

## Introductory Remark

K. SUGIMOTO

On behalf of the organizing committee of the International Conference on Nuclear Moments and Nuclear Structure, it is a great pleasure for me to welcome you all here. Our present conference, as you already know, is being held under the joint sponsorship of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, the Science Council of Japan, the Physical Society of Japan and the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Osaka University, that is acting as the host.

The conference is a topical one, so let me spend a few minutes on the motivation for having such a conference. In the early days of nuclear physics in the 1930's and 1940's, the study of static nuclear moments played an important role and supplied indispensable knowledge to the foundations of nuclear models which we know today. Those early-day studies, however, were naturally restricted to ground-state moments of stable isotopes. Therefore, many important questions were left unanswered, while experimental developments were awaited for a long time which could provide data for a wider range of nuclear states, especially of unstable or excited nuclear states.

In the last decade, there have been many experimental innovations which extended not only the number of accessible nuclear states but also the variety and quality of the information. The activity in this field is still expanding and producing systematic data. These developments were discussed successively at the international conferences at Upsala in 1963, at Asilomar in 1967 and at Rehovot-Jerusalem in 1970. These conferences, however, were not intended primarily to discuss the nuclear moments in their relation to nuclear structure. We thought, therefore, it would be appropriate to have a topical meeting in which we discuss the progress in the study of nuclear moments from the present perspective of our understanding of nuclear structure.

Since the time, three years ago, when we suggested our plan to have such a topical meeting to our colleagues in this field, we have received much encouragement, excellent suggestions and criticisms, too. During the approach of the conference period, we have had the unfailing collaboration of our colleagues, especially of our foreign participants, whose active cooperation has enabled us to assemble the manuscripts and other documents in good time in the required form. We have received about 120 contributions to this conference, besides the invited papers, which include so many excellent ones. After receiving the contributions, our program committee passed through a very difficult period because of the never solved problem which was simply that the time available at the conference was just too short to present orally so many excellent papers. We hope that the insufficient resolution of this problem by the program committee will be largely resolved during the conference, especially by timely comments and discussions.

The conference is about to begin. This conference was planned at a small size of about 120 participants. The actual number of participants has turned out to be about 180 and about half the participants are from 16 countries abroad. I hope the participants from abroad

utilize this occasion to deepen the mutual understanding by strengthening your ties with your Japanese colleagues, and I sincerely hope that your impressions of our country will on the whole be good.

I wish to profit by this occasion also to express our appreciation of the generous donation given by industries of this country and by the Commemorative Association for the Japan World Exposition (1970).

The International Conference on Nuclear Moments and Nuclear Structure is declared open.