PROGRAMME AND LECTURERS

Laser Luminescence Spectroscopy
• G. BALDACCHINI, ENEA, Centro Ricerche Energia, Frascati, I

New Upconversion Schemes
• R. BALDA DE LA CRUZ, Universidad del Pais Vasco, Bilbao, ES

Spectroscopy of the Praseodymium Ion
• M. BETTINELLI, University of Verona, I

Luminescence of Doped Ceramics
• X. CHEN, Wheaton College, Norton, MA, USA

Site Selective Spectroscopy
• B. DI BARTOLO, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA, USA

Advances in Glass Luminescence
• J. FERNANDEZ, Universidad del Pais Vasco, Bilbao, ES

Spectroscopy of Trace Elements in Minerals
• M. GAPT, Open University of Israel, Tel Aviv, IL

Luminescence Centers in Nanocrystals
• G.K. LIU, Argonne National Laboratory, IL, USA

Lasers without Inversion
• V. LUPEL, Institute of Atomic Physics, Bucharst, RM

Luminescence in Low-Dimensional Systems
• C. RONDA, Philips Co., Aachen, D

Spectroscopy of Minerals
• R. REISFELD, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, IL

Persistent Luminescence
• A. SRIVASTAVA, General Electric Co., Schenectady, NY, USA

Model Calculations in Spectroscopy of Solids
• D. TALWAR, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA, USA

Energy Transfer
• T. TSUBOI, Kyoto Sangyo University, J

POETIC TOUCH

According to legend, Erice, son of Venus and Neptune, founded a small town on top of a mountain (750 metres above sea level) more than three thousand years ago. The founder of modern history — i.e. the recording of events in a methodical and chronological sequence as they really happened without reference to mythical causes — the great Thucydides (~490 B.C.), writing about events connected with the conquest of Troy (1183 B.C.) said: “After the fall of Troy some Trojans on their escape from the Achai and arrived in Sicily by boat and as they settled near the border with the Sicilians all together they were named Elyma: their towns were Segesta and Erice.” This inspired Virgil to describe the arrival of the Trojan royal family in Erice and the burial of Anchise, by his son Enea, on the coast below Erice. Homer (~1000 B.C.), Theocritus (~300 B.C.), Polybius (~200 B.C.), Virgil (~50 B.C.), Horace (~20 B.C.), and others have celebrated this magnificent spot in Sicily in their poems. During seven centuries (XIII-XIX) the town of Erice was under the leadership of a local oligarchy, whose wisdom assured a long period of cultural development and economic prosperity which in turn gave rise to the many churches, monasteries and private palaces which you see today.

In Erice you can admire the Castle of Venus, the Cyclopean Walls (~800 B.C.) and the Gothic Cathedral (~1300 A.D.). Erice is at present a mixture of ancient and medieval architecture. Other masterpieces of ancient civilization are to be found in the neighbourhood: at Motya (Phoenician), Segesta (Elymian), and Selinunte (Greek). On the Aegadian Islands — theatre of the decisive naval battle of the first Punic War (264-241 B.C.) — suggestive neolithic and paleolithic vestiges are still visible: the grottoes of Favignana, the carvings and murals of Levanzo.

Splendid beaches are to be found at San Vito Lo Capo, Scopello, and Cornino, and a wild and rocky coast around Monte Cofano: all at less than one hour’s drive from Erice.

More information about the «Ettore Majorana» Foundation and Centre for Scientific Culture can be found on the WWW at the following address: http://www.ccsem.infn.it