

Abdus Salam (On his sixtieth birthday)

The Editorial Board

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In January 1986, the eminent Pakistani theoretical physicist and Foreign Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Abdus Salam, was sixty.

Abdus Salam was born on 29 January 1926 in a tiny town called Jang in the Punjab which was then part of British India. Between 1938 and 1946 Abdus Salam studied at Jang, and then at the State College of the Punjab University at Lahore. In 1946 he went to the University of Cambridge where he soon took part in research into quantum field theory. Since then, the theory of elementary particles has remained at the center of his scientific interest.

Abdus Salam is particularly well-known for his work on the theory of the two-component neutrino, the unitary symmetry of hadrons, and, especially, the gauge theory of electroweak interaction. For his contribution to this theory, Abdus Salam was awarded, jointly with S. Glashow and S. Weinberg, the 1979 Nobel Prize for physics. For his services to science, he has been given many other prizes and titles. In 1971, Abdus Salam was elected Foreign Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Abdus Salam has been very active in the scientific community. In 1964 he organized the International Center for Theoretical Physics in Trieste and has been its permanent director ever since. The Trieste Center has played, and continues to play, an important part in the training of scientists, especially those from the developing countries, and in organizing international collaboration on most topical subjects, not only in physics, but also in other sciences. In December 1984, at the Moscow Science Center, Abdus Salam was given the Lomonosov Medal—the highest award of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The photograph we now reproduce was taken on that day.



ABDUS SALAM

We extend to Professor Salam our best wishes for good health and further success in his important and fruitful scientific and community work.

Translated by S. Chomet