# Miscellany

## Notes from CERN

**A new "Pauli Memorial Room"** at CERN headquarters in Switzerland was inaugurated on June 14 to serve as a permanent home for the personal library of the late Wolfgang Pauli. His library, consisting primarily of some 700 books ranging from theoretical physics through philosophy to literature, also includes sets of periodicals and a "unique collection" of reprints. Prof. Pauli, who received the 1945 Nobel Prize in physics, was a member of the faculty at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule in Zürich from 1928 until his death in December 1958. His library collection was transferred from Zürich to CERN in Geneva at the suggestion of Mrs. Pauli.

**Expressing the opinion** that the state of high-energy physics research a decade from now will compel the CERN organization to employ "a new tool of research", E. Amaldi, chairman of CERN's Scientific Policy Committee, has urged the CERN Council to consider the need for planning nuclear facilities which will be as important in 1970 as the 25-Bev synchrotron is in 1960. The Council, meeting in mid-June, agreed that serious thinking about CERN's long-term program is necessary. At the same session, the Council confirmed the appointment of J. B. Adams of Great Britain as acting director-general of CERN, a post he assumed following the airplane accident in New Jersey last April which took the life of C. J. Bakker. CERN has also announced that two cooperative agreements have been reached with other research establishments: (1) CERN and the Soviet high-energy research center at Dubna have completed negotiations for the reciprocal exchange of scientific personnel and have agreed upon the details of the first exchange which is expected to involve visits by three scientists from each laboratory; (2) CERN and the ETH in Zürich have agreed to cooperate in the construction and eventual experimental use of a 150-cm cloud chamber which is now being assembled and is hoped to be in operation by the end of this year.

## MIT Magnet Laboratory

**A national magnet research center** is to be established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the terms of a $9.5 million contract announced on July 15 by MIT and the Air Research and Development Command. Construction of the proposed MIT Magnet Laboratory is to start by the middle of next year and the center is expected to be in full operation by 1964 with an anticipated annual research budget of $2 million. To be equipped with an array of generators capable of producing a continuous magnetic field estimated at 250 000 gauss, the center will be concerned primarily with basic research and will provide opportunities for work in solid-state, low-temperature, nuclear, and plasma physics.

Francis Bitter, a specialist in the development of magnets and in the study of high-field magnetic phenomena, is resigning his position as associate dean of science at MIT in order to assume primary responsibility for the design and construction of the laboratory. He will also be chairman of its policy committee and will assume new duties as professor of geophysics to initiate studies relating to solar and planetary magnetization and the role of magnetic phenomena in the evolution of the solar system.

Benjamin Lax, head of the Division of Solid-State Physics at the Lincoln Laboratory, will serve as director of the magnet research center, and Donald T. Stevenson, a group leader in the same Division, has been named assistant director. The two will be responsible for assembling the laboratory's permanent staff and directing its research program. The scientific staff will also include Henry H. Kolm and D. Bruce Montgomery, both of whom have played a leading role in the recent development of high-field magnets and are expected to contribute to the design of the over-all installation and its new magnetic devices. James M. West, now associate director of MIT's Division of Sponsored Research, will become the assistant director for administration of the laboratory.

The magnet research center will be located on a site adjacent to MIT's nuclear reactor at the edge of the school's campus in Cambridge, Mass. The laboratory will have a power plant of 8 million watts and an additional pulsed capacity of 32 million watts. Motor-generators for the magnets will be housed in the basement along with heat exchangers and service facilities, while the test cells, a control room, shops, office space, and assembly laboratories will be located on the first floor. The building's second floor will contain additional laboratory space. Because of the high temperatures generated by the magnets, it will be necessary to cool them by using water pumped to the laboratory through pipes laid to the Charles River.

## Atmospheric Research Center

**Two years ago** the National Science Foundation received specific authorization from Congress to initiate and support a program of study, research, and evaluation in the field of weather modification, "giving particular attention to areas that have experienced floods, drought, hail, lightning, fog, tornadoes, or other weather phenomena". The establishment of a new atmospheric sciences program was announced shortly thereafter by the Foundation. That program, consisting largely of