

thus produce higher neutron fluxes—than the solid metal or metal alloy targets currently used. (SINQ's proton current will be 1.5 mA, nearly an order of magnitude greater than ISIS's.) And SINQ will be the first neutron source to fully implement supermirrors. Produced at PSI, these coatings for neutron guides consist of up to 900 layers of nickel and titanium. The layered structure has a higher angle of reflectivity than the widely used pure nickel coatings, so the transmitted beam intensity is higher.

"Perhaps SINQ will be most important as a playground for developing targets for the next-generation spallation source," says Gerry Lander, a neutron physicist and head of basic actinide research at the European Institute for Transuranium Elements in Karlsruhe, Germany, and editor of the quarterly magazine *Neutron News*. Such a role may prove crucial: Spallation sources avoid some of the safety and nuclear proliferation problems that come with using fissile materials. Moreover, says Furrer, "whereas the power of research reactors has reached an upper limit that would be very difficult and costly to overcome, spallation technology has the potential to top current neutron fluxes."

TONI FEDER

EPS Moves to France, Makes Other Changes

The European Physical Society is moving from Geneva, to take up new headquarters in Mulhouse, in the Alsace region of France, on 1 January.

The main reason for the move is financial. EPS sought a less expensive city than Geneva, and also wanted to relocate to a European Union country, explains EPS secretary-general Gero Thomas. Salaries for the all-new staff will be lower in Mulhouse. But the savings will come largely from the support offered by Mulhouse: 10 years' rent-free office space and a full-time secretary.

The arrangement is part of the city of 110 000's efforts to become an international center. Mulhouse offered the University of Haute-Alsace money for a new physics building—but only if the university succeeded in attracting an international body to Mulhouse. Last May the deal with EPS came through, and once the new building is ready, EPS will share quarters with the physics department there. Until then, the city will house EPS in a business complex.

The move will free up an estimated 25–30% of EPS's annual budget of

about one million Swiss francs (about \$830 000) which, says Thomas, will be used to support programs outlined in a strategy plan adopted by the EPS council last spring. Key activities will include helping young physicists by disseminating information and financial support, improving ties between academic and industrial physicists, supporting exchanges between physicists in western Europe and former eastern bloc countries and lobbying the European Commission in Brussels for more support for physics.

EPS's *Europhysics News* will move to Mulhouse with the EPS secretariat. Since last January the bimonthly magazine has been published in cooperation with Springer-Verlag, and a new managing editor will come on board after the move. *Europhysics Letters*, which has shared office space and administrative staff with EPS since it was launched 11 years ago, will stay in Geneva.

And in September, at EPS's tenth triennial general conference, held in Seville, Spain, the society's 11-member executive committee announced the appointment of the UK's Jeffrey Huw Williams to succeed Thomas as secretary-general. The two will share duties until August 1997, when Thomas, who has held the post since 1975, retires. Thomas will continue as business manager of *Europhysics Letters*.

Williams earned his bachelor's degree in chemistry from the University College of Wales in Aberystwyth in 1977, and his PhD in theoretical chemistry from the University of Cambridge in 1981. He was physical sciences editor in the European office of *Science* for two years, and he will leave his current position as deputy executive secretary of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry to join EPS.

TONI FEDER

Gross Will Be Next Director of ITP

David J. Gross of Princeton University has been named the new director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics (ITP) at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He succeeds James B. Hartle, who will return to full-time teaching and research at UCSB. Gross will start his new job on 1 July, and will also join the Santa Barbara physics faculty in January.

With funding from the National Science Foundation (\$2.4 million this year) and the University of California, the ITP sponsors four major study programs a year, each lasting from four to six months and drawing about 40



DAVID J. GROSS

ROBERT MATTHEWS/PRINCETON

participants, who come to the institute for periods of a few weeks to several months to explore specific topics in physics. The two programs currently under way, for example, are looking at quantum computing and new ideas in particle accelerators. According to Hartle, the institute hosts several hundred visiting scientists each year, as well as postdoctoral fellows and a permanent faculty of six.

Gross, a leading string theorist, has been a member of the physics faculty at Princeton since 1969 and is currently the Thomas D. Jones Professor of Mathematical Physics. He earned a bachelor's degree from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and a PhD in physics from the University of California, Berkeley, and was a 1987 recipient of a MacArthur Foundation "genius" fellowship. In recent years, Gross has been exploring the possibility of constructing a string representation of quantum chromodynamics.

JEAN KUMAGAI

Maiani To Head CERN Council

The governing council of CERN has elected Italy's Luciano Maiani to be its next president. The council, which is made up of scientific and political delegates from CERN's 19 European member states, is responsible for approving all scientific programs and funding at CERN; it is also the interface between CERN's member states and the organization's managers and scientists. One issue that will continue to be of key importance is the future of CERN's Large Hadron Collider project (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, May 1996, page 61).

Maiani, a theoretical physicist at