MERRY CHRISTMAS!

STAFF ASSOCIATION
DE L'ASSOCIATION DU PERSONNEL

No. 55
December, 1963
Those of you who find the Journal sufficiently interesting to read not only the complete text but also the little numbers on the tops of the page will find it does not start with the customary Page no. 1. There are no prizes for noticing that, it is because the Salaries article appeared as a Bulletin to make it more readily available. We wish all members of CERN and their families health and happiness at Christmas and in the New Year.

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The 4th season of the concerts in Cern opened with a hearty welcome from M. Pentz to a remarkably large audience assembled on Thursday October 31st to hear the Quintette de Varsovie.

The programme, containing one entirely unknown, at least to me, composer and two very well known and loved composers - Schumann and Brahms - gave ample opportunity for a fine evening.

The speculation as to the nature of Grazyna Baceurez's composition for a piano quintette was perhaps of more interest than the actual composition. This was a very straightforward and easily acceptable work, moderately pleasing with no unusual techniques. Music of rather a romantic nature with frequent pleasing harmonies but no real melodies. The third movement, "Grave" had an interesting and effective feature in its middle passage where use was made continuously of two alternating notes taken up first by one instrument and then continued on another. The passage where the pianist had the alternating notes was very pleasingly embellished by the strings. The last movement "Con passione" lived up well to its title. Altogether a very easy piece to listen to.

We next heard a rendering of the Schumann Quintet in E\textsuperscript{b} major. This being familiar music, I think we all sat back hoping to hear a really fine rendering of this delightful work. Some harshness in the upper strings which I noticed in the first work and assumed was due to tension over a new or unfamiliar piece was unfortunately very apparent once again. This group of musicians is a very powerful one and I feel they were too powerful and loud for the acoustics of the Auditorium. There was no finesse and purity of tone in any passages above a mezzo forte and in general I felt that a noisy assault was being made on one's ears. The quartet had terrific attack and considerable precision and I am sure made an all out attempt to give a very expressive performance.

After the interval, which should have allowed the players an opportunity to discuss the balance and acoustics of the hall if they arrived too late to become familiar with these before the performance, we heard Brahms Quintet in F minor, and I am afraid there was no improvement in tone quality and dynamics.

Frankly I was disappointed with the performance of the Quintette de Varsovie, but I know that many of the audience, in a less critical mood, enjoyed a very pleasing evening and the applause was such that we were treated to, perhaps the most graceful performance of the evening, when we were given a movement of the Boccherini Quintet as an encore.

Alison Head

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Alison Head

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Alison Head

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The architecture, sculpture, painting and literature of the Renaissance are familiar to us all, and many of the masterpieces of this wonderful age - a picture of a town, a reproduction, a book of paintings, even some advertisements - are so often before our eyes that they have come to be well known. Knowledge of the riches of the music that arose in this same artistic movement is far less common. The music does, however, share many aspects with the other arts, such as the heritage of a more primitive mediaeval art moulded by religion, the rapid development of the means of expression soon to reach virtuosity, the close link with the related arts (here music and poetry), the flourishing of artistic schools in almost the whole of Western Europe, the appearance of artists of great talent, even genius.

The concert of the Deller Consort gave us an exceptional opportunity of penetrating into this attractive period. Well before the concert, the connoisseurs, who filled the hall, perhaps more numerous among the English-speaking enthusiasts, had spread an air of excitement.

The Deller Consort sang madrigals and chansons françaises a capella. This form was very popular during the Renaissance and held the place later to be filled by chamber music: intimate music, where each artist contributes to the whole and yet keeps his individuality; music that a small group of amateurs can play. Many spores have come down to us with the parts printed along the four sides of the page so that they could be read around a table.

The group is made up of two sopranos, two tenors, a baritone and Alfred Deller who directs the group with sobriety and sings counter-tenor in a curious voice of a high tessitura. All are accomplished artists, forming a unified whole.

The evening began with some English madrigals in which Weelkes and Dowland are particularly brilliant, while not overshadowing their contemporaries Ward and Wilbye. Though the musical language is rather different from that of the classical period, for example, it is nonetheless very rich and of great subtlety. It was interpreted with delicacy by the artists. In the middle of the songs for male voices an Italian song brings a different tone colour, more vibrant, highlighting the whole picture. Hoyda! jolly Rutterkin, a comic, bantering song, puts everybody in a gay mood for the interval.

Afterwards, the artists continue with a graceful "Mignonne allons voir si la rose..." in a delicate setting by Costeley, and other French songs by Lassus, whose reputation as a musical genius...
cannot be denied and by Janequin, whose "Chant des Oyseaux" is a delight of bold harmonies and gentle humour. The singers emerge with brillance from this test of their virtuosity.

The Italian school is of a more sentimental turn - is the rendering perhaps a little too subtle for it? It seems to be lacking in some warmth. Monteverdi speaks a very personal, deep language which dominates this part of the concert.

The evening ends with some English folk-songs arranged by Vaughan Williams - much arranged from the point of view of harmonies and structure and interpreted with great skill. Especially striking was a melody without words to a hummed background - though scarcely a Folk song.

An evening of revelation and enchantment.

Y. G-C.

* * *

Cern Football Club

Rules for Interdivisional competition 1964.

Art. 1. The competition takes the form of a league championship.

2. The championship will be played off as a league comprising 1, 2 or 3 divisions according to the number of participating teams, with a final round to decide the winner.

3. The divisions, if found necessary, will be made up by a public draw, each team being represented.

4. The championship will begin in May and finish in September. The fixtures will be made up well in advance, so that each team can make such arrangements as necessary to avoid a walkover.

5. Priority will be given for the use of the Cern ground but if necessary the St. Genis and Aviation pitches may be used.

6. To take part in the competition, fill in the attached form, naming at least 20 players. These players should all belong to the same group, but if the group is a small one, two or three may merge to make one registered group.

Only Cern employees may take part (including auxiliaries, supernumeraries and visitors). Affiliated players must
be clearly marked on the registration form, it being understood that although only two may play, more may be registered.

7. The name of one person responsible for each team must be indicated, so that he can be contacted at any time, and can look after and return any equipment lent.

8. The name of one referee per team must also be given with the registration.

9. The price of participation will be S.Fr.2.- per player, that is S.Fr.40 minimum per team, to be paid at registration.

10. Any player who is a member of a League team including a veteran will be considered as an affiliated player. Each team may include two affiliated players, which must be noted on the match sheet.

11. To avoid any misunderstanding, a match sheet must be filled in and each captain must show the referee the identity cards (with photo) of his players.

12. Teams are asked to provide, if possible, their own jerseys. Otherwise, sets of jerseys will be available from the Secretary, together with a ball and first aid kit. These jerseys must be returned after the match for washing, for which each player must pay S.Fr.0.50, to be advanced or collected by the responsible man in each team. Players are responsible for their own shin guards, stockings and boots.

13. League placing will be made according to the following system:

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<tr>
<td>Win</td>
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In case of the same number of points being obtained a play-off will designate the winner. Should this play-off end in a draw penalties will decide the issue.

14. A fair play challenge cup will be awarded at the end of the season to the most sporting team, with the best behaviour on the field during the matches. Marks will be given by agreement between the referee and match delegate.
Art. 15. An arbitration committee and a disciplinary committee will be constituted to ensure correct arrangements and to sanction any player losing his sporting spirit or showing bad behaviour.

16. A referee who plays or belongs to a registered team will not referee a match in the league in which his team is registered.

17. Two players may be changed during a match before half time, and the goalkeeper at any time.

18. Prizes and Cups. At the end of the season the Committee will call a meeting of the teams which have taken place in the Championship to distribute the prizes to the winning teams:

1 Challenge cup (acquired one year)  
1 cup  
1 cup  
Champion  
Runner-up  
Fair play

19. The Committee declines all responsibility in the case of accident and invites each player to take out a sports insurance with the Caisse Maladie (M. Fogli, Tel. 2730). The person responsible for each team should encourage their players to insure themselves.

20. Registration automatically implies knowing and respecting the above regulations.

December 2nd 1963

The Committee

*   *   *
Registration Form

* To be returned to the Secretary before 30.1.64

I, the undersigned of Division (Tel. ) request the registration of the team in the CERN Inter-Services Championship, 1964.

List of Players

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<th>Christian Name</th>
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<th>Surname</th>
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Affiliated players must be clearly marked.

This team will be called

This team will have their own jerseys, if it does the colours will be will not

Proposed referee M. of Division, (Tel. )

Herewith the sum of (S.Fr.2.- per registered player).

Signature of responsible person
CERN Football

Note from the Committee

Besides the big European competitions among big clubs such as Real Madrid, Barcelona, Monaco and Benfica, with well-known coaches such as Herrera, Leduc, Rappan and many others, in the winter sports season, there is also the activity of our club.

This activity is not limited to Committee members, it exists in the whole of CERN.

We have hardly recovered from our last championship, but it is now time to start thinking of 1964.

In this number of the Journal you will find the Regulations for next year's championship as well as the registration form.

But we hope to see you not only on the playing fields in April and May but well before then at a talk at the beginning of the year.

We are pleased to inform you that we have contacted a reporter from "Radio Romande", and the father of the "verrou". But sh...

You will also be able to see a film showing the secrets of Herrera's coaching of Inter-Milan, and some slow motion pictures of Pélé, Pépé, Santos, etc., the European Cup Final at Bern, etc., etc.

However, we need an audience of at least 75 and we count on Your support.

We should like to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

For the Committee

P.H.B.
Many members of CERN willingly took up the idea of a football tournament inside CERN, put forward in Spring 1963 by M. Bonvin. Teams were formed with remarkable speed, a wave of interest in the round ball spread through CERN, whilst the CERN club was rather sick. Whence this enthusiasm? We think it comes simply because this initiative, simple in spirit, gathered the approval of all those who saw the possibility to make informal football among friends. It was noteworthy that all teams consisted mostly of people who had not played football since they had been at school. In this way we saw people with greying temples freely showing their good spirits. Shall we see it again?

Unfortunately probably not, if the regulations proposed by the Committee are not reconsidered. Held in a straitjacket of regulation and conditions, the tournament becomes too formal, too serious if we may say so. The "old boy" spirit which should surround these matches is lost, everything too dictated and restricted. It becomes strictly for football players and the non specialists no longer find their place.

Article 2 of the proposed rules foresees the possibility of 10 teams whereas there were 16 in 1963, which shows a nasty defeatist spirit - the circle should rather be widened.

Article 4 says the tournament should be played off between May and September - whereas most members are on holiday in either July or August.

Article 6 requires a minimum of 20 names which considerably reduces the possibilities. A group of 15 players cannot register. It can join with another group of 15 and make up 30 - and then the 11 who play are watched by the 19 - denied the chance. We can imagine who enjoys it most.

Article 9 asks us to have jersey, shin guards, stockings and boots. Why not a powerful, good ball control and the talent of an acrobat. Whilst playing for small prizes article 12 proposes to wash a jersey for 0.50 fr.S, whereas in 1963 jerseys, shorts and stockings were washed for the same price. It is worth pointing out that the washing machine has long since paid for itself.

There is also much said about discipline and behaviour. All this is a long way from the youthful and recreative spirit which should be dominant.

In conclusion, it would be a good thing if the 1964 Tournament took place in the same way and with the same released motivation as in 1963. We think we have made ourselves clear without saying more. We only hope that the managers of the Club will find some food for thought from the above and will bring out a suitable solution.

"Mercury" football team.
ON THE ENGLISH SPELLING REFORM

A subject that might interest people at CERN in particular, is the spelling of the English language, because so many non-English are forced to use it in their everyday work. A constant problem is also teaching of English to school-children, English and non-English. For spelling of the English language is a problem, it is an easily recognized fact; indeed it is so full of exceptions and counter-exceptions that exaggerating slightly one might say that "no word is written as it should be pronounced". This is certainly true for the vocabulary as a whole, but it is clear that "irregular" words appear more and more frequently as the vocabulary reduces to everyday language. In fact, (according to the definition below) only 5 to 10% of the total English vocabulary are irregular, while some 30% of the words on an average page of fiction are considered irregular in spelling. One has only to take the "th" in think, the, Thames (3 pronunciations), the "ou" in foul, soul, double, could (short), group (long), cough, adjourn, court, thorough (9 pronunciations) or the "ea" in hear, wear, heart; break, neat, bread, learn, beauty (8 pronunciations) to appreciate the commonness of the irregularity. This irregularity, nevertheless, constitutes the main obstacle for English becoming a world language in the broad sense.

Attempts to reform the spelling of English language were made as early as 1568 by Sir Thomas Smith (Secretary of State to Edward VI). Since then several proposals have been presented, among the most recent "Anglic or English in Easy Spelling" (1930) and British Simplified Spelling Society's "New Spelling" (1940). Acceptance of these systems has been hindered because of the confusing idea that one symbol should represent one sound. This means introducing a new alphabet and is apparently unrealistic. In fact one proposed system ("Augmented Roman Alphabet", London Inst. of Education) goes as far as wanting to introduce 19 additional characters. It is apparent that the acceptance of such a system is out of question. The aim cannot be the most idealistic, namely let every sound have its symbol (as is nearly the case e.g. in Spanish (26 symbols), Arabic (28 symbols) or Persian (32 symbols).

The completely different approach proposed by Dr. Axel Wijk* (University of Stockholm) uses the following principles (quoted from a review in "American Speech"):

1. Preserve the present spelling by means of a system which can be applied to the various sound symbols of the present orthography as they appear in their most frequent usage. Give up phonetic spelling.

2. So far possible, all irregular spellings should be replaced by regular ones according to the rules now in use in our orthography.

3. Avoid any changes in traditional, regular (most frequent) values of existing sound symbols.

4. Avoid new symbols.

5. Broad $a$-sound should be $aa$ (when not followed by $r$), $ah$ will represent voiced $th$ in medial and final positions. $a$ becomes $h$ where voiced, final $e$ used at end of stressed and unstressed syllables after simple vowel plus a single consonant to indicate long vowel.

Let us look at a sample of Regularized Inglish (sic!) to get the feeling of it (taken from a review in "Moderne Sprak"):

"We require the language as an instrument; we may also study its history. The presence of unpronounced letters, three or four different ways of representing the same sound, three or four uses of the same letter: all this detracts from the value of a language as an instrument. When we place this instrument in the hand of the child we do not at the same time teach it historical grammar. Again, let us not forget how the children who attend elementary schools; their time is limited. We have no right to impose on them a chaotic spelling for the sake of possibly teaching them a little historical grammar... It must be born in mind that the mass of the nation learns no foreign languages, and the opportunities for comparison are wanting. But let us consider the quite appreciable number of those who know one or several foreign languages; will they not lose something if the connection between English and foreign words is obscured?"

Take the first lines of this text as an example: $az$ (cf. soft), $aulso$ (cf. alarm), $studdy$ (cf. pure), $foar$ (cf. foul), $ov$ (cf. if) and $ar$ (cf. bar). The meaning of each word is immediately apparent when one reads the text above, which establishes the superiority of the system versus the ones mentioned earlier. At first the novice eye is shocked by the differences to what it is used to but will gradually become accustomed as the reading goes on.

I am going to quote further "Moderne Sprak" to emphasize the difficulties a reform will be up against.

"The reform of English spelling, which has exercised hundreds if not thousands of minds in the past four centuries, is not a linguistic problem in the narrow sense of the term. Any competent linguist should be able to produce a phonetic transcription which is a perfect fit for one or other of the various kinds of spoken English; in fact this is a job calling for techniques that are now regarded as essential acquisitions in a fairly elementary linguistic training. Rather, English spelling reform must be viewed in its social context."
Thus, first of all, the millions of people who write English must be persuaded that a new spelling improves communication enough to be worth the trouble of adopting it.

Dr. Wijk has no illusions about the scepticism and indifference which customarily greet new proposals for radical reforms of English orthography. Nor is he ignorant of the fate that has been in store for such schemes ever since the sixteenth century. Of the two main types of solution, purely phonemic, and attempts at partial revision of traditional English spelling, he unhesitatingly opts for the latter. In fact, he says that the case against the phonemic spelling of English is irrefutable: its introduction would be prohibitively expensive, and it would break too many cultural traditions.

But even the partial revisions of English orthography have often been too radical. Therefore Dr. Wijk claims relative conservatism as being among the greatest assets of his own system, which it said to retain the present spelling in some 71% of the words on an "average" page; in the total vocabulary of English the spelling is unchanged in from 90 to 95% of the words; and about two-thirds of the words whose spelling is altered consist of a few dozen high-frequency words such as common pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions and auxiliary verbs.

Finally it may interest parents of children to hear what Dr. Wijk says about a comparison of learning methods:

"In his first year at school (Dr. Wijk's six-year-old son in New York) he read no less than three books, ... but all three consisted mainly of pictures and contained a total of only 58 different words. These were repeated over and over again scores of times till they were learnt by heart, but without reference to the connection between individual letters and sounds (...). When my young daughter started to attend school in Sweden three years later, at the age of seven, her class, which was taught according to the phonic method read only one book in their first school-year, but this contained about 125 full pages of text and nearly 1,900 different words.... We may infer from this how much more difficult it is for English children to learn to read English than it is for Swedish children to learn to read Swedish, especially when we consider that the spelling of the Swedish language is by no means entirely phonetic."

(Taken from the review in "American Speech").

It would be interesting to hear (openly or privately) the opinion of those who read this, in particular about other reform ideas and possibilities of testing any of the proposed systems on a group of school-children. In case anybody wishes to consult some of the references mentioned above, in particular "Regularized English" he is welcome to contact the undersigned.

Karl Soop
EXHIBITION - COMPETITION OF CHILDREN'S HANDIWORK
(Main Building - open as from December 8, 1963)

Our first exhibition-competition of children's handiwork has been crowned with success since 252 entries by 123 children were submitted to the Jury. The Jury was composed of the following persons:

Miss DIERAUER - (CERN)
Miss ZINGG - (Art teacher, Geneva)
Mr. ACTIS - (CERN)
Mr. THEURILLAT - (CERN)
Mr. ZURBUCHEN - (CERN).

The quality and quantity of entries exhibited did not render the task of the Jury an easy one since they were overwhelmed by so much imagination and talent for art.

We wish to thank all parents and children for their enthusiastic collaboration with regard to this first exhibition-competition, which we hope will become a tradition.

The results of this competition are as follows:

The "Grand Prix" of the Association was awarded to Françoise VANDERMEULEN (Papa).

a) Painting and drawing:

(i) Below 6 years of age:

1st prize - Andreas FAISSNER
2nd prize - Michèle STURZINGER
3rd prize (of equal merit) - Dorthe DAHL-JENSEN
                              - François VANDERMEULEN

(ii) From 6 years to 8 years:

1st prize - Andreas FAISSNER
2nd prize - Claudine ULLMAN
3rd prize (of equal merit) - Nola COLEMAN
                              - Wolfgang FAISSNER
                              - Anselm WISKOTT

(iii) From 9 years to 11 years:

1st prize - Jean-Pierre AGOSTINETTI
2nd prize - André FAISSNER
3rd prize - Leila TURNER
Not competing - J. P. AGOSTINETTI
(iv) From 12 years to 15 years:

1st prize - Vladimir LOUVRIER
2nd prize - not awarded
3rd prize - Anne-Nelly GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERMONT

Not competing - Vladimir LOUVRIER

1. "aube technique"
2. "Eve"
3. "danse du sorcier"
4. "mésange"

b) Miscellaneous handiwork (e.g. modelling, sculpture, etc.):

(i) Below 6 years of age:

1st prize - Martine & Frederic SCHROOT
2nd prize - Anrian LOCK
3rd prize - Anpe-Marie GAJE

(ii) From 6 years to 8 years:

1st prize - Anders DAGMAR
2nd prize (of equal merit) - Brigitte HOFFMANN
                         - Alain STURZINGER
3rd prize - Yves-Alain POGET

(iii) From 9 years to 11 years:

1st prize - Fabio BUSI
2nd prize - Christine CELARIER
3rd prize (of equal merit) - J. Valère DUBUC
                         - Michèle SCHNEUFLY

(iv) From 12 years to 15 years:

1st prize - Antonia PENTZ
2nd prize - André TIECHE
3rd prize - Christine MOMO

A special prize "hors concours" was awarded to the children as a whole of the CERN's Nursery School.

Next year the organisers intend to include some of the winners of this first 1963 competition in the Jury.

The distribution of the prizes will take place on Sunday, December 15, 1963, at the beginning of the Christmas Party, that is to say at 2,30 p.m.
CHRISTMAS is nearly here

We wish to remind you that in December the Purchasing Group (CERNSHOP) is open every afternoon except on Tuesdays.

You will find:

Leather goods
Cameras, films
Watches, clocks and alarm-clocks
Various Christmas hampers
Blankets
Transistors
Household appliances.

You can also obtain through CERNSHOP at advantageous prices:

Carpets
Household appliances
Radios, televisions, musical instruments
Fuel
Records
Spirits, groceries, etc, etc.

* * *

THE SECRETARIATE OF THE STAFF ASSOCIATION

As from December 1st Miss Buckland, assisted by Miss M. C. Cuzin, will be in permanent attendance in the secretariate (Main Building, 6th Floor, tel. 2819/2864).

As from the beginning of January Mrs. Petterson will be in charge of the Purchasing Group.

* * *
Contributions for the next Journal should be sent to either W. A. Cooper (TC) or Mrs. Schibly (Th) before 31 January, the Journal will appear at the beginning of February. If possible they should be in both languages - the Editors take no responsibility for the accuracy of their translation!

NOTE: The English translation of "Travaux d'étude pour une piscine au Cern" will be published in the next number of the Journal.
Nous souhaitons la bienvenue à nos collègues arrivés récemment au CERN.

Welcome to our colleagues who have recently arrived at CERN.

**Arrivées/Arrivals**

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**Départs/Departures**

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<td>VILLECHALANE, Michel</td>
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Monsieur Peter BRHAM a épousé le 1.11.1963, Mademoiselle Barbara MORGAN.

Monsieur Simon LAMOUILLE a épousé le 26.10.1963, Mademoiselle Dora Frieda REINHARD.

Monsieur Antonio ACCESI a épousé le 21.9.1963, Mademoiselle Sybille WEZEL.

Monsieur Manfred GIESCH a épousé le 6.9.1963, Mademoiselle Gertraud LINCKE.

Monsieur Bernardo GOENZI a épousé le 28.9.1963, Mademoiselle Margrit MEYER.

Monsieur Christian GRUPP a épousé le 27.8.1963, Mademoiselle Heidi GEBER.

Mademoiselle Inge KAYSER a épousé le 27.9.1963, Monsieur Herbert KLASS.

Monsieur Alain LEVRIER a épousé le 25.9.1963, Mademoiselle Danielle NABAFFA.

Monsieur Jacques LISSAJOUX a épousé le 7.9.1963, Mademoiselle Josyane Solange MATTY.

Monsieur Pierre M.M. LENOT a épousé le 26.10.1963, Mademoiselle Mauricette Josette RIVOLLIER.

Monsieur Michel MORMS a épousé le 20.9.1963, Mademoiselle Elisabeth H.M. LENDI.

Mademoiselle Helga NIMBS a épousé le 15.10.1963, Monsieur Gerhard H.O. WEIGELT.

Monsieur Léon PATRIGOT a épousé le 30.9.1963, Mademoiselle Nicole DUNAND.

Monsieur Peter SCHILLY a épousé le 31.10.1963, Mademoiselle Irène C. ROSENBACH.

Monsieur Jean SOUDAN a épousé le 28.9.1963, Mademoiselle Janine C. GOURMAND.

Monsieur Georges WILLEMIN a épousé le 1.11.1963, Mademoiselle Marie-Louise SEILER.
Didier Louis ARDIN, né le 28.9.1963, fils de Monsieur Jean ARDIN.

Natalie ARMENTEROS, née le 4.11.1963, fille de Monsieur Rafael ARMENTEROS.

Philippe BANDI, né le 21.10.1963, fils de Monsieur Fritz BANDI.

Frederico BERTINO, né le 15.10.1963, fils de Monsieur Mario BERTINO.

Benoît CHABAUD, né le 12.10.1963, fils de Monsieur Vincent CHABAUD.

Alexandros CHERETAKIS, né le 16.10.1963, fils de Monsieur Argyrios CHERETAKIS.

Hélène CHERY, née le 22.10.1963, fille de Monsieur Alain CHERY.

Yvan COLLOMMET, né le 7.11.1963, fils de Monsieur Jean COLLOMMET.

Henrikje DENECKE, née le 12.2.1962, fille de Mademoiselle Felicitas DENECKE.

Roland Reiner FISCHER, né le 5.11.1963, fils de Monsieur Erhard FISCHER.

Pierre Yves GRANDJEAN, né le 22.10.1963, fils de Monsieur Yves GRANDJEAN.

Sarah Louise HORNSBY, née le 29.9.1963, fille de Monsieur John HORNSBY.

Marc JACOB, né le 6.11.1963, fils de Monsieur Ulrich JACOB.

Rosemarie KUHN, née le 8.11.1963, fille de Monsieur Helmut KUHN.

Dominique LEROY, né le 31.10.1963, fils de Monsieur Jean-Pierre LEROY.

Hilary Jane St-Leger MONTAGUE, née le 17.10.1963, fille de Monsieur Bryan W. MONTAGUE.

Jana REINHARZ, née le 21.9.1963, fille de Monsieur Max REINHARZ.

Aline Valérie ROHRBACH, née le 12.10.1963, fille de Monsieur François ROHRBACH.

Christophe-Rudolf ZURBUCHEN, né le 22.10.1963, fils de Monsieur Rudolf ZURBUCHEN.
Naissances :

Frank CARIS, né le 3.10.1963, fils de Monsieur Laurentis CARIS.

Mari Carmen GONI UNZUE, née le 29.8.1963, fille de Monsieur Javier GONI UNZUE.

Gilles GUILLON, né le 20.9.1963, fils de Monsieur Maurice GUILLON.

Stewart Anthony HUNTER, né le 26.9.1963, fils de Monsieur Patrick HUNTER.

Hans Eduard MIDDELKOOP, né le 7.10.1963, fils de Monsieur Willem MIDDELKOOP.

Carol Ann MILLIGAN, née le 12.9.1963, fille de Monsieur Robert MILLIGAN.

Dorothee MINTEN, née le 20.9.1963, fille de Monsieur Adolf MINTEN.

John Gerald MOORHEAD, né le 20.9.1963, fils de Monsieur William Gerald MOORHEAD.

Frank PETERMANN, né le 22.9.1963, fils de Monsieur Andreas PETERMANN.

Catherine ROUX, née le 15.7.1963, fille de Monsieur Sylvain ROUX.

Alain Denis TRITTEN, né le 17.8.1963, fils de Monsieur René TRITTEN.