

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF CERN USERSMinutes of the thirteenth meeting, held on March 29, 1982

Present : A. Bamberger, F. Binon, W. Blair, F. Bradamante,
M. Buhler-Broglin, P. Dalpiaz, G. Damgaard, D. Favart,
J. Feltesse, P. Grafström, J.D. Hansen, D. Imrie,
R. Klapisch, K. Kleinknecht, A. Klovning, G. Leder,
E. Lillestøl (Chairman), R.N. Milligan, J. Panman,
P. Rancoita, L. Rosselet, H. Suter, H. Taureg,
J. Timmermans, D. Websdale, E. Zavattini.

Apologies for absence : J.-J. Blaising, K. Böckmann, G. Brianti,
A. Filippas, M. Regler, H. Schopper, J. Thompson.

1. Membership of ACCU in 1982/83

Klapisch welcomed new members to their first meeting of ACCU, a special meeting in that they replaced the last of the founder members. Since approximately half the members were new, the outgoing members had been invited to attend, in order to ensure a smooth transition, and the retiring Chairman, Lillestøl, would hand over to his successor, Kleinknecht, at the close of the meeting. He gave the updated list of members of ACCU (see Annex I).

Klapisch reminded members of the terms of reference of ACCU (see Annex II), commented that the Committee had proved valuable as a forum for contacts between CERN management and users, and added that CERN was always willing to take users' suggestions into account as far as possible.

The Chairman observed that in practice the following procedure had been adopted in dealing with substantial items in ACCU - (i) at a given meeting the problem was presented, (ii) at the following meeting there was a full discussion with input from users and CERN based on discussion in the user community and at CERN between meetings, (iii) at the third meeting any remaining details were clarified. This had proved to be a satisfactory procedure.

2. Adoption of agenda

The Chairman said that due to the unforeseen absence of Brianti, the discussion on Item 4c) on the draft agenda (Matters arising from the minutes - Operation of the PS and SPS) would have to be delayed to the following meeting. With this modification, the draft agenda was approved.

3. Minutes of the previous meeting (CERN/ACCU/12)

The minutes of the previous meeting, held on December 7, 1981, were approved.

4. Matters arising from the minutes

a) Summary of ACCU activities and resulting actions in 1982/83

Blair said that the Chairman's report had not so far been circulated with Research Board minutes since the updated list of ACCU members had not been available until recently, however this would be done at the next opportunity.

The Chairman reminded members that users with specific financial problems were asked to raise them with their national authorities, and urged members to take action on this.

Blair indicated that nominations for the 1982 elections to the Council of the CERN Staff Association closed on April 19. There were three seats for users, of which two were vacant. He reminded members that ACCU had agreed to help find candidates for nomination.

b) Extension of CERN Hostel

Milligan said that since the previous meeting Klapisch had asked an independent architect to examine the plans, and this had led to a significant design change. There would now be showers in all 138 rooms, whereas originally it had been foreseen to have only 20 rooms with showers installed, and communal showers for the rest at the end of the corridor, as in Building 5. The Directorate had decided to implement this proposal without waiting for further discussion in ACCU, due to the timescale involved. The additional construction cost of 500 KSF would be covered from the reserves of the Housing Fund, without any change to the bank loan. The rooms not required for communal showers would provide even better common room facilities, and the effect on the room rate would be of the order of 1 Swiss franc per night, for extra cleaning.

Klapisch explained that the architect had been called in primarily to advise on the external appearance of the new Hostel, which was located in the most attractive part of the Meyrin site. Apart from rather minor changes the architect had approved the aesthetics of the design, however his main recommendation for a Hostel built now for use at least until the year 2000 was to install showers in every room at the time of construction. The Directorate had agreed, bearing in mind the range of options available to users in future - the barracks, Building 5, the St. Genis Hostel, and the new Hostel.

The Chairman remarked that he had been invited to comment on the shower question, and had supported the change.

Members were in favour of the improved shower facilities, provided that the effect on the room rate was minimal.

Some members queried the standard of i) toilet facilities in the barracks (Bamberger), ii) fire precautions in the barracks (Leder) and in the Building 5 Hostel (Kleinknecht).

Milligan said that efforts would be continued to maintain a satisfactory standard for the toilet facilities in the barracks. The fire precautions

there had been approved by the Health and Safety Department - it should be noted that since the barracks were at ground level it would be easy to escape in case of fire. The question of fire detection in Building 5 was currently being re-examined.

The Chairman closed this part of the discussion by asking new members to continue the ACCU tradition of raising any problem with Hostel facilities, in order to maintain standards.

Milligan presented the following background information on the expected room rate for the new Hostel, which would now cost 6 MSF and involved a bank loan repayable over 30 years at a current interest rate of 7%. Fixed annual costs were the repayment of the loan (~400 KSF) and overheads such as staff, furniture and lighting (~250 KSF), while there were variable costs (cleaning, laundry, etc.) depending on the rate of occupancy (~400 KSF at 100% occupancy, ~300 KSF at 70% occupancy). On this basis, at 70% occupancy the average room rate should be around 29 Swiss francs per night and this figure would hardly be affected by a $\frac{1}{2}$ -1% change in interest rate or a change in occupancy of 5-10%.

Imrie asked what the room rate for Building 5 would be if a similar calculation were performed. Milligan observed that no bank loan was involved, but the other factors remained. The present room rate of 22 Swiss francs gave some flexibility to finance the new facilities.

Imrie then asked how the CERN furnished flats were financed, and added that there had been complaints about the poor state of furniture.

Milligan explained that until recently the Hostel and the furnished flats had been run as a single Housing Fund operation. Over the year the average occupation rate in the Hostel was higher than in the flats, which were fully booked during the summer period but only partially occupied for the rest of the year. In the past, surplus income from the Hostel had been used to cover shortfalls on the CERN flats. During the last year or so, the rents on the flats had been raised and their occupation rate had improved, because of shortage of accommodation in the Geneva area, and they were now self-supporting. The fund had accumulated some reserves for the progressive replacement of furniture and fittings, redecoration, etc., and they were being used also to help finance the new Hostel.

Imrie remarked that there was no objection to the surplus income from one housing operation being used to offset deficits on another, but such actions should not always be in the same direction.

Turning to the question of furniture in the flats, Milligan explained that there was a policy of progressive replacement. Two years ago the furniture in 20 flats had been replaced, and new furniture had recently been ordered for a further 20. The write-off period had been reduced from 10 to 7 years.

He closed by saying that the new Hostel was scheduled to open at the end of January 1983, and invited members to visit the construction site after the meeting.

Imrie expressed his appreciation of the information provided.

c) Air travel costs

The Chairman asked members to report on progress since the previous meeting.

Dalpiazz said that he would try to find out the position in Italy.

Timmermans said that KLM had given a negative reply.

Grafström reported that SAS-Sweden had not yet given a definite reply, and had asked for more information.

There was a brief discussion during which Suter repeated the position of Swissair (see CERN/ACCU/11), the only airline to offer reductions in the cost of air tickets to physicists, in the case where the employers held shares in Swissair, this being the situation for most Swiss institutes. It was agreed that any member who had positive information should at once inform the Chairman or Secretary.

d) User membership of the CERN Library Committee

The Chairman reminded members that the term of office of Binon as user member of the Library Committee was at an end, and said that it would be a useful liaison if an ACCU member would succeed him. He asked anyone interested to contact Kleinknecht after the meeting. Binon added that restrictions on the Library budget meant that this link between users and the Library could become even more useful in future.

e) Reduction in periodicals taken by the CERN Library

Blair recalled the previous discussion on Library facilities (see CERN/ACCU/11) and said that the definitive list of periodicals to be discontinued had now been established (see Annex III).

f) The CERN economies programme

The Chairman said that this important topic would be on the agenda for several meetings to come. CERN users as well as CERN staff would have to face the problems caused by budget restrictions at CERN, and the consequences could affect many topics discussed in ACCU in recent years. It was clear that this situation could lead to a conflict of interests between users and CERN. It was highly desirable that CERN management should use ACCU as a medium to inform users of details and to discuss possible changes before they were implemented. If cuts had to be made, ACCU members could then help to inform users of the reasons. His message to users and to CERN management was to treat ACCU as a forum to discuss and debate changes, and to maximise the two-way flow of information on economies.

For the benefit of new members Klapisch repeated the general information given at the previous meeting on the background to the need to make economies at CERN (see page 4 of CERN/ACCU/12). He added that the meetings of the CERN Council in December 1981 and Finance Committee in February 1982 had led to the CERN budget for 1982 being 644 MSF in 1982 prices, assuming that all member states paid their contributions early in the year, thereby generating the income from interest necessary to fund the figure of 644 MSF.

Klapisch then gave a general summary of the areas in which there would have to be economies, and indicated various constraints. He reminded members that Council had reduced the Materials Budget (for Operation and Capital expenditure) by 60 MSF in 1981 prices over the five year period 1982-86, and this meant a) delaying LEP to save 20 MSF and b) reducing operational costs by 4 MSF per year to save 20 MSF and c) reducing funds for new projects from 120 MSF to 100 MSF over the five year period.

As far as expenditure on Operations was concerned, there would be difficulties due to the reduction of funds for SPS operation, and he pointed out that this included funds in EP and EF divisions for the support of approved experiments, e.g. via service contracts for cabling, etc. which were paid from the Materials budget. This had certain consequences for employment policy, and it was intended to avoid having CERN staff and régie labour working together and doing the same job, by subcontracting to industry the less skilled work and reserving CERN staff for the more specialized tasks. However any overall reduction in manpower, even in service contract numbers, took time and could cause problems in the local labour market. In any case funds for SPS operation were reduced by half from 1982 to 1986, and the effect on support for experiments would become significant from 1983 on.

Turning to funds for new projects, over the five year period 100 MSF was foreseen for such activities, 50% for LEP detectors, the rest for all other new projects at CERN. It was important to note that the present estimate for the total cost of detectors for LEP was 260 MSF, of which CERN could contribute only 50 MSF. Until now CERN had provided most of the cost of major new experimental facilities, but this could not be the case for LEP. Thus users would have to provide much more than in the past of the cost of new detectors at CERN.

CERN's energy consumption amounted to 700 GWH, being a base load of 200 GWH plus a further 500 GWH with the full experimental programme in operation. As indicated at the previous meeting it was envisaged to limit SPS operation to 5000 hours per year, a cut of 10% in running compared to a normal year. By suitable scheduling of the SPS it should be possible to save more than this on the energy bill, since Electricité de France had offered advantageous arrangements - electricity at 1/3 of the normal price in summer, provided that CERN agreed to close down the SPS on 22 critical days in winter at short notice if necessary. It was likely that this contract would lead to an annual saving of $4\frac{1}{2}$ MSF if the SPS started up around March 15 each year, and ran on as long as possible in December. These arrangements concerned only the SPS, since the PS, AA and LEAR were supplied with Swiss electricity.

Klapisch remarked that in the present budget situation any further economies which could be made would be welcome, even if the effect was more psychological than financial. He cited the cost of official telephone calls as an example. The Director-General was now informed personally of any official calls costing more than 100 Swiss francs, and there had been 30 such calls in February, including one of 53 minutes to Norway, one of 60 minutes to the United Kingdom, one of 69 minutes to Germany, and one of 136 minutes to Paris. While the cost was not a significant part of the CERN budget, CERN management was considering charging any official call lasting more than 15 minutes to the budget of the group making the call, rather than to central funds. No decision

had yet been taken, and user reaction was invited.

Klapisch then used LEAR to illustrate management thinking on economies. The LEAR physics community now involved 250 physicists, and 16 approved experiments. Basic support for each experiment (cabling, electronics, etc.) could cost 30 KSF per experiment, or $\frac{1}{2}$ MSF in total. Because of the heavy demands on beam time, there was a need for three beam splitters, also at a cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ MSF. For budget reasons CERN could not fund both the basic experimental support and the beam splitters, and it had been decided that CERN should pay for the beam splitters, but would ask each group to find the 30 KSF for basic support from national funds.

Klapisch closed his presentation by stressing that the over-riding consideration was to do everything possible to bring LEP into operation as planned, and asked for input from users via ACCU as to the least evil ways of making economies in order to achieve this goal.

There followed a long series of questions, suggestions, and comments from users, which may be summarized as follows.

The Chairman felt that there was a need for a layman's account of CERN expenditure, to help users understand how the money was spent, and asked for this to be prepared as a basis for future discussion, to avoid spending time on items which were not financially significant. He added that CERN management had introduced a suggestion scheme, with financial rewards for approved suggestions which led to economies, and that users should not hesitate to participate (see Annex IV).

Suter commented that some users transmitted data from a computer at CERN to a computer in the home institute via the telephone system. Klapisch said that this could continue, but that the cost would be charged to the group.

Feltesse expressed concern at the reduction in number of CERN Fellowships. Blair said that there had been no such reduction, and added that while this impression might have been created by decisions at the recent meeting of the CERN Fellowship Selection Committee, there had been the coincidence of a larger than usual number of good candidates and a smaller than usual number of vacant places, due to a combination of circumstances. There had been no change in the budget for Fellows and Associates. Klapisch emphasized that CERN management intended to maintain the Fellows and Associates Programme at least at its present level.

Dalpiaz expressed concern about the longer-term implications of budget costs. The approval of LEP had been very important for CERN's future, however he felt that it would be dangerous to concentrate only on e^+e^- physics which, judging by the experience with ADONE, could be brilliant but short-lived. He would prefer to see developments at CERN in other fields of particle physics as well. He believed that users had to accept the consequences of budget cuts at CERN, but should monitor the effects closely, and should oppose further cuts in their home countries. As an economy for CERN he suggested that users should do more computing in the home country, and less at CERN.

The Chairman remarked that ACCU was not the appropriate body in which to discuss policy matters, but should debate how budget cuts affected users. In particular it was important that any decision taken should not prevent users coming to CERN.

Klapisch agreed that decisions on policy and budgets were made in bodies other than ACCU, however if that were borne in mind he was happy to participate in an open discussion with users on the various alternatives.

Bradamante said that the fundamental point was the closing of machines. The CERN user community was expanding, and there was a chronic shortage of beam time. He was unhappy that the SPS would be closed down for an extra month or so, and warned against following the example of Fermilab. In his view closing machines was the most dangerous thing to do.

Klapisch believed that CERN was too big to be a one machine centre, and said that the aim was to do physics on LEP, SPS and LEAR. He did not share the views of Dalpiaz on the lifetime of LEP, since LEP I was only the beginning, and there could well be LEP II and then further developments involving protons or antiprotons. He agreed that machines should not be closed prematurely, and reminded users that while LEP operation and SPS collider operation were incompatible, the SPS could operate as a fixed target machine concurrently with LEP. He added that it was envisaged to hold a Workshop on the SPS fixed target programme at the end of 1982, to discuss ideas for 1984-89, and that user input could have a significant effect on the lifetime of the SPS. Turning to electronics and computing support for experiments, 10 years ago it was common for visiting groups to bring their own small computers with them, however since then more and more CERN money and DD/EP effort had gone into electronics and computers to support experiments. For financial reasons there might have to be a reduction in this support.

Bradamante and Dalpiaz stressed that it was more important to maximize the operation of the accelerators than to maintain the present level of CERN support for electronics experiments.

Imrie said that he had three comments on economies, one provocative, two constructive. The provocative comment was that Klapisch had talked about only half the CERN budget, and had not mentioned the Personnel Budget. His constructive comments were (i) he agreed with the 15 minute limit on official telephone calls, and suggested encouraging the use of telex rather than telephone, adding that distance on the CERN site meant that it would be desirable to be able to send outgoing telex messages by telephone from one's office to the Telex Office; (ii) with regard to the 5000 hours foreseen for SPS operation, simple arithmetic showed that 4000 hours at 100% efficiency were equivalent to 5000 hours at 80%. Therefore priority should be given to efficiency of operation, this being more important than the precise number of hours of operation.

On the telex question, Milligan said that the CERN Telex Office accepted texts by telephone, on the understanding that problems might arise if formulae were involved. Messages could be accepted in English, French, German or Italian.

Klapisch gave the following information on the Personnel Budget. This budget has been under considerable pressure for some time, and while an increase by 2-3% per year in real terms had been deemed necessary in order to cover the costs of ageing and promotions, it has been held constant. In consequence the number of staff has been decreasing, as less than half of those who left for any reason were being replaced. CERN salaries had been criticized at the previous meeting. It should be noted that CERN salaries and social conditions were reviewed regularly, and that the last RESCO review had been rather comprehensive. Its conclusion had been to reduce senior staff salaries and to confirm the other salary levels, with an annual cost-of-living increase. ACCU members came from the academic environment, however of the 3500 CERN staff only 3% or so were research physicists, the rest being engineers, applied physicists, technicians, operators, etc. who make CERN work. The facts of life were that CERN conditions for engineers and technicians were only attractive to French applicants, and CERN had difficulty in recruiting outside the local area. Another illustration was that CERN had difficulty in keeping programmers, who could get better conditions in industry. CERN could only recruit good engineering and technical staff internationally if the conditions were attractive, and in this CERN was no longer competitive.

Turning to the efficiency of SPS operation, Klapisch hoped that Brianti would be able to answer questions at the next meeting on the latest situation. There had been problems in 1981 as indicated at the previous meeting, however the signs were that, barring accidents, fixed target physics operation was now more reliable.

Bamberger queried the present level of CERN support in setting up experiments, and described a problem with his experiment, where his group had had to pay 60 KSF for a single phase power supply, since neither SB nor SPS divisions would pay. Such unforeseen expenditure caused problems for outside groups. He requested that CERN management provide a list of what CERN will and will not provide in the way of services to visiting groups, and indicated that the basic infrastructure should be guaranteed by CERN.

Buhler-Broglin said that this specific problem had arisen because the normal power supply on the SPS site was three phase, but occasionally single phase was needed for stability, and for budget reasons CERN no longer provided a single phase supply. He felt that groups planning experiments should provide CERN with a shopping list of their requirements before starting to set up the experiment, in order to clarify possible problems.

Klapisch commented on Regler's remarks at the previous meeting, and said that CERN saw the Summer and Technical Student Programmes not as a source of cheap labour but as fulfilling a training function and also, in the long-term, as an aid to staff recruitment.

Dalpia remarked that some groups got round the problems of technical support at CERN by bringing university technicians on national subsistence arrangements, and Buhler-Broglin said that EP Division preferred this approach to employing temporary labour. Klapisch commented that there was scope for further developments along these lines, and instanced the fact that the LEP injector will be built by the Orsay Linac Group, CERN providing the materials and Orsay all personnel, from engineers to craftsmen.

The Chairman closed the discussion by asking members to reflect on the various issues involved.

5. Other business

a) Registration formalities at CERN

Blair informed members of two points concerning the registration of users as Unpaid Associate at CERN. The number registered was now over 2300 (physicists, engineers, technicians, etc.) and in view of several instances where the information on file had been found to be out-of-date (e.g. local address, family situation, university affiliation) from now on Associates would be asked to complete a new registration form if they had not done so in the last five years. Spontaneous updating of any changes was of course welcome. He stressed that the prime aim of the exercise was to update records to avoid problems in emergencies.

Blair added that any user coming to CERN with a colleague on his first visit who would be involved in a CERN experiment should make sure that he registered with CERN via the EP divisional secretariat, such registration being essential for a variety of practical reasons ranging from authorization to be on the CERN site to the administration of office space.

b) Accidents to experimental equipment at CERN

Dalpiaz queried the fact that there had recently been a number of accidents to experimental equipment at CERN which would lead to serious delays, which were very discouraging for the physicists involved.

Klapisch said that there was no obvious connection between the three major accidents which had occurred, to the beam dump experiment, EMC, and UAL. Buhler-Broglin said that four years ago there had been two fires and an accident in the West Area, since when there had been no incidents until the recent accidents. In his opinion these were statistical fluctuations. As far as insurance was concerned he said that all visiting groups were given the CERN financial rules, which foresaw that each group should insure its own equipment, while CERN provided global insurance cover.

c) CERN Nursery School

Zavattini said that he had been asked by the CERN Staff Association to raise a problem concerning the CERN Nursery School. He stated that this had been set up for the children of users, yet the number of users' children was now less than 10, and the School was attended largely by the children of staff. The cost of the schooling was around double that for other nursery schools in the area, and while CERN staff could claim reimbursement of 75% of the fees, users were not reimbursed by CERN. The alternatives appeared to be to close the School, or for CERN to subsidize the attendance of the children of users.

The Chairman said that the CERN Nursery School had been discussed at several previous ACCU meetings, and that there had not been a satisfactory answer to this problem, which was part of the more general problem of the national financial arrangements for users at CERN, which varied from country to country. He asked new members of ACCU to read the minutes of the previous discussions in ACCU (see CERN/ACCU 6,7,8,9,10), and proposed that further discussion, if any, should take place at a later meeting.

Milligan said that as a former Chairman of the CERN Nursery School Committee in the early 1960's, he could state categorically that the School had been set up for the children of staff, not for users' children, there being very few resident users at that time.

Klapisch remarked that the Nursery School was operated by the CERN Staff Association, and that there was no provision in the CERN budget to give a direct subsidy to the School. Consequently if CERN funds were used for this purpose, this would mean less money for the physics programme.

d) Library facilities

Binon reported on a recent meeting of the Library Committee. There was a change of policy on new acquisitions in that very specialised books and periodicals for use and location in specific groups would now be charged not to central library funds but to the budget of the host division or group, while still being catalogued centrally in order to facilitate consultation by anyone interested. Concerning periodicals, it should be noted that over two-thirds of the 335 KSF budget for new acquisitions was now spent on journals, the cost of which was rising by 10-20% each year. As indicated earlier, the list of periodicals had been reviewed in 1981 in order to reduce expenditure, and some periodicals had been cancelled and the number of subscriptions to others had been decreased. These actions had led to requests to increase again the number of subscriptions for some minority periodicals, which used to be in branch libraries also but were now kept only in the Central Library. This was a question of principle - just like the cost of telephone calls - the cost of one extra subscription for one periodical was not high, but economies had to be made, and library users had to be reasonable.

6. Items for the agenda of the next meeting

The Chairman reminded members that suggested agenda items could be mentioned now, at the end of the meeting, which would permit a brief discussion as to the suitability of the item for discussion at the next meeting, or items could be intimated to the Chairman or Secretary at any time between meetings.

7. Next meeting

After some discussion of various alternatives, it was agreed to hold the next meeting of ACCU on Friday, June 25, 1982. Due to other commitments this date was subsequently changed to Thursday, July 1 at 14.30 in Salle A + C (near the Council Chamber).

W. Blair

MEMBERSHIP OF ACCU 1982/83I. USERS

<u>AUSTRIA</u>	G. Leder	(replaces M. Regler)
<u>BELGIUM</u>	D. Favart	(replaces F. Binon)
<u>DENMARK</u>	G. Damgaard	(replaces J.D. Hansen)
<u>GERMANY</u>	A. Bamberger K. Kleinknecht	(no change) (replaces K. Böckmann) (Chairman as from 30.3.1982)
<u>FRANCE</u>	J.J. Blaising J. Feltesse	(no change) (replaces P. Borgeaud)
<u>GREECE</u>	T.A. Filippas	(no change)
<u>ITALY</u>	F. Bradamante P. Dalpiaz	(replaces A. Vitale) (no change)
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>	J. Timmermans	(replaces D.J. Schotanus)
<u>NORWAY</u>	A. Klovning	(replaces E. Lillestøl)
<u>SWEDEN</u>	P. Grafström	(no change)
<u>SWITZERLAND</u>	H. Suter	(no change)
<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>	J.C. Thompson D. Websdale	(no change) (replaces D.C. Imrie)
<u>CERN</u>	J. Panman H. Taureg	(these two replace P.G. Rancoita and L. Rosselet)

II. CERN

Directorate:	R. Klapisch
EP Division:	M. Buhler-Broglin
PE Division:	W. Blair (Secretary) R.N. Milligan

III. CERN Staff Association

E. Zavattini (deputy W. Beusch) (replaces A.-M. Perrin)

DGR/1124-77

3 November, 1977

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF CERN USERS

1. The four accelerators of CERN and the auxiliary research facilities are now used by a very large number of physicists (about 1500). These physicists are usually referred to as the CERN Users. The vast majority of CERN Users are physicists coming from the scientific institutions of the Member States and are financially supported by those institutions. One may call them: Users not paid by CERN. The remaining CERN Users are the research physicists financially supported by CERN, as established research staff members, fellows, and scientific associates paid fully or largely by CERN. This category of Users will be called: Users paid by CERN. Their number is of the order of 320 (about 90 established staff members, about 130 fellows and about 100 scientific associates paid fully or largely by CERN for a period of one year or more).
2. In view of the large number and diversity of CERN Users, it has become apparent for some time that it would be useful to have an organized channel of consultation between the CERN Direction and a representative group of CERN Users, in order to review at regular intervals the practical measures and arrangements taken by the CERN Management at various levels for the work of the Users at the CERN Laboratory.
3. To that end, CERN is setting up an Advisory Committee of CERN Users (ACCU). The task of ACCU will be to advise the Directors-General on the practical measures and administrative internal arrangements to be taken by the CERN Management for the utilization of the CERN facilities for research. This concerns in particular the working conditions and the arrangements for technical support of the CERN Users for their work at the CERN Laboratory. Questions dealing with the scientific programme of CERN do not fall under these terms of reference.
4. The chairman and the members of ACCU will be appointed by the Directors-General of CERN for a period of two years, with the possibility of extension but with a reasonable rate of rotation. The members of ACCU should be active users of the CERN Laboratory. For the Users not paid by CERN a balance should be established in ACCU between users mostly residing in the universities or laboratories of their countries and users present at CERN for longer periods of time.
5. The membership of ACCU will be as follows:
 - i) two Users not paid by CERN coming from each larger Member State (France, Italy, Germany, United Kingdom),
 - ii) one User not paid by CERN coming from each smaller Member State,
 - iii) two Users paid by CERN.

Further members will be added if necessary. The meetings of ACCU will be attended by members or representatives of the CERN Management and by a representative of the CERN Staff Association.

Ref.: SIS/L 10942

Date: 1981-12-07

M E M O R A N D U M

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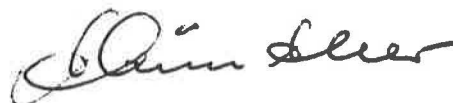
To/A : Library Users

From/De : A. Günther, Scientific Information Service

Subject/: Review of Periodicals Collection
Objet

Further to my memorandum of 29th July, addressed to Library Users, I have received many comments which have all been carefully examined and discussed in the Library Committee. I should like to thank all those who contributed in this way to the review of the Periodicals Collection.

At its last meeting, the Library Committee decided that the periodical subscriptions shown in the attached list should be discontinued. The saving will compensate about half of the expected overall increase in periodical subscription costs for 1982.



AG/j1

68th Meeting of the Library Committee
Periodical subscriptions to be discontinued

<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Subscriptions left</u>
Abridgements of patent specifications, group H3-H5	C A	
Acta mathematica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae	C	
Acta metallurgica	SB	
Acta physica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae	C	
Advances in mathematics	C	
AFCET bulletin*)	C, CS C pp C pp	
Annual review in automatic programming	CS	
Annual review of biochemistry	C	
Biweekly list of papers on radiation chemistry and photochemistry	C pp	
Bulletin de la Société mathématique de France	C	
Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society	C	
Bulletin of the atomic scientists	PS	C
Computer bulletin	CS	
Computer languages	CS	
Computers and mathematics	CS	
Computing reviews	CS A	C
Datamation	SPS	C, CS, CS pp
Electronic design	ISR pp	C, PS, BEBC, SPS, ISR
Electronics	PS pp	C, PS, SPS, CS
Electronics weekly	PS	C, C pp
Electronique actualités	ISR	
Electronique industrielle	PS ISR pp	C, C pp, SPS
L'entrepreneur	SB	

<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Subscriptions left</u>
Fluid	C pp	
Indian journal of physics A+B	C	
Indian journal of pure and applied physics	C	
Informatik - Spektrum	CS	
Information processing letters	CS	
Information sciences	CS	
Integral equations and operator theory	C	
International abstracts in operations research	C A	
International journal of computer and information sciences	CS	
International journal of control	C	
Istanbul Universitesi fen Fakultesi Mecmuasi, seri A	C	
Izvestiya Sibirskogo Otdeleniya Akademii Nauk SSSR, seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk	C	
Journal des Tribunaux 1, 2, 4	C pp	
Journal of applied physics	SPS	C
Journal of mechanical working technology	SB	
Journal of the less common metals	SB	
Journal of the Mathematical Society of Japan	C	
Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, series A. General	C	
Ki Klíma - Kálte Heizung	C	
Le livre suisse	C A	
Mathematical proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society	C	
Mathematical programming (and studies)	C	
Mathematische Operationsforschung und Statistik, Serie Statistik	C	
Mathematische Zeitschrift	C	
Medical electronics and communications abstracts	C A	
Mémoire de la Sociéte mathématique de France	C	

<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Subscriptions left</u>
Metal science	SB	
Networks	CS	
New scientist	C pp	C, C pp, ISR, PS, SPS
Nuovo cimento, A	EP Ref	C, C Ref
OEM design	ISR	
Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Sciences, section A	C	
Radioactive waste management	C pp	
RAIRO analyse numérique		
automatique	} *)	
informatique		C
informatique théorique		
recherche opérationnelle		
Recruitment **)	C pp	
Referativnyj zhurnal, matematika	C A	
Revue française de l'électricité	ISR pp	
Revue générale de thermique	ISR	SB
Russian mathematical surveys	C	
Solar cells	C	
Standard titles, 205	C A	
Sun at work in Britain	C	
Surface science (incl. applications & reports)	SB	ISR
Technique de l'eau et de l'assainissement	SB	
Toute l'électronique	ISR pp C pp	C pp, C pp, SPS
Transactions of the American Mathematical Society	C	
Transactions of the Moscow Mathematical Society	C	
Travail et sécurité	PS	SB, C pp
Trudy Instituta Fiziki i Astronomii Akademii Nauk Estonskoj SSR	C	
Tunnels et ouvrages souterrains	SB	
Usine nouvelle	SPS	SB, C pp

*) AFCET membership cancelled

**) Ceased publication

PRIME DU CERN POUR SUGGESTION

A la suite d'une initiative de l'Association du Personnel, le Directoire, le Comité consultatif permanent et le Comité de Management ont discuté différents moyens de promouvoir des idées permettant de réaliser des économies dans de nouveaux domaines ou d'augmenter celles déjà permises par la pratique du CERN. En se fondant sur ces discussions et en songeant à la nécessité de mobiliser toutes les ressources en talent, compétence et créativité existant parmi les membres du personnel du CERN, le Directeur général a décidé d'instituer une "Prime du CERN pour suggestion". Ce système sera soumis aux règles ci-dessous et entrera en vigueur dès publication officielle dans le Bulletin hebdomadaire. Après une période d'essai d'une année, les résultats de ce système et ses règles feront l'objet d'un examen.

1. Les suggestions permettant des économies sur toute activité du CERN autre que le travail même du membre du personnel devront être formulées par écrit sur une ou deux feuilles et adressées au Directeur général.

2. Chaque proposition devra au moins :

- définir l'objet, qu'il s'agisse d'une installation technique ou d'une méthode, sur lequel peuvent être réalisées des économies d'argent, de temps ou d'énergie;
- indiquer si un investissement initial est nécessaire pour réaliser les économies proposées et préciser sa nature;
- décrire clairement la manière dont ces économies peuvent être réalisées.

Il serait souhaitable d'étayer chaque proposition par des dessins, tableaux ou calculs, qui devront alors être joints en annexe.

3. Les propositions seront soigneusement étudiées par deux ou trois spécialistes travaillant dans l'activité envisagée. Pour peu que les considérations exposées dans la suggestion soient positives, la question sera portée à l'attention du service intéressé. A partir de là, une décision définitive pourra être prise sur le bien-fondé de la proposition et on s'efforcera de donner une réponse à son auteur dès que possible. En cas de réponse négative, les raisons en seront brièvement exposées.

4. Si la proposition est acceptée et effectivement mise en application, son auteur recevra une prime de 500 francs suisses ou un multiple de cette somme jusqu'à un maximum de 2'000 francs suisses. Les propositions récompensées seront signalées dans le Bulletin hebdomadaire.

5. Au cours de la période d'essai d'une année, G.L. Munday coordonnera ce système, nommera selon les cas d'espèce les spécialistes nécessaires et préparera les décisions concernant le bien-fondé et la prime appropriée. Les décisions finales seront prises par le Directeur général.

CERN SUGGESTION AWARD

Following an initiative of the Staff Association, ways and means of promoting ideas designed to introduce or increase economies practised at CERN have been discussed in the Directorate, the Standing Advisory Committee and the Management Board. On the basis of these discussions and bearing in mind the need to mobilize all the resources of skill, competence and creativity existing among CERN staff members, the Director-General has decided to institute the 'CERN Suggestion Award'. The following set of rules will govern this scheme, which will come into immediate operation following its official publication in the Weekly Bulletin. After a trial period of one year the effect of the scheme and its rules will be reviewed.

1. Suggestions for savings on any CERN activity other than the staff member's own work should be made in writing on one or two sides of paper, and addressed to the Director-General.

2. The proposal should at least :

- define the object, be it a technical installation or a procedure on which savings in money, time or energy are to be made;
- say if there is to be an initial investment to achieve the savings proposed and what it is;
- clearly describe how the savings are to be achieved.

It would be desirable if the proposition can be supported by drawings, tables or calculations; if available these should be appended.

3. Proposals will be investigated by two or three experts in the activity proposed. If these considerations are at all positive, the affair will be brought to the attention of the service involved. From this a final decision can be made on the validity of the proposition. An attempt will be made to give an answer to the proposer as quickly as possible. In the event of a negative answer, a brief statement of the reasons will be made.

4. If the proposal is accepted and effectively implemented, the proposer will receive a reward of 500 Swiss francs or a multiple of that sum up to a maximum of 2,000 Swiss francs. The successful cases will be reported in the Weekly Bulletin.

5. During the trial period of one year, G.L. Munday will co-ordinate the scheme, appoint on an ad hoc basis the necessary experts and prepare the decisions on validity and appropriate reward. The final decisions will be taken by the Director-General.

