

new programme mainly concerns the east experimental area, the new south generator building, the bubble chamber test buildings, the extension of the PS laboratory the new PS workshop and a laboratory for the study of new accelerators.

Mr. Charles Mallet, Director of the Division, gave interesting figures about the general activities of his department. Thus, the consumption of electric power from 1 January 1959 to 30 September 1959 reached 11 670 000 kWh, instead of 6 670 000 kWh for the corresponding period in 1958, and the maximum demand reached 6 200 kW instead of 3 000 kW in 1958.

The Main Workshop continued to work for all Divisions. The facilities available have recently been increased by the addition of plating, pickling and heat treatment workshops.

Among other activities the Transport Section has handled heavy equipment for all divisions.

As regards the Fire and Site Security Services, they dealt with 125 cases, which luckily were not very serious.

Professor W. Jenischke, Adviser to the German Delegation in the Council, in conversation with Professor P. Scherrer, Head of the Swiss Delegation.



The Administration Division

In his brief report Mr. S. A. ff Dakin, Director of the Division, said how happy the members of the Division had been to move into permanent offices. Their convenience and the relief from the over-crowded and rather sordid conditions of the barracks in which the Administration had lived since the very beginning of CERN, has had an obvious effect on staff morale. Mr. Dakin also pointed out the difficult position of the Translation Section owing to the ever-increasing demand on their services by all divisions of the Organization.

The activities of the Finance Office covered the preparation of the budget, problems related to financial resources, social insurance, auditing the accounts of the Ford Foundation, ordinary accounting and internal auditing.

In 1959 the Personnel Office had to carry out the most extensive recruiting programme in the history of CERN. Of the 3382 applicants, 792 were interviewed and 224 new members were recruited, bringing the staff total to 884 on 15 November, 1959.

The Purchasing Office will have placed about 15 000 orders and contracts in 1959, about 15 per cent more than in 1958. CERN will probably be placing its 50 000th order at the beginning of 1960.

Council Discussions

With the commissioning of the 25 GeV proton synchrotron, CERN enters a new phase of its research activities. If full use is to be made of the proton synchrotron, complicated experimental equipment will have

to be provided and certain ancillary buildings constructed.

In the budget estimates for 1960, S.Fr. 38 500 000 will be devoted to capital expenditure, 15 million of which will be for new buildings and installations and 18 million for experimental equipment. The balance of S.Fr. 26 500 000 will be for staff and running expenses.

The total budget thus reaches a ceiling of S.Fr. 65 500 000 for 1960, compared with S.Fr. 55 200 000 in 1959.

Approval of the S.fr. 65 million ceiling was followed by a discussion in which several speakers, including the Director-General, pointed out how precarious the position was because no reserve existed for new work or developments.

After it had approved the modifications to be made in the remuneration of CERN fellows, the Council then considered the extension of electronic computing facilities in the Organization.

"The processing of information appears to be of growing importance in the use of modern accelerators" said Dr L. Kowarski. It seemed that if CERN wished to keep its leading

Mr. W. Goertz, Professor P. Urban and Mr. E.M. Schmid, who represented Austria at the CERN Council.



CERN IN THE NEWS

Since the last appearance of this feature, CERN has continued to help newsmen by supplying them with material for news articles, illustrated, radio or TV stories.

- The newspaper **Svenska Dagbladet** published an interview with the Swedish Delegates to the Conference on Accelerators which was held at CERN in September. On the 25th of the same month Margareta Burki Romdahl interviewed G. von Dardel, O. Fredriksson and G. Tibell, all three at CERN, for a broadcast report for the Swedish Radio.
- On 18 September, J. B. Adams was interviewed about big particle accelerators on the overseas programme of the Swiss Radio.
- The 26 September issue of **Nature** published a review of the "Present status of CERN".
- On 28 September at Radio Geneva, J. R. MacCabe was interviewed by Laurent Bernard about the Conference on Accelerators.
- The April-June 1959 issue of **Energia Nucleare**, the quarterly review of the Spanish Association for Nuclear Energy, published a description of CERN by M. Eduard Fueter, scientific correspondent of **Stiftung pro Helvetia**.
- **Engineering** for 20 November included an article "Pocket Accelerators for High Energies" by B. G. Bodroghy who visited CERN on 19 October and was particularly interested in the PS Accelerators Research Group.
- In its October-November issue a London magazine, **Research**, described some features of the proton synchrotron which was then being tested.
- Mr. Albert Picot, formerly Conseiller d'Etat of Geneva, due to whose efforts CERN was installed at Meyrin, published a very detailed article entitled "Geneva and CERN" in the **Journal de Genève** for 11 November.
- On 1 December the Tél-journal of the Swiss French Television gave a programme about CERN in general and the first meeting of the 14th Council Session held that evening. On 6 December French Swiss and Ticino Television gave a weekly news summary which again included items about the European Organization for Nuclear Research.
- The announcement that maximum energy had been obtained with the CERN proton synchrotron gave rise to comment throughout the world. On 18 December, at the time of writing 143 newspaper cuttings announ-

position it would need a very fast machine. This, Dr Kowarski pointed out, ruled out the possibility of simply extending the existing installations. On the other hand a large American company made a gesture in view of the standing of CERN as intellectual centre and agreed to put a 704 computer at the disposal of CERN and various European universities, who should be allowed to use it. This could be hired at a rate comparable to those granted by the company to universities, under its educational aid programme.

After some discussion this proposal was adopted by the Council as "an unavoidable necessity compelling the selection by CERN of a tried machine without any commitment for the future".

The proton synchrotron inaugural ceremony will take place on 5 February 1960. A great many scientific and political personalities will attend this ceremony at which Professor Niels Bohr has been invited formally to open the proton synchrotron.

Proposals concerning national participation in research at CERN were examined and approved. They most-

ly related to the general principles which should guide the Administration of CERN in the future about the part to be played by the teams of physicists from the Member States in the Organization's programme of research work.

The arrangements planned for the use at CERN of the **French propane bubble chamber** were adopted after some discussion. The 1 metre chamber which is now under construction will be tested with the 3 GeV "Saturne" accelerator at Saclay. CERN will thus have before June 1960 a large experimental instrument besides its own chamber.

The Council was to approve the policy for **indefinite appointments** which may be granted to certain staff members.

International scientific co-operation was also on the agenda. In the interests of science it is proposed to develop international co-operation in the sphere of high energy accelerators.

After some discussion, it was decided that CERN would continue to sponsor work on **fusion problems** for one more year.

The financial participation of the 13 Member States was modified owing to the accession of Austria to the Organization and changes in national income, which is used as a basis for accessing the contributions of the Member States. The meeting decided, by 12 votes in favour and 1 abstention, that contributions should be as shown in the Table, where percentages for 1958 are given in brackets.

Austria	1.93 %	(—)
Belgium	4.15	(4.89 %)
Denmark	1.99	(2.23)
France	21.22	(22.26)
German Fed. Rep.	19.52	(18.27)
Greece	1.17	(1.08)
Italy	10.09	(10.61)
Netherlands	3.85	(3.78)
Norway	1.61	(1.72)
Sweden	4.23	(4.85)
Switzerland	3.29	(3.48)
United Kingdom	25.00	(25.00)
Yugoslavia	1.95	(1.83)
	100 %	(100 %)

The last three items examined by the Council were the calendar of the Council sessions and meetings of its committees for 1960, the confirmation of the appointment of the Director of the SB Division and the election of the officers and committee members of the Council.

After this, the session was closed at 6.10 p.m., on 2 December.

Professor Bernardini talking to the members of the Italian Delegation: Professor E. Amaldi, Miss A. Baroni and Mr. A. Berio (on extreme right).



A view of the Council Chamber on 2 December showing the Netherlands and Swiss Delegations.



ing the event had been received at CERN. This minimum figure only represents the articles spotted by CERN's press cutting agency. Scarcely any magazine articles are included in this total. Among the best articles which appeared on this occasion was that by Bernard Beguin in the **Journal de Genève** of 30 November, those which appeared in the **Times** on 26 and 28 November and that featured in **Le Monde** on 29 November, when Nicolas Vicheney published an interview with Professor Leprince-Ringuet.

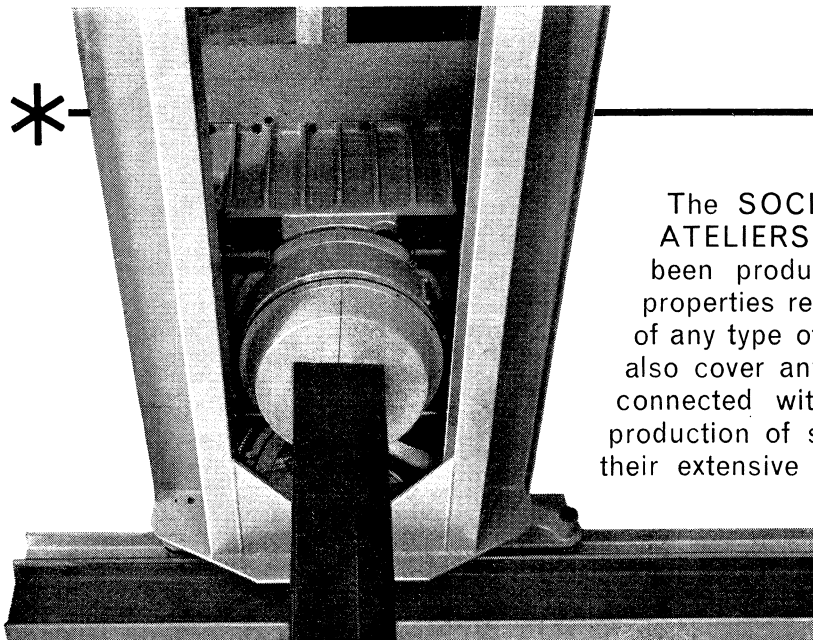
- The article on the pneumatic platform developed at CERN, which appeared in the "CERN COURIER" in September, led to several requests for further information. These all came from technical publications, except for one which shows the interest taken in the method by the British Admiralty.

Finally the members of CERN have published several articles, mostly scientific. Here is a list of articles of which the "CERN COURIER" has been notified.

- G Kuhn (Proton Synchrotron) has written for **Il Rostro** of Milan, a "Manuale dei transistori, proprietà, applicazioni, schemi". This book is in the CERN library.
- The **Physical Review** of 1 June 1959 published a communication from B. d'Espagnat and J. Prentki (Theoretical Study) on the "Up-down asymmetries of sigma and lambda decays". In the same review, dated 15 June, there appeared "Fixed Angle Disper-

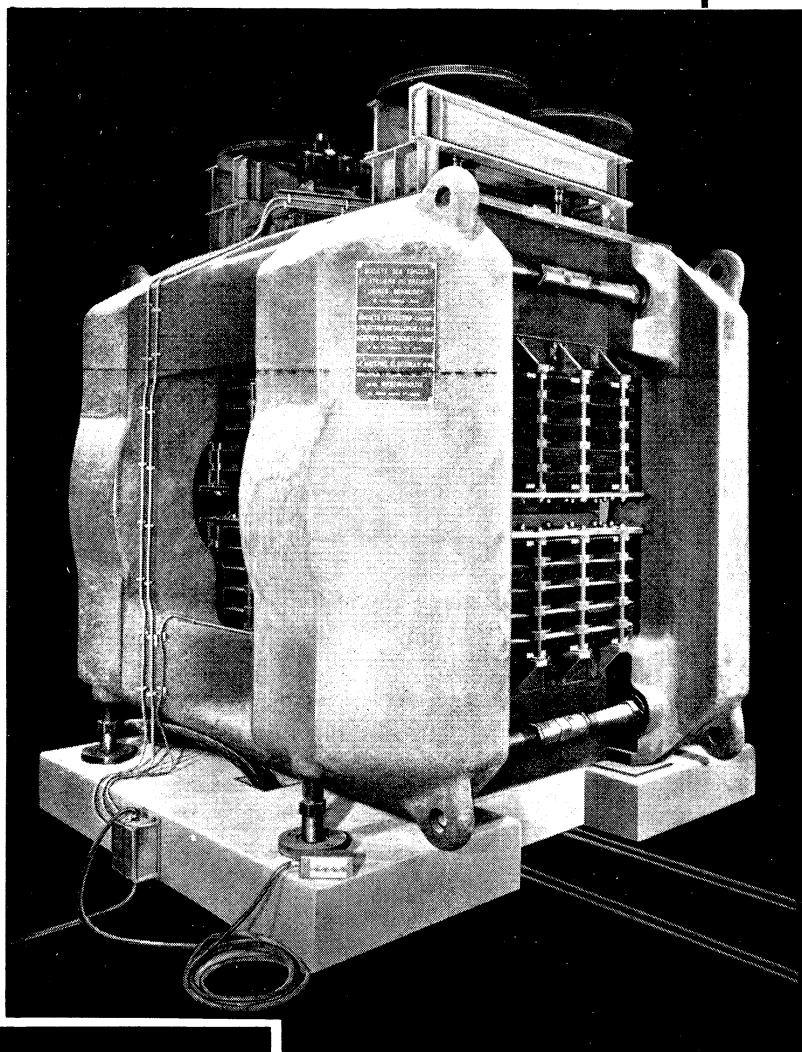
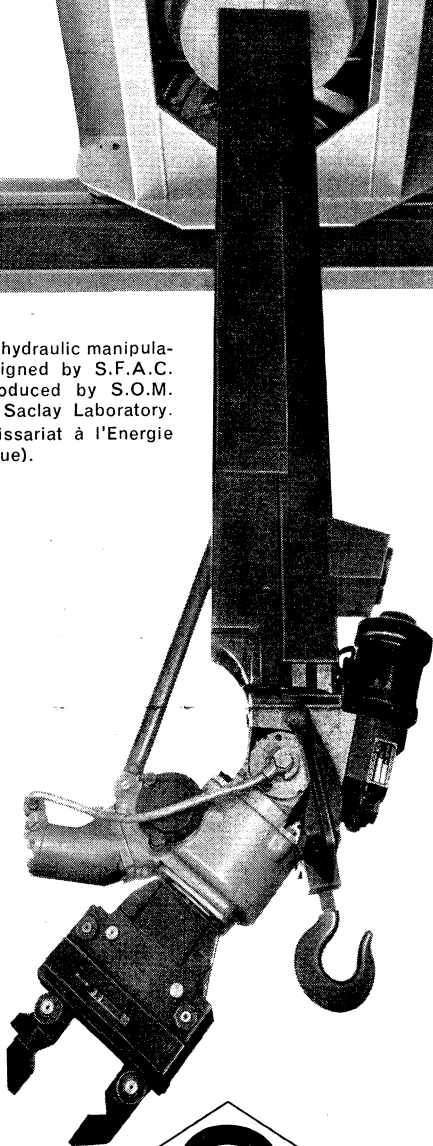
sion Relations for Nucleon-Nucleon Scattering" by M. Cini, S. Fubini (Theoretical Study) and A. Stanghellini.

- In the September issue of **Progress of Physics**, Yoshio Yamaguchi publishes a study of the "Possibility of Super-Weak Interactions and the Stability of Matter".
- P. Germain, Ch. Schmelzer, W. Schnell and A. Susini (Synchro-cyclotron) publish in the September 1959 issue of the *Annales de l'Association Internationale pour le calcul analogique* a report entitled "A Special Function Generator: the Frequency Programming System for the 25 GeV Proton Synchrotron".
- The September issue of the magazine *Scientia* included an article by G. Petrucci (Proton Synchrotron) entitled "Il CERN Organizzazione Europea per le ricerche nucleari".
- R. Hagedorn (Theoretical Study) submitted an article to **Il Nuovo Cimento** on "A new derivation of the statistical theory of particle production with numerical results for p-p collisions at 25 GeV".
- **Nuclear Instruments and Methods** 4 (1959) published a study by J. G. Linhart and A. Schoch (Proton Synchrotron) on the "Relativistic Electron Beam Devices for Fusion", while No. 5 (1959) of the same magazine featured "A Synchro-cyclotron Pulse Simulator for Testing Electronic Circuits" by T. Fazzini, G. Fidecaro and H. Paul (Synchro-cyclotron).



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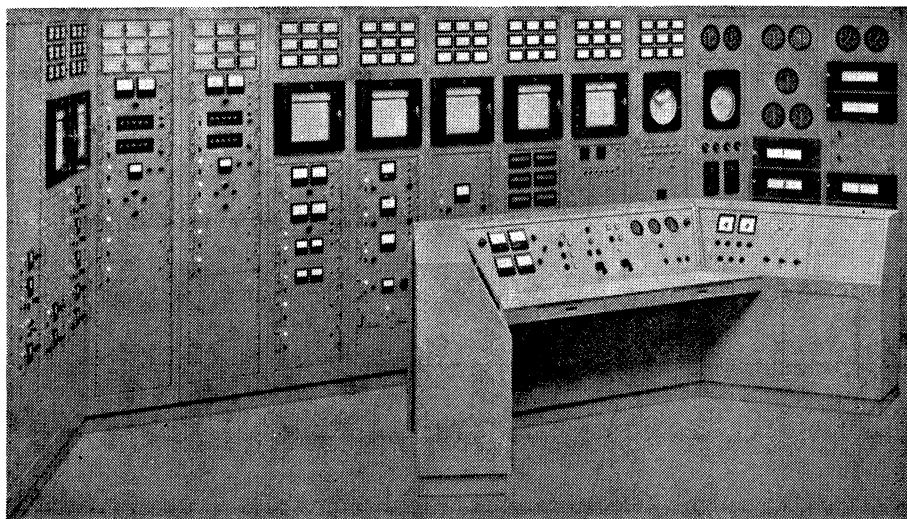
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Permanent magnet for the Orsay Laboratory (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique).

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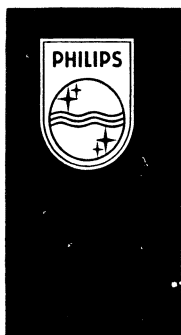
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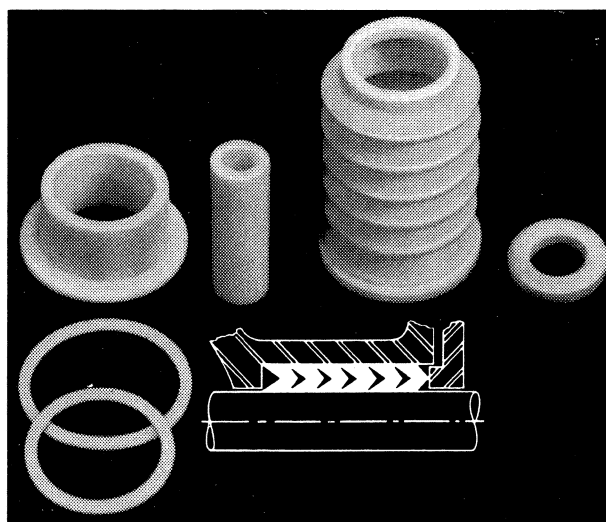
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