

The Academy of Sciences, Paris has just awarded its Grand Prix in the mathematical and physical sciences to André Martin, of the Theoretical Studies Division at CERN, for his research on strong interactions between particles at the upper limit of very high energies. It will be remembered that, less than a year ago, Martin received an honorary doctorate from the University of Lausanne for his work (see vol. 13, page 372).

(Photo '24 Heures')



the construction of a new Linac has been undertaken, investments in the old machine will be restricted to maintenance as soon as the programme spelled out above is finished.

CERN-Serpukhov collaboration: from 70 to 400 GeV

During the past six years, physicists from CERN and its Member States, and from the Soviet Union, forming joint teams, performed electronic and bubble chamber experiments at the Serpukhov accelerator (see vol. 12, p. 172). The Agreement signed in 1967 between the State Committee for Atomic Energy, Moscow, and CERN, cleared the way for research with the highest energy protons available in Europe: those accelerated to 70 GeV by the Serpukhov accelerator.

But protons of 400 GeV will soon be available at CERN, and the ISR already attract many investigators interested in the highest available centre of mass energies. In order to exchange notes on past experience and future plans, the Joint Scientific Committee of the CERN-Serpukhov collaboration held an enlarged session in Geneva on July 15-19.

It was agreed that the Soviet delegation include active physicists not

only from Serpukhov, but also from all other institutes of the Soviet Union engaged in research in high energy physics. The Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna) sent a delegation headed by Professor Dzhelepov. The leader of the Soviet delegation was Mr. Morosov, Vice-Minister of the State Committee.

The scientific discussions included a review of the present state of the SPS machine by J.B. Adams, a description of the beams and experimental areas by G. Brianti, and presentations of the preparations for the SPS experiments by P. Lehmann, and of the ISR experiments by H. Schopper. The proposals for 400 GeV experiments with incident muons, and neutrinos, the preparations of experiments with BEBC and with the Omega spectrometer were discussed in more detail. The Soviet delegation presented, amongst others, recent technical developments on multichannel Cherenkov

Interval during an augmented session of the CERN-Serpukhov collaboration Scientific Committee. Left to right in the front rows: Messrs. A. Serov (State Committee), I.G. Morosov (Vice-Minister for Atomic Energy), V.S. Kaftanov (ITEP) and V. Dzhelepov (Dubna).

counters and on high energy γ detectors (see vol. 14, p. 83) now in use at Serpukhov. Informal discussions and visits of the CERN laboratories completed the exchange of information.

It is hoped that these scientific discussions will contribute to the inception and development of new forms of collaboration.

Summer students

Summer courses for students are offered each year at CERN. In response to circulars sent out at the end of 1973 to Universities and Institutes of Technology in all the Member States, some 540 applications were received this year by the Fellows and Associates Service from students of physics, data handling, mathematics, electronics, electricity and mechanics. Choosing among so many was difficult, but



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Around the Laboratories

finally over 150 students were selected and allocated to the scientific and technical Divisions of Laboratories I and II, the latter receiving students for the first time.

Their participation in the work of one of the experimental physics, applied physics, data handling or accelerator groups or of the technical or health physics services should provide highly satisfactory training for these students.

Alongside this activity a series of 61 lectures has been organized on the physics of elementary particles, accelerators, detection systems and data handling. There are two basic courses, one on FORTRAN and one as an introduction to particle physics. The first, given by Mrs. Burkhardt and Miss Kurjo, takes as its starting point this year the University of Birmingham video-tape system; the second, given by Professors Gottfried, Telegdi and Weisskopf, will be the subject of a book due to appear in about a year's time.

The value over the years of these courses, giving students the opportunity of a close insight into the work being done at CERN, is well illustrated by the fact that a considerable number of Fellows and staff members of the Organization are in fact former summer students.

Documentation for these courses is sent each year to more than 300 Universities and Technical Institutes in the Member States. If any teacher or student reader of the *COURIER* wishes to obtain the documentation for the 1975 summer courses, he should apply in January either to his institute, or by letter to the Fellows and Associates Service, Personnel Division, CERN, 1211 Geneva 23. It should be noted that the deadline for enrolment is 1 March 1975, and that the documentation will be available from 1 January.

DESY Dedication of DORIS

After four years of planning and construction and several months of test-running, DORIS, the double storage rings at DESY was ready for the dedication ceremony. This took place on June 18th. 'Typical' Hamburg weather did not dampen the enthusiasm of the physicists who came from the various laboratories where electrons hit positrons or where other particles are made to collide together so that we can look for structures in particles.

In his welcome address, Prof. Herwig Schopper thanked the outside physicists for their helpful interest and the staff of DORIS for their inventive co-operation. Secretary of State Hans-Hilger Haunschild and Bürgermeister Prof. Dieter Biallas from the governments of Bonn and Hamburg, asked the physicists at DESY to re-

View of the double storage rings at the point, where positrons coming from DESY-Synchrotron are injected into the upper ring.

(Photo DESY)

gard DORIS and possible future extensions as an incentive to maintain the same high standards of research that had been achieved over the past ten years.

Chairman of the Scientific Council of DESY Prof. Wolfgang Paul, touched on the national co-operation between DESY and all those laboratories within the Federal Republic of Germany working in the field of high energy physics. Prof. Willibald Jentschke of CERN, visiting his old laboratory, emphasized the necessity for both electron and proton machines. Finally, Prof. Victor Weisskopf explained to the audience of some six hundred participants, assembled in the centre of the storage rings where they were all the time surrounded by stored electron and positron beams, why we are searching for the 'Infinitely Small'.

In the January issue (page 13) start-up experience and future plans for the machine were reported. Here we

