



Congressman Jerome Ambro (left) and Suffolk County Executive John V.N. Klein were among government officials present at the conference.



Associate Director Warren Winsche (left) moderates as a panel of ERDA officials entertains questions concerning ERDA's role and programs during a conference held at BNL last Tuesday. The panel includes (left to right): Raymond Fields, Assistant Director for Direct Solar Conversion, Division of Solar Energy at ERDA; Roman Braun, Deputy Director of ERDA's Division of Procurement; Dr. Lawrence G. Stewart, Acting Director Division of Interprogram Applications of ERDA's Office of Conservation; Richard Pastore, Director of ERDA's Office of Planning and Policy Analysis; Farwell Smith, Director of ERDA's Office of Industry and State and Government Relations; and Dr. William Gouse, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Fossil Energy at ERDA.



Assemblyman William Bianchi is interviewed during a break in the conference.

Close To 300 Turn Out For Energy Conference At BNL

At a conference in Berkner Hall on Tuesday, September 16, 275 businessmen, members of government and the scientific community joined forces to take a close look at the nation's energy problem and the solutions that could be offered via the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA).

The one-day conference was sponsored jointly by BNL, the Long Island Association (LIA), the State University of New York at Stony Brook, the Polytechnic Institute of New York and ERDA. The conference was held in response to requests that ERDA programs be made more available to Long Island industry, said Bill Graves, BNL Technology Utilization Officer and one of the principle organizers of the conference.

Richard Pastore, Director of ERDA's Office of Planning and Policy Analysis, gave the conference participants an overview of ERDA and its philosophy. Other representatives from ERDA presented in-depth views of specific ERDA programs, including commercialization, procurement

and contracts, fossil fuel, solar and conservation.

In welcoming the attendees to the Laboratory, Director George Vineyard stressed the need for the cooperation of all parts of society to fulfill the mission of ERDA. "The research stage is only the beginning, and the energy problem is not solved until devices, systems and equipment are in place in large quantities and working. The implementation of that equipment is going to be the problem of industry," said Dr. Vineyard.

Bob Sellers, Executive Vice President of the LIA said various studies have shown that ultimately, energy programs will provide Long Island with approximately \$200-million a year in business opportunities.

A featured speaker at the conference was Congressman Jerome Ambro (D-N.Y.) who has urged the LIA to work with the scientific, industrial and governmental communities to make Long Island the "energy research and development center of the world." Congressman Ambro played a major role in initiating the conference.

The diversity of Long Island's industrial base makes it a powerful competitor for ERDA funded projects, said the Congressman. "There is a one-stop shopping quality to Long Island when it comes to energy work. It is a region where industry, universities and a national laboratory have established patterns of interaction waiting to be called on for project development."

"New capital inputs from wages based on energy work could be coupled with proposed tax incentives to make this region a most attractive test market." That market would be the 2.5 million residents on the Island, and could easily be stretched to include the 10 million of metropolitan New York, he said.

According to Congressman Ambro, public money will be used to stimulate research and development in the private sector in an attempt to eventually end energy based economic disruptions. "The decision to redistribute public funds into this area has been made and hopefully agreed to by both Congress and the Administration." The Congress has committed itself to the idea of balanced energy production sources, drawing from a wide industrial base, he said.

Effective communication between ERDA and the business community is necessary for them to pursue their respective missions, said Congressman Ambro. "In many ways, the research community is the link making this communication possible. Working with both groups, responding to needs expressed in each mission, researchers provide an effective interface."

The Congressman stressed that no single group has the abilities to determine the shape of tomorrow's industrial base. "We should examine precisely who is best able to do what."



Bill Graves (left), BNL Technology Utilization Officer and Bob Sellers, Executive Vice President of the LIA were two of the principal organizers of the conference.

Noah's Ark In The 20th Century

"Look at man as a whole; at nature as a whole; the earth as a whole. We are on a very small Noah's Ark for which we are trustees. The quality of life, not just the quantity, is what we should have in mind." On this note, Professor Jean Mayer of Harvard University, an internationally known nutritionist, ended the 14th Pegram Lecture Series entitled "Noah's Ark: An Inquiry Into Nature, Man's Food and Population."

Although he spoke as a nutritionist, he was concerned with all our resources and emphasized that, from both the practical and humanitarian viewpoints, "we need to redefine the goals of civilized society."

He began his lectures by tracing the growth of nutrition as a science, the gradual understanding of calorie, protein and vitamin requirements, and the concept of deficiency diseases.

"The whole history of man is one of food habits changing," said Professor Mayer. Experimentation with foods has been going on for many millenia, and an exchange of varieties has taken place during the centuries as people moved from country to country. In the past 20 years, the systematic exploration of varieties of foods has accelerated rapidly.

It was always felt that food had something to do with health, but he noted that "the understanding of deficiency diseases is very recent, and until this century there was no understanding of what a deficiency disease was." Scurvy, caused by a vitamin C deficiency, was a limiting factor in the

exploration of the world. Once lemons and limes were put aboard ship, exploration accelerated. James Lind, who suggested this procedure to the British Navy, considered it a treatment, but did not know about vitamin deficiency diseases.

Today, in addition to the large problems of kwashiorkor (malignant malnutrition) and marasmus (extreme emaciation), Professor Mayer sees three main deficiency diseases in developing countries: blindness (vitamin A deficiency); goiters (iodine deficiency), and anemias (iron deficiency). He believes that, "these three conditions could be remedied at little cost, if countries had the will and the outreach of their medical departments sufficiently developed to do it."

According to Professor Mayer, at the present time, in areas such as the United States, undernutrition as a social problem, has been practically eliminated. But our standard of living has produced other problems. The major condition of our time is arteriosclerosis, a result of many factors such as lack of exercise, overweight and principally, high blood pressure and high cholesterol.

On an item high in cholesterol, the steak, Professor Mayer had this to say, "I have come to the conclusion that eating large slabs of uncooked meat is something which is very profoundly necessary to the self image of American males. It's macho." He guarantees that, by the end of the century, (Continued on page 2)

At the present time this would mean getting input from consumer groups as well, he said. "These groups are often sources for innovative solutions." ERDA-48, a report which outlines ERDA's plan for energy research, development and demonstration, "correctly identifies consumer acceptance and market expansion as two crucial elements of the energy plan," said Congressman Ambro. "The consumer must fully understand the product if the market is ever to grow and incorporate large scale economies."

Expanding upon this point, Richard Pastore, responsible for the publication of ERDA-48, described ERDA as a unique federal organization, aimed at a market in much more of a sense than any other governmental organization. "The product of what we work on must be marketable or we are not successful. The public must be aware of what energy is, how it is used, what are the possibilities for technological development and what will they really mean to the consumer in the end," said Pastore.

Because it is too soon to make significant choices in the research development and demonstration areas, ERDA must keep its options open, but ultimately the choices of which options will be adopted will be made by industry and the public, he stated. "Government and industry must be able to talk to one another and find common objectives toward which both can work comfortably and cooperatively."

Pastore outlined the three main aspects of ERDA's philosophy:

- The development of a broad but aggressive research, development and demonstration
- (Continued on Page 2)

Nutrition Expert Speaks



Professor Mayer answers questions from the audience after one of the Pegram Lectures. Moderating the question-and-answer period is Dick Watson (left), Chairman of the Pegram Lectureship Committee.

Noah's Ark

(Continued)

none of us will be eating these huge hunks of meat. It is too great a pressure on the food supply.

As large meat eaters, he contrasted the U.S. use of grains with that of China, a small consumer of animal products. In the United States, we use about 2200 pounds of cereals per person, per year; China uses 450 pounds. In the U.S., 90% of these 2200 pounds is fed to animals. In China, only 100 pounds is fed to animals, the rest is used directly as bread or rice.

Obesity is another major problem in the United States. In the Northeast urban areas, 20% of the children are obese, up 12% from 20 years ago. Genetics is a very strong component in this condition, as well as increased food intake and lack of exercise. Professor Mayer stated that "in an environment where nearly everybody has enough to eat, and where no one has to walk if they don't want to, then the genetic factors can really bloom."

Our sweet tooth, each adult annually consumes 110 pounds of sugar, is a major contributor to the rise of diabetes and dental decay. From a diet low in fiber, there is an increase in diverticulitis and cancer of the colon.

Professor Mayer praised the research of Brookhaven's Dr. Lewis Dahl as the first to clearly show the strong correlation between salt intake and hypertension. "With the wide use of convenience foods, we have lost control over our salt intake," said the Professor.

Professor Mayer believes that raising the standard of living in developing countries should be a goal of international policy. "Transferring food from rich to poor countries doesn't raise the standard of living," he said, and added that "food aid has to be programmed into a system of agricultural aid." Much depends on advances in education, but he is not convinced that our type of agricultural education should be transplanted abroad. "What works in Wisconsin, won't necessarily work in Africa," he said.

In addition to the mounting desire for animal products, Professor Mayer cited population as a major pressure on the food supply. The population explosion is, indeed, an explosion. The first billion people was reached around 1850, two billion by 1920, three billion by 1960, and four billion in 1975. Eight billion people is the figure projected by the year 2000. Successful birth control is most important.

Professor Mayer thinks that while we can cope for some time with increasing population using existing methods of agriculture, we are in danger of losing our sense of urgency about developing new sources of food. He also fears that we will relax our efforts to educate the world about population problems, and in time, "we will damage nature to a point of no return."

Pollution, particularly of oceans, resulting from rapidly increasing agricultural and industrial goods, is an ever present danger. Now the seas are overfished for table fish, and effluents from pleasure boats and industrial plants have increased coastal pollution. An accident to an oil tanker can produce an ecological catastrophe. He stressed that it is not enough to worry about people; we also need to preserve as large a part of our ecology as possible.

In a nutrition policy, Professor Mayer emphasized that we will need more science and technology, not less. It will also have

to be kept in mind that while the world will be fed with consideration for national tastes, there is going to be a certain amount of standardization. Along with scientific advances, there have been advances in compassion. "I think greater knowledge does bring greater responsibility," he said.

Food policy difficulties in the U.S. arise from poverty, consumer problems and regulation of advertising, Professor Mayer said.

While the average U.S. income has risen, there are still very poor Americans. Distribution of resources to citizens has not varied in the past 40 years, and the cost of food has gone up faster than wages. At present, 20 million people are receiving food stamps, up to \$160 per month for a family of four. Wheat programs for women and infant children, school lunch programs and community meals for the elderly are important social adjuncts, but they are not effective nutrition programs and are very expensive. Professor Mayer feels it would be more advantageous to use this money for additional food stamps. Also, the food supplements for women and children tend to encourage the disappearance of breast feeding which is "still the best source of food for infants," and developing countries are likely to follow our example.

In this era of complex foods, he sees the main consumer problems as safety; "people see packaging rather than food"; and labeling. The extensive labeling requirements present a formidable problem, said Professor Mayer.

The food industry spends two to three billion dollars on advertising, and the less nutritious foods, such as potato chips and candy, are the most heavily advertised. The problem is what claims to allow. He mentioned that the Canadian Government has now banned advertising of some "frivolous" foods aimed at small children.

On the question of additives and preservatives, he feels present legislation is too permissive. We should reduce additives and have more stringent criteria for retaining them in food supplies.

In the immediate future, Professor Mayer hopes for a change in our food patterns which would be better for our "arteries, pocketbooks, the environment and would help our fellow man."

Resources exist to face the world food shortage, and he does not think the U.S. should be the only country to shoulder this burden. However, socio-economic conditions in various countries work against cooperation in this respect.

In the long run, Professor Mayer thinks we should have more efficient ways of producing food, for example, fish cultivation, instead of fish hunting. He stressed that "we should address ourselves to the problem of other determinants of population than food resources, or even resources in general," otherwise we will be continually faced with the same old problems.

"If we were willing to change our mode of life, we might disassociate those diseases which we think as accompanying old age from the phenomenon of old age itself," Professor Mayer said. "That would not mean we would live forever. There seems to be fairly good evidence that we seem to be programmed to self-destruct somewhere around the age of 120."

Professor Mayer expects to write a book, based on these lectures, to be published at a later date. —Bernice Petersen

Applications Now Ready

Applications for the 1976 AUI Trustee Scholarships are now available in the Office of Scientific Personnel at 40 Brookhaven Avenue (Bldg. 460 - Director's Office). Completed applications must be sent to the Educational Testing Service no later than November 14, 1975.

Up to ten scholarships will be given to sons and daughters of regular employees or employees who died while in regular service at the Laboratory are also eligible. In addition, up to two Affirmative Action Scholarships will be awarded to children of minority employees of BNL, NRAO and AUI.

The scholarships are awarded competitively, independent of financial need and without regard to other forms of aid to the students. Selection is made by an independent committee appointed by the Educational Testing Service. The criteria for selection includes not only the scores on the scholastic aptitude tests (SAT) and three achievements tests, but also high school records, references and other factors deemed important by the selection committee.

Each scholarship will be in the amount of \$900 per year for up to four years and may be used to defray expenses such as tuition, fees, lodging and board and other expenses directly concerned with the student's education. The award will be sent directly to the college at which the student has been accepted and will be disbursed in accordance with the scholarship policy of the college.

Recipients must be enrolled in an accredited college or university in the United States, or in the case of a foreign institution, deemed by the Office of Scientific Personnel to have the equivalent of a U.S. accreditation.

Each scholarship award will become effective in the fall following the announcement of the award when the winner is matriculated in college.

Energy Conference

(Continued)

stration program that will develop energy options for future choices by the free enterprise society in which we live.

- ERDA does not produce energy. Only the successful commercialization of new and improved energy technologies by private industry will produce more energy or more efficiently use the energy that is available.

- In providing for the nation's energy needs, we must develop technologies in such a manner that the environmental quality of the United States is maintained or enhanced.

The conference was the biggest industrial conference ever held at BNL. Those who attended were a complete cross section of the engineering oriented companies on Long Island, from the small air conditioning companies to large aerospace companies like the Grumman Corporation. Representatives from many state and local government groups as well as environmental groups also were present. Assemblyman William Bianchi represented the state legislature, while Suffolk County Executive John V.N. Klein represented the county. "The conference was the first attempt to focus Long Island's attention on the important area of energy," said Warren Winsche, BNL's Associate Director for Energy.



At a reception following the lecture, the always agreeable Professor Mayer continued discussions with members of the audience.

How Times Have Changed

"A sedentary man was a clerk. He got up at 5:30 in the morning. He split wood for an hour, or shoveled coal, in order to keep his family warm during the day. He walked to work an average of one hour. He worked for ten hours during the day at a standup desk. He walked back, more shoveling of coal. On Sunday, he walked his family to church, and then in the afternoon, everyone went for a walk for five or six hours in the surrounding hills, no doubt singing lustily all the way."

—Jean Mayer narrating a 19th century scientist's description of the least active member of society.

"In our large cities, the only two people who still exercise in a large corporation are the chairman of the board and the janitor. Everybody else is sitting at a desk."

—Jean Mayer on today's level of physical activity.

ERDA Assistant Administrator Visits



Associate Director for High Energy Physics Ronald Rau explains the iron core for the ISABELLE magnet model to Dr. Michael Yarymovich, newly appointed Assistant Administrator for Laboratory and Field Coordination at ERDA. Dr. Yarymovich visited the Laboratory on September 12, for discussions with administration officials and a first-hand tour of various facilities. Above are (left to right): Associate Director Vincent O'Leary, Accelerator Department Chairman Mark Barton, Ronald Rau, John McElvey (Executive Assistant to Dr. Yarymovich), Dr. Yarymovich, Associate Director Victor Bond and Laboratory Director George Vineyard.

Curtain Call

The curtains open on BERA's Very Special Event tonight, with the first of four dinner theatres. Cocktails will be available at 6:30 with dinner beginning at 7:30. It is a good idea to be on time for dinner so that the clatter of forks and knives will not disturb the play which begins at 9 p.m. All four performances are sold out so there will be no tickets available at the door.

On-Site English Class

A conversational English class is in full swing at the Laboratory. Terri Pittenger teaches the class which is held every Monday morning, starting at 9 a.m., in the Recreation Building.

Ms. Pittenger, former Hospitality Committee Chairwoman, started the classes in 1972, after she became aware of the difficulties non-English wives of foreign employees have in communicating their needs in even ordinary situations such as shopping. Classes are informal and students are encouraged to speak in English as much as possible.

Interested persons are invited to enroll, and there is no charge for the class. Children are welcome to accompany their parents.

Bowling News

Cathy Van Noy

Competition was evident as teams got underway on Tuesday at Port Jeff Bowl.

Pink League

Irma Montanez was the super star of the evening rolling five strikes in a row for a 198 game. Kay Conklin was the star rolling a 174. Doris Alkes, a new bowler, won high game with a 211 game.

Red League

A slow start for most of the league - only four 200 games. They were rolled by R. Jones 208, J. Cain 207, J. Scesny 204 and E. Sperry 201.

Black and Blue

The 75-76 season officially got underway when "handsome" Budd Pollock rolled the first ball. There is a rumor that in addition to the new deli at Port Jeff, they will have a girl selling franks and knishes.

High games for the night went to Nate Carter rolling a 225, Debbie Antonio 189 and Pat Lebitski 173. High pots went to Nate Carter 249 and Debbie Antonio 241.

Purple and White

A new mixed league in the BNL bowling family opened their first night with six full teams and a waiting list at the new Shirley lanes. Please correct the name of league secretary to Jon Scott Ext. 3128.

Thespians, Unite

All old, new, ex, pro, con theatre group members are urged to attend the first fall meeting on Wednesday, September 24 at 8 p.m. in Stage II (Exhibit Hall).

President Rita Straub wants everyone there to discuss fall and winter plans. Entertainment will come from dramatic readings from the poems of Robert Service.

Arrivals & Departures

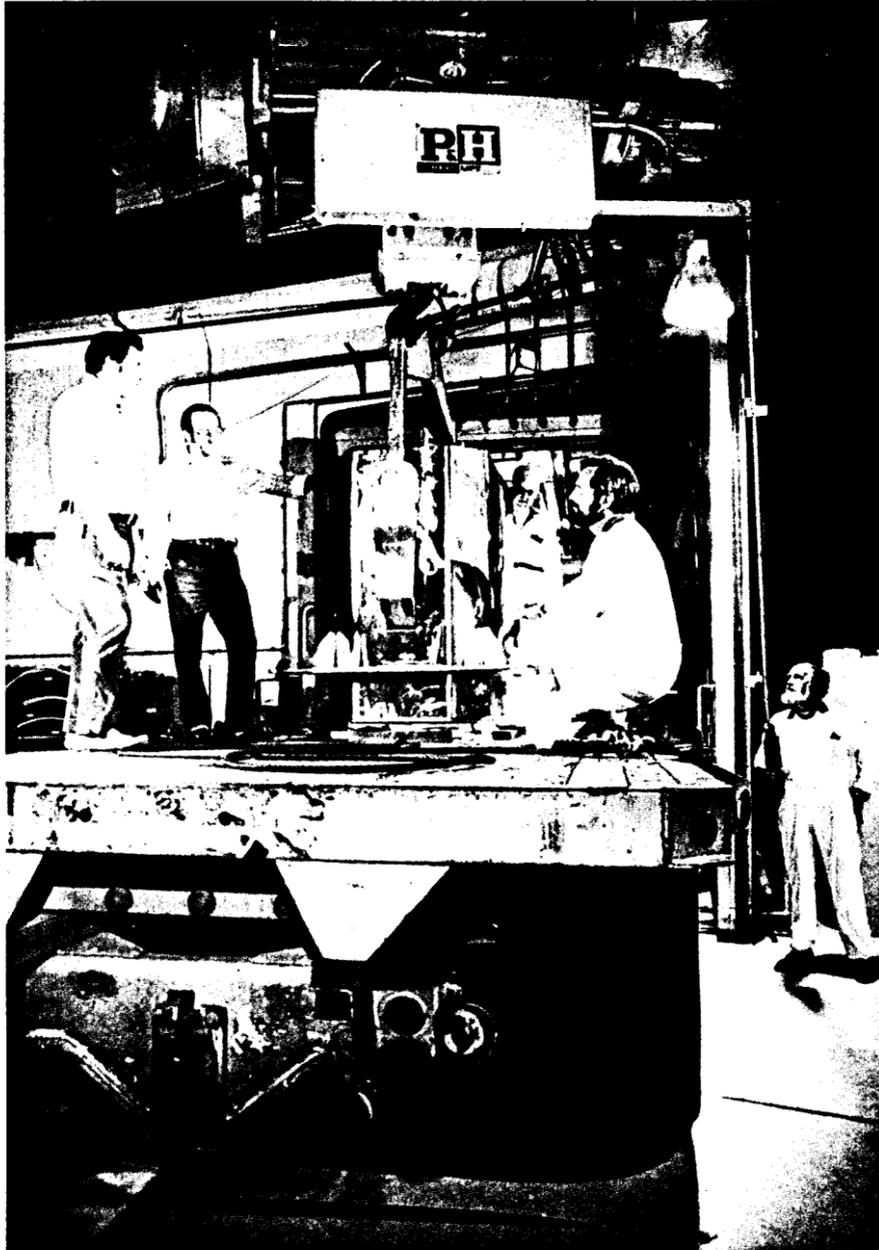
Arrivals

Dan G. Cauci	Applied Science
Carol L. Cassidy	Ph. & Gr. Arts
Arokiasamy J. Francis	Applied Science
William H. Harold	Medical
Peter E. Hausteim	Chemistry
Ming-Shih Lu	Applied Science
Dominick V. Ninivaggi	Applied Science
Walter M. Palais	Ph. & Gr. Arts
Gordon J. Smith	Physics
Shozo Takagi	Chemistry
David Y. Tang	Chemistry
Gail J. Waite	Applied Science
Janet C. Whitehead	Personnel
Avril D. Woodhead	Biology

Departures

Daniel Brook	Medical
Mark A. Swift	Applied Science

"King Of The Road" Returns



Wally Wawczak and his truck returned to BNL on Monday with an empty cask, after delivering 14 spent fuel elements from the Laboratory to a federal reprocessing plant in South Carolina. Wawczak known as "King of the Road" has been transporting spent fuel elements from the HFBR for ten years, and this was his last run for the year. Observing (left to right) are: Jim Roesler, HP&S; Wawczak; Fred Griswold, Dick Adams and Bill Keating, all of the Reactor Division.

Football Notes

by Jack Brennan

After a year's absence, the Football League is back in business again thanks to the efforts of Ed Taylor.

In games played last week, Roga beat the Chickens 31-6 as Lew Snead threw T.D. passes to Art Scott, Ben Rose and Bob Schuman with Mike Losquardo taking in two Roga T.D.'s. Ed Meier had the Chickens' T.D. on a pass from John Post. The Roga top brass said Jim Garrison should have had four interceptions but dropped three of them.

The Old Timers beat the Slow Pokes 25-18 as Skelly Frei threw T.D. passes to Walt Reams and Sam Prauis with Tom Petty taking in the Old Timers T.D.'s. Pete Palamidis scored the Old Timers' extra point. The Slow Pokes had a 3 T.D. night from Flec Johnson with one T.D. interception and two T.D. passes from Tom Prach. Frank Martin of the Old Timers played strong defense getting two timely interceptions.

Jets Tickets Sale

The Jets football tickets will go on sale at the BERA Sales & Services Office at the Cafeteria on Wednesday, September 24, starting at 7:30 a.m.

BERA seats are again located in Reserve Section No. 23 and are priced at \$9 each.

There will be no limit on the number of tickets sold to each employee. Sale of tickets will be final. Tickets will not be returnable or acceptable for refund or exchange at the BERA Sales & Services Office. Refunds or exchanges should be made through the Ticket Office at Shea Stadium.

Schedule

October 5	New England
October 19	Miami
October 26	Baltimore
November 2	Buffalo
November 23	St. Louis
November 30	Pittsburgh
December 21	Dallas

Metropolitan Opera Tickets

Tickets for the Metropolitan Opera will go on sale at the BERA Sales & Services Office in the Cafeteria on Wednesday, October 1, starting at 7:30 a.m.

1. No orders will be taken before that date.
2. An employee may purchase as many tickets as desired.
3. All sales are final. No tickets will be returnable or accepted for refunds or exchanges.
4. Seats are located in the Family Circle and are priced at \$6.00 each.

Schedule

October		
Tues	21	La Gioconda
Thurs	23	Il Barbiere di Siviglia
Fri	24	La Gioconda
Sat	25	The Siege of Corinth
Tues	28	The Siege of Corinth
Thurs	30	Carmen
November		
Mon	3	The Siege of Corinth
Tues	4	Carmen
Thurs	6	Norma
Tues	11	Un Ballo in Maschera
Wed	12	Carmen
Thurs	13	Norma
Fri	14	Così Fan Tutte
Sat	15	Il Barbiere di Siviglia
Tues	18	Norma
Wed	19	La Gioconda
Fri	21	Carmen
Tues	25	Elektra
Thurs	27	La Gioconda
December		
Thurs	4	LeNozze di Figaro
Sat	6	Elektra
Tues	9	Un Ballo In Maschera
Thurs	11	Così Fan Tutte
Tues	16	Elektra
Wed	17	Un Ballo in Maschera
Fri	19	Il Trittico
Mon	22	Il Trittico
Thurs	25	Hansel and Gretel
Sat	27	Il Trittico
Tues	30	Così Fan Tutte
January		
Tues	6	Boris Godunov
Wed	7	Fidelio
Thurs	8	Un Ballo in Maschera
Sat	10	Così Fan Tutte
Mon	12	Fidelio
Tues	13	La Traviata
Thurs	15	Elektra
Mon	19	Elektra
Tues	20	Il Barbiere di Siviglia
Fri	23	Fidelio
Tues	27	La Traviata
Wed	28	Il Barbiere di Siviglia
Thurs	29	Elektra
Fri	30	La Traviata
February		
Mon	9	Le Nozze di Figaro
Tues	10	Il Trittico
Wed	11	La Traviata
Thurs	12	Il Barbiere di Siviglia
Tues	17	Aida
Wed	18	Le Nozze di Figaro
Thurs	19	Il Trittico
Fri	20	Norma
Sat	28	I Puritani
March		
Tues	2	I Puritani
Thurs	4	Le Nozze di Figaro
Sat	6	Norma
Thurs	11	La Traviata
Fri	12	Der Rosenkavalier
Mon	15	La Traviata
Tues	16	Carmen
Tues	23	Ariadne auf Naxos
Wed	24	Madam Butterfly
Thurs	25	I Puritani
Fri	26	Aida
Tues	30	Ariadne auf Naxos
Wed	31	Der Rosenkavalier
April		
Tues	6	Aida
Thurs	8	Die Meistersinger
Sat	10	Madam Butterfly
Tues	13	Le Nozze di Figaro
Thurs	15	Madam Butterfly

Official & Special Events

Tuesday, September 23

IEA Water Electrolysis Workshop (September 23-25)

Friday, September 26

BERA Very Special Event, 7:30 p.m., Brookhaven Center

Saturday, September 27

BERA Very Special Event, 7:30 p.m., Brookhaven Center

Tuesday, September 30

Materials Management Workshop (September 30-October 2)

Wednesday, October 1

Technical University of Twente Student Tour

Thursday, October 2

Delegation of the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China

August CREF Values

1974			
January	\$40.75	February	\$40.83
March	39.32	April	37.58
May	35.11	June	34.29
July	31.71	August	29.09
September	29.23	October	28.35
1975			
January	\$30.67	February	\$32.80
March	33.77	April	36.12
May	38.07	June	39.88
July	36.81		
	August		\$35.86

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NYC Here I Come!

For those who rely on public transportation to get into New York City, here is a useful bit of information.

The Long Island Railroad runs a bus which brings travelers to the Babylon train station. The bus picks up passengers on the William Floyd Parkway just opposite Parr Village (about one mile south of the main gate) and travels on the Long Island Expressway to the Babylon train station. From Babylon, trains run frequently into New York City. The combined bus and train fare one-way is \$3.35.

Buses leave the Parr Village pick-up point at 6:46 a.m., 11:29 a.m., 12:56 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 7:29 p.m. and 9:29 p.m.

For information regarding the Babylon train schedule call 694-4600.

