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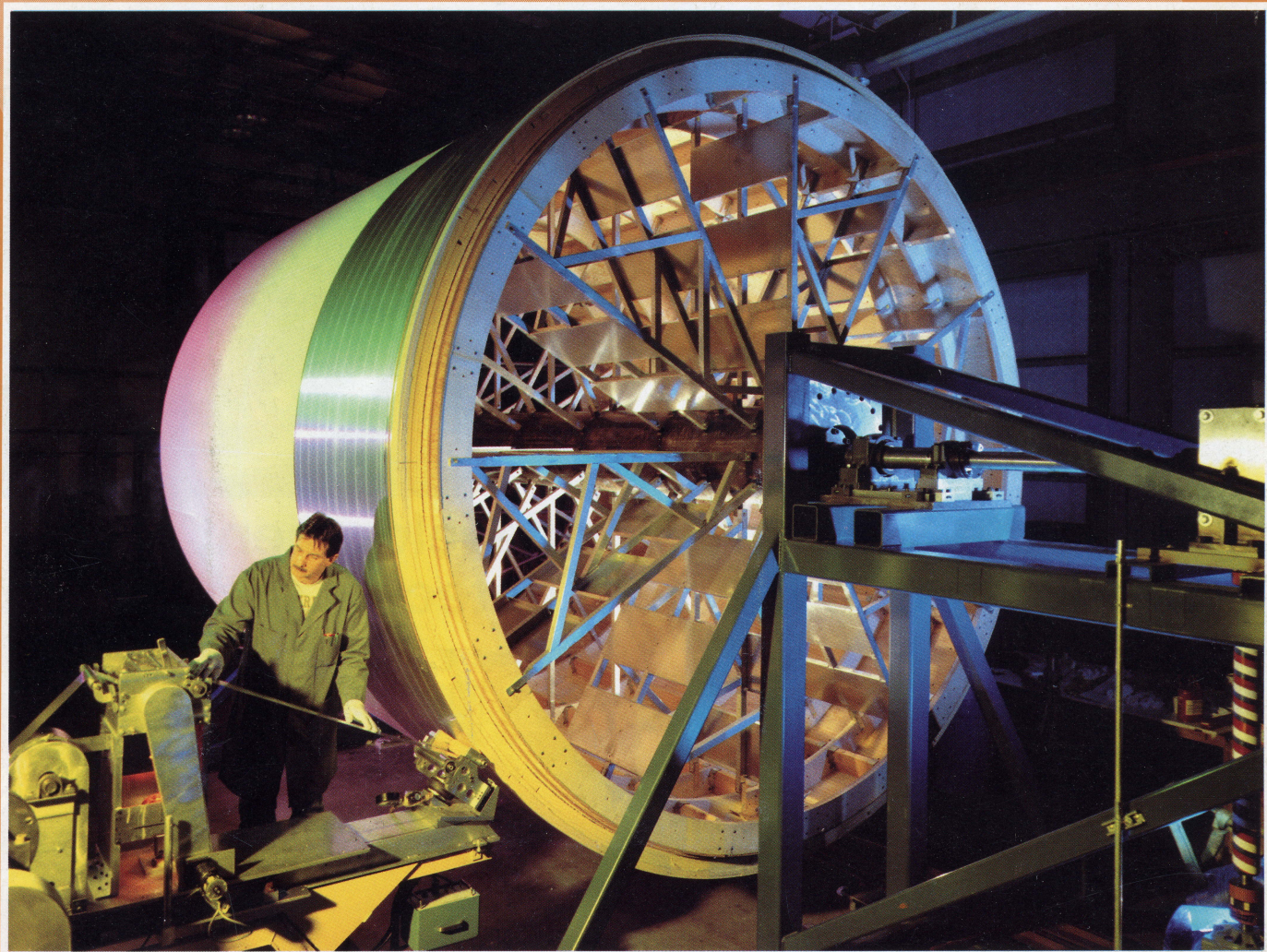
# CERN COURIER

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# People and things

Ugo Amaldi of CERN receives the 1995 Bruno Pontecorvo Prize of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia, for his experimental contributions to the study of weak interactions.

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## On people

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On 2 February Gerard 't Hooft of Utrecht received a doctorate honoris causa from the Katholieke University, Leuven, Belgium. As well as his famous contributions to theoretical physics, he is honoured for his work in bringing modern theoretical physics to a broad Dutch-speaking audience.

Paul Williams, Chairman and Chief Executive of the Council for the Central Laboratory of the Researchers Councils (CCLRC), which runs the (now combined) UK Rutherford Appleton and Daresbury Laboratories, received the award of CBE in the UK New Year Honours list.

A programme on Pakistan TV recently marked the 70th birthday of Abdus Salam, the only Pakistani ever to win a Nobel Prize (1979). Stricken by a debilitating handicap, he is presently in Oxford, UK.

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## New Director at Frascati

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Paolo Laurelli has been appointed Director of the Frascati National Laboratories of INFN for the next three years, succeeding Enzo Iarocci who held the position for the past six years.

Born in 1947, Laurelli took his Physics degree at Pisa in 1970 with Giorgio Bellettini as advisor in an experiment at the CERN PS. All his experimental work was carried out at CERN, where he was also a Visiting Scientist in 1974 and in 1981. From 1971 - 1978 Laurelli was involved in two ISR experiments: the measurement of the total proton-proton cross-section and of lepton



pair production. Then he worked at the SPS on the coherent photo-production of charmed mesons.

As member of the Aleph collaboration since 1983, he became, in 1992, spokesman for the Italian groups, succeeding Lorenzo Foà.

In addition to his interest in the physics of each experiment, Laurelli has also followed the technical development of detectors: in particular he took care of the establishment in Frascati of the "tubificio", where streamer-tube calorimeters are built for many experiments.

At present he is a member of the International Virgo Council, responsible for the Pisa Virgo gravitational interferometer.

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## A.M. Baldin 70

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On 26 February, a special seminar at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Physics

(JINR), Dubna, marked the 70th birthday of Academician A.M. Baldin. At Moscow's Lebedev Institute of Physics in the late 1940s, under the guiding influence of such masters as D.V. Skobeltsin, M.A. Markov, P.A. Cherenkov, V.I. Veksler and I.E. Tamm, he made important contributions to the JINR synchrotron project and to theoretical aspects of particle production and nuclear optical anisotropy.

In the late 60s, appointed as director of JINR's Laboratory of High Energies, he opened up the field of experimental relativistic nuclear physics. Under his directorship, the huge and ageing synchrotron was converted into a light ion and polarized deuteron machine, attracting wide interest. Its successor, the superconducting Nuclotron, was recently commissioned.

At Dubna, he has always played an additional important role as a leading theorist, introducing fruitful ideas on

Celebrating his 70th birthday in February is A.M. Baldin (right), seen in this archive photo explaining superconducting magnets to the late N.N. Bogoliubov (left), and L.G. Makarov.



particle production and asymptotic behaviour. As a member on the JINR Directorate, his boundless energy and optimism furthers the cause of fundamental science during a time of rapid change in Russia and in the JINR Member States.

In his youth he achieved fame as a mountain climber, gaining a title as Soviet champion.

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#### SLAC Summer Institute

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The XXIV SLAC Summer Institute on Particle Physics 'The Strong Interaction from Hadrons and Partons' will be held in Stanford from 19-30 August. Further information from World Wide Web <http://www/slac.stanford.edu/gen/meeting/ssi/next/ssi96.html>

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#### Meetings

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June 19-21, 1996: XVI International Conference on Physics in Collision (PIC'96), Mexico City. Contact

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#### Juan Jose Giambiagi

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When on 8 January Juan Jose Giambiagi passed away in Rio de Janeiro, a guiding light of Latin American physics was extinguished, someone who had shown what a conscientious scientist must and can do in the Third World.

After graduating at Buenos Aires and postgraduate studies at CalTech, he returned to lead the group of Argentinean physicists who, at the end of the fifties, set the tone for the "golden decade". In these few years, physics not only was resurrected in Buenos Aires, but reached heights that could compare with those achieved in advanced countries.

This terminated abruptly in 1966 during the "night of long sticks", when the military occupied the Science

Faculty and literally beat up everybody, forcing them through a double rank of soldiers. A large majority of the Faculty resigned, causing the exodus of first-rate Argentinean scientists around the world.

Giambiagi was so shocked that he resolved to stay in Argentina. With a research grant he continued to work at home, in an apartment baptized by his friends as "Instituto Juan Carlos Ongania", after the military dictator who forced its creation by disrupting the University. Together with Bollini - another first-rate Argentinean scientist - he did very good work. During this period they wrote the well-known paper in which they first proposed the dimensional regularization.

When the situation normalized at the beginning of the seventies, he resumed a university professorship at La Plata that, once again, managed to shine in physics. The subsequent wave of repression sent him first home and then out of the country to escape physical danger. He was one of the many Argentinean physicists (part of this second diaspora) who found friendly hospitality in Brazil and contributed to the scientific progress of that country. He worked at the Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Fisicas, and for two terms was Director of the Latin American Center for Physics. From this position he continued his relentless effort to encourage the development of Science in Latin America.

He received a large number of rewards and distinctions (from Argentina too once democracy had been reinstalled), acknowledging his scientific stature, his impact as a teacher and his tireless efforts to promote science.

He was scientifically productive up to his last days. Beloved teacher and warm personality, he had many