

CERN Councils

The Council of CERN, superior authority of the European Organization, held its 16th Session on June 14, 1960, in Geneva, under the presidency of Mr. F. de Rose.

A brief ceremony marked the **inauguration of the "Pauli Room"** where the volumes composing the library of the great scientist have been housed.

A physicist of worldwide repute, Professor Pauli had always shown a deep interest in CERN, a centre for pure nuclear research, where so many physicists from all over the world meet.

Professor Pauli died in 1958. The Nobel Prize for Physics was awarded to him in 1945 for his discovery of the "exclusion principle", one of the basic principles of theoretical physics.

His library consists of some 700 books dealing with literature and philosophy in addition to theoretical physics. It also includes sets of periodicals and a unique collection of reprints.

The works in the "Pauli Memorial Room" may be consulted by those interested in the great scientist and thinker, Wolfgang Pauli.

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THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF CERN

The appointment of Mr. J.B. Adams, as acting Director-General was confirmed by the Council. Mr. Adams assumed the Direction of the Organization since the accidental death of Prof. C.J. Bakker, on April 23.

The Council met again at a special session, on Monday July 11 and appointed Mr. Adams as Director-General of CERN, until August 1st, 1961.

As from October 1st, 1960, Mr. Adams will serve in this capacity on a part-time basis since, by agreement with the British Authorities, he will divide his time between CERN and the new laboratory for Plasma Physics at Culham of which he is Director Designate.

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LONG-TERM PROGRAMME

Prof. E. Amaldi, Chairman of CERN's Scientific Policy Committee, expressed the opinion that 10 years hence the state of research in high energy physics in Europe will compel CERN to use "a new tool of research". The importance of the latter will be, in 1970, comparable to that of the large 25 000 million electronvolt synchrotron now operating at CERN.

The Council agreed that it was now necessary to start thinking seriously about the long-term programme of CERN. Indeed, the construction time of any large new nuclear project is very long. Furthermore, scientific and other factors are so numerous that very careful studies are necessary before a project can even be ready for consideration.

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AGREEMENT WITH THE FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (ETH), ZURICH

CERN has built a 150 cm cloud chamber, equipped with a magnetic field. This apparatus should be completed about the end of 1960. The cost of construction and operation, staff and material included, is estimated to 3 million Swiss francs.

The ETH wishes to co-operate in the construction of this machine and in the experiments undertaken by the cloud chamber group.

An agreement between CERN and the ETH stipulates that representatives of both parties will participate in the building of the apparatus. Once finished this cloud chamber will remain their joint property for two years. Scientists from CERN, from ETH and from other Member States will operate the chamber.

The cloud chamber is an experimental apparatus associated with the operation of accelerators. Very much as it is the case with bubble chambers, particles going through it leave tracks inside the chamber; these tracks can be photographed and allow subsequent study of the nature and behaviour of the tiny "grains" of matter.

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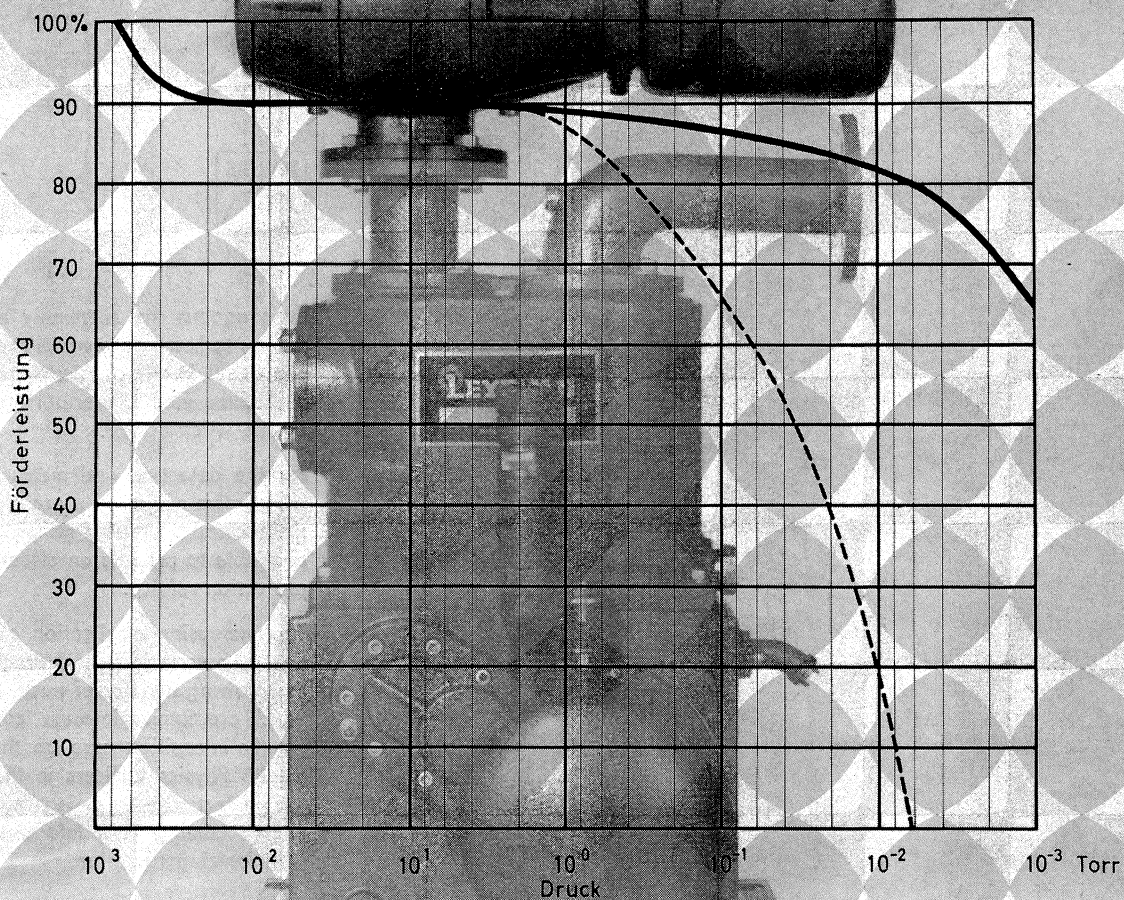
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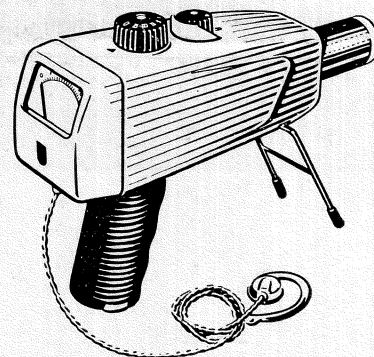
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