Preface

The research in nuclear physics and high energy physics in China started in the 1950's when a Van de Graaff accelerator was built at the Institute of Modern Physics in Beijing and a high altitude cosmic ray station was built in Yun Nan Province. Since then many other such facilities have been established in China, among them are:

2.2 GeV electron positron collider at the Institute of High Energy Physics, Academia Sinica.

10 MeV proton linac at the Institute of High Energy Physics, Academia Sinica.

Emulsion chamber placed on Kanbala Mountain (5,500 meters above sea level) in Tibet.

2× 13 MeV accelerator at the Academy of Nuclear research.

Heavy ion accelerator at the Institute of Modern Physics in Lanzhou.

2× 6 MeV electrostatic accelerator, 4 MeV electrostatic accelerator and 20 MeV proton cyclotron at Shanghai Institute of Nuclear Research.

Synchrotron radiation facilities at the Institute of High Energy Physics and China University of Science and Technology.

With the establishment of these facilities and through an extensive collaboration and exchange with many universities and laboratories abroad, the research in the two fields in China has been developing rapidly and productively.This has resulted in the publication of the Chinese Journal of High Energy Physics and Nuclear Physics (Physica Energiae Fortis et Physica Nuclearis) in 1978 in order to propagate and exchange the results of this extensive research. However, due to the language barrier, there has been, from the very first day of publication, a strong and consistent demand for an English edition of this journal in the world community of high energy physics and nuclear physics. I am, therefore, pleased to see that through the joint efforts of Allerton Press and the staff members of the editorial board of High Energy Physics and Nuclear Physics, the English edition of this journal has become a reality. I would like to thank all of those involved, both in China and America, for their invaluable contribution to the study and development of this field. The development of this discipline urges world-wide collaboration and has, therefore, made the exchange of expertise and ideas among scientists of various institutions an absolute necessity.

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