

The European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) came into being in 1954 as a co-operative enterprise among European governments in order to regain a first-rank position in nuclear science. At present it is supported by 13 Member States, with contributions according to their national revenues: Austria (1.96%), Belgium (3.85), Denmark (2.09), Federal Republic of Germany (22.86), France (18.66), Greece (0.60), Italy (10.83), Netherlands (3.94), Norway (1.48), Spain (1.68), Sweden (4.25), Switzerland (3.20), United Kingdom (24.60). Contributions for 1964 total 107.2 million Swiss francs.

The character and aims of the Organization are defined in its Convention as follows:

'The Organization shall provide for collaboration among European States in nuclear research of a pure scientific and fundamental character, and in research essentially related thereto. The Organization shall have no concern with work for military requirements and the results of its experimental and theoretical work shall be published or otherwise made generally available.'

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The cover photograph was taken in the CERN Council Chamber on the morning of 10 October 1964, during the speech of welcome by Mr. J.H. Banner, President of the Council, to the Ministers and other guests gathered to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (see page 151). Also on the platform are (in front, left to right) Sir Harry Melville and Mr. J. Willems, Vice-presidents, Prof. V.F. Weisskopf, Director General, Prof. C.F. Powell and Prof. E. Amaldi, members of the Scientific Policy Committee, and (behind, left to right) Dr. M.G.N. Hine, Prof. B. Gregory and Mr. G.H. Hampton, members of the Directorate. Banners representing the flags of CERN's thirteen Member States provide the background to the scene.

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Last month at CERN

10th Anniversary

It was on 29 September 1954 that the Convention establishing the European Organization for Nuclear Research came into force, and the first meeting of the new CERN Council was held just over a week later. To commemorate the tenth anniversary of these events, many of the Government Ministers responsible for CERN in its thirteen Member States, Permanent Representatives or Delegates of the Member States at the International Organizations in Geneva, other senior officials with an interest in the Organization, and members of the Council were entertained at CERN on Saturday 10 October. Their visit is reported more fully in the next few pages.

On 30 October it was the turn of the staff to commemorate the anniversary ('staff', in this sense, including of course the several hundred 'visitors' who are not actually paid by the Organization). Following an invitation from the Director General, Prof. V.F. Weisskopf, they gathered in the Administration Building for celebrations that included a speech by Professor Weisskopf, a reply by Tom Ball on behalf of the personnel, and the consumption of numerous barrels of wine.

The following Monday, 2 November, was declared an official holiday for everyone at CERN.

Experiments at the PS

At the proton synchrotron during October, the first two weeks of operation (28 September to 11 October) followed the normal pattern, but the second period was extended, as has now become usual preceding a shut-down, to three weeks. The shut-down began on 1 November.

During the first period, various experiments using **spark chambers and electronic counters** were continued in

the South and East experimental halls. In the East hall also, the **1-metre heavy-liquid bubble chamber** of the Lagarrigue group from the **Ecole Polytechnique, Paris**, carried out its last run at CERN for the time being. Part of this was for an experiment designed to give more precise information on the secondary particles emitted from targets bombarded by high-energy protons; the other part, in which pions were directed into a gold target inside the chamber, was to investigate the formation of rho mesons when pions pass near a heavy nucleus. Two new beams were tested. One of these, the **a₇ pion beam** in the North hall, was used later in the month for the first runs of the **pion-proton scattering** experiment being carried out by a joint group from CERN and Ivry. The other, the **b₇ beam** in the South hall, is a neutral-kaon beam for the experiment to investigate further the unexpected **decay of the K⁰_s meson into two pions**, discovered recently at Brookhaven.

For the first two weeks of the second period, the two **hydrogen bubble chambers** were again running together, with beam-sharing to provide particles also for various other beams for experiments in the South hall. The situation was reversed to some extent in the final week, when the 152-cm chamber received about 10% of the beam (at lower momentum) while the fully accelerated protons were shared between three targets, to give secondary beams for spark-chamber experiments in all three experimental halls.

German Professor joins CERN

Prof. Wolfgang Paul, Professor of Physics at the University of Bonn, joined CERN in October, on a part-time basis until the end of the year. From 1 January 1965 he will be full time and will then become joint Leader of the Nuclear Physics Division with Prof. P. Preiswerk ●