
CH- 1227 Carouge-Geneva
Switzerland

European Group for Atomic Spectroscopy
Second Conference on Atomic Spectroscopy, Hannover,
July 14 - 17, 1970.

Dear Sirs,
Professor G.W. Series, Physics Department of the University of Reading, informed me that the Royal Society of Great Britain has made a substantial contribution to the European Physical Society on the understanding that some support was being given to conferences.
Therefore I would like to ask you whether the European Physical Society could give some financial support to the II. Conference on Atomic Spectroscopy organized by the European Group for Atomic Spectroscopy which is a Specialized Division of EPS. This conference was mentioned in "europhysics news No.5 September 1969" and the purpose of the conference was described.
As we have no other financial support I would be very grateful if EPS could give us an amount of about DM 1000.- for organizing the conference.

Sincerely yours,

A. Steudel

A. Steudel

EUROPEAN GROUP FOR ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY

Specialized Division of the
EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

Second Conference on Atomic Spectroscopy
Hannover, July 14 - 17, 1970

Hannover, November 12, 1969

Dear Colleague:

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the European Group for Atomic Spectroscopy (EGAS), I should like to invite you to attend the SECOND CONFERENCE ON ATOMIC SPECTROSCOPY AND RELATED TOPICS, organized by EGAS.

At the end of 1967 several atomic spectroscopists started to discuss the organization of better and closer cooperation between the numerous research groups working in Europe in the field of atomic spectroscopy and related topics. A steering committee was founded, and it was proposed that there should be regular conferences on atomic spectroscopy to be organized in an informal and inexpensive way in order to bring together all interested people and in particular younger research students. It was decided that the most efficient way of achieving this purpose was to create a European Group for Atomic Spectroscopy. This Group now operates under the auspices of the European Physical Society as a Specialized Division. The first conference of this kind was held in Paris, July 1969.

Date: The second conference of EGAS will be held in Hannover from July 14 to July 17, 1970.

Address: Conference on Atomic Spectroscopy
Institut A für Experimentalphysik
Technische Universität
D 3 H a n n o v e r
Welfengarten 1
Fed. Rep. of Germany

Subjects: The subject matter of the conference is to be centered around physics of free atoms with special regard to the electronic structure of the atom itself and its interaction with nuclei or radiation:

1) Classification and theory of spectra
2) Atomic constants
3) Radiative lifetimes
4) Hyperfine interactions
5) Isotope shift
6) Interaction of light (and/or rf fields) with atoms
7) Application of atomic physics to other scientific fields (e.g. astrophysics)
8) Related topics (e.g. optical pumping of molecules etc.)

Problems relating to molecular properties and atomic collisions are covered in other conferences and, in general, will not be included here.

Summaries: Summaries of contributed papers should be mailed not later than May 20, 1970, however, earlier submission is suggested. The summaries should be clearly typed on sheets of the same size as this invitation (21.0 x 29.6 cm) in a form ready for direct duplication. For each contribution a summary of not more than four typewritten pages including figures is required. The original and one copy should be submitted. The summaries will be distributed to the participants at the beginning of the conference. The summaries will not be published in any journal or elsewhere. They will be considered as informal communications and not as "published" literature.

Your reply: Please send your answer before December 15, 1969 using the enclosed form.

We would be very glad if you would care to participate in the meeting. Further information will be sent to you at a later date.

Yours sincerely,

A. Steudel

A. Steudel

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

Condensed Matter Division

Interim Committee as known to the Secretariat on 1 February 1970

* Professor G. Chiarotti
Istituto di Fisica "G.Marconi"
Piazzale delle Scienze 5
I - 00100 Rome / Italy

* Dr. J. Diehl
Max-Planck-Institut für Metallforschung
Institut für Sondermetalle
92 Seestrasse
D - 7000 Stuttgart - 1
Fed.Rep. Germany

* Professor Dr. G. de Vries
Natuurkundig Laboratorium
Universiteit van Amsterdam
Valckenierstraat 65
Amsterdam C /The Netherlands

Professor S.F. Edwards
Solid State Physics
Schuster Laboratory
University of Manchester
Manchester M13 9PL / Lancs
England

Professor A. Guinier
Université de Paris
Faculté des Sciences
Service de Physique des Solides
Bâtiment 210
F - 91 Orsay / France

** Dr. A.B. Lidiard
Theoretical Physics Division
AERE Building 89
Harwell, Didcot, Berks
England

* Professor Dr. S. Lundqvist
Institute of Theoretical Physics
Chalmers University of Technology
S-402-20 Gothenburg 5 / Sweden

Dr. W.J. Merz
Laboratories RCA Ltd
Hardturmstr. 169

CH - 8005 Zurich
Switzerland

* not yet Individual Ordinary Members of EPS.
** applied for Membership

5.2.70
as

EPS/CMD(70)M.1.

European Physical Society

Division of the Physics of Condensed Matter

Minutes of a Meeting of the Board held at Owens Park, University of Manchester on Tuesday 6th January, 1970 at 8 p.m.

Present: Professor S. F. Edwards (Chairman)
Dr. A. B. Lidiard (Secretary)

Professor S. Apkinar (Turkey)
Professor F. Bassani (Italy, deputising for Prof. G. Boato)
Professor J. Diehl (Germany)
Dr. G. Grimvall (Sweden, deputising for Prof. S. Lundqvist)
Professor A. Guinier (France)

Dr. W. Merz (Switzerland) and Dr. A. R. Miedema (Netherlands) were also present by invitation.

Action

Apologies: Apologies for absence were received from Professor A. Corcovei (Rumania).

1. Minutes

The meeting being the first of the Board there were no minutes to be approved. The Board, however, noted the minutes of the last meeting of the steering committee which was active in bringing the Division into being (distributed as Appendix I to paper EPS/CMD(70)A.1.).

2. Personnel of the Board

The Chairman reported that, in response to his invitation to member national societies to nominate members to the Board, he had received the following additional nominations:

Professor Bezak (Czechoslovakia)
Professor A. Many (Israel)
Professor G. Szigeti (Hungary)

No replies had yet been received from the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R. or Swiss Physical Societies.

Action

3. Terms of Reference of the Board

The Board noted the general rules governing Divisions of the E.P.S. and the letter from the President (distributed as Appendix II to EPS/CMD(70)A.1.). After discussion it was agreed that the ruling in the President's letter that officers of Divisions should be Individual Ordinary Members of the E.P.S. was unnecessarily restrictive, especially at present when it was important for as many leading physicists as possible to be brought in to the work of the Division. The Chairman was asked to take this view to the Council of the E.P.S. at its next meeting and members agreed to make the same point at appropriate levels in their own national societies.

Prof. Edwards

All members

4. Formation of Groups

The Board discussed the desirability of forming Groups in particular fields and the best ways of bringing such Groups into being.

It was agreed that the formation of Groups was desirable for those major fields likely to continue to be important, but that for the time being the Board should not encourage the formation of highly specialised groups whose usefulness might soon pass. It was further agreed that the Board should try to establish groups in the following areas:

(a) Semiconductors and Insulators

(b) Magnetism

(c) Metals

(d) Liquids and Amorphous Materials

(e) Polymers and Macromolecules

(f) High Pressures

To this end it was agreed that all members of the Board would bring forward by Easter names of suitable persons in their own countries to form organising committees for groups (a)-(e). [Group (f) already exists and is being negotiated with]. Each member would take his own decision on how best to arrive at the most suitable names within his own country. One interested nominee from each country is required for each of the above groups.

All members

It was further agreed that the Chairman of each of these Group committees will be chosen by the Board from the lists of nominees, preferably at a meeting but failing that by mail.

5. Decisions of the Conference Committee of the E.P.S.

The Board noted the minutes of the last meeting of the E.P.S. Conference Committee (distributed as Appendix III to EPS/CMD(70)A.1). The Board also confirmed Dr. W. Merz as the representative of the Division on the Conference Committee for the time being.

Action

6. Europhysics Conferences

The Board noted the decision of the E.P.S. Conference Committee on Europhysics Conferences.

The Board also confirmed the proposals for Europhysics conferences on (1) the Physics of Metastable Alloys, and (2) Atomic Transport in Solids and Liquids. Dr. Merz will take details of the second proposal to the next meeting of the E.P.S. Conference Committee. — Dr. Merz

The Board discussed a proposal which Professor Guinier had received from Professor Vitos for a Europhysics conference on Anelastic Relaxation and Defects and Phase Transformations in Solids to be held at Lausanne in June, 1970. It was agreed that it was too late for this meeting to be approved and organised as a Europhysics Conference and Professor Guinier will convey this conclusion to Professor Vitos. — Prof.Guinier

All members agreed to stimulate further proposals for Europhysics Conferences. The Board noted suggestions made following the conference on Acoustoelectric Phenomena in Semiconductors, held at Aviemore in October, 1969. — All members

7. European Solid State Conference

The Board agreed that it was desirable to hold a major E.P.S. conference on Solid State Physics. Dates and possible locations were considered. An invitation to hold the conference in Italy was given by Professor Bassani. The Board invited Professor F. Bassani to look into the possibilities of holding this meeting in Italy in 1971. It was agreed that Florence, Milan or Rome, in that order of preference, would be suitable centres. — Prof.Bassani

Members of the Board agreed to consider carefully suitable invited speakers and the form that the conference should take. — All members

8. Topical Conferences

The Board agreed that it could be desirable to hold such meetings on topics not covered by national programmes of conferences. Members of the Board will consider the need for particular meetings. — All members

9. Second E.P.S. Conference

The Board agreed that in general terms such a conference seemed desirable but that further consideration was necessary to decide on a suitable theme and form for those sections for which the E.P.S. may ask for assistance from the Division.

Action

10. Any Other Business

It was reported that the French Physical Society had decided to extend the privilege of Members' rates at its meetings to members of other national societies belonging to the E.P.S. It was suggested and agreed that it would be desirable for other national societies to take similar steps.

11. Date of the Next Meeting

It was agreed to hold the next meeting in Zurich on May 8th.

A. B. Lidiard

29th January, 1970.

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

Low Temperature Physics

Provisional Committee
formed on 30 October 1969

(information received from the Secretary on 27 November 1969)

* Professor J. F. Allen
School of Physical Sciences
North Haugh
University of St-Andrews
St-Andrews

SCOTLAND

* Professor Dr. W. Buckel
Physikalishes Institut der
Universität Karlsruhe
Engesserstr. 7
D - 75 Karlsruhe

Fed. Rep. GERMANY

* Professor B. Dreyfus
Centre de Recherches sur
les très basses températures
Rue des Martyrs
Boite Postale 319
F - 38 Grenoble

FRANCE

Professor Dr. C.J. Gorter
Director
Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratorium
Rijksuniversiteit
Nieuwsteeg 18
Leiden

THE NETHERLANDS

** Dr. W. J. Huiskamp
Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratorium
Nieuwsteeg 18
Leiden

THE NETHERLANDS

* Professor Dr. W. Klose
Institut für Theoretische Festkoerperphysik
Universität des Saarlandes
D - 66 Saarbrücken 15

Fed. Rep. GERMANY

Professor N. Kurti
Department of Physics
University of Oxford
Clarendon Laboratory
Parks Road
Oxford OX1 3 PU

ENGLAND

Professor O.V. Lounasmaa
Technical University of Helsinki
Department of Technical Physics
Otaniemi-Helsinki

FINLAND

Professor J.L. Olsen
Eidg. Techn. Hochschule
Gloriastrasse 35
CH - 8006 Zurich

SWITZERLAND

Dr.R. S. Safrata
Nuclear Research Institute
of the Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences
Rez u Prahy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

* not yet Individual Ordinary Members of the EPS
** applied for Membership.

5.2.70
cd

Secretariat:
Dr. W. J. Huiskamp
Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory
Nieuwsteeg 18
Leiden, Nederland
Tel. 01710-41341

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

LOW TEMPERATURE PHYSICS DIVISION

Leiden, November 25, 1969

Mrs. Dr. L. Etienne,
P.O.Box,
7, Route de Drize,
1227 Carouge - Geneva,
Switzerland.

R 27. NOV 1969

Dear Dr. Etienne,

I would like to propose publication of the following announcement in the next EPS-Bulletin:

Low Temperature Physics (LTP) Division.

A provisional committee has been formed as follows: Prof.J.F.Allen (St.Andrews), Prof.W.Buckel (Karlsruhe), Prof. B.Dreyfus (Grenoble), Prof.C.J.Gorter (Leiden),Dr.W.J.Huiskamp (Leiden), Prof.W.Klose (Saarbrücken), Prof.N.Kurti (Oxford), Prof.O.V.Lounasmaa (Helsinki), Prof.J.L.Olsen (Zürich), Dr.R.S. Safrata (Praha).

The committee has met on Oct.30 in Eindhoven (Neth.) and has adopted the following definition for membership of the Low Temperature Physics Division: every EPS-member, who has applied to the secretary of the Division is registered as a member of the Division. A written application should include a specification about the type of EPS-membership, i.e. Individual Ordinary Member or member of society, group or laboratory being ordinary member of the EPS. LTP-Division Members will receive information about the activities of the Division, e.g. about the planned Low Temperature Physics Summerschool at the campus of the Technical University of Twente (Netherlands) from 22 June - 4 July 1970.

A financial contribution of 5 Swiss Francs annually may be asked in the future for covering the cost of mailing and administration.

According to the general rules adopted by the Council, the Division activities shall comprise: a) promoting the coordination

E.P.S. Main Secretariat:
P.O. Box
7, Route de Drize
1227 Carouge-Geneva
SWITZERLAND

Telephone 022 423250
Telex CH 23472
Cable Adress: Battelle Geneva

Leiden, November 25, 1969

Mrs. Dr. L. Etienne.

of research activities in low temperature physics in Europe b) organizing topical conferences and c) furthering the exchange of research scientists and students.

It is hoped by the LTP-Division Committee that such activities, in addition to the proposed summerschool, can soon be initiated on basis of a sufficiently large number of Division-members.

The LTP-Division secretary,
W.J. Huiskamp,
Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory,
Nieuwsteeg 18, Leiden,
(Netherlands)

If you consider this announcement as too long, would you please give advice how to shorten it?

Very best regards,

W.J. Huiskamp.

Secretariat:
Dr. W. J. Huiskamp
Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory
Nieuwsteeg 18
Leiden, Nederland
Tel. 01710-41341

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

LOW TEMPERATURE PHYSICS DIVISION

Leiden, December 4, 1969

Mrs. Dr. L. Etienne,
P.O.Box,
7, Route de Drize,
1227 Carouge - Geneva,
Switzerland.

Dear Mrs. Etienne,

You may have noticed that the Low Temperature Physics Division has in its meeting at Eindhoven on Oct.30th, decided to register the names of Division members. For this purpose I have sent you a proposal for an announcement in the E.P.S.-Bulletin. From a conversation which I had today with Jansen it became clear that I may have caused confusion in that announcement about the precise meaning of EPS-Membership. May I ask you to read that announcement once again in order to check that I did or did not suggest whether members of societies, groups etc. are considered as EPS-members.

Furthermore, confusion about the Divisional Membership persists also in the LTP-Division Committee. Namely, quoting from a letter sent to me by Prof. Kurti:
"I asked Edwards about the membership of the CSP-Division (Condensed Matter Division). He said that they have no membership list and in fact every member of the EPS is ipso facto also a member of this Division. He does not communicate directly with individual members. Information is dessiminated through Europhysics News".

This statement represents an opinion which differs somewhat from that I had in mind about the Divisional Membership, namely that a Division is not just a Committee, but rather a group of specialists who can elect their own committee. This would not preclude EPS members being members of more than one division.

As a further point I may mention that some LTP Committee-Members feel that they should be nominated by a national society. My personal view is that the EPS is not a federation, but an independent organization, in which the national societies are integrated as far as European cooperations and activities is concerned. This would imply, that for instance Division Committee Members should be elected by a

E.P.S. Main Secretariat:
P.O. Box
7, Route de Drize
1227 Carouge-Geneva

Telephone 022 423250
Telex CH 23472
Cable Adress: Battelle Geneva

Leiden, December 4, 1969

Mrs. Dr. L. Etienne.

ballot among Division Members and would not necessarily represent a national society, in other words we should have no national dividing lines within a Division.

Could you give some clarification about these two points? I suspect that such points may arise in a Council meeting, so I do not expect an answer soon and may be I might get an answer when I have the pleasure in meeting you at a Conference Committee Meeting, may be at the ~~in~~ Prague meeting.

Very best regards,

W.J. Huiskamp.

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

PLASMA PHYSICS DIVISION

Chairman: Professor B. Lehnert
Royal Institute of Technology
Valhallavägen
S - 10044 Stockholm 70 / SWEDEN

Treasurer: ** Professor E. S. Weibel
Centre de Recherches en
Physique des Plasmas
21, av. des Bains
CH - 1007 Lausanne / SWITZERLAND

Professor C. M. Braams
Director
FOM-Instituut voor Plasma-Fysica
Rijnhuizen
P.O. Box 7
Jutphaas / THE NETHERLANDS

Professor Bruno Brunelli
Laboratori Gas Ionizzati
CNEN
P.O. Box 65
I - 00044 Frascati / ITALY

Dr. R. S. Pease
Director
Culham Laboratory
U.K. Atomic Energy Authority
Culham, Abingdon, Berks. / ENGLAND

* Professor R. Z. Sagdeev
Institute of Nuclear Physics
Siberian Section of the USSR
Academy of Sciences
Novosibirsk / U.S.S.R.

./.

PLASMA PHYSICS DIVISION

** Professor Dr. A. Schlüter
Institut für Plasmaphysik
D - 8046 Garching bei München
FED. REP. GERMANY

Delegate of German
Physical Society

** Professor J. Teichmann
Institute of Plasma Physics
Nademlynska 600
Prague 9 / CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Professor Peter C. Thonemann
Department of Physics
University of Wales
Singleton Park
Swansea, Wales / ENGLAND

* Dr. M. Trocheris
Association Euratom/CEA
B.P. No 6
F - 92 Fontenay-aux-Roses / FRANCE

** Professor Paul Vandenplas
Ecole Royale Militaire
Laboratoire de Physique des Plasmas
30, av. de la Renaissance
4 Brussels / BELGIUM

** candidates
* have been invited to apply for membership

1 February 1970
LE/as

FOURTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON CONTROLLED FUSION AND PLASMA PHYSICS

IV FUSION ROME 1970

31 August - 4 September
1970
ROMA

Frascati, 22th December 1969
c/o Laboratori Gas Ionizzati
C. P. 65 - 00044 Frascati, Italy

Dear Colleague,

We are pleased to announce the
"FOURTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON CONTROLLED FUSION AND PLASMA PHYSICS",
which will be held in Rome (Italy)
from Monday 31st August till Friday 4th September 1970.

The European Conferences on Controlled Fusion and Plasma Physics which have developed from meetings of the former CERN Study Group on Fusion Problems, have by now become traditional as regional meetings of the European plasma physicists. It marks a final and welcome step in this direction that the organization of these conferences is being taken over at this point by the recently founded Plasma Physics Division of the European Physical Society (E.P.S.). However, participants and papers from other parts of the world will be cordially welcome in Rome, as they have been at the preceding conferences of the series.

In case the number of papers from far-away countries should threaten to overload the programme, the right must be reserved to restrict these contributions to those qualifying as reviews or summaries of work in particular areas.

As in the three previous conferences in Munich (1966), in Stockholm (1967), and in Utrecht (1969), the Conference programme will be concentrated on controlled fusion and related problems in plasma physics. This includes the appropriate diagnostical methods. Elementary processes in ionized gases, applications of plasma physics to other fields, and specific engineering problems are excluded.

During the Conference, time will be reserved for a business meeting of the Plasma Physics Division of the E.P.S..

The Conference will be held in English. There will be opportunity for the presentation of approximately *100 papers of 15 minutes duration*. To make presentation of up-to-date results possible, the deadlines are fixed as late as possible and the selection will be made on the basis of four-page papers, suitable to be published in a book of proceedings. The deadlines are:

1) APRIL 1st, 1970, *for preliminary registration, using the enclosed form (participants who intend to read a paper should give a tentative title);*

2) JUNE 1st, 1970, *for submission of four-page papers and final registration (final registration forms and further information will be mailed to those who have sent in the preliminary forms; as to the preparation of the four-page manuscript, please pay attention to the enclosed instructions). It is intended to mail as far as possible the book of proceedings to the participants before the Conference*

The conference fee will be of Lit. 13.000.= for participants and of Lit. 3.000.= for accompanying family members. An accompanying family members' programme as well as tours for the time after the meeting will be arranged.

All correspondence should be mailed to:

IVth European Conference Fusion and Plasma
c/o Laboratori Gas Ionizzati
Casella Postale N. 65
00044 FRASCATI, Italy.

Hoping to have the pleasure to meet you in Rome,

Bruno Brunelli

Dr. Bruno Brunelli

(Director)

Encl. 2

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

QUANTUM ELECTRONICS DIVISION

Chairman: Professor Dr. K. P. Meyer
Institut für angewandte Physik
Universität Bern
Sidlerstrasse 5
CH - 3012 Bern / SWITZERLAND

Dr. Richard Bleekrode
Philips Research Laboratories
Eindhoven / THE NETHERLANDS

Professor Jacques Ducuing
Bâtiment 503
Institut d'Optique
Faculté des Sciences
F - 91 Orsay / FRANCE

* Professor Dr. H. Haken
Azenbergstr. 12
D - 7 Stuttgart
FED. REP. GERMANY
Deputy of German Physical Society

Dr. R. S. Britt Hartmann
Bravallav 15A
S - 182 63 Djursholm / SWEDEN

* Dr. T. Jaeger
Norvegian Defence
Research Establishment
Lillestrøm / NORWAY

* Professor Dr. R. Kaiser
Luisenstr. 37 a
D - 8 München-2
FED. REP. GERMANY
Delegate of German Physical Society

./.

QUANTUM ELECTRONICS DIVISION

* Professor R. V. Khokhlov
Department of Physics
The University
Moscow, B-234 / U.S.S.R.

Professor Salo Kimel
Department of Chemistry
Technion - Israel
Institute of Technology
Haifa / ISRAEL

Professor Stuart A. Ramsden
"Tall Trees"
Bishop Burton
Beverley, Yorks. / ENGLAND

** Dr. D. Röss
Siemens A.G.
Hofmannstr. 51
Postfach
D - 8000 München 25
FED. REP. GERMANY

Professor Orazio Svelto
Istituto di Fisica del
Politecnico
Piazza Leonardo da Vinci 32
I - 20100 Milan / ITALY

* have been invited to apply for membership

1 February 1970
LEA/as

ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLÉAIRE
CERN EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

1211 GENÈVE 23
SUISSE / SWITZERLAND

Téléphone: (022) 41 98 11
Telex: GENÈVE - 2 36 98
Télégramme: CERNLAB-GENÈVE

Votre référence
Your reference

Notre référence DD-GRM-cj
Our reference

A rappeler dans la réponse
Please quote in your reply

EXPRES

Professor G. Bernadini
President of the European
Physical Society
Scuola Normale Superiore
7, Piazza Di Cavalieri
I-56100 PISA

Italie

Genève, le 6 February 1970

Dear Professor Bernadini,

I would like to submit for your consideration and for presentation to the Council of the European Physical Society the enclosed proposition for the formation of a Computational Physics Division of the European Physical Society under the By-Laws Section III Rule 29 of the Constitution of the Society.

Since the international conference organized by the Institute of Physics and Physical Society last July at the Culham Laboratory on Computational Physics, there have been discussions between several people who attended that conference on the advisability of initiating meetings, discussions, exchanges of views etc., on a European scale between physicists working in various aspects of Computational Physics. The possibility of a Division of the European Physical Society devoted to this subject has naturally centered in our discussions.

We now feel that the contacts and discussions over the last few months have revealed great interest in this idea. As you will see from the supporting signatures, there is rather wide spread support for the proposal together with a representative group of physicists who are prepared to act as an ad-hoc committee for such a Division of Computational Physics until such time as the formal elections etc. could be held at its first full meeting.

The Division we wish to propose would be concerned with Computational Physics defined in the widest sense of any application of computers to physics research where the computer plays an integral part of the research. This Division would therefore be somewhat different in character to other divisions of physical society in the sense that it would cover a kind of overlap region between certain specialists in other divisions who will have in common the use of a particular technique i.e. computing as an essential element of the

research activities. From our own experience in physics research, from current developments in America and also from the success of the Computational Physics conference organized in England last year, we believe that there is very much to be gained by regular contacts and exchanges between physicists using computers in research in different parts of physics. Computing is a very rapidly developing technique and in the future will play an increasingly important role in allowing the physicist to tackle problems which would otherwise be impossible. The requirements of physicists in this area are at, and in many cases beyond, the limits of currently available computing systems and methods, and, as has happened so often in the past, the physicist will make important contribution to the development of the techniques and methods needed to advance in his research. We believe an internationally supported forum to bring together physicists using computation in different branches of physics to exchange ideas, programs etc., and to influence the development of computational methods and systems in the context of physics research is most desirable. A Computational Physics Division of the European Physical Society could provide this in a unique and invaluable way.

Yours sincerely,

G.R. Macleod

Proposal to form a Computational Physics Division of the European Physical Society

I have read a draft of the proposal and would like to offer my support when it is presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for consideration.

Name ..... H Bondi (HERMANN BONDI)

Place of work ... Esro, 114 Ave de Neuilly, Neuilly s/S, 92, France.....

.....

Date 20-1-1970 Signature H Bondi

Proposal to form a Computational Physics Division of the European Physical Society

I have read a draft of the proposal and would like to offer my support when it is presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for consideration.

Name BRUNELLI Prof. Bruno

Place of work Laboratori Gas Ionizzati C.N.E.N.
Casella Postale, 65 FRASCATI (Roma)
Italy

Date 23/1/70

Signature Bruno Brunelli

Proposal to form a Computational Physics Division of the European Physical Society

I have read a draft of the proposal and would like to offer my support when it is presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for consideration.

Name ..... B.R. Coles .....

Place of work ..... Imperial College .....

.....

.....

Date ..... Signature .....

Proposal to form a Computational Physics Division of the European Physical Society

I have read a draft of the proposal and would like to offer my support when it is presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for consideration.

Name ...CONSOLI.Terenzio.....

Place of work Service d'Ionique Générale - DPh.PFC
Bâtiment 10 05 - CEN - Grenoble
CEDEX nº 85 38 - GRENOBLE-gare

Date ...29.1.1970.....

Signature ...T. Consoli.....

Proposal to form a Computational Physics Division of the European Physical Society

I have read a draft of the proposal and would like to offer my support when it is presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for consideration.

Name ..... Prof. R. M. J. COTTERILL Ph. D.

Place of work ..... Structural Properties of Materials
The Technical University of Denmark
Bldg. 325, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark
Telephone (01) 88 16 33

Date ..... 19. JAN. 1970

Signature .....

Proposal to form a Computational Physics Division of the European Physical Society

I have read a draft of the proposal and would like to offer my support when it is presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for consideration.

Name Professor Klaus Gottstein

Place of work Max-Planck-Institut für Physik und Astrophysik
8 München 23, Föhringer Ring 6
Germany

Date Jan. 19th, 1970 Signature K. Gottstein

Proposal to form a Computational Physics Division of the European Physical Society

I have read a draft of the proposal and would like to offer my support when it is presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for consideration.

Name ....N. Robert Nilsson.....

Placé of work ..Institute of Physics.....
..Box 530.....
..S-75121 Uppsala 1, Sweden.....

Date ..17-1-69..... Signature ..J. Robert Nilsson.....

Proposal to Form a Computational Physics Division of

The European Physical Soceity

I have read and approved the proposal to be presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for its consideration. I would like to offer my services as Chairman on the committee of the new Division until formal elections are held at the Paris Conference.

Name Dr. G. R. Macleod

Place of Work Data Handling Division
CERN
1211 Genève 23
Switzerland

Representing the country of .....

and the subject area in Computation Physics of High Energy Physics

(a) I am already a member of the E.P.S.

(b) ~~I have made application for membership of the E.P.S.~~

Date 12 January 1970 Signature G R Macleod

Please return this form as soon as possible to

Mr. B. McNamara
U.K.A.E.A.
Culham Laboratory,
Nr. Abingdon,
Berks.
England.

Proposal to form a Computational Physics Division of the European Physical Society

1. Computational Physics may be defined as any application of computers to physics problems in which computing is an integral part of the research. Four main areas can be distinguished:

   (a) The most commonly appreciated area is numerical computation, in which functions may be evaluated or small sets of differential equations integrated. About 25% of all research papers in physics journals involve some computing of this nature, and there is a constant need by physicists for better and faster numerical methods, many of which are provided by the physicists themselves, and for better access to the computer, including the use of on-line keyboards and displays.

   (b) One of the most massive uses of computer time is in data-handling, particularly in high energy physics and in space research. The mathematical processes involved are usually simple, but many experiments are now made possible only by the existence of large fast computers. It is estimated that high energy physicists in Europe have available the equivalent of 50 IBM 360/65 computers and will require up to 100 times this power before the year 1980.

   (c) A relatively new large-scale application of computers is to the simulation of physical phenomena. Large sets of ordinary and partial differential equations with appropriate boundary conditions are integrated over many timesteps to follow the behaviour of complex systems such as hot plasmas, global weather patterns, galactic structures, defects in crystals and many others. Here the computer becomes the experimental apparatus, modelling ideal situations for close comparison with theory, or modelling practical devices to aid in design and construction.

   (d) The newest field of integrated real time experimentation is represented by a number of experiments in atomic and plasma physics in which computers analyse and control the progress of the experiments. It is in these applications that computational physicists have most interest in the design of the electronics of the computers and their coupling to the experiments.

There are many points of common interest between these four main areas of computational physics which make co-ordination of activities essential. Not least of these is the need for first-class design and support of efficient operating systems, compilers, on-line systems, graphical display hardware and non-numerical computing such as literature searches. Physicists would not ordinarily work in these fields, but their requirements do have a considerable impact which requires an international organisation to ensure that the highest standards are met.

2. Computers themselves are still at an exponential phase of their development. Currently available machines such as the IBM 360/91 and CDC 7600 are up to 100 times faster and cheaper per unit computation than the IBM 7090 of ten years ago. Machines such as the CDC Star and Illiac IV could be up to 1000 times faster and cheaper and might be available in Europe by 1975. The ease of access to computers and the availability of powerful peripheral devices for data storage and graphical and video output is improving at nearly the same rate. Several of the proposers have computer terminals in their homes capable of being connected to any computer in Europe having the standard data input device. The power of supporting software is slowly catching up the hardware and many computers now have several common languages such as FORTRAN and ALGOL, which are mutually compatible. Compilers and operating systems have been published for specific machines and work is proceeding on machine independent software which can be published and made immediately available at any computer centre.

It is against this background of technological change that we view the need for international collaboration among physicists using these tools.

3. There are now journals which publish papers on Computational Physics, the two most recent examples being COMPUTER PHYSICS COMMUNICATIONS and the JOURNAL OF COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS. The first of these aims to referee and publish physics programs and to establish international library centres from which the programs can be obtained. There are many physics programs which cost 1-10 man years in development effort with a corresponding cost of $10-100K. It is important that standards of writing and documentation of these programs be at a correspondingly high level. The best way to achieve this would be to encourage publication of programs and one function of an EPS Computational Physics Division would be to encourage the formation of new journals whenever a clear need was established.

4. There have been conferences in the U.S.A. on Plasma Simulation, Fluid Mechanics, and Computational Physics generally since about 1967. In 1969 a Computational Physics Group of the Institute of Physics and the Physical Society was formed and its first Conference on the subject was held at Culham Laboratory in July. With 140 participants, 32 from outside the U.K., this was a well supported inaugural conference. A similar conference is to be held at Imperial College, London in September 1970. At the 1969 Conference there was a strong suggestion from the non-British European participants that a series of such meetings be established on a European basis. A Conference on Computational Physics is therefore to be announced for the summer of 1971 in Paris. We would be grateful for the support of the European Physical Society for the meeting by allowing it to be listed as an EPS Conference and giving such other advertising and administrative support as is usual. The Computational Physics Group of the Institute of Physics and The Physical Society has already agreed to provide any support requested by the local organisers in addition to any forthcoming from the EPS.

5. There already exists in Europe close collaboration in some areas of research involving computers, such as meteorology, plasma physics, nuclear physics, and high energy physics. This is obviously due to the fact that most countries in Europe have large coherent research programs in these fields which have always needed large-scale computing. Major aims of a Computational Physics Division of the EPS would be to make use of this to establish common standards, correlate requirements, and to encourage a more widespread availability of such resources to other branches of physics.

6. Apart from the annual major conference on the whole of Computational Physics the Division would organise more specialist international meetings on groups of subjects sharing common techniques and interests. For example, meetings could be arranged on Fluid Simulation for plasma physicists, meteorologists and oceanographers, on Data Processing for high energy and nuclear physicists and space scientists, on Computer Controlled Experiments for atomic, nuclear and high energy physicists, and so on. Large and powerful suites of programs exist in many fields of physics which should be made available to a greater number of physicists to increase the return on development costs. The Division should organise Summer Schools at advanced computer centres to provide training and experience in the use of these programs coupled to general interest lectures on the numerical and computational techniques involved. This has already been done in a small way in the U.S.A. by some groups, and good exchange and training facilities exists between High Energy Physics Laboratories.

7. An international committee has been formed consisting of representatives of most major branches of physics and as many European nations as was feasible. The committee members are either members of the EPS or have applications for membership awaiting approval.

In addition, signatures of a number of ordinary members of the EPS have been canvassed in support of the following proposals which we respectfully submit for its approval to the Council of the EPS:

(i) It is proposed that Council approve the formation of a Computational Physics Division. The new Division will follow the aims laid down in this proposal above in the subject defined above as Computational Physics.

(ii) Following this, the Council is asked to support the Conference on Computational Physics in Paris, 1971.

(iii) The Council is asked to confirm in office the committee already set up to initiate the new Division until a formal election and adoption of a constitution can be carried out at the Paris Conference.

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS AND THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY

COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS GROUP

With the compliments of the Honorary Secretary

Members of the E.P.S. who are formally presenting the proposal & will serve on the committee.

Mr. B. McNamara A Inst P
U.K.A.E.A.
Culham Laboratory
Nr. Abingdon
Berkshire
Telephone Oxford 41721 Ext. 305

Proposal to Form a Computational Physics Division of

The European Physical Society

I have read and approved the proposal to be presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for its consideration. I would like to offer my services as Advisor... on the committee of the new Division until formal elections are held at the Paris Conference.

Name Dr. J. B. Adams.....

Place of Work .....C.E.R.N.....
.....Geneve.....
.....Suisse.....

Representing the country of .....Europe

and the subject area in Computation Physics of High Energy Physics.....

(a) I am already a member of the E.P.S. ✓

(b) I have made application for membership of the E.P.S.

Date .....16 Jan 70..

Signature .....J B Adams.....

Please return this form as soon as possible to

Mr. B. McNamara
U.K.A.E.A.
Culham Laboratory,
Nr. Abingdon,
Berks.
England.

Proposal to Form a Computational Physics Division of

The European Physical Soceity

I have read and approved the proposal to be presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for its consideration. I would like to offer my services as Advisor on the committee of the new Division until formal elections are held at the Paris Conference.

Name Prof. Sir Brian H. Flowers

Place of Work Science Research Council
State House
High Holborn, London WC1, UK.

Representing the country of UK.

and the subject area in Computation Physics of Nuclear Physics

(a) I am already a member of the E.P.S.
(b) I have made application for membership of the E.P.S.

Date 13 Jan 1970 Signature B H Flowers

Please return this form as soon as possible to

Mr. B. McNamara
U.K.A.E.A.
Culham Laboratory,
Nr. Abingdon,
Berks.
England.

Proposal to Form a Computational Physics Division of

The European Physical Soceity

D, X

I have read and approved the proposal to be presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for its consideration. I would like to offer my services as Adviser... on the committee of the new Division until formal elections are held at the Paris Conference.

Name Dr. R. S. Peace

Place of Work Director, UKAEA,
Culham Laboratory,
Nr. Abingdon, BERKS., England.

Representing the country of United Kingdom

and the subject area in Computation Physics of Plasma Physics

(a) I am already a member of the E.P.S.

(b) ~~I have made application for membership of the E.P.S.~~

Date Jan. 11th 1970 Signature R. Stuart Peace

Please return this form as soon as possible to

Mr. B. McNamara
U.K.A.E.A.
Culham Laboratory,
Nr. Abingdon,
Berks.
England.

Proposal to Form a Computational Physics Division of

The European Physical Soceity

I have read and approved the proposal to be presented to the Council of the European Physical Society for its consideration. I would like to offer my services as Member on the committee of the new Division until formal elections are held at the Paris Conference.

Name L. VAN HOVE

Place of Work Theory Division
CERN
1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Representing the ~~country of .....~~

and the subject area in Computation Physics of High Energy Physics (Theory)

(a) I am already a member of the E.P.S.

(b) ~~I have made application for membership of the E.P.S.~~

Date 12/1/1970 Signature L. Van Hove

Please return this form as soon as possible to

Mr. B. McNamara
U.K.A.E.A.
Culham Laboratory,
Nr. Abingdon,
Berks.
England.

Computational Physics

Minutes of the 1st Meeting of an ad hoc Committee, December 16th

10.30 a.m. 5 p.m., CERN, Geneva

R 06. JAN 1970

Present: Dr. G.R. Macleod, CERN (Chairman)
Dr. K. Differt, Universitat Stuttgart
Mr. B. McNamara, U.K.A.E.A., Culham (Secretary)
Dr. C. Moser, Orsay
Dr. K.V. Roberts, U.K.A.E.A., Culham

Apologies were received from Dr. Dahl-Jeusen, Copenhagen, who had a full day meeting already arranged and could not represent Dr. Winther. No communication had been received from three other people invited to the meeting.

ACTION

1. Membership of Committee

It was agreed that several more people be invited to represent various subjects and nationalities on the committee, bringing the total active membership to a final total of 15. The secretary would write to Professor Lowdin, Uppsala, Professor Schupert, Stuttgart, Professor Schluter, Garching, Professor Pekeris, Israel, Dr. Mason, Meteorological Office, Professor Bross, Munich, Professor Robserts, Newcastle. Dr. Macleod would approach Van Hove at CERN and Professor Moser would approach Verlet and Jobert.

BMcN
GRM
CM

2. Report on Working Party of Science Research Council

Dr. Roberts reported on the activities so far of the Working Party and promised to circulate the committee with

KVR

(a) a copy of the Flowers Report, and

(b) any papers produced by the Working Party which might be of general interest.

3. The Computational Physics Division Proposal

It was agreed that the proposal be expanded in most sections. The final draft of this proposal is to be discussed at a working dinner at the Burleigh Suite of the Strand Palace Hotel, London, 7.45 for 8.15 p.m. on Monday, January 5th.

Since the meeting a letter regarding the proposal has been received from Professor G. Bernardini, President of the EPS, to say he would be 'extremely glad to present it for consideration'.

4. The Computational Physics Division Proposal

The Conference was provisionally timed for 26 - 30th July, 1971, and would cater for a maximum of about 200 people. Dr. Macleod, as chairman, would issue invitations to the principal speakers as suggested in the next few months by the committee. Professor Moser would of course be Hon. Conf. Sec. and would establish a local organising committee in Paris to handle the administration. Professor Moser would investigate the possibility of a grant from the University to run the conference, thereby obviating the need for a conference fee.

B. McNamara

Hon. Sec.

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS AND THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY

NUCLEAR PHYSICS SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman
Professor L. L. Green
Oliver Lodge Laboratory
University of Liverpool
P.O. Box 147
Liverpool L69 3BX
Tel: 051-709 6022

Honorary Secretary
Dr J. S. C. McKee F Inst P
Department of Physics
P.O. Box 363
University of Birmingham
Birmingham 15
Tel: 021-472 1301

2nd February, 1970.

Professor G. Bernardini,
Main Secretariat
European Physical Society,
P.O. Box
7, route de Drize,
1227 Carouge-Geneva,
Switzerland.

Dear Professor Bernardini,

I am enclosing a proposal to the Council of the European Physical Society to set up a Nuclear and Particle Physics Division.

I should like to outline the history of the proposal. During the conference on heavy ion physics at Heidelberg in July, 1969 Professor Gentner called a meeting to discuss the formation of a nuclear physics division of the European Physical Society. There was an almost equal division of opinion there on whether a separate nuclear structure division should be proposed or a joint nuclear structure and particle division. It was agreed however that we should consult our colleagues in particle physics before making any proposal to set up a division devoted to nuclear structure physics. We have done this by asking ECFA for their opinion, and in Germany, Holland and the United Kingdom we have discussed the question through our own Physical Societies. I am enclosing a copy of Professor Amaldi's letter on the ECFA discussions which supported a single nuclear and particle physics division. In the U.K. there was nearly unanimous support for a single division. Professor Schmidt-Rohr as Chairman of the Nuclear and Particle Division of the German Physical Society expressed support for the proposal for a single division. In Holland after much discussion they somewhat reluctantly agreed to support the proposal for a joint division.

The proposal I now send you was sent to a number of particle physicists by Dr. Stafford. They have felt unable to support the proposal for a joint division since they are proposing a separate particle physics division.

I hope that the Council can now discuss this proposal and consider the arguments for one single division of nuclear and particle physics or separate divisions for nuclear structure physics and particle physics.

If it is decided that there should be separate divisions for particle physics and nuclear structure physics I hope the Council will consider my letter as a proposal to set up a division for nuclear structure physics on behalf of the signatures of the original Heidelberg proposal.

Yours sincerely,

L. L. Green.

L. L. Green

FROM PROFESSOR L.L. GREEN

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
OLIVER LODGE LABORATORY OXFORD STREET P.O. BOX 147 LIVERPOOL L69 3BX TEL: 051 - 709 - 6022

The University of Liverpool

Dear Professor Bernardini,

I am writing on behalf of the undersigned to propose a "Nuclear Physics Division" of the European Physical Society.

Nuclear Physics is an important and vital part of physics, but forms a natural division, indeed the European Physical Society would be incomplete without such a division.

Within the field of nuclear physics there is some division between nuclear structure physics and high energy physics and we have discussed with our colleagues at national and international levels the question of whether we should propose separate divisions of the European Physical Society for these two fields. I think there is a majority view that there should be no split between these fields and there should be a joint nuclear physics division. Our reasons for this are the following:-

The scientific aims of nuclear structure physics and high energy physics have much in common. They aim to understand the innermost structure of matter and the forces acting there.

The tools, experimental and theoretical techniques in the two fields are very similar. There is increasing use of high energy accelerators to probe nuclear structure and the nucleus is used as a testing ground for interactions.

In the field of education the two fields should be treated together. It is hard to draw a clean line between the two disciplines and they have much to gain from remaining together in one organisation. In many spheres this organisation is already in common.

Since it is the aim of the European Physical Society to emphasize features common to different branches it is felt these two intimately related fields should be represented, at this stage, by a single division of the European Physical Society.

The division would aim at fostering European collaboration between European physicists for the advancement of physics in this field. In high energy physics this collaboration is already well advanced, but it is less well developed on the nuclear structure side. The division would hope to arrange for increased European co-operation on the nuclear structure side and would look forward to co-operating with the existing European Organisations for high energy physics. It would look forward to being active in the field of rationalization and co-ordination of conferences and summer schools, personnel exchange at all levels and public relations and popularization.

A group of nuclear structure physicists have met at Heidelberg and discussed this proposal. It has been discussed with our high energy colleagues at the national level and also at ECFA. It is now proposed that the undersigned should

be confirmed as the interim committee of a Nuclear Physics Division by the Council of the European Physical Society until a properly elected committee can take office.

Yours sincerely,

G.A. Stafford

L.L. Green
N. Cindro,
R. Van Lieshout
E. Cotton
H. Schmidt-Rohr
V.V. Volkov
W. Gentner

Minutes of the meeting of the Steering Group of the Nuclear Physics division of the European Physics Society.

The present physicists:

G. Andritsopulos, NRC Democritos, Athens
P. Armbruster, KFA Jülich
K. Bethge, University of Heidelberg
N. Cindro, Institute "Rudjer Boskovic", Zagreb
E. Cotton, CEN Saclay
J. Erö, KFKI, Budapest
W. Gentner, Max-Planck-Institut, Heidelberg
L.L. Green, University of Liverpool
R. van Lieshout, Institute for Nuclear Physics Research, Amsterdam
A.A. Ogloblin, Kurchatov Institute, Moscow
L. Pocs, KFKI, Budapest
R.A. Ricci, University of Padova
U. Schmidt-Rohr, Max-Planck-Institut, Heidelberg
C. Syros, European Atomic Energy Community, Brukellos
J. Teillac, University of Paris
V.V. Volkov, JINR, Dubna
Z. Wilhelmi, University of Warsaw
J.B. Wilmott, University of Manchester
(D. Bromley, Yale University, and R.W. Davis, Florida State University as observers)

have met at the initiative of Prof. W. Gentner and Prof. W.E. Burcham on the 15th of July 1969 in the library of the Max-Planck-Institut in Heidelberg.

They have all agreed on the necessity of creating a Nuclear Physics Division of the European Physical Society and will take the necessary steps in order to attain this aim.

A provisional Steering Group was created, composed of the above physicists. Other physicists, interested in the activities of the NPD could and should join this Group.

L.L. Green was elected chairman, while N. Cindro and R. van Lieshout were the elected regional secretaries.

It was agreed that a formal letter shall be sent to the President of the EPS, asking him to consider the creation of a NPD within the frame of the EPS.

Members of the Groups, and in particular W. Gentner and J. Teillac will examine the opportunity of including elementary particle physics in the NPD. A letter will be sent to Prof. E. Amaldi, chairman of ECFA, to acquaint him with these developments. After these discussions with high energy physicists the chairman will send a proposal to the President of the EPS stating the structure and aims of the proposed Nuclear Physics Division.

In Heidelberg, 15th of July 1969

Note from the Executive Secretary concerning the request for formation of a Nuclear Physics Division

The following members of the Steering Group are Individual Ordinary Members of the EPS :

- N. CINDRO, Zagreb
- W. GENTNER, Heidelberg
- L.L. GREEN, Liverpool
- R. VAN LIESHOUT, Amsterdam
- R. RICCI, Padova
- U. SCHMIDT-ROHR, Heidelberg
- G.H. STAFFORD, Rutherford High Energy Laboratory, Chilton
- C. SYROS, Brussels
- J. TEILLAC, Paris
- *Z. WILHELMI, Warsaw

* applied for Membership.

ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLÉAIRE

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

1211 GENEVE 23
SUISSE / SWITZERLAND

Telephone. (022) 41 98 11
Telex GENEVE - 2 36 98
Telegramme: CERNLAB-GENEVE

Votre référence
Your reference

Notre référence
Our reference EA/ss

A rappeler dans la réponse
Please quote in your reply

Professor L.L. Green
The Institute of Physics and the
Physical Society
Oliver Lodge Laboratory
University of Liverpool
P.O. Box 147
Liverpool L69 3BX

Genève, le 18 November 1969

Dear Professor Green,

As announced in my previous letter I now had the opportunity to ask the opinion of ECFA on the question whether inside the European Physical Society there should be separate divisions for nuclear structure physics and for high-energy physics, or only one nuclear physics division.

We had the opportunity of discussing this matter at the Plenary ECFA meeting held on 18 November 1969, and the majority felt that there should be no split between nuclear structure physics and high-energy physics but a joint nuclear physics division. The reasons put forward were the following:

1. The scientific aim of nuclear structure physics and of high-energy physics is the same, namely to understand the innermost structure of matter and the forces acting on it.

2. In the field of organization, education and popularization the two fields should definitely be treated together.

3. The tools by which the experiments in the two fields are carried out are very similar. This applies even to the accelerators because there is a definite trend for an increasing use of high-energy accelerators by nuclear structure physicists.

4. For this reason it would be very hard to draw a clean dividing line between the two disciplines.

Since it is the aim of the European Physical Society to put the emphasis on features common to the different branches of physics rather than on the differences, it is felt that these two fields, which are so intimately related should be represented in a single division of the European Physical Society.

If, for some reason it should turn out later that the present decision was not the best one, it will be easier to split a common nuclear physics division than to amalgamate two separate divisions.

ECFA is looking forward to a fruitful interaction with the Nuclear Physics Division of the European Physical Society.

Yours sincerely,

Edoardo Amaldi

E. Amaldi
Chairman of ECFA

cc Dr. Nikola Cindro
Dr. R. Van Lieshout

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Institute voor Theoretische Fysica
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Chairman : (Vacant)

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(a) One representative from each of the Divisions of the EPS

Considered not yet necessary

(b) One representative from each of the large National Physical Societies or Academies and an adequate number of representatives from the smaller National Physical Societies

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Institut de Physique
Université de Liège
Sart Tilman par Liège 1
BELGIUM

Department of General Physics and Astronomy of the USSR Academy of Sciences : Dr. A.B. Berezin
Ioffe Physico Technical Institute
Politechnitcheskaja 26
Leningrad K-21
USSR

Eötvös Lorand Physical Society : Professor G. Turchanyi
Biofizikai Intézet
Puskin u. 9
Budapest VIII
HUNGARY

French Physical Society : Professor J. Friedel
Université de Paris
Faculté des Sciences
Service de Physique des Solides
Bâtiment 210
F-91 Orsay
FRANCE

(deputy) Professor J. Brossel
Ecole Normale Supérieure
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24, rue Lhomond
F - 75 Paris 5e
FRANCE

German Physical Society : Dipl. Phys. E. Richter
AEG - Telefunken Forschunginstitut
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D-6 Frankfurt a./Main
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(deputy) Professor Dr. A. Scharmann
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The Institute of Physics and The Physical Society: Professor B.R. Coles
Department of Physics
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Institute "Ruder Boskovic" : Professor M. Cerineo
Faculty of Sciences
University of Belgrade
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Belgrade
YUGOSLAVIA

Italian Physical Society: Professor G. Toraldo di Francia
Istituto di Fisica Superiore
Via Panciatichi 56
I-50100 Florence
ITALY

The Netherlands' Physical Society : Professor Dr. J. de Boer

Physical Section, Union of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists : Ing. J. Vlachy
Secretariat of the Presidium
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences
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Praha 1
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Physical Section of the Yugoslav Association of Mathematicians, Physicists and Astronomers : Professor M. Cerineo

Swedish Physical Society : Dr. N.R. Nilsson
Secretary
Swedish Physical Society
Institute of Physics
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Advanced Studies Center
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(d) One representative nominated by each International Union connected with Physics

IUPAP : Professor B.R. Coles

(e) Executive Secretary of EPS to be present

Executive Secretary : Dr. L. Etienne
European Physical Society
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CH-1227 Carouge-Geneva
SWITZERLAND

(f) Representative of EPS Council

Executive Committee : Professor Dr. J. de Boer

Council : Professor J. Coles
Professor J. Depireux
Dipl. Phys. E. Richter
Professor H. Schneider
Professor G. Toraldo di Francia

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Co-ordinator Style-Manual

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Sussex / BN1 9QH
ENGLAND

Advisory Committee on Physics and Industry : ?

Geneva 8.11.69
LEA/cd

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Director
Rutherford High Energy Laboratory
Chilton, Didcot / Berks
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Secretary :

Professor Milos Matyas
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CH - 8005 Zurich
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Low-temperature Physics :

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Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratorium
Nieuwsteeg 18
Leiden
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Plasma Physics :

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Laboratori Gas Ionizzati
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P.O. Box 65
I-00044 Frascati
ITALY

Quantum Electronics :	Professor Jacques Ducuing Bâtiment 503 Institut d'Optique Faculté des Sciences F-91 Orsay FRANCE
Nuclear and Particle Physics :	Professor Peter Preiswerk Director NP Division, CERN 1211 - Genève 23

(b) One representative from each of the large National Physical Societies or Academies and an adequate number of representatives from the smaller National Physical Societies

French Physical Society:	Dr. P. Radvanyi Faculté des Sciences de Paris et d'Orsay Institut de Physique Nucléaire B.P. No 1 F-91 Orsay FRANCE
German Physical Society:	Professor Dr. F. Bopp Institut für theoretische Physik der Universität München Schellingstrasse 2-8 D-8 München 13 Fed. Rep. GERMANY
(Deputy)	Professor Dr. W. Buckel Physikalishes Institut der Universität Karlsruhe Engesserstr. 7 D-75 Karlsruhe Fed. Rep. GERMANY
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Italian Physical Society	Professor Renato Ricci Istituto di Fisica dell'Universita Via Marzolo 8 I - 35100 Padova ITALY
The Netherlands' Physical Society :	?

Physical Section, Union of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists :	Professor M. Matyas
Physical Section of the Yugoslav Association of Mathematicians, Physicists and Astronomers :	Professor R.V. Popic Institute of Nuclear Sciences "Boris Kidrich" VINCA Belgrade YUGOSLAVIA
Scandinavian Countries :	?

(c) One representative of Individual Ordinary Members

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(d) One representative nominated by each International Union connected with Physics

IUPAP :	Professor C.C. Butler Department of Physics Imperial College of Science and Technology Prince Consort Road London S.W.7 ENGLAND
IAU :	Professor L. Perek General Secretary International Astronomical Union Astronomical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Budecska 6 Prague 6 CZECHOSLOVAKIA
IUCr : (International Union of Crystallography)	?

(e) Executive Secretary of EPS to be present

Executive Secretary :	Dr. L. Etienne European Physical Society P.O. Box CH-1227 Carouge-Geneva SWITZERLAND

(f) Representative of EPS Council

Executive Committee : Professor L. Jansen
Battelle Institute
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CH-1227 Carouge-Geneva
SWITZERLAND

Professor Dr. F. Bopp

Professor S.F. Edwards

****

Advisory Committee for "Physics and Industry"

?

Geneva, 31.10.69
LEA/cd

EUROPEAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY

PHYSICS AND INDUSTRY

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Fed. Rep. GERMANY

Secretary :

Dr. W. Lems

(a) One representative from each of the Divisions of the EPS

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The University of Hull
Dpt. of Applied Physics
Hull
ENGLAND

(b) One representative from each of the large National Physical Societies or Academies and an adequate number of representatives from the smaller National Physical Societies

Belgian Physical Society :

?

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Professor B.M. Vul
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des Solides de la Faculté
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(deputy)

Dr. H. Weiss
Siemens AG - FL 5
Balanstr. 73
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The Institute of Physics and the Physical Society :

?

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The Netherlands'Physical Society :	Professor Dr. G. Vossers Eindhoven University of Technology Insulindelaan 2 Eindhoven THE NETHERLANDS
Royal Irish Academy :	C.P. O'Toole, M.Sc. Institute for Industrial Research and Standards Industrial Research Centre Ballymun Dublin 9 IRELAND
Swiss Physical Society :	Professor Dr. E. Baldinger Institut de Physique appliquée de l'Université de Bâle Klingelbergstr. 82 CH-4000 Bâle SWITZERLAND
Eastern European Countries :	?
Scandinavian Countries : ?	Professor Dr. Niels I. Meyer Fysisk laboratorium III Danmarks tekniske hojskole Lundtofte Lyngby DENMARK

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Dr. W. Lems
N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken
Eindhoven
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(d) One representative nominated by each International Union connected with Physics

?

(e) Executive Secretary of EPS to be present

Executive Secretary : Dr. L. Etienne
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(f) Representative of EPS Council

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Professor B.M. Vul, Moscow, USSR

Geneva, 8.11.69
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