

Opening Address

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It is a great pleasure for me to give an address at the opening of the Sixth International Symposium on Polarization Phenomena in Nuclear Physics on behalf of the Organizing Committee and the host institute. First of all, I would like to extend our cordial welcome to all participants who come from 21 countries throughout the world.

This Symposium is hosted by the Research Center for Nuclear Physics, Osaka University, sponsored by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, the Science Council of Japan, the Physical Society of Japan and the Nishina Memorial Foundation. It is supported by the Institute for Nuclear Study of the University of Tokyo, the Research Institute for Fundamental Physics of Kyoto University, the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research and the National Laboratory for High Energy Physics.

This is the sixth of a series of Symposia on "Polarization Phenomena in Nuclear Physics" which started at Basel in 1960 and was followed by meetings in Karlsruhe, Madison, Zurich and Santa Fe at five-year intervals. These Symposia were polarized in the direction of Europe or the United States so far, however, the polarization is transferred to the direction of Asia this year. The large polarization is also observed this time since the population of the spin physicists is high today in Japan which is located far from the other states in Europe and America. I hope this Symposium will encourage a large number of our colleagues in Japan and the other Asian countries. Nuclear polarization research in both experimental and theoretical fields has extensively developed in Japan in the past ten years with the progress on polarized ion sources and the related experimental facilities in our country. Atomic beam polarized ion sources are installed on the cyclotrons at the Research Center for Nuclear Physics of Osaka University and at the Institute for Nuclear Study of the University of Tokyo. Lamb shift ion sources are installed on the tandem accelerators at the University of Tsukuba and at Kyushu University. Acceleration of polarized protons from an optically pumped ion source has been developed at the 12 GeV synchrotron at the National Laboratory for High Energy Physics.

The program of this Symposium covers a broad range of topics. The subjects are polarization phenomena in light and heavy ion reactions, polarization in few-nucleon systems, intermediate and high energy polarization and quark problems, basic symmetries, new developments in technology and facilities and related fields and applications. The program consists of 30 invited talks, 8 rapporteur talks and 8 short oral presentation of contributed papers.

All contributed papers are refereed and 287 contributions have been accepted. About 260 papers which can be presented by the participants have been selected for poster sessions and will be displayed in a room throughout the Symposium.

The other important things in this Symposium are social events. One is a traditional performing arts program which consists of the Kyogen comic theater in English and Japanese classical dancing. A one-day bus tour to Nara, which is the oldest capital in Japan, is scheduled on Wednesday. We hope they will be useful for your understanding of Japanese culture. A companion's program which will be very interesting is planned every day during the symposium period except the day of the excursion. I ask you not to have more interest in that program than the symposium sessions. A tour of RCNP, Osaka University is planned on Saturday morning after the Symposium. We will welcome you to our laboratory.

I hope this Symposium will be fruitful not only in Physics but also in developing international mutual understanding. I hope our foreign friends will enjoy their stay in Japan.

Finally I would like to show you the announcement from the IUPAP:

The speaker should present his paper slowly, whether in the mother tongue or not.