1) Hello, my fellow workers. Today I am going to talk about Gersh Itskovich Budker

2) My talk will be only in parts and will take five minutes. Now let’s move to first part which is biography.

3) In this chapter I want to tell you a bit historical information.

Gersh Itskovich Budker, also named Andrey Mikhailovich Budker, was born in New Murafa on 1 May 1918, which is a part of the Murafa village in Vinnytsia region of Ukraine now. His father was killed by gunmen during one of the riots during the Civil War, shortly after his birth, so a future physicist was raised by his mother. He studied at the secondary school in Vinnytsia.

He graduated from Moscow University in 1941. Since the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he went to the front as a volunteer, although he had reservation, which released him from calling as a specialist necessary for the defense industry. Until the end of the war, he served as anti-aircraft gunner in the Far East. He demobilized in 1945.

In 1945 he came to work at the Institute of Atomic Energy of the USSR Academy (called now Kurchatov institute). The first task was to analyze the dynamics of particles in a cyclotron. Then he studied the theory of the control of uranium-graphite nuclear reactors. In 1950 he defended PhD thesis on "The Last orbit of ions in resonance accelerators". The real Bunker’s talents began to reveal with the start of work on controlled thermonuclear reactions. In 1952 Budker offers the magnetic mirrors for plasma confinement.

To test ideas on accelerator physics was created a laboratory of new acceleration methods in 1954. Budker defended his doctoral thesis in 1956 and he was elected a corresponding member in 1958, and a full member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1964.

With the support of Kurchatov, Budker started the creation of the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in 1957, and his laboratory was transformed into a separate institution in 1958.

Budker had actively been engaging in the implementation of the method of colliding beams since the beginning of 1960. He implemented the VEP-1 accelerator in 1964. In the future, for experiments in elementary particle physics was build VEhPP-2 VEhPP-2M and VEhPP-4 accelerators.

In his later years, Budker actively promoted the idea of a linear collider for energy of several hundred GeV.

7) To sum up, Gersh Itskovich Budker was a great scientist. Because of his ideas and enthusiasm our world made a significant leap ahead.

8) That is all, thank you for your attention!