



CERN Bulletin

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More articles available at: <http://bulletin.cern.ch>



Dear *Bulletin* readers,

We hope you enjoyed the Christmas break and we wish you all the best in 2014.

Enjoy reading this first, special issue of the new year!

The CERN Bulletin team



**A word from
the DG**

SOLID GROUNDWORK UNDERLIES A HIGH-PROFILE YEAR

Many at CERN will remember 2013 as a year of major high-profile events, ranging from the Open Days to the Nobel Prize for François Englert and Peter Higgs. For me, it's a year that's shown how decades of diligent groundwork, a hallmark of CERN and particle physics, along with a deep-seated sense of the values of the Organization, lay the foundations for success.

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A word from the DG

SOLID GROUNDWORK UNDERLIES A HIGH-PROFILE YEAR!

François Englert and Peter Higgs had a long wait for their trip to Stockholm on 10 December, and it's telling that Higgs was recently quoted as saying that by today's standards, he'd be deemed unproductive. There's a message there for modern society – not everything can be a quick fix, some things take time, and certainly in science, there may be a long road to travel, with many twists and turns before you reach your destination.

When Brout, Englert and Higgs published their papers in 1964, they did so at a time of great flux in particle theory. It was a decade before a framework validating their ideas came to prominence, allowing the experimental community to start thinking seriously about how to test the mechanism they had put forward. The LHC was formally proposed in the 1980s, and it is an intellectual, technical and sociological tour de force. Building it, its detectors and computing has taken the dedication of thousands working over decades, and as I raised my glass to Englert and Higgs, I was thinking of all of those people. Our discovery and the Nobel Prize in physics were built on the solid foundations laid by them.

That work is, of course, still on-going as we prepare for the LHC's next chapter. Since the beginning of 2013, our whole accelerator complex has been undergoing the most extensive campaign of maintenance and renovation it has ever had, and is on course to come back to life progressively,

starting this year.

A curious thing about the 2013 Nobel announcements is that the physics prize seemed to get more attention than the literature prize. As far as I know, that's a first. And wherever you look, people are interested in physics. Record numbers are coming to CERN, and hadron collider has become a metaphor for excellence. In this area too, the successes of 2013 were built on the foundations of years of work from grass-roots physicists and engineers reaching out, groups from all areas of CERN working to enable ever larger public and media events on site, and the day-to-day work of those who promote our science. To cite just a few numbers, in 2013, some 180 VIP visits were organised by the protocol office, representatives of around 600 media outlets came to CERN, there were 1035 high school teachers here and around 90,000 public visitors, not including the Open Days, which themselves would not have been possible without the diligent help of thousands of you who volunteered to help over the weekend.

So my message today is congratulations on a wonderful, high-profile year, and thanks to all of you, in every group and team working at CERN, who lay the foundations for such successes.

Before I close, I'd like to take this opportunity to update you on news from the Council. As you're all aware, the last Council agreed to admit Israel as our

21st Member State, a decision that was formalised when Israel notified UNESCO that it had ratified the CERN Convention. It gives me great pleasure to welcome Israel formally to the CERN family.

The Council session was also the occasion to thank several members of the management and the Council for their work over the last few years, and to welcome their successors. At the end of 2013, Steve Myers stepped down as Director for Accelerators and Technology and Philippe Bloch as Physics Department Head. Frédérick Bordry takes over from Steve, with José Miguel Jiménez replacing him as Head of the Technology Department. Livio Mapelli takes the reins of the Physics Department. The Council re-elected Agnieszka Zalewska as President for another year, while Charlotte Jamieson replaces Bjørn Jacobsen as Chair of the Finance Committee, and Tatsuya Nakada takes over from Fabio Zwirner as Scientific Policy Committee Chair.

So all that remains now is for me to invite you to my New Year address to the personnel on Wednesday 8 January 2014 at 10 a.m.

Rolf Heuer

LS1 REPORT: ON THE HOME STRAIGHT IN 2014

At 7.24 a.m. on 14 February 2013 the last beams for physics were absorbed into the LHC, marking the end of Run 1. The achievements since then over the first ten months of LS1 have been remarkable. The excellent progress of the maintenance work on CERN's accelerators, which is overwhelmingly on schedule – and even ahead of schedule in some cases! – was praised by the CERN Council in December.

That being said, there is still a long way to go before the LHC re-start, with many challenges and potential pitfalls to be overcome. An overview of what still lies ahead:

- For the injectors (Linac 2, PS booster, LEIR, PS and AD), 2014 will begin with the

recommissioning of all the access systems (scheduled for mid-February). The first power tests (to check the magnets and the power converters) will follow hot on its heels, starting in early April in the case of the PS booster. The final power tests of the injectors will be carried out at the Antiproton Decelerator in June. The

tests with beam will begin just before summer (in May in the case of the PS booster) and are scheduled to be completed, at the PS, by the end of July.

- The cabling campaign currently under way at the SPS should be completed by the end of

(Continued from page 1)

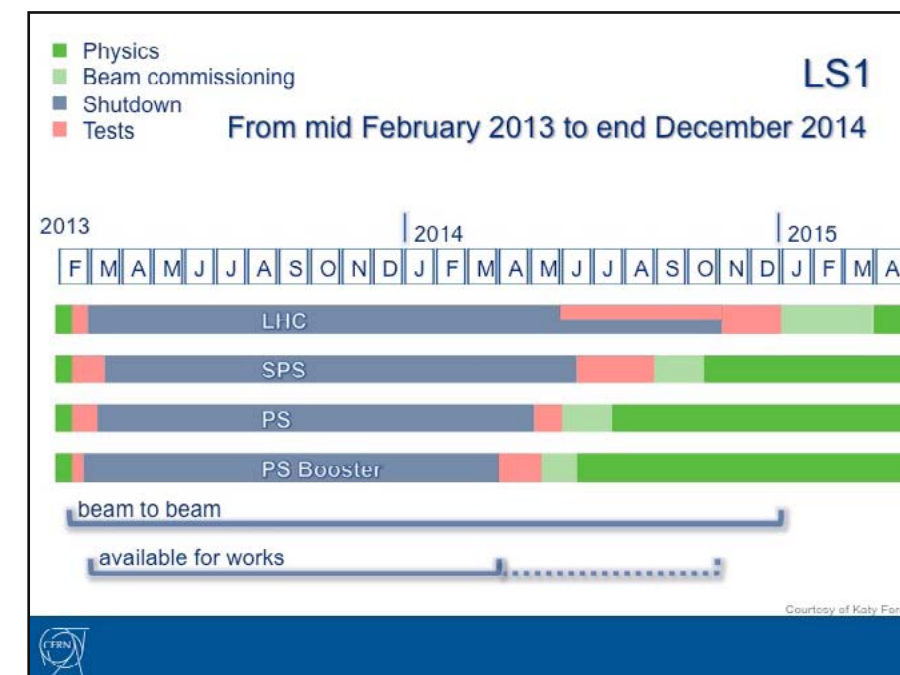
January. The stage is set for the first tests to be performed in June. The machine should be ready for physics in October 2014.

- The first pressure tests will start in Sector 6-7 of the LHC on 15 January. This is a crucial step which the LS1 teams are awaiting with bated breath as it will allow them to assess the quality of the consolidation work. Sector 4-5, which is the last on the list, will undergo the same tests in August. Cooling will begin in May in Sector 6-7 and will conclude in September in Sector 4-5. The entire LHC should have been cooled to the nominal temperature of 1.9 K by the end of October. Finally, the power tests, which will begin in August, will be completed by the end of 2014.

- The LHC experiments should start to be closed from November onwards. ATLAS and CMS will be ready for beam in November 2014; ALICE will be closed at the beginning of December, followed by LHCb in early January 2015.

Thanks to the know-how, motivation and commitment of hundreds of professionals at CERN, the LHC, its experiments and its injectors will be ready to start the next run in January 2015.

Anaïs Schaeffer



DEALING WITH DATA

Although not all proton–proton collisions have interesting characteristics that lead to discoveries, the more data the better the chances of spotting something new. ATLAS is improving its trigger system to be able to select even more collision events with potentially interesting physics.

“The Higgs boson discovery has changed the landscape and the focus is now on measuring its properties,” says David Francis, Trigger and Data Acquisition System project leader. “ATLAS has defined what it wants to analyse as the highest priority and our improved trigger system will be optimised to select these events as much as possible.”

Until now, ATLAS' trigger system had consisted of three levels: Level 1, where decisions were made by specialised electronics within 2.5 microseconds after a collision occurred; Level 2, where specific regions of the events identified by Level 1 were analysed; and Event Filter, where entire events were analysed in full detail. Only a few thousand events per second made it from Level 2 to Event Filter, which in turn reduced the selection to about 400 events per second.

Detector electronics are being upgraded to



The ATLAS Level 1 Topo chip.

increase the Level-1 event acceptance rate from 70 kHz to 100 kHz. To handle this new acceptance rate, the size of computer farms will also have to be increased. Plans to make the system more efficient include merging Level 2 and Event Filter, together with the introduction of a hardware-based topological trigger in Level 1, which raises the selectivity of events at the earliest stage.

This hardware is an electronics board developed especially for ATLAS and is an example of how trigger hardware is evolving to meet new challenges. The electronics

board combines existing information using new criteria for selecting events on the basis of their angular and other correlations. The board's selection capability will be very important in identifying potentially interesting physics from the increased amount of data. For instance, the newly announced ATLAS result of Higgs decaying into two tau leptons could profit from this.

"The trigger team coordinates with different physics groups in the collaboration to optimize the selections made," says Brian Petersen, former trigger coordinator and

now a supersymmetry sub-group convener. "With more data for analysis, we have a better chance of finding the unknown."

This year, the new trigger structure will be tested. If all goes well, when protons begin colliding again in the heart of the ATLAS detector, the trigger system will continue to select interesting data with high efficiency in an increasingly difficult environment.

Abha Eli Phoboo

NOBEL PRIZE CEREMONY 2013

On 10 December 2013 particle physics took central stage at the Nobel ceremony in Stockholm. Among the invitees were Fabiola Gianotti, former ATLAS spokesperson, Joseph Incandela, CMS Spokesperson, and CERN theorist Luis Alvarez-Gaume. They share their feelings of the memorable day with us.

"It was an honour and a thrill for us to attend such a memorable Nobel prize ceremony and we are very grateful to Peter Higgs for having included us among his invited guests.

The ceremony held some special moments for the LHC. In his speech prior to the award of the Nobel prize to Francois Englert and Peter Higgs by King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, Lars Brink (Chair of the Physics Nobel Prize Committee) stressed the importance of the results from the LHC experiments in 2012 and 2013.

Peter Higgs echoed this in a dinner speech on behalf of himself and Francois Englert. After remembering Robert Brout and others who made important theoretical contributions, he praised the thirty years of superb work on the machine and experiments that led to the discovery."

Fabiola Gianotti and Joe Incandela

"It was great to celebrate the apotheosis of the Standard Model with many friends from CERN and all over the world.

We had the privilege of talking to people like David Gross, Frank Wilczek, Gerard 't Hooft, Carlo Rubbia, Chris Llewelyn-Smith, Lars Brink and many others.

Our favourite laureates, Englert and Higgs, were walking on a cloud. A beautiful ceremony. The Swedish really know how to throw a party. Unforgettable."

Luis Alvarez-Gaume



Overview of the 2013 Nobel Prize Award Ceremony at the Stockholm Concert Hall. © Nobel Media AB 2013. Photo: Alex Ljungdahl.



Fabiola Gianotti and Joe Incandela, at the Nobel Banquet in the Stockholm City Hall.

APPRENTICESHIPS IN SUCCESS

Another perfect record for CERN's Apprenticeship Programme: double diplomas for all this year's graduates!

CERN's apprentices can be proud of themselves yet again. All five of the 2009-2013 students who left CERN in June went away with two diplomas in their pockets: the CFC (*Certificat Fédéral de Capacité*) and the *Maturité professionnelle*. We would like to congratulate Melinda Hiltbrand and Sydney Bussard, laboratory technician apprentices, and Maxime Aebischer, Marc-André Duverney and Tanguy Ruggiero, electronics apprentices.

Maxime Aebischer, who obtained excellent results throughout his four-year apprenticeship at CERN, was also awarded the 2013 *Prix de l'Union industrielle genevoise* (UIG) at a ceremony on 3 December attended by Pierre-François Unger, Geneva state councillor.

Three new apprentices arrived at CERN in September. Under the supervision of Jean-



Maxime Aebischer (4th from left) at the *Prix de l'Union industrielle genevoise* award ceremony. The prizes were presented by Pierre Lathuillière, UIG apprenticeship officer (far left), and Pierre-François Unger, Geneva state councillor (2nd from left).

Marc Bouché of the Human Resources Department, who is responsible for the training of technical apprentices, CERN's 18 apprentices all benefit from the expertise

and commitment of CERN's professional staff.

Anais Schaeffer

SCAVENGER HUNT IN THE CERN COMPUTING CENTRE

Hidden among the racks of servers and disks in the CERN Computing Centre, you'll find Hawaiian dancers, space aliens, gorillas... all LEGO® figurines! These characters were placed about the Centre for the arrival of Google's Street View team for the world to discover

We're pleased to announce our first global scavenger hunt! Spot three LEGO® figurines using [Google's Street View](#) and you'll be entered to win a gift of your choice from our [CERN Gift Guide](#).

Here are the details:

- Find at least three LEGO® figurines hidden around the CERN Computing Centre using [Google Street View](#).
- Take screenshots of the figurines and e-mail the pictures to TreasureHunt-ComputingCentre@cern.ch.

• There will be TWO winners: one from CERN and one from the general public. If you are from CERN, make sure to send your pictures from your CERN e-mail account.

• The competition is open **until 31 January**.

- The winners will be contacted by e-mail and will be announced in the *Bulletin*.

Helpful hints:

- Try looking on top of racks and servers; these figurines won't be hanging from the air!
- There are over 20 LEGO® figurines spread across both floors of the Computing Centre. If you think you've looked everywhere, try the next floor.
- We've included a map of the Computer Centre in our online article: [bulletin.cern.ch](#).

CERN Bulletin



A LEGO® figurine in the CERN Computing Centre, as seen on Google Street View.

JOACHIM TÜCKMANTEL (1948 - 2013)

The news of the sudden death of Joachim Tückmantel on 7 December 2013 filled us, his colleagues and friends, with immense grief and deep sadness. He passed away shortly after retiring from CERN where he worked for 40 years.



Joachim joined CERN in 1973 and made significant contributions to the design and understanding of particle accelerators. From the start, he was involved with superconducting RF technology and performed pioneering work for the LEP and PETRA cavities. In particular, he invented the

DC bias to prevent the multipactor effect in the LEP2 RF system; this was essential for the success of LEP2. He authored the Semi Analytic Processor (SAP), the core of many electromagnetic simulation codes. He was equally expert in impedances and wake fields, and the mitigation of their effect.

Joachim was also a respected authority for both technology and simulation of RF systems, and his advice was sought out for many accelerators at CERN and worldwide. He made important contributions to the design of transverse damping systems, fast RF feedback systems and crab cavities for the LHC luminosity upgrade. His clever way of generating controlled RF noise is used now in both the SPS and the LHC accelerators to ensure beam stability. Joachim spent many days and nights in the Faraday Cage participating in the SPS machine development sessions.

Joachim was valued for his deep knowledge and expertise, as well as for his ideas and initiative. He was enthusiastic about everything he did. This included computing, Chinese cooking, reading... His exceptional

instinct for physics often helped him know the answer before any calculations had been done. Beyond his professional qualities, Joachim will be remembered by all of us for his humour and kindness, as a friend, as a colleague, as a mentor. His many jokes are still repeated; he enjoyed talking to people and making them laugh.

It will be very difficult to accept that Joachim is not with us anymore, that we cannot have his advice and see his kind smile.

Our thoughts are with his wife Jutta, their four children and their families, to whom we offer our sincere condolences.

His colleagues and friends



Ombuds' Corner

FAREWELL

After thirty-three years at CERN, including three and a half years as Ombuds, I am leaving. During my time of Ombuds I have seen many people for discussions, misunderstandings, difficulties in communication and also conflicts. No institution can live without conflicts. The main thing is not to face conflicts but to be flexible enough to resolve them.

Through kind and effective collaboration (while maintaining strict confidentiality) with CERN personnel and management, the HR Department and, in particular, the HRA's, the Medical Service and the Staff Association, the majority of the conflicts could be positively resolved, avoiding escalation in human and procedural costs.

I firmly believe that the observance of our Code of Conduct at every level of our managerial structure is the key to pursuing our efforts towards an exemplary respectful

workplace environment. The scientific, engineering and administrative excellence of our Laboratory deserves to be matched with an equivalent excellence in human relationships, free from incivilities and gifted with a well-known level of ethical leadership.

I would like to say that my greatest satisfaction is seeing the Ombuds programme being continue through the decision by our Director General to appoint a new Ombuds to occupy this function and to be dedicated to an informal approach of conflict resolution.

Sudeshna Datta-Cockerill has a long experience in alternative dispute resolution and will bring to the function all the skills she acquired during her career at CERN. There will then be no interruption in the Ombuds Office, the baton is passed and is in very good hands. She will be very eager to comply with the main code of honour of all Ombuds: confidentiality, neutrality, impartiality and independence. The independence of the Ombuds has been and is fully respected by the management. You can, all of you, trust her completely; she will be here to help you

in any occasions, so do not hesitate to call for her. And do not forget, consult the Ombuds as early as possible for the best guarantee of a positive outcome.

Of course I leave with all my secrets. It was a great lesson and an honour to interact with all of you and I thank you for your trust. As a

zen monk, I cannot finish without quoting Zen master Ryokan Taigu, a famous poet and wandering monk of the 18th-19th century, and applying his compassionate sentence to myself, your humble servant: "This year a stupid monk, next year no change."

Vincent Vuillemin

Computer Security

SECURITY VS. NATIONS: A LOST BATTLE?

"Know the enemy" is one of the basic recommendations of the ancient Chinese military strategist Sun Tzu (544–496 BC). In the cyber-world, the usual suspects are not only script kiddies, criminals and hackers, but also nation states.

Companies worldwide have prepared their defences to fight off the first three. Likewise, CERN, despite its wish for academic freedom, is constantly considering how best to prevent successful attacks. But when nation states are the antagonists, defence is impossible (unless you have plenty of money).

Today, the most popular computing services in the western hemisphere are run from the US. We already know that the US and the UK are tapping into Facebook, Google, Yahoo and others (see our *Bulletin* article on "Prison or "Prism"? Your data in custody"). But what about one level down?

Nowadays, IT hardware (routers, laptops, smartphones, etc.) is built in China. How can we be sure that these hardware devices do not contain chips manipulating the device (spying on activities, stopping functions, destroying data) using an external trigger? Meanwhile, a lot of software is written in India. How can we be sure that this software does not contain bugs inserted during the implementation phase, allowing adversaries to (you guessed it) spy on activities, stop functions and destroy data?

Modern hardware and software are now so complex that uncovering malicious functions is difficult (impossible!) for most organisations. Chips are usually sealed to protect intellectual property (according to chip manufacturers). Software contains millions of lines of code. Even if this code is "open source" it can be cumbersome to sift through. And can you be sure that your compiler doesn't add functionality? Finally, understanding the resulting "assembly" code is difficult in itself. And even if you discover a vulnerability, it will be labelled a bug - accidentally introduced by careless or untrained computer programmers, and not deliberately inserted by a nation. It is not

without reason that many nations have their own "bounty" programmes, paying for newly discovered software bugs and vulnerabilities, and trying (and succeeding!) to break common encryption protocols. Russia is running one of the largest dark markets for vulnerabilities and stolen credentials.

Of course, there are many other nations preparing for our cyber-future. Still, the world is at a new watershed. With the "Internet-of-Things", a term coined in 1999 by visionist Kevin Ashton, all our devices will be interconnected in the near future. In fact, we already live in symbiosis with the Internet-of-Things. We are sitting like the proverbial frogs in the slowly boiling water, while nations prepare the Internet-of-Things as a new battlefield to be infiltrated, undercut and controlled. The "Great Firewall of China" as well as the US's "Prism" and the UK's "Tempora" programmes that spy on innocent citizens are the first cuts to the free Internet. The "Stuxnet" cyber-attack against Iran, generally deemed to be one of the first ever conducted, exploited four unknown (until then) vulnerabilities ("zero-day exploits") of the Windows XP operating system, presumably as part of the US and Israeli bounty programmes. In the civil war in Syria, the "Syrian Electronic Army" brought down the *New York Times* homepage and that of "[Marines.com](#)" to show off its power. They also threatened to strike back more severely once the US drops bombs on Syria.

Without being paranoid, is the battle already lost? Has the age of the free Internet already past? Is our privacy gone? How much security are we willing to accept before our world turns into George Orwell's *1984* or Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*? In the warmth of the holiday season, maybe this is the right time to reflect and discuss what we can all do to keep the Internet a free and public place,

and not a battlefield for paranoid nations.

Take care of yourself, your family and your computers. Remember that, at home as well as at CERN, you are responsible in first instance for: the computer security of the laptops, smartphones and PCs you use; the accounts and passwords you own; the files and documents you hold; the programs and applications you have installed or, in particular, you have written; and the computer services and systems you manage. At CERN, the Computer Security Team is ready to help you with this responsibility.

Computer Security Team

YOUR OPINION MATTERS!

The collection of e-books available from the CERN Library has dramatically increased over the last 3 years. To better assess their usage and to get feedback on the quality of the collection.

We hope that you can find the time to answer our questions. The survey doesn't take more than 15 minutes to complete. Your feedback would greatly help the CERN Library to improve its ebook services and collections.

Your feedback is welcome: send us a message to library.desk@cern.ch.

Thank you for your cooperation,

CERN Library

Please fill in the survey **before 15 January**:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/cern-library-ebooks>



Official news

Election to the Board of the Mutual Aid Fund

Every two years, the Board of the Mutual Aid Fund has to replace a proportion of its members.

In accordance with article 6 of the Fund's General Regulations, three members must leave and have to be replaced. These three members may apply again.

All members of the CERN staff are eligible. If you are prepared to devote about two hours a month during working hours to assist your colleagues with financial problems, do not hesitate to join this self-governing board.

Candidates must announce their intention to stand for election **by 31 January 2014**.

Mutual Aid Fund

Pension payment dates in 2014

- Tuesday 7 January
- Friday 7 February
- Friday 7 March
- Monday 7 April
- Wednesday 7 May
- Friday 6 June
- Monday 7 July
- Thursday 7 August

- Monday 8 September
- Tuesday 7 October
- Friday 7 November
- Monday 8 December

Health insurance for "frontaliers"

The French government has decided that, with effect from 1 June 2014, persons resident in France but working in Switzerland (hereinafter referred to as "frontaliers") will no longer be entitled to opt for private French health insurance provision as their sole and principal health insurance.

The right of choice, which was granted by the Bilateral Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons between Switzerland and the European Union and which came into force on 1 June 2002, exempts "frontaliers" from the obligation to become a member of Switzerland's compulsory health insurance scheme (LAMal) if they can prove that they have equivalent coverage in France, provided by either the French social security system (CMU) or a private French insurance provider. As the latter option of private health insurance as an alternative to membership of LAMal will be revoked under the new French legislation that will come into force on 1 June 2014, current "frontaliers" who have opted to subscribe to a private French insurance provider will be obliged to become

members of the CMU. Those who have opted for membership of LAMal will be able to retain it, and future "frontaliers" will have the choice between membership of LAMal or the CMU.

Please note that this measure does not concern members of the CERN personnel who are insured by the CERN Health Insurance Scheme (CHIS), as they do not have "frontalier" status.

The CERN Director-General has requested clarifications from France, via its Permanent Mission in Geneva, as to whether spouses and partners of members of the CERN personnel insured with the CHIS and having the status of "frontaliers" will be able to continue to use the CHIS as their sole and principal insurance provider without being a member of the CMU. The Organization is also in contact with international organisations in Geneva and the French Association of International Civil Servants regarding this matter.

The HR Department will inform the personnel as soon as clarifications are received and, in the meantime, the latest information is available on the [CHIS website](#).

HR Department



Training & Development

SAFETY TRAINING: PLACES AVAILABLE IN JANUARY 2014

There are places available in the forthcoming Safety courses. For updates and registrations, please refer to the Safety Training Catalogue

January 2014 (alphabetical order)

Confined space

28-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.30, in French

Ergonomics – Office

30-JAN-14, 9.00 – 12.00, in French

Fire Extinguisher

08-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in French
24-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in English
31-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in French

First Aider – Level 1 – Initial

16-JAN-14, 8.30 – 17.30, in French
30-JAN-14, 8.30 – 17.30, in French

First Aider – Refresher

09-JAN-14, 8.30 – 12.30, in French
09-JAN-14, 13.30 – 17.30, in French

Habilitation électrique – Electrician Low Voltage – Initial

22-JAN-14 au 24-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.30, in English

Habilitation électrique – Electrician Low and High Voltage – Initial

28-JAN-14 au 31-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.30, in French

Habilitation électrique – Non-Electrician – Initial

20-JAN-14 au 21-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.30, in English (1,5 jour)

Habilitation électrique – Non-Electrician – Refresher

27-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.30, in English

Magnetic Fields

21-JAN-14, 9.30 – 12.00, in English

Mobile Elevated Working Platform – Driving – Initial

29-JAN-14 au 30-JAN-14, 8.30 – 17.30, in French (supports de cours en anglais pour les non-francophones)

Mobile Elevated Working Platform – Driving – Refresher

31-JAN-14, 8.30 – 17.30, in French

(supports de cours en anglais pour les non-francophones)

Overhead Crane – Operator and Slinger – Initial

21-JAN-14 au 22-JAN-14, 8.30 – 17.30, in French (supports de cours en anglais pour les non-francophones)

Radiation Protection – Controlled Area – CERN Employees and Associates

16-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.00, in English
22-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.00, in English
27-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.00, in French
30-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.00, in English

Self-Rescue Mask – Initial

13-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in French
13-JAN-14, 14.00 – 15.30, in English
20-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in French
20-JAN-14, 14.00 – 15.30, in English
27-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in French
27-JAN-14, 14.00 – 15.30, in English

Self-Rescue Mask – Refresher

07-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in English
09-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in English
14-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in French
16-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in English
21-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in French
23-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in English
28-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in French
30-JAN-14, 10.30 – 12.00, in English

Working at Heights – Using a harness

10-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.30, in French
16-JAN-14, 9.00 – 17.30, in French

Safety Training Team, HSE Unit

UNCOVER THE RECRUITER IN YOU!

2013 saw the launch of the one-day training course "Selecting the best person for CERN". So far, 10 courses have taken place and over 100 participants have taken part in this interactive, hands on experience.

The course has been met with much enthusiasm and positive feedback, with participants not only feeling better prepared and organised for the recruitment boards, but also equipped with concrete tools on how to prepare and conduct an effective selection interview.

Following on from this success, further sessions are planned in 2014: we look forward to welcoming recruiting supervisors and board members who are likely to take

part in a recruitment process, whether for LD or LD2IC, and who are interested in finding out more about how to get the most out of this important process!

New Session of introductory "E-Groups Training"

The session provides a short introduction of E-Groups and how to use it to efficiently manage mailing lists at CERN. Alongside a general overview of the E-Groups application, E-Groups specific terminology, the management of dynamic and static groups and the specific settings for mails and archives are discussed in detail.

The course is intended to give newcomers a clear idea of what E-Groups are and how they can be used at CERN. It should enable users to be more efficient when being confronted in particular with:

- the creation of dynamic and static E-groups and the decision whether the one or the other type is more appropriate,
- the management of E-group memberships,
- and the setting of mailing/archiving related properties.

The session will also focus on some best practices and give general advice on how to use E-Groups.

This introductory training session is given jointly by members of the IT-OIS and GS-AIS groups and is intended for any member at CERN potentially being confronted with the need to use or manage mailing list groups and being a beginner to E-Groups.

The next session date is **Monday 27 January 2014 at 14:00** (session will be in English with the possibility to ask questions in French).

A PILOT EDUROAM SERVICE AT CERN

Eduroam is a secure, worldwide roaming Wi-Fi access service developed for the international research and education community. It allows people from participating institutions to obtain an Internet connection when visiting other participating institutions by simply opening their laptop.

A pilot eduroam service has been available in IT for some months. Now this pilot service will be extended to most parts of the CERN site from early January. Introduction of this pilot service brings two advantages:

- CERN users who register with the eduroam service here at CERN will have easy and quick access to Wi-Fi services at many other academic institutions across Europe and beyond;
- People visiting CERN from other eduroam institutes will be able to connect to the Wi-Fi network at CERN without waiting for a network connection request to be approved.

Being a eduroam user obviously has advantages but, like many computing services, eduroam provides a way for malicious people to steal passwords (for example, by setting up their own Wi-Fi access point advertising itself as a eduroam service). Because of this, the pilot eduroam service uses certificates to identify CERN users. **NEVER USE YOUR CERN PASSWORD TO CONNECT TO EDUROAM.**

Using certificates can be a little complicated if you are not used to this but, once installed on your device, your certificate will ensure easy access to eduroam for five years.

If you are a CERN user, please follow the instructions to connect to the eduroam service at CERN. Once this has been done, connection to any eduroam service outside CERN should be automatic. But remember never to use your CERN password to connect: if you are asked for a password please disconnect immediately. Note that your first connection to eduroam may take a little time, especially if you don't already have a certificate. If you need to use eduroam outside CERN, get started now: don't wait until you are on the shuttle to the airport!

Note that, unlike many other sites, CERN

provides eduroam visitors with full access to the CERN intranet, just like CERN personnel and other visitors. This means that the connection procedure may be a little different to that for visitors at other sites – and, just as for the normal visitor computer registration process, may require a computer to be rebooted. Once visitors are connected to eduroam, they can then use the normal CERN Wi-Fi network in areas where eduroam is not yet available, for example in the CERN hostels.

In the event of any problems with the eduroam service at CERN, please contact the Service Desk (by e-mail: service-desk@cern.ch; by telephone: **77777**; or via the service portal); CERN users experiencing problems connecting to eduroam at sites elsewhere should also contact the CERN Service Desk.

SAFETY BULLETIN 2013-4

The HSE Unit has just released the Safety Bulletin 2013-4 entitled “Electrical work: protect yourself!”.

The Bulletin is available on EDMS under the following number: **1336918**. We would like to remind you that HSE Safety Bulletins are published in English and French and share feedback from incidents/near misses/accidents that have occurred on the CERN site with the aim of improving prevention.

HSE Unit

LIGHTS ON FOR DAYTIME DRIVING: MANDATORY FROM 1 JANUARY 2014

In accordance with the Swiss Federal Decree of 15 June 2012, it will be mandatory from 1 January 2014 to keep your vehicle lights permanently switched on when driving on Swiss territory.

New vehicles are now equipped with daytime running lights which switch on automatically. For older vehicles, side lights can be used as daytime running lights, and it is always possible to fit specific daytime running lights to a vehicle at a later date.

This measure is already in force in most European countries and is particularly aimed at improving the visibility of vehicles and helping pedestrians and cyclists to judge

the distance and speed of an approaching vehicle more easily.

From 1 January 2014, this obligation applies to all “automobiles (passenger cars, heavy goods vehicles, delivery vehicles and coaches)”⁽¹⁾ as well as to “motorcycles” driven on Swiss roads. “Electric bicycles and vehicles in circulation before 1970”⁽²⁾ are exempt.

As Swiss traffic regulations apply on the Swiss part of the CERN site and French traffic regulations apply on the French part, the above requirement must be respected when driving on the Swiss part.

In France, driving with lights on permanently is not mandatory but is strongly recommended. Drivers are encouraged to apply this safety measure even on the French part of the CERN site.

HSE Unit and GS Department

⁽¹⁾ and ⁽²⁾Swiss Confederation, Via sicura – Information sheet, Measures covered by the Federal Decree of 15 June 2012, 2nd package

CERN CAR STICKERS FOR 2014

The stickers on your vehicles will cease to be valid at the end of January 2014. We kindly request that you inform us as soon as possible if you no longer own a vehicle that is in our records. In particular, please inform the CERN Registration Service (Building 55, first floor) if you receive a sticker for a vehicle that you no longer own.

Stickers for 2014 are valid immediately and can be displayed as soon as you receive them.

The Guards Service will continue to allow cars displaying a 2013 sticker into the CERN site until no later than 31 January 2014. After that date, the Guards Service will be obliged to deny access to any vehicles not displaying a valid sticker.

Please see Operational Circular No. 2 for more details.

GS/DI security and access control service

CERN INFIRMARY CLOSED FOR BUILDING WORK

The CERN Infirmary (Bldg 57, ground floor) will be closed from 11 December 2013 to 19 January 2014 due to building work.

A minimum service will be provided during this period by nurses and doctors, on the first floor of the Medical Service, bldg. 57.

For any questions, please contact the nurses (**73802**) or the secretariat (**73186 / 78435**).

Note: no complementary examination (audio,

visiotest, EFR, etc.) will be possible.

Thank you for your understanding

Medical Service Team

CERN BULLETIN PUBLICATION SCHEDULE FOR 2014

The table below lists the 2014 publication dates for the CERN Bulletin and the corresponding deadlines for the submission of announcements. Please note that all announcements must be submitted by 12.00 noon on Tuesdays at the latest.

Bulletin No. (corresponding to the week number)	Submission of announcements (before 12.00 midday)	Bulletin Web version	Bulletin Printed version
4-5	Tuesday 14 January	Friday 17 January	Wednesday 22 January
6-7	Tuesday 28 January	Friday 31 January	Wednesday 5 February
8-9	Tuesday 11 February	Friday 14 February	Wednesday 19 February
10-11	Tuesday 25 February	Friday 28 February	Wednesday 5 March
12-13	Tuesday 11 March	Friday 14 March	Wednesday 19 March
14-15	Tuesday 25 March	Friday 28 March	Wednesday 2 April
16-17	Tuesday 8 April	Friday 11 April	Wednesday 16 April
18-19	Tuesday 22 April	Friday 25 April	Thursday 30 April
20-21	Tuesday 6 May	Friday 9 May	Wednesday 14 May
22-23	Tuesday 20 May	Friday 23 May	Wednesday 28 May
24-25	Tuesday 3 June	Friday 6 June	Wednesday 11 June
26-27	Tuesday 17 June	Friday 20 June	Wednesday 25 June
28-29	Tuesday 1 July	Friday 4 July	Wednesday 9 July
30-31	Tuesday 15 July	Friday 18 July	Wednesday 23 July
32-33-34	Tuesday 29 July	Friday 1 August	Wednesday 6 August
35-36	Tuesday 19 August	Friday 22 August	Wednesday 27 August
37-38	Tuesday 2 September	Friday 5 September	Wednesday 10 September
39-40	Tuesday 16 September	Friday 19 September	Wednesday 24 September
41-42	Tuesday 30 September	Friday 3 October	Wednesday 8 October
43-44	Tuesday 14 October	Friday 17 October	Wednesday 22 October
45-46	Tuesday 28 October	Friday 31 October	Wednesday 5 November
47-48	Tuesday 11 November	Friday 14 November	Wednesday 19 November
49-50	Tuesday 25 November	Friday 28 November	Wednesday 3 December
51-52/1-2-3	Tuesday 9 December	Friday 12 December	Wednesday 17 December