

J. B. ADAMS

Acting Director-General

After the tragic death of Prof. C. J. Bakker, the Council of CERN held an emergency meeting on May 3, 1960.

Following this session, Mr. F. de Rose, President of the Council of the European Organization for Nuclear Research, announced the appointment of Mr. J. B. Adams, Director of the PS division to the post of acting Director-General.

Number 2 - September 1959 - issue of the "CERN COURIER" already introduced Mr. Adams.

John Bertram Adams was born in Kingston, Surrey, on May 24th, 1920.

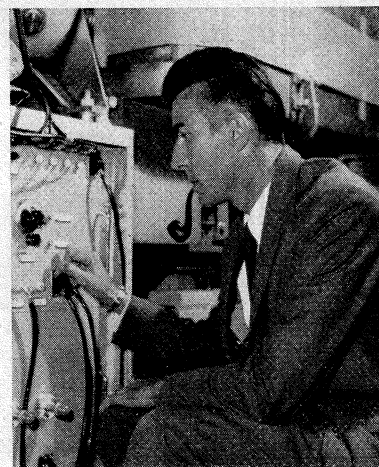
During the early days of atomic energy projects in Britain, he joined the Ministry of Supply, which at the time was responsible for atomic research and developments in the United Kingdom. In 1946 he went to the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, to work initially on the design and later on

the construction of a 110 inch synchrocyclotron. This 175 MeV machine was the first high-energy proton accelerator built after the war: it has been operating without interruption since 1949.

Also in Harwell he developed from 1950 to 1952, high frequency klystrons with a 20 megawatt pulsed output, intended to power linear accelerators.

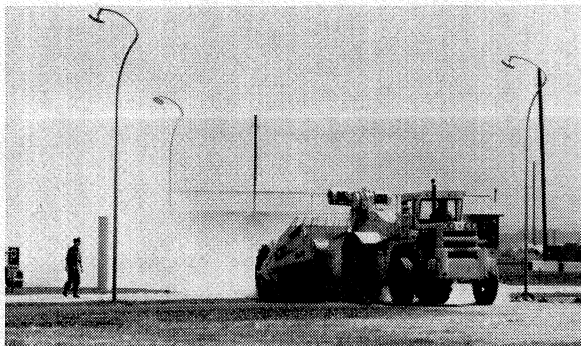
In 1953 the Ministry of Supply released J. B. Adams to help design and build the 25 GeV proton synchrotron then under consideration for CERN. He was appointed Director of the PS Division in 1954; in this capacity he organized the construction of CERN's huge new nuclear research tool—the world's largest today.

The success met in this enterprise brought to Mr. Adams, as well as to the team he was leading, the admiration of the scientific world. On June 2,



soon after his appointment as acting Director-General, Mr. Adams was awarded the title of Doctor honoris causa by the Geneva University. In July the University of Giessen, Germany, will award the Roentgen Prize to him, as representative of the designers and builders of the large European synchrotron.

In the middle of 1959, Mr. Adams was appointed Director of a new Controlled Thermonuclear Research Laboratory in the United Kingdom.



Last month at CERN

Motors roaring furiously, mechanized diesel monsters have levelled the mound next to the PS, where later on the installations of the Eastern experimental area will stand.

Exceptionally, this column will cover a longer period than the usual four weeks. Indeed the changes which the Public Information Office has undergone after the loss of its Senior Officer and later on, the Director-General, have delayed the publication of this issue of the "CERN COURIER". We shall therefore consider the main events at CERN since our last number which appeared on May 1st.

The 600 MeV synchro-cyclotron is again being continuously used for nuclear physics experiments. The changes made in the machine early this year allow several experiments with secondary particles of different energies to be conducted simultaneously. At the end of June, several teams of physicists were operating CERN's "small" proton accelerator. The "neutron" experimental room was fitted up to allow separate experiments using neutrons and also the work of three counter

teams experimenting with mu mesons at 280, 125 and 80 MeV. Finally in the room where 600 MeV protons end up, a team of physicists from Bologna University have installed a 20 cm hydrogen bubble chamber.

On June 1st, the **SC electronic workshop** announced that it had carried out its 1000th job since 1957. The activities of this workshop will be described in a subsequent article of the "COURIER".

The **main workshop** is finishing the machining of a 150 cm cloud chamber, one of the largest instruments for the observation of particles ever built. Another spectacular piece of equipment is being built by the workshop: a pneumatic platform (see "CERN COURIER" No 2) intended to support the heavy 6 m-long electromagnet for the "g-2" experiment.

The **big synchrotron** operates from 8.30 a.m. to midnight, on the days when

it is used for nuclear physics experiments or studies of accelerated particle beams. The installation of a particle buncher between the 500 keV pre-accelerator and the linac, as well as the improvement of the ion source, meant an increasing value of injected current i. e. the amount of particles.

This value first reached 10 milliamperes which supplied an accelerated beam of 1.4×10^{11} particles per pulse. This happened last May, six months after the first 25 GeV beam was obtained. Since then the injected current has reached an intensity of 15 mA, the peak intensity of the beam being accordingly 2.1×10^{11} protons per pulse, a remarkable intensity at an energy of 25 GeV!

On Monday, June 13, began the **second long run** of the synchrotron. It lasted till Thursday morning, 72 hours in all, during which the fine performance of the machine allowed the physicists to use the beam for 96% of the time originally forecast. It was a "counter experiment": several groups of physicists used a secondary particle beam of 3 to 25 GeV, in connection with scintillation, Cerenkov and other counters. No bubble chambers were used in this ex-