

Collider at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York. Prior to coming to Brookhaven, Ozaki was head of the accelerator department at KEK, the high-energy physics laboratory in Japan.

Ozaki has been affiliated with Brookhaven for most of his career. After receiving his PhD from MIT in 1959, he joined Brookhaven's physics department, where he worked at the 3.3-GeV Cosmotron, the laboratory's high-energy accelerator at the time. In 1960 Ozaki joined the physics group that performed the first experiment on the 33-GeV Alternating Gradient Synchrotron. He later oversaw the design, construction and use of the laboratory's first multiparticle spectrometer.

In 1981 Ozaki left Brookhaven to become head of the physics department at KEK and later became head of the TRISTAN project, directing the construction and operation of the 60-GeV (in the center of mass) electron-positron collider. In 1987 Ozaki became director of KEK's accelerator department.

SPIE MAKES FIRST EDGERTON AWARD TO IPPEN OF MIT

The International Society for Optical Engineering has made its first Harold E. Edgerton Award to Erich P. Ippen of MIT. The annual award consists of a \$2000 honorarium donated by EG&G, a citation and a plaque. It was established for outstanding contributions in high-speed optics.

The first award was conferred on Ippen in recognition of his pioneering research and development of subpicosecond and femtosecond optical techniques and his work in developing methods for the study of ultrafast processes in materials.

Ippen received his BS from MIT (1962) and his MS (1965) and PhD (1968) in electrical engineering from the University of California, Berkeley. He was a member of the technical staff at AT&T Bell Labs, Holmdel, from 1968 until 1980, when he joined the department of electrical engineering and computer science at MIT.

CERN COUNCIL APPROVES SENIOR-LEVEL APPOINTMENTS

At its final meeting in 1989, the CERN Council approved new appointments to senior positions, effective 1

January 1990, as recommended by Director General Carlo Rubbia. Leaving as directors are Emilio Picasso, who was in charge of the LEP project, and Giorgio Brianti, the former technical director who is now associate director of future accelerators.

The new directors of research are Pierre Darriulat, Walter Hoogland and John J. Thresher; Günther Plass is director of accelerators.

At the divisional level, John Ellis remains head of theoretical physics and Roy Billinge head of the proton synchrotron division. Newly appointed are James Allaby (experimental physics), Pier G. Innocenti (electronics facilities), David O. Williams (computing center), Gérard Bachy (mechanical technologies), Lyndon R. Evans (SPS and LEP division) and Horst Wenninger (accelerator technologies).

SICILY ESTABLISHES LARGE AWARD FOR SCIENTIFIC CULTURE

Italy's regional government of Sicily has created a new annual award, called the Erice Prize, recognizing eminent work in scientific culture. The prize, which is to be worth \$1 billion lire (roughly \$775 000), is meant to underscore the important role that the Centre for Scientific Culture at Erice has come to play as an intellectual mecca.

Located near Trapani in northwest Sicily and named after the Italian theoretical physicist Ettore Majorana, the center regularly hosts 70 advanced workshops or "schools" in all branches of science.

Perhaps the best known of the Erice schools is the seminar on nuclear war, which attracts intellectual leaders in arms control and disarmament to Sicily each summer and often yields widely noted statements on the state of some aspect of nuclear weapons. At the second such seminar in 1982, Paul Dirac, Peter Kapitza and Antonino Zichichi drafted the "Erice Statement," a declaration that scientists are cognizant of the dangers associated with nuclear weapons and intend to influence nuclear policies so as to safeguard the planet. Since 1982 the statement has attracted more than 10 000 signatures.

The idea for the World Lab is one of the innovative concepts to have originated partly in conversations at Erice. Fathered by Zichichi, the World Lab has come to eclipse UNESCO as a factor furthering the development of physics in the Third World (see PHYSICS TODAY, January, page 66).

FIRST FREE ELECTRON LASER PRIZE GOES TO DUKE'S MADEY

Last year the International Free Electron Laser Conference awarded its first Free Electron Laser Prize to John M. J. Madey, a professor of physics at Duke University. The annual prize, which was established to recognize excellence in FEL research, was given to Madey for his "pioneering research that stimulated widespread development of the free-electron laser."

Madey is generally recognized as the principal inventor of the free-electron laser (see PHYSICS TODAY, September, page 113). He first began working on the laser at Stanford University in the early 1970s, and he led the team that made the first successful demonstrations in 1975-76. More recently he helped plan the world's first electron-storage ring specifically for free-electron-laser operation at Duke (see PHYSICS TODAY, June 1988, page 72). In addition to his work as an experimentalist, Madey has made contributions to free-electron-laser theory, including the Madey Gain Theorem, which relates the transition rates for spontaneous and stimulated emissions.

IN BRIEF

The following are members of the SSC Scientific Policy Committee: Thomas Appelquist (Yale), Karl Berkelman (Cornell), Luigi Di Lella (CERN), Jerome Friedman (MIT), Haim Harari (Weizmann Institute), Leon Lederman (University of Chicago and Fermilab), Tetsuji Nishikawa (KEK), Lev Okun (ITEP, Moscow), Robert Palmer (Brookhaven and SLAC), Donald Perkins (Oxford), William Press (Harvard), John Rees (SLAC), Paul Söding (DESY), Douglas Stairs (McGill), Samuel C. C. Ting (MIT), René Turlay (CEN-Saclay), and Steven Weinberg (University of Texas, Austin). Friedman is the chair of the committee.

Gary P. Agin, an associate professor of physics at Michigan Technological University, has been elected president of the council of the Society of Physics Students. Agin, who began his two-year term in January, has been an SPS adviser since 1974 and has served two terms on the council. After receiving his BS in 1963 from the University of Kansas, Agin studied at Kansas State University, where he received his MS in 1967 and his PhD in physics in 1968. ■