



L'Organisation européenne pour la Recherche nucléaire, qui ne compte pas encore cinq ans, est heureuse d'adresser ses félicitations à l'Université de Genève qui célèbre le quarantième centenaire de son existence.

Accueillie par la Confédération suisse et la République et Canton de Genève, l'Organisation européenne pour la Recherche nucléaire, première institution de coopération européenne vouée à la recherche scientifique pure, a fait ses premiers pas sous les auspices de la Schola Genevensis. Avant que de pouvoir bâtir sa propre maison, l'Organisation a été reçue à l'Institut de Physique et c'est sous le toit de la Faculté des Sciences qu'elle a élaboré les plans des vastes laboratoires qu'exige la physique nucléaire. Pour pénétrer le secret d'objets toujours plus petits, les physiciens doivent disposer d'installations toujours plus complexes qui matérialisent toutes les connaissances passées. Et c'est à Genève, traditionnellement ouverte à la pensée universelle et si puissamment marquée par le rayonnement qui émane de son

Université que l'Organisation a trouvé le climat de liberté sans lequel la recherche scientifique ne peut s'épanouir. Mais un laboratoire européen, si vaste soit-il, ne saurait accomplir sa mission si l'Université n'assume l'Université. Celle de Genève s'est chargée de celui qu'assume l'Université. Celle de Genève s'est particulièrement distinguée depuis le XVIII^e siècle dans l'étude de la nature et il ne faut pas oublier que la physique est la connaissance de la nature telle qu'elle résulte en fin de compte de l'expérience.

Les chercheurs groupés au sein de la plus jeune institution de coopération scientifique sont fiers de s'associer à l'hommage universel rendu à la Schola Genevensis.

Le Directeur général
J. B. B.

CERN in the News

As part of the celebrations connected with its Fourth Centenary, Geneva University conferred 24 new honorary doctorates.

Each faculty—the Faculty of Science, the Faculty of Letters, the Faculty of Economics and Social Science, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Theology thus conferred four doctorates on distinguished persons.

Those awarded doctorates by the Faculty of Science were Jean Giroux, pharmacologist, Henri Humbert, botanist, Leopold Ruzicka, chemist, and Balthasar van der Pol, mathematician. It is to the latter, as may be recalled, that science owes the theory of non-linear oscillations, as well as that of relaxation oscillations. In the field of physics he originated the concept of « instantaneous frequency » and worked on the propagation of radio-frequency waves.

Professor C. J. Bakker, himself an honorary doctor of Geneva University, had been invited to represent our Organization at the very colourful ceremony which took place on June 6th last, at the Victoria Hall.

The Director-General added the tribute of CERN — whose first steps were taken under the wing of the « Schola Genevensis » — to those of institutes of learning from all over the world.

... and in the Press

The Press Conference held at CERN on May 27th, after the last session of the Council, resulted in a few dozen articles whose importance should not be underrated in connection with the good name of the Organization.

By the end of June our press-cutting service had spotted 65 reports on the proceedings of the last Council session and CERN's general activities.

Among the most interesting reports was that of David Nott in the Geneva « Weekly Tribune », which carried a first-page headline : World's Top Atom-smasher to open in Geneva ».

As for Jacqueline Juillard's article in the « Gazette de Lausanne » of June 1st, it is on the whole a good example of concise, accurate and objective scientific reporting for the general public.

Finally, there was Hans Ostl's long illustrated article in the « Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung » of Heidelberg. This drew a clever parallel between the purposes of atomic energy research, on the one hand, and fundamental nuclear science, on the other. The article ended with a description of the PS and a few ideas regarding the construction of accelerators in the future.

Facsimile of the address presented to Geneva University on the occasion of its 4th centenary. Note the CERN seal — the original is blue on a white background.

Any suggestions?

Our latest Annual Report, the one covering CERN activities for the year 1958, has been issued to you a couple of weeks ago.

For that publication as well as for this very first vintage of our Bulletin, we seek your comments.

You don't have to sign them. If you believe you might blush in seeing your name in print in our next issue, or if modesty prevents you from being further associated with your idea, then just drop us a note « incognito ».

You may be sure your appeal will always receive due consideration, even if it is not so tender to us. Editors are—and should be—rugged people...

Do not misunderstand us. Your congratulations will also be welcomed and they will get first class treatment. Anyway, quite between ourselves, we

don't expect much difficulty in selecting the entries...

One more thing. Not only should we like to have your advice but we need your cooperation as well. How? By using the attached blank to tell us about your everyday work, about the developments in your own division and, in short, about anything you believe might be newsworthy. This is important because if it is true we have ways of gathering the news and sometimes of making it, we don't know yet of reporters who come fully equipped with antennae which vibrate every time some news is in the making. You simply have to tell them.

Thank you for your help to come. Thank you also for taking the trouble of reading all this.

The Editor