THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Geneva - 15 and 16 June, 1966

RESOLUTION BY THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR FUTURE
ACCELERATORS (ECFA) TO THE JUNE 1966 COUNCIL

The attached document was submitted to the Scientific Policy Committee at its meeting on 31 May, 1966.

The Scientific Policy Committee expressed its appreciation for the work done by the European Committee for Future Accelerators and its support for the preliminary conclusions set out in the Resolution.

The Chairman of ECFA will comment on this document at the Council session on 15-16 June 1966, and the Chairman of the Scientific Policy Committee will report the opinion expressed by that Committee.

Also included are the lists of participants at the plenary meetings of ECFA and its various Committees.
EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR FUTURE ACCELERATORS – PLENARY MEETINGS

Chairman: Prof. E. Amaldi Italy

Members:
- Dr. K. Hübner Austria
- Dr. H. Koziol
- Dr. W. Kummer
- Prof. J. Géhénium Belgium
- Dr. M. F. Grand
- Prof. L. Rosenfeld
- Prof. J. K. Bøggild Denmark
- Dr. K. Hansen
- Dr. J. E. Hooper
- Dr. P. Falk-Vairant France
- Dr. C. Ghosquière
- Dr. J. Meyer
- Dr. J. Parain
- Dr. L. Van Rossum
- Dr. A. Roussel
- Prof. J. Teillac
- Prof. A. Citron (Secretary) Federal Republic of Germany
- Prof. H. Filthuth
- Dr. K. Gottstein
- Prof. W. Jentschke
- Dr. U. Meyer-Borkhout
- Prof. C. Schmelzer
- Prof. A. Schoch
- Prof. H. Schopper
- Dr. H. O. Wüster
- Dr. T. Filippas Greece
- Dr. R. Rigopoulos
- Dr. E. Sacharidis
- Prof. T. Ypsilantis
- Prof. F. Amman Italy
- Prof. G. Bernardini
- Dr. N. Cabibbo
- Dr. G. Diambrini
- Prof. R. Gatto
- Prof. G. Salvini
- Dr. G. Stoppini
- Prof. A. Zichichi
Prof. D. Harting  
Prof. H.T. Van de Walle

Dr. E. Lillethun  
Dr. O. Skjeggstad

Prof. J. Catala  
Mr. J.A. Ruiz

Dr. P. Verdaguera

Dr. H. Atterling  
Prof. G. Källen

Dr. S. Nilsson

Prof. J.F. Blaser  
Prof. E. Hahn

Prof. R. Mermod

Prof. E.H.S. Burhop  
Prof. C.C. Butler

Prof. R.H. Dalitz  
Prof. J.C. Gunn

Dr. L.C.W. Hobbs

Prof. P.G. Murphy

Prof. D.H. Perkins

Dr. T.G. Pickavance

Prof. J.S. Bell  
Prof. G. Cocconi

Prof. G. Fidecaro

Dr. B. French

+ Dr. P. Germain  
+ Prof. B.P. Gregory

+ Mr. G.H. Hampton

Dr. H.G. Hereward

+ Dr. M.G.N. Hine

+ Prof. K. Johnson

+ Prof. L. Kowarski

Dr. P. Lepoutre

Dr. R. Mounier

+ Mr. P. Mollet

Dr. D.R.O. Morrison

+ Prof. W. Paul

+ Prof. Ch. Peyrou

+ Prof. P. Praiswerk

+ Dr. C.A. Ramm

+ Prof. L. Van Hove

Dr. S. van der Meer

Dr. C.J. Ziervogelhoo

Observers:

Dr. Y. Ho'oman  
Dr. Y. Yamaguchi

Dr. M.H. Blewett

Israel

Japan

USA

+ ex officio CERN
EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR FUTURE ACCELERATORS - RESTRICTED COMMITTEE

Chairman: Prof. E. Amaldi

Members:
Dr. H. Koziol
Prof. J. Ghénin
Prof. J.K. Bøggild
Prof. J. Teillac
Dr. P. Falc-Wairant
Prof. A. Citron
Dr. E.J. Sacharidis
Prof. T. Ypsilantis
Prof. F. Amman
Prof. G. Salvini
Prof. D. Harting
Dr. E. Lillethun
Dr. J. Ruiz
Prof. A.O.G. Kilmen
Prof. E. Heer
Prof. R. Mermod
Prof. C.C. Butler
Prof. J.C. Gunn
Prof. D.H. Perkins
Prof. B.P. Gregory
Dr. M.G.N. Hines
Prof. K. Johansen
Mr. P. Mollet
Prof. L. Van Hove
Dr. C.J. Zilverschoon

Italy
Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France
Federal Republic of Germany
Greece
Italy
Netherlands
Norway
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
CERN
EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR FUTURE ACCELERATORS

WORKING GROUP 1

Chairman: Prof. C.C. Butler United Kingdom

Members:
Dr. K. Hüblner Austria
Dr. M.P. Grard Belgium
Dr. J.E. Hooper Denmark
Dr. A. Rousset France
Dr. P. Falk-Vairant (alternate)
Prof. H. Schopper Federal Republic of Germany
Dr. R. Rigopoulos Greece
Prof. R. Gatto Italy
Prof. D. Harting Netherlands
Dr. O. Skjeggestad Norway
Prof. J. Catela Spain
Dr. S. Nilsson Sweden
Prof. J.P. Elasor Switzerland
Prof. R. Mermod (alternate)
Prof. L. Van Hove CERN
EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR FUTURE ACCELERATORS

WORKING GROUP 2

Chairman:  Dr. F. Azman  Italy

Members:
Dr. H. Koziol  Austria
Dr. K. Hanson  Denmark
Dr. J. Meyer  France
Dr. C. Ghosquièrè (alternate)  France
Dr. L. Van Rossum (alternate)  Federal Republic of Germany
Dr. J. Parain  Greece

Prof. A. Schoch  Greece
Dr. H.O. Wüster  Italy
Prof. T. Ypsilantis  Italy
Prof. A. Zichichi  Netherlands
Prof. R.T. Van de Walle  Norway
Dr. E. Lillethun  Spain
Dr. F. Verdaguer  Sweden
Dr. H. Atterling  Switzerland
Prof. B. Hahn  United Kingdom

Dr. L.C.W. Hobbs  Switzerland
Prof. D.H. Perkins  Switzerland
Prof. G. Cocconi  CERN
Dr. F. Lopostolle  CERN
DATES OF MEETINGS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR FUTURE ACCELERATORS (ECFA)

I. European Committee for Future Accelerators (full ECFA)
   1. 7 March, 1966
   2. 23 May, 1966

II. Restricted European Committee for Future Accelerators (Restricted ECFA)
    1. 11 February, 1966
    2. 9 May, 1966

III. Working Group I
     1. 4 April, 1966
     2. 24 May, 1966

IV. Working Group II
    1. 21 March, 1966
    2. 2 & 3 May, 1966
    3. 24 May, 1966
RESOLUTION BY ECFA TO THE JUNE 1966 COUNCIL

The European Committee for Future Accelerators (ECFA) has been convened once more in order to reconsider the European high-energy physics situation, as it has developed since the first ECFA published its conclusions in the "Amaldi Report" (FA/TP/23/Rev.3) in 1963. Two plenary meetings were held on March 7 and May 23, 1966. Between these meetings, two Working Groups have met, one on the relations between national and international laboratories, the other on the proposed design (CERN/563) of the 300 GeV accelerator and its possibilities of exploitation. Both Working Groups have made interim reports to the Committee. While the work of ECFA and its Working Groups is continuing, the following conclusions emerge already at this point:

1. The conclusions of the "Amaldi Report" are still essentially valid, for both the "summit" and the "base of the pyramid" programmes.

2. The Committee expresses its satisfaction that some of the high-energy facilities recommended or envisaged in the "Amaldi Report" have been authorized in the meantime, namely the ISR for CERN/Meyrin, the meson factory at Zürich, the 2.5 GeV electron synchrotron at Bonn and the electron storage rings at Frascati.

3. The Committee considers it of the utmost importance to keep Europe in the forefront of high-energy physics. It therefore urges all Member States to implement further the programme of high-energy facilities as recommended in the "Amaldi Report" brought up to date to take account of progress in the field, as set out in more detail under 4 and 5 below.

4. The 300 GeV project remains the primary objective of the international high-energy programme in Europe. While some aspects of the project are still being studied, it appears
however that the main characteristics of this accelerator should correspond to the design by the Study Group of CERN based on the recommendations of ECFA in 1963. The Committee therefore urges the Member States to authorize this project at the earliest possible date.

5. In order to profit fully from the "summit programme" described in 4 above, Europe will need the support of powerful schools of high-energy physics spread over the Member States, working in intimate contact with the universities and having at their disposal adequate research tools as is the case in the United States. This is the aim of the "base of the pyramid" programme recommended in the "Amaldi Report". Therefore the following steps impose themselves:

a. More of the national or regional facilities of the type recommended in the "Amaldi Report" should be constructed as soon as possible. This appears to be the task of the larger Member States, or of groups of small Member States. All these laboratories should be open to European physicists.

b. The improvements programme of CERN/Meyrin will allow an increase in quality and quantity of the experiments performed at the Laboratory. There is a very healthy trend towards an increase in the number of outside groups participating in the CERN experiments. In order to carry out this programme, the Member States should support their own scientists adequately so that they can avail themselves efficiently of the opportunities offered by CERN and other large laboratories. A preliminary study of this point suggests that such adequate support is not possible unless a country spends at least as much money internally on high-energy physics as it contributes to CERN.

Since the number of high-energy physicists is increasing at least as fast as predicted in the "Amaldi Report", there will be no problems of manpower even if a sizeable fraction of students move into other fields after training in high-energy physics.