

Charles Mallet photographed in August 1961 working at CERN as head of the Site and Buildings Division.

The Austrian Ambassador, Mr. R. Martins hands to the Director General the letter of intent to join the 300 GeV project. In the background is a model of a possible site layout for the accelerator.

Charles Mallet

It was with deep regret that we received the news of the death on 1 October of Mr. Charles Mallet, a senior member of the Study Group on the 300 GeV accelerator project in the ISR Division.

Charles Mallet had a distinguished career. In 1938, he was appointed engineer in the Ponts et Chaussées (Public Works Dept.) in France and went to Algeria to work in the Irrigation Service of the Department of Oran. From 1943 to 1945, he was Secrétaire général de la Reconstruction in Tunisia, Ingénieur en Chef du Service des Etudes et Travaux. He was responsible for the construction of 70 bridges, in particular, the one at Djedeida, which was the first large pre-stressed concrete bridge to be built. He was involved in the construction of the port of Tunis, la Goulette, in the reconstruction of the ports of Sousse, Tunis and Sfax, numerous town-planning schemes and in the development of a system of dams for supplying drinking water to Tunis.

He spent the years from 1945 to 1950

in Algiers as Ingénieur en Chef des Etudes Générales et Grands Travaux, Directeur de l'Hydraulique, and supervised the construction of the dams at Oued Sarno and Fom el Cherza and the Siphon at Fergous. From 1950 to 1959, he began a career as a private consultant engineer in Morocco.

Having returned to the civil service in 1959, he was seconded to CERN in Geneva as Head of the Site and Buildings Division. Since October 1965, he had been a leading member of the Study Group for new accelerators in the ISR Department, responsible in particular for the geological and geo-technical study of the sites proposed for the European 300 GeV synchrotron.

Charles Mallet published numerous articles in scientific and technical journals throughout his career. His book « Les Barrages en Terre » (Editions Eyrolles, 1951) is a standard reference book all over the world. His last book, « Problèmes de fondation des grands accélérateurs de particules » was published this year. It was written in collaboration with Jean Gervaise, who is also a member of the Study Group on new accelerators.

Austria supports 300GeV

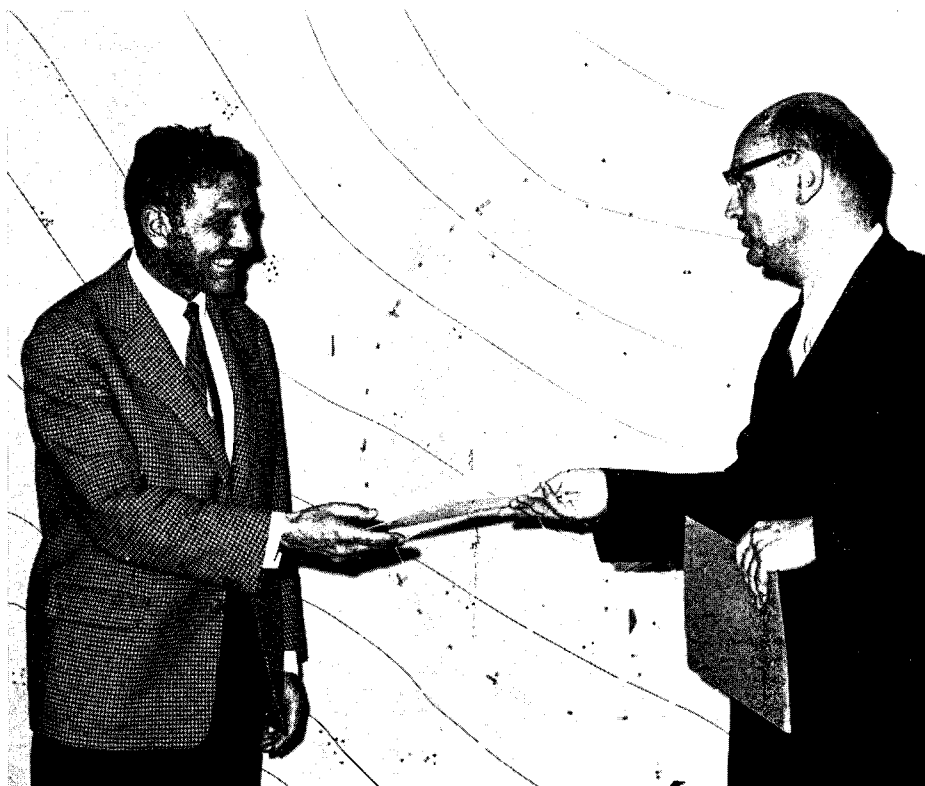
On 11 October, Mr. R. Martins, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Austria to the International Organizations in Geneva, handed a 'letter of intent' to the Director General, Professor B. Gregory, from the Austrian Minister for Education, Mr. Th. Piffi-Percevic.

The letter stated that Austria is prepared to collaborate in the European 300 GeV accelerator project, provided that there is a strong participation from the other Member States of CERN and that 80 % of the estimated cost is covered by all the States collaborating in the project, before it begins. The scale of financial support will be decided on the basis of the financial arrangements prevailing in the Organization at present (Austria's contribution to CERN is currently 1.90 %).

This decision of the Austrian Government means that the number of Member States who have stated their willingness to join the 300 GeV project now stands at three — the other two being Belgium and France.



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Family Day

The Family Day on Saturday 23 September attracted 2351 people to CERN. The figure is known exactly because people were counted through the gates in order to identify the 60 000th visitor to CERN. This was Madame Pinaud, wife of Claude Pinaud from Finance Division, who received from the Director General (photo 1) a free ticket to Berne (or the equivalent) for herself and her family. This prize was kindly donated to CERN by Swissair.

The day was blessed with beautiful weather which showed the site at its best. The various Divisions had prepared displays of their work. The 600 MeV synchro-cyclotron was open and was a very popular attraction as also was the computer room and the display of the Nuclear Physics Apparatus Division (photo 2 shows a visitor confronted with the heavy-liquid bubble chamber which has now been replaced for neutrino experiments by one of larger volume). The Proton Synchrotron Division scored a great success with its ping-pong ball and compressed air model of the way in which the linear accelerator works (photo 3).

The Staff Association also had an exhibition and the various clubs had displays (such as the very sophisticated stand of the Club Hippique, photo 4) or were in action (or waiting to go into action like the basket-ball players in photo 5).

Films were shown in the Main Auditorium, the Council Chamber and the Theory Conference Room. Coaches toured the impressive excavation work on the Intersecting Storage Rings site. Parents could



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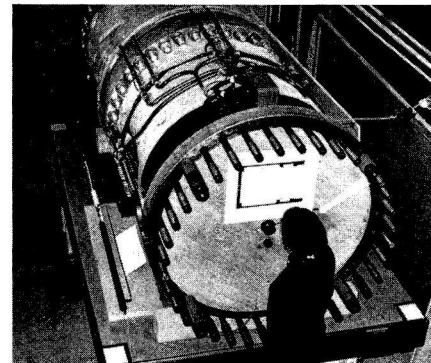
even free themselves of their children in a specially prepared playground.

Waiting for 'Gargamelle'

While the engineers and technicians at Saclay are busy with the construction of 'Gargamelle' the large (12 000 litres) heavy liquid bubble chamber, the Technical Services and Buildings Division at CERN are preparing the buildings and equipment needed to receive the new chamber at the end of the neutrino beam-line. The chamber is scheduled to come into operation in 1969 and the cost of its construction is estimated at 12 million Swiss Francs.

The main building, where the chamber will be placed is 30 m long and 17 m wide, with 9 m in height under the crane bridge. The crane can support 60 tons and the foundations will withstand 30 tons/m². Various safeguards are necessary in the construction of the building because of the use of propane, a potentially explosive liquid, in the chamber. The wall panels will be of light material which will break off if the internal pressure rises to 500 kg/m². The building has concrete foundations, a metal frame (see the cover photograph), light panelling (a material called 'Durisol', which is made of compressed wood fibres, will be used) and a light alloy ('Aluman') roof.

Construction work began on 16 February this year and has proceeded since then, apart from the weeks when the present neutrino experiments were running. The foundations were completed on 17 June. They involved pouring 184 m³ of concrete and using 12 tons of reinforcement. (The



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work was carried out by the Société Aixoise de Construction.) Ventilation shafts were sunk in the floor to evacuate the propane in case of leaks. The main building work which remains to be done is to prepare the large concrete block (150 m³ of concrete with 12 tons of reinforcement) which will support the chamber itself. The block will be faced with special material and will support 150 kg/cm².

Assembly of the frame of the building, which weighs 138 tons, took place from 5-22 September. Positioning of the main cross beams each weighing 15 tons, was the trickiest operation.

When the present neutrino experiments are finished, the preparation of the 'Gargamelle' building will be started again. The completion date is mid-January 1968 and installation of the various power supplies, ventilation system, etc. can then begin.

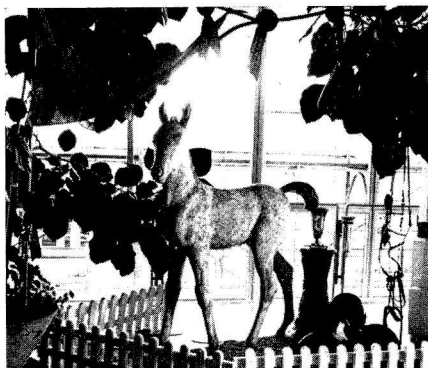
ISOLDE

Late news — On the evening of 16 October, proton beams from the 600 MeV synchro-cyclotron were directed for the first time onto the target of the isotope separator on-line, ISOLDE. Isotopes were produced and separated in sufficient quantities for experiments to be carried out. The technical performance of the equipment was up to expectations and the shielding was proved to be adequate. After this very encouraging start, the various components will be optimized in preparation for the experiments. (For a description of ISOLDE, see CERN COURIER, vol. 7, page 23.)



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