NOBEL LAUREATE LECTURE

14th January 2013 (Monday),
Dewan Kapitol, Kangar, Perlis

Why Can't Time Run Backwards?

"We can all tell when a movie of some everyday event, such as a kettle boiling or a glass shattering, is run backwards. Similarly, we all feel that we can remember the past and affect the future, not vice versa. So there is a very clear "arrow" (direction) of time built into our interpretation of our everyday experience. Yet the fundamental microscopic laws of physics, be they classical or quantum mechanical, look exactly the same if the direction of time is reversed. So what is the origin of the "arrow" of time? This is one of the deepest questions in physics. I will review some relevant considerations, but do not pretend to give a complete answer."

Programme Itinerary:

9:00 a.m.	: Arrival of UniMAP Staff and Postgraduate Students
9:30 a.m.	: Arrival of Distinguished Guests
9:50 a.m.	: Arrival of Senior Officers of UniMAP
10:05 a.m.	: Arrival of the Vice Chancellor of UniMAP
10:15 a.m.	: Arrival of the Chairperson of UniMAP Board of Director
10:25 a.m.	: Arrival of Professor Sir Anthony James Leggett
10:30 a.m.	: Arrival of His Royal Highness Tuanku Chancellor of UniMAP and Her Royal Highness Tuanku Pro Chancellor of UniMAP
	: Official Song: *"DIRGAHAYU TUANKU RAJA MUDA"* and *"WAWASANKU"*
	: Foreword Speech by the Vice Chancellor of UniMAP
	: Lecture by Professor Sir Anthony James Leggett
	: Q & A Session
	: Delivery of Token of Appreciation
	: Official Song: *"SEDEKAD GEMILANG"* and *"DIRGAHAYU TUANKU RAJA MUDA"*
	: Photography Session
12:30 p.m.	: Lunch
	: Departure of His Royal Highness Tuanku Chancellor of UniMAP and Her Royal Highness Tuanku Pro Chancellor of UniMAP
	: Press Conference
	: End of Ceremony

DIALOGUE WITH UniMAP RESEARCHERS

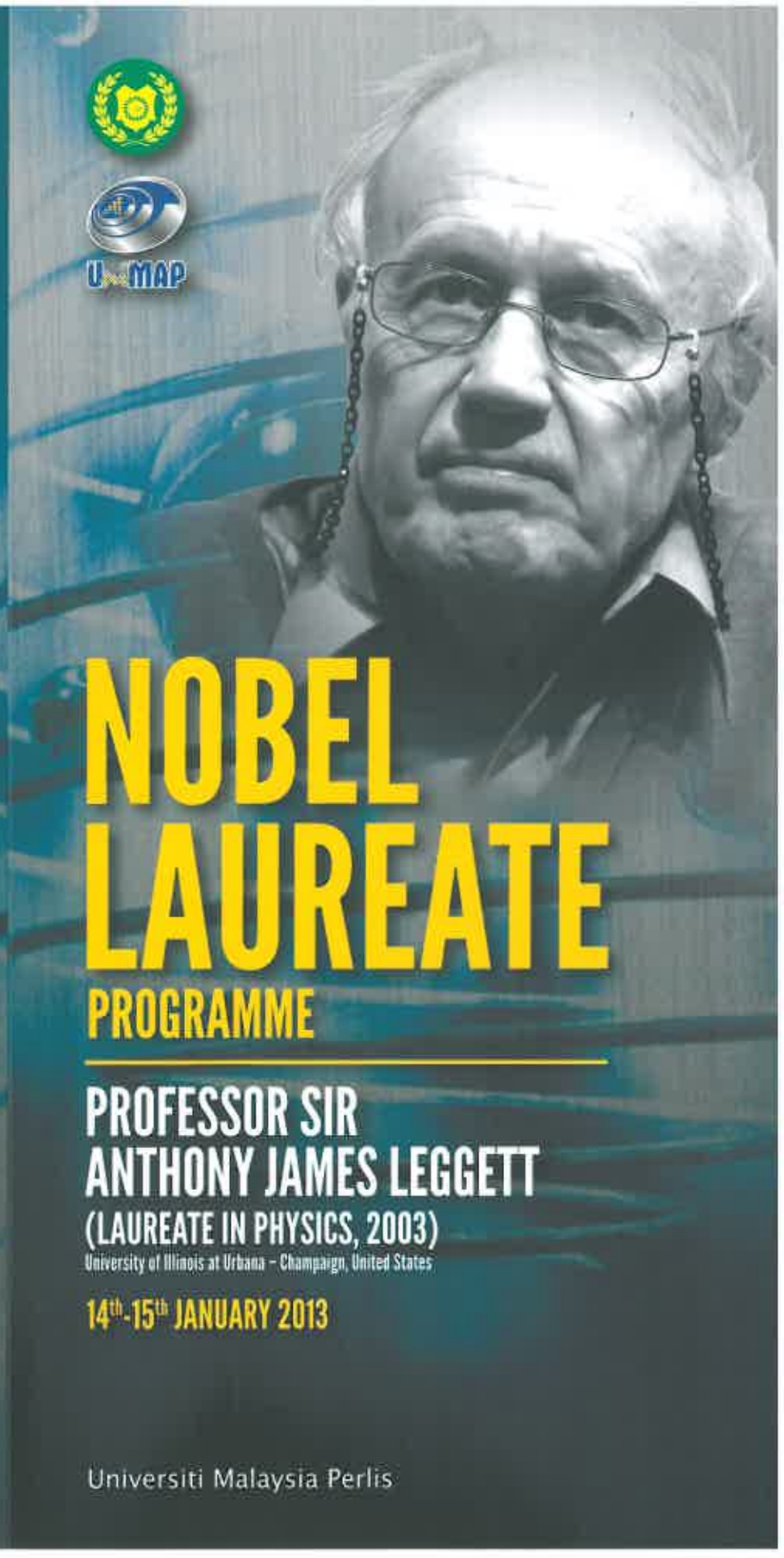
15th January 2013 (Tuesday)
Library Auditorium, Pauh Putra

Apologia Pro Vita Sua:
In Defense of the Practice of Academic Physics

"Nowadays it is often questioned whether it is worthwhile for governments to spend a great deal of money on the support of academics, particularly those whose research (like mine) is at first sight very far removed from anything which could be regarded as directly useful to society. As someone who has spent nearly five decades supported by the public in a position in university physics, I will try to defend the thesis that this public support of physics is well justified in terms of long-term practical payoff."

Programme Itinerary:

02:30 p.m.	Arrival of Staffs
02:35 p.m.	Arrival of Heads of Department, Deans & Distinguished Guests
02:45 p.m.	Arrival of the Chairperson of UniMAP Professor Council
02:50 p.m.	Arrival of the Vice Chancellor of UniMAP
03:00 p.m.	Arrival of Professor Sir Anthony James Leggett
	Official Song: *"WAWASANKU"*
	Dialogue Session
	Official Songs: *"SEDEKAD GEMILANG"* and *"SEMANGAT UniMAP"*
05:00 p.m.	Refreshment



NOBEL LAUREATE PROGRAMME

PROFESSOR SIR ANTHONY JAMES LEGGETT

(LAUREATE IN PHYSICS, 2003)
University of Illinois at Urbana – Champaign, United States

14th-15th JANUARY 2013

Universiti Malaysia Perlis

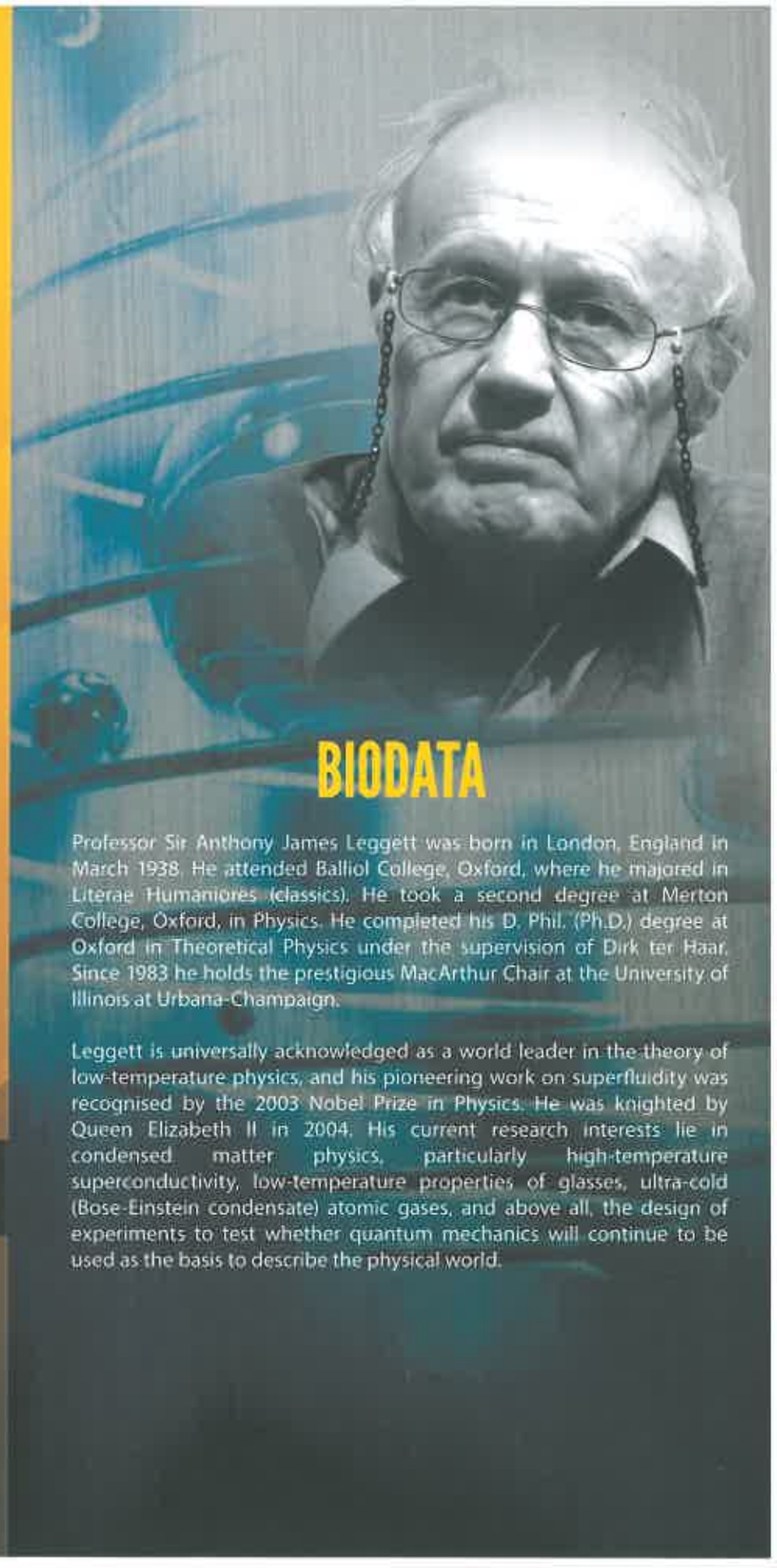
Daulat Tuanku

SEMBAH JUNJUNGAN KASIH
ATAS KEBERANGKATAN

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
TUANKU SYED FAIZUDDIN PUTRA IBNI
TUANKU SYED SIRAJUDDIN JAMALULLAIL
D.K., S.P.M.P., P.A.T., Doctor of Education (Honoris Causa) La Trobe University Melbourne, Australia
CROWN PRINCE OF PERLIS / CHANCELLOR OF UniMAP

&

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
TUANKU HAJAH LAILATUL SHAHREEN AKASHAH
S.P.M.P. Honoris Causa in Health Sciences (Universidad Nacional Pedro Henriquez Ureña, RD)
CROWN PRINCESS OF PERLIS / PRO-CHANCELLOR OF UniMAP



BIODATA

Professor Sir Anthony James Leggett was born in London, England in March 1938. He attended Balliol College, Oxford, where he majored in Literae Humaniores (classics). He took a second degree at Merton College, Oxford, in Physics. He completed his D. Phil. (Ph.D.) degree at Oxford in Theoretical Physics under the supervision of Dirk ter Haar. Since 1983 he holds the prestigious MacArthur Chair at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Leggett is universally acknowledged as a world leader in the theory of low-temperature physics, and his pioneering work on superfluidity was recognised by the 2003 Nobel Prize in Physics. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 2004. His current research interests lie in condensed matter physics, particularly high-temperature superconductivity, low-temperature properties of glasses, ultra-cold (Bose-Einstein condensate) atomic gases, and above all, the design of experiments to test whether quantum mechanics will continue to be used as the basis to describe the physical world.