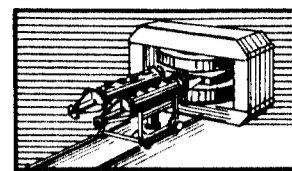


ISOTOPICS



BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.

VOLUME 2

UPTON, NEW YORK JAN.-FEB., 1948

NUMBER 1

A.U.I. SIGNS

CONTRACT FOR BROOKHAVEN

Tuesday, December 23rd, 1947, will be a memorable day, not only because it marked the first Laboratory-wide Christmas Party at the site, but also because on that day the representatives of Associated Universities, Inc. and of the Atomic Energy Commission signed a contract for the operation of the Brookhaven National Laboratory. This document, signed in New York by Mr. Edward Reynolds, President of A.U.I., and by Mr. Wilbur E. Kelley, Manager of A.E.C.'s New York Directed Operations, was countersigned in Washington on January 14th by A.E.C. General Manager, Carroll Wilson. It provides an agreement extending to December 31, 1950, and is renewable for further periods. This means that we are no longer operating under the uncertainties of a letter of intent from the Government but have a firm basis for making commitments for at least the next three years.

Signing of the contract brought to a successful close more than a year of negotiations in which the principals for A.U.I.-B.N.L. were Eldon C. Shoup, Executive Vice-President, Malcolm R. Warnock, Secretary, and Charles E. Dunbar, Resident Legal Counsel. They were assisted in defining the issues and developing the contract terms by numerous members of the Laboratory, staff and by consultants from the universities. "To develop a formal legal agreement that would provide the proper protection of the public interest in the spending of government money", said Mr. Dunbar, "but one that would also allow a freedom from red tape and a flexibility of management of the sort essential to a research laboratory as complex as is Brookhaven was no simple problem. I believe we have

Editorial Adjustments

Publishing a house magazine for the staff members of a project like Brookhaven is an experiment that presents many problems. A certain amount of trial and error must result before an acceptable medium is produced. No publication can be all things to all people, yet there must be a pattern that will be generally accepted, and that is the standard we are endeavoring to achieve.

We are grateful to the scores of readers who were kind enough to reply to our recent questionnaire. The many helpful comments and criticisms will aid us materially as we plan future editions.

In this edition some of the changes suggested by readers have already been made. We have added to the number of staff profiles and have continued the popular illustrated department profile. In response to a request for more information in layman's language about atomic energy we are carrying the first of a series of articles on understanding the atom.

We agree that references to "the sparkle in the eye and the sparkler on the finger" of prospective brides become tarnished from repeated use. In the future, engagements, marriages and births will be grouped under appropriate headings.

The request for a "Voice of the People" cannot be met until the "voice" becomes audible through letters to the editor. We will print such letters, provided they are in good taste and do not concern matters that should be handled through the regular lines of authority.

The editorial staff winces when asked "When will the next edition be issued?" The irregularity of publication is regretted but has come through circumstances beyond our control. Until additional equipment is obtained or other arrangements can be made for production, ISOTOPICS can have no firm publication date. In the meantime it will have to carry items of general interest and not attempt to report current events.

Incidentally, we were flattered by references to the expensive appearance of ISOTOPICS. Actually, the magazine is produced by photo-offset, an inexpensive process that allows us to use an unlimited number of illustrations without adding to the cost.

We repeat, we are grateful to the readers who replied to our questionnaire and encouraged by the fact that the majority indicated general approval.

one that will prove highly satisfactory," he added.

During the many months while the negotiations were in progress, A. U. I. has had a so-called Letter Contract with A.E.C. renewed every few months. To this was attached a set of "ground rules" embodied in a proposed contract that had been negotiated with the Manhattan Engineer District. The document signed recently is a more liberal one and will greatly simplify some aspects of the Laboratory's work.

In coming months these changes should be reflected in simpler procedures, fewer forms, less paper work.

Due to the lack of equipment, as outlined in the editorial, it has been necessary to use two different methods to produce this issue of ISOTOPICS. This accounts for the different shades apparent in the body type on several pages.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 8

An Engineering Department was established on January 8th with Captain Robert U. Conrad, U. S. N. (retired), as acting chairman. This marks the first step in the carrying out of the original plan for an engineering center to serve both as a research department and as an engineering service unit that will work closely with all other subdivisions of the Laboratory.

Initially the Department will have no full time program or personnel. An outline of its program is in preparation and work will be undertaken as the staff of mechanical, chemical, electrical and metallurgical engineers is assembled.

Typical of the problems which the new department will be concerned with are the effects of radiation on metals and other materials, engineering in connection with the handling and disposal of radioactive substances, and the design of nuclear reactors and other major machines used in nuclear work.

NIMS APPOINTED BY AEC

The United States Atomic Energy Commission has announced the appointment of Dr. Leslie F. Nims, chairman of the Biology Department, as a member of the new Advisory Committee on Isotope Distribution.

This committee will recommend to the Commission new policies governing isotope distribution and also review existing policies from time to time. It will also act as advisor to the Isotope Division of the AEC on allocation of isotope materials.

In addition to his appointment as a member of the general committee, Dr. Nims has also been named a member of the Subcommittee on Allocations.

STAFF PROFILE



Deena Manne

The transition from auto mechanic to clerk in the Payroll Section required little effort on the part of Deena Manne, and when her application for employment at the Laboratory was approved she left her job in a garage in Wading River and quickly adapted herself to the intricacies of payroll procedures.

Starting work at 14 years of age, Deena has been a waitress, elevator operator, model, door to door saleswoman, salesclerk, draftsman, cartographer and auto mechanic. All this in addition to being first girl Postal Telegraph messenger in Wall Street and the first girl runner for a brokerage firm.

Deena was born in Germany in 1926, and when she was six months old her family migrated to America. Because her family moved frequently she attended nine different grammar schools as well as a junior high school and high school. She also took courses at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Deena and her parents are naturalized American citizens and her son, David, two and a half years old, is the first American by birth in the family.

Operating an addressograph, a graphotype and other payroll machines are part of her duties as clerk in the Payroll Section and at the end of the day Deena travels to Wading River where she and her son live in an apartment filled with furniture she built or refinished.

Deena's hobbies are decorating, dressmaking, dramatics, stamp collecting and bicycle riding.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS

ANNOUNCED

Mr. Frederick Williams, head of the Security Office, and Fred L. Crozier, Chief of Police, announced the appointment of five sergeants and one lieutenant in the Police Department.

Those appointed were:

Lieutenant Henry W. Klien
Sergeant Anthony M. Miller
Sergeant Andrew J. Lovito
Sergeant Frank A. Bugala
Sergeant Adam Paskiewicz
Sergeant Philip L. McErlean

Safety Sayings:- "Use your brain a machine has none."



George Stoll and William Lukert hoist insulation tubes to top of transformer pole before they check splices on a high tension line. This is part of preventive maintenance schedule of the many miles of power lines. The transformer pictured cut the 23,000 KVA coming in from the Long Island Power Company to 2,300, which runs overhead around the bases to subbanks.

HONESTY
PLUS HUMOR

A secretary who shall be nameless parked a coin purse under her desk calendar when she left her office to take dictation and when five o'clock came forgot to take it from its hiding place.

The next morning she fearfully lifted the calendar to find the following whimsical note:

"You'll find what you're looking for in the top drawer of your desk."

Frank (the janitor)

UTILITIES MAINTENANCE GROUP PROFILE

The man at the top of the electric pole, in the pump house, in the control room under the swimming pool, in the heating plant, the fellow fixing your electric fan, the crew mopping up the hall the metal worker repairing your file cabinet, the men digging up the street to reach steam or water pipes, and others who work while you sleep, all are part of the Utilities Maintenance Group, under the leadership of Alfred J. Brunini, which plays a major part in the operation of the Laboratory. Theirs is the job of giving us an uninterrupted supply of light and heat in fair weather or blizzards, and hundreds of thousands of gallons of water for our daily use and to maintain reserves in case of fire.

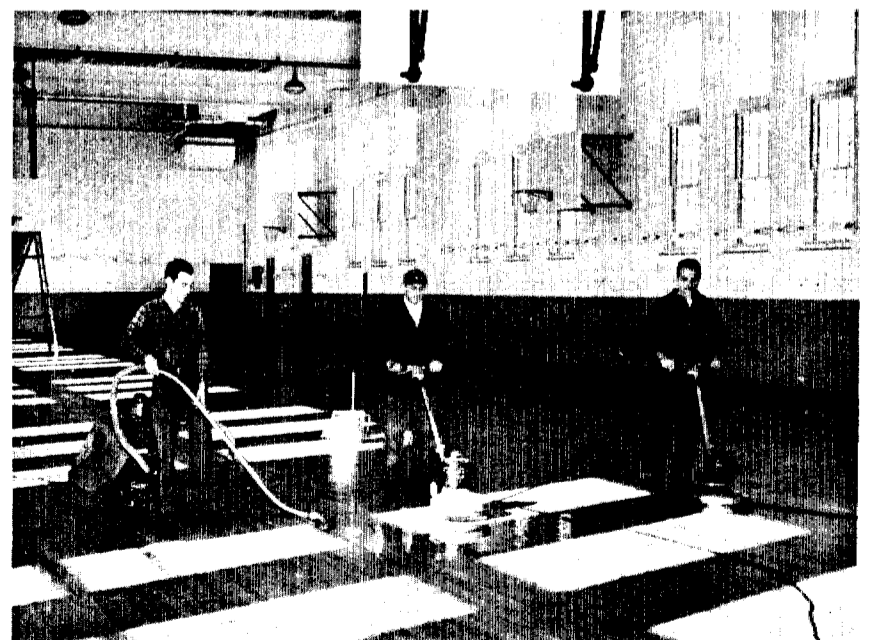
Alec Schultz, supervisor of the Plumbing Shop, keeps a sharp eye on the level of water in the huge water tank on top of the hill beside the Laboratory Police Headquarters. Huge as it is, its 300,000 gallon capacity barely covers three average days' supply of water for the Laboratory. Four driven wells, each about 100 feet deep, are available to supply water for Laboratory needs, but up to the present time, only two wells have been used actively and the other two are held in reserve. When the water in the tank reaches a cer-

tain level, a pump on one of the active wells automatically swings into action and pours water into the system at a rate of 550 gallons a minute. In case of an excessive use of water, which makes it impossible for one pump to handle the load, the second pump starts to work. Water from both wells is chlorinated automatically at a percentage determined by daily tests.

Electricity for the Laboratory is supplied by the Long Island Lighting Company but their responsibility ends when they deliver power to the transformers near the baseball field. All of the poles, wires, street lights and other electrical equipment within the site are maintained by Laboratory forces. Supervisor Frank Murgatroid of the Electrical Shop and his men also maintain and operate the refrigeration plant, numerous refrigerators, water coolers, air conditioning units, air compressors and more than 600 electric motors.

Harvey Morris, chief engineer, is in charge of the Heating and Ventilating Shops, and his crew is kept busy maintaining and operating the many hot water heaters and the 15 central and 45 individual Laboratory buildings. To operate

(continued on page 3)



Janitors John Hicks, Paul Agnese and Thomas Bonino scrub residue wax from gymnasium floor in preparing it for basketball season. These men maintain 234,002 square feet of wooden floors and 83,320 of linoleum, using 100 gallons of wax per month.

the heating plants alone requires the services of 44 men on three shifts.

The wooden floors in 72 buildings and linoleum-covered floors in 12 buildings are cleaned and kept in condition by the Janitorial staff under William McCarthy, supervisor. They also clean the rooms and lavatories in the guest house, the dormitories and office buildings and periodically, wash about 3,000 windows.

The eight janitresses that are members of the Janitorial staff are responsible for all of the household tasks that are a necessary part of maintaining the dormitories and guest house. Daily there are beds to be made and rooms to be swept and put in order.

The work of each of the groups mentioned is backed up by repair shops that not only handle routine replacements and repairs but also produce tailor-made equipment to meet the many unusual needs of the Laboratory. In fact, Assistant Supervisor Jack Hollins and his men in the sheet metal shop think nothing of switching from shaping ventilators or repairing file cabinets to making test tube racks or sterilizers, and even feeding pans for mice.

GROUP INSURANCE PLAN EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 19, 1947

Within a week of the date it was announced more than seventy-five percent of the Laboratory personnel had subscribed to the Co-operative Group Insurance Plan and it was put into effect on December 19, 1947. Staff members who have not already joined may do so without medical examination until March 19, 1948.

Insurance under the plan may be purchased at a cost that is approximately 80% below the cost for the same protection obtained directly from any insurance company and this opportunity should not be overlooked by anyone.

The foresight of two former employees of the Laboratory who took immediate advantage of the offer has resulted in payment of claims to their families upon their deaths early this year.

The Laboratory suggests that all staff members give serious consideration to this inexpensive method of purchasing insurance.

Safety Sayings: "A careless act never won a promotion."

"WARE THE IDES OF MARCH"

Expert advice on the preparation of income tax reports is offered to Laboratory personnel by Mrs. Edward J. Downs, wife of Edward J. Downs of the Physics Department.

Mrs. Downs was a member of the WAC's during world war II and assigned as Personal Affairs Officer at Walter Reed General Hospital.

As part of her training, Mrs. Downs attended an Internal Revenue School in Washington, D. C. in order to be equipped to assist patients and civilian personnel of the hospital in preparing their income tax returns.

Arrangements for an appointment can be made by telephoning Mrs. Downs at Bellport 241-R.



James Carter stirs coals while Matnew Campanaro fuels the automatic stoker. In background Joseph Ferlitto tends the reserve boiler. 11 men work on three shifts keeping the pressure at 375 tons for the hospital and apartment area. These giant boilers use 20 tons of coal per day. Four big heating plants and 13 small units keep a crew of 44 men busy day and night.

The Laboratory regrets to announce the death of two staff members, Clarence Van Wormer and James H. Monahan.

Mr. Van Wormer who had been a member of the Warehouse Group since March 24, 1947 died on January 5, 1948, as the result of a stomach disorder from which he had suffered for several years.

Mr. Monahan, who became a member of the Fire Department on October 6, 1947, suffered a fatal heart attack on January 1, 1948.

STAFF PROFILE



Dorothy McGlone

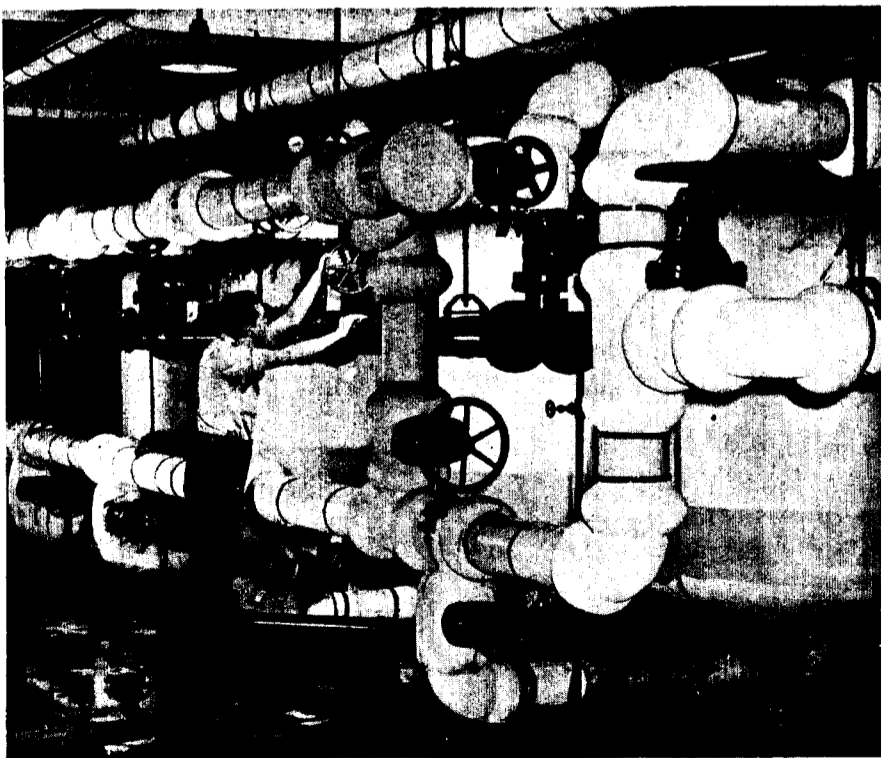
The chances are even that people who have occasion to telephone the Laboratory between the hours of 11 PM and 7 AM will be answered by the pleasant voice of Mrs. Dorothy McGlone, one of the two operators who work the night shift on alternate weeks.

Mrs. McGlone is a widow who lives on Fifth Avenue, Bay Shore, with her three children, Robert 15, Patricia 13, and Mary Ann 10. Robert is a sophomore at Seton Hall High School in Patchogue while Patricia and Mary Ann attend grammar school in Bay Shore.

There is not much activity at the Laboratory switchboard during the night hours except for the routine calls from patrolmen reporting to the desk at Police Headquarters, so Mrs. McGlone spends a good deal of her time reading, her particular interest being mystery stories. Occasionally the monotony is broken by a call from some occupant of the dormitory who, having counted sheep endlessly in a vain effort to sleep, just wants to talk to somebody.

When questioned about her hobbies, Mrs. McGlone stated in no uncertain tones that any widow who works for a living and has three children to care for has little opportunity for indulging in activities other than making a home for her children.

Two years of experience as an operator for the New York Telephone Company and one year in a similar capacity at Mason General Hospital have thoroughly equipped Mrs. McGlone for her position.



Pool operator, Edward J. Morrissey, opens valve to back flash swimming pool filters. Pool contains 156,000 gallons. 500 gallons per minute of filtered water flow into pool. The amount of chlorine is kept under constant control. No matter how many crowd the pool, the water is pure and drinkable.

ISOTOPICS

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of the Brookhaven National Laboratory.

The publication of a statement, a conclusion or an opinion in the
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Laboratory unless so stated.

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VOL.2

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1948

NO. 1

The following song was recently
sung at a small Laboratory party
to the tune of "My Darling Clemen-
tine". Although the author of the
words is not definitely known, ru-
mor has it that he is the head of
one of the Projects, and it is ev-
ident that he is not the head of
the Pile Project.

In a sandhill on Long Island
Excavating for a pile
Is the Ferguson contractor
Working for our brother Lyle.

(CHORUS)

Oh Brookhaven, Oh Brookhaven,
Darling of the A E C,
With its peacetime chain reactor
What a fine place it will be.

Take a neutron, just one neutron,
Let it loose within the pile,
Exponential, chain reacting,
Atoms fizzing all the while.

(CHORUS)

If you want to split an atom
With a billion volts or more
Come to Upton, join the Project
You can help us with this chore.

A L S O S

By Samuel A. Goudsmit
Henry Schuman, Inc., Publishers
Price: \$3.50

ALSOS was the code name for one
of the strangest missions the Uni-
ted States Army ever created -- a
mission so secret that only the
highest government and Army offi-
cials knew of its existence. ALSOS
was a brand new kind of intelli-
gence outfit, with scientists as
super-sleuths.

The chief of these super-sleuths
was the world-renowned physicist,
Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit, an American
of Dutch background, who knew the
principal scientists in Germany --
the right ones for the ALSOS Mission
to search out and capture. (This
international acquaintance with
men of science led to some amusing
incidents which the author relates
with characteristic wry humor.)

ALSOS Mission was motivated by
the knowledge that German scien-
tists had started secret research
on the uranium problem two years
before us; that it was a German
physicist, Otto Hahn, who had ori-
ginally discovered the principle of
"fission" which made the chain-re-
acting pile and the bomb possible.
American scientists felt that Ger-
man nuclear physicists must be two
years ahead of us. Even if they
did not yet have the atom bomb,
our scientists reasoned, the Ger-
mans must have had chain-reacting
piles going for several years which
could make available to them fear-
ful quantities of radioactive mat-
erial.

How far advanced the Germans ac-
tually were was what the military
needed desperately to know -- and
could discover only through the
kind of special scientific intelli-
gence mission for which ALSOS was
created by Major General Groves.

ALSOS is Dr. Goudsmit's report to
the nation. Its details comprise
an array of astonishing facts which
not only describe the structure and
performance of science in Germany
but also make clear the role of the
German industrial machine in their
war effort.

Famous last words: "I didn't
think."

Letters not to the editor

Dear Gertrude:

I certainly am getting educated.
For years I been going around thi-
nking that a colquim was something
a bull fighter wers and a simposi-
um was something you played on the
piano. Now I find out they are
both just a bunch of people get-
ting together talking. We used
to call them coffee klatches back
home.

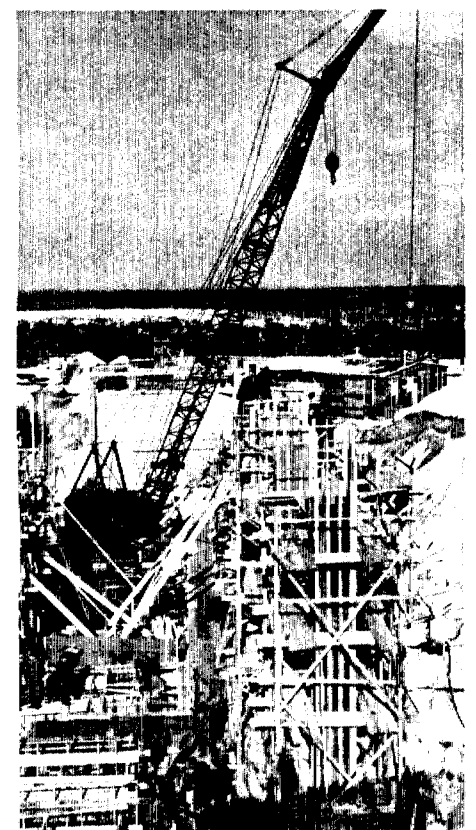
One of our buildings here has
abig hole in the side and a feller
told me they are going to put a
cloud changer in there. Imagine
dragging a cloud into a building.

Maybe they can use the fog I'm
walking around in.

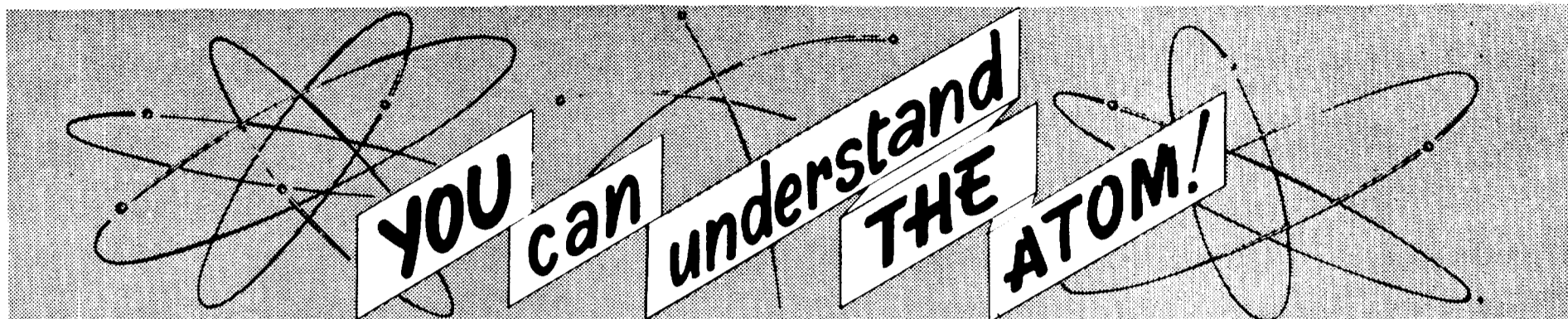
I asked a feller from the phy-
sics department if he had been
splitting any atoms lately and he
said no that he was saving his at-
oms. You know how quick i am on
the come back so I says "Atomizer.
He didn't laugh, just asked me if
I was born in Iowa. I gotta fig-
ure that one out before i know how
I feel.

Trying to find out what itrium is.
Am not sure but I think ix the
stuff Bob Hope puts in his tooth
paste. Will let you know for sure
later.

Maisie



PILE PROGRESS: Scene taken twenty-
two weeks after ground breaking.
At time this photo was taken,
2,236 yards of concrete had been
poured.



Following is the first of a series of articles about understanding atomic energy, which were printed on the editorial page of *The Des Moines Sunday Register*. They were written by a member of *The Register's Editorial Page Staff*.

As citizens of a democracy we are called upon to make decisions about the social implications of atomic energy. Few of us understand even the elementary principles underlying the release of atomic energy. Yet these principles are no more complicated than the principles underlying some other developments which most of us understand quite well.

This series of articles is an attempt to explain these elementary principles so that they can be understood by readers who have no training in physics, chemistry, or mathematics. The only difficulty is that the layman is called upon to use ideas and words which are new to him.

We recommend the book, "Explaining the Atom", by Selig Hecht, as a clear simple treatment of the subject. This book has been used considerably in the writing of these articles.

A person watching two cars bump into each other concludes that matter is continuous--and it is, for the purpose of driving a car. But since the ancient Greeks, observers have noticed that for other purposes a different notion about matter is needed. For example, if matter is continuous how can salt dissolve in water? Or how can one quart of water and one quart of

alcohol when mixed make less than two quarts of liquid?

To explain such facts as these one must think of matter, even solids, as made up of small particles with spaces between them.

Further experience made it necessary to define the particles which make up matter. It was discovered that some substances can be chemically broken down into others, but that some substances cannot.

For example, wood can be burned, and carbon results. But carbon cannot be reduced further. It can be heated into a gas but the gas cannot be made into carbon again. So the theory was devised that there are two kinds of pure substances- (1) Chemical elements and (2) Chemical compounds.

Since the elements cannot be reduced further, scientists argued that they are made of the basic unit of matter - called the Atom, from the Greek word meaning "indivisible". Since each element is the same regardless of the compound from which it is derived, it was reasoned that all the atoms of a particular element are the same; and since each element is different from all other elements, it was reasoned that the atom of each element must be different from the atoms of all other elements. By 1940 there were 92 elements known.

All the innumerable compounds in the world are made up of elements in combinations of twos, threes, fours or fives. Scientists have named the smallest particle of an element or compound which is capable of independent existence a Molecule (from the Latin word meaning "mass"). They reason that each molecule is composed of the

atoms of the elements which make up the substance. Water, for example, is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen, and a molecule of water is composed of the atoms of hydrogen and oxygen.

While watching the combination of elements into compounds and the breakdowns of compounds into elements, scientists noticed a number of significant things. One was that no matter how the behavior or appearance of matter is changed, you end with the same weight of matter as that with which you began (provided that you weigh everything). This suggested that matter can be neither created nor destroyed, but only altered in form. It was therefore reasoned that atoms contain all the mass of any substance, and that they carry their masses with them no matter how they may combine or break up.

Another significant discovery was that when elements combine into compounds they always do so in definite proportions of weight, and that the weight of a compound is the sum of the weights of the elements which make it up. These facts led to the suggestion that the relative weights of elements in compounds depend upon the relative weights of the atoms which make the elements up.

Study of the relative weights of the elements, and use of the theory about the relative weights of their atoms, led to the numbering of elements according to their weights. They were numbered from 1 to 92--with hydrogen, the lightest, as number 1 and uranium, the heaviest, as number 92. The numbers given the elements are called their Atomic Numbers. It was discovered that there are similarities

between certain groups of elements and that these similarities occur at definite intervals in the atomic numbering.

In 1869 a Russian chemist, Dmitri Mendeleev, arranged the elements in a pattern known as the Periodic Table. This table unified all that was then known about elements. It also made possible the prediction of the properties and appearances of elements which had not at that time been discovered.

Similar elements occur at regular intervals in the numbering from 1 to 92. These intervals are 2, 8, 18, or 32. The Periodic Table arranges the elements according to their weights in one direction and according to their similarities in another direction. For example, copper, silver and gold have similar chemical properties; the atomic number of copper is 29 that of silver is 47, and that of gold is 79. So in the Periodic Table copper comes before silver and silver comes before gold, but all are arranged in one column. Notice that the difference between 79 and 47 is 32 and the difference between 47 and 29 is 18.

Scientists asked what the numbers 2, 8, 18 and 32 mean. They concluded that they must mean something about the internal structure of the atom. However, until near the end of the nineteenth century no one knew anything about the inside of the atom. Even the most advanced scientists were forced to consider the atom as a simple solid ball, just as the layman thinks of a billiard ball. And for the purposes of most chemistry even today, this idea of the atom as a simple, solid ball is sufficient.

STAFF PROFILE



Dr. R. A. Patterson

When Dr. Robert A. Patterson, Assistant Director in charge of university relations, joined the Brookhaven staff in November of 1946, there were about twelve people packed into small rooms on the seventh floor of the Pupin Laboratories at Columbia. Often, he had to go out in the hall to interview scientists applying for jobs at Brookhaven, and send them to the library on the next floor to fill out the early mimeographed application blanks.

Then on January 12, 1947, Dr. Patterson and his secretary, now Mrs. Marie Mayer Osborn, moved their office to the Laboratory site. Today his office staff consists of an Executive Aide, a Research Associate, a secretary and four stenographers, for, although the number of scientists at Brookhaven has grown slowly, he has carried on mountains of correspondence seeking out the best candidates. Only a small percentage of those who applied have been given appointments; yet each case required careful follow up.

Along with the task of recruiting the right scientists has gone the job of conducting regional meetings to explain the Brookhaven plans and program to educational institutions all through the north-eastern region. Also, as chairman of the Committee on Summer Conferences, Dr. Patterson helped the Information and Publications Division and the various scientific departments to set up the highly successful conferences held here last summer that attracted scientists from all over the country.

Now that the pile is nearing completion, a major job for Dr. Patterson's office will be to handle the applications of the young biologists, physicists, chemists, and other graduate students who will want to come here in September to gain experience in nuclear techniques while working for their doctorate degrees.

In spite of these and many other exhausting responsibilities at the Laboratory, Dr. Patterson maintains a splendid sense of humor and a definite twinkle in his eyes. His sincere, warm interest in people makes him a natural father confessor for many of the Brookhaven scientists.

He is a ready enthusiast for new fields of sports. Last summer he boldly acquired a sailboat and promptly went in for racing it. In spite of the anxious moments the Racing Committee spent waiting for them to finish their first race 20 minutes behind all the other boats on a very rough day -- Dr. Patterson and his son, Allen, became popular members of the Bellport Yacht Club.

Dr. Patterson received a Ph. D. from Yale and has been an instructor and assistant professor of physics at Yale, a National Research Fellow at Harvard, and professor and head of the Department of Physics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

FORMER ARMY BUILDINGS PUT TO MANY USES

Transforming a barracks into a recreation hall for a boys' camp was one of the many changes made in buildings removed from the Laboratory site after the recent disposal sale. Houses, garages, chicken coops, refreshment stands, gas stations and many other structures are to be made from the materials that formerly were part of the 104 parcels offered to bidders.

Eighty-three buildings were offered for sale, including barracks, garages, club houses, a mess hall and one small theatre. Also included were tent frames, the fence that formerly surrounded the prisoner of war stockade (including the barbed wire,) the sentry booths placed on platforms above the stockade fence, and gate houses.

The sale was one of the most suc-

cessful conducted for material of this sort, according to a member of the local AEC office. One hundred and fifty-two bids were submitted, and prices ranged from an optimist's offer of \$3.50 to a high in excess of \$1,500. All but five of the buildings offered were sold.

Two enterprising young men, George Wagner and John Lorenc, architectural draftsmen of the BNL staff, bought one of the pre-fabricated barracks, dismantled it during weekends, transported the material to Yaphank and will use it to build two houses during their spare time. Both George and John are capable carpenters and will do all of the work themselves. They intend to sell the houses.

(continued on page 8)



Strange array of former Laboratory buildings on display at Yaphank. The beginning of a new real estate development?

STAFF PROFILE



W. F. Schneider

Fellow employees of William (Willie) F. Schneider, mechanic on heavy equipment in the Utilities Maintenance Group, knowing his propensity for practical jokes, were skeptical when he reported that Luigi the mouse, the official crumb-cleaner-upper for the shop, had suffered an untimely end.

Memories of shoes nailed to the floor and similar happenings made Willie's fellow workers wary and when he later announced it was Dominick that had perished and that Luigi was still on the job, no comment was made although a few were heard to wonder how Willie "knew which was which."

Willie was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and has been employed at the Laboratory since March 1947. Previously he had served 13 months with the Civilian Engineers in the Aleutians.

Willie and Mrs. Schneider live in South Haven with their four children, Frank, 19, Leighton, 17, Robert, 15, and Janet, 14.

Willie's hobby is fishing which he enjoys from his 21 ft. boat. His only other sport is cigar smoking and he claims that he is a champion in that art.

Despite his tendency to inject humor into any situation, Willie is an expert mechanic and spends his working hours helping to repair and maintain bulldozers, cranes, Snogos, and all heavy equipment.

Safety Slim says: "Your best safety device is about nine inches above your shoulders."

DARK ROOMS FOR CAMERA FANS SOON AVAILABLE

Despite vacations, snow storms and uncertain bus schedules, the BNL Camera Club has succeeded in holding four meetings.

At the second meeting Mr. John F. Garfield, leader of the Photography and Graphic Arts Section talked on "Photographic Fallacies" which led to an open discussion on how not to run a camera club.

At a subsequent meeting Dr. F. William Sunderman, acting chairman of the Medical Department discussed "Composition in Pictorial Photography" and illustrated his talk with many of his prize winning shots.

The Interim Planning Committee, which is acting until permanent officers have been elected has succeeded in obtaining permission to use the Red Cross building in the Apartment Area. Members have volunteered to handle the preparation of the plans for the alterations, necessary to provide dark rooms and a meeting room, and also to do as much of the actual work as possible.

Camera fans who desire to join the club should communicate with Recreational Supervisor, Richard L. Vogt, Extension 96.



Son, David Jonathan, born on December 13, to Dr. Irving Kaplan of Nuclear Reactor.

Son, Douglas Alvin, born January 3, to Mr. Alvin Koslik, lately of A.E.C.

Son, Richard Walter, born December 20, to Walt Werkle, Accelerator Project.

Daughter, Charlotte Anne, born December 5, to Alan Thorndike, Physics Department.

Son, Edmond Francis, born December 17 to Edward Morrissey, Plumbing Section.

Daughter, Anne Marie, born January 5, to William E. Farrell of the Heating Section.

Son, Craig, born December 22, to Dr. Warren Miller of the Chemistry Department.



Four of the eight bowling alleys in action at the Wednesday League Session. Bowlers, left to right: Edward L. Nicholson, machine shops; E. L. Van Horn, AEC; Malcolm Herbert, photography; Allen J. McMahon, biology; and Robert Steele, biology.

TRANSFERS

Richard Roth of Biology, to the Health-Physics Department.

Charles Binge from the Shops Group to Metallurgy Group.

DEPARTURES

George Trevor Williams, Nuclear Reactor Project, to Cambridge, Mass., to resume studies at Harvard. His wife, Dorothy Loudon Williams, Information & Publications Division, accompanied him.

Laurette Waters and Virgene Moyce of A.E.C. have been transferred to Colorado Area, Grand Junction, Colorado.

A SLIGHT

MISUNDERSTANDING

The mother of one of our young lady staff members is a high school teacher and at lunch time recently, one of the other members of the faculty asked, "Where is your daughter now?"

"She's down at Brookhaven", the young lady's mother replied.

"Oh. I'm so sorry," exclaimed the friend. "did she have a nervous breakdown?"



Small arms instructor, Archibald M. Macaulay (left), models the old style Laboratory Police uniform, while Patrolman Archibald M. Macaulay (right) displays the new uniform.

THE BNL FOLLIES or ATOM ANTICS?

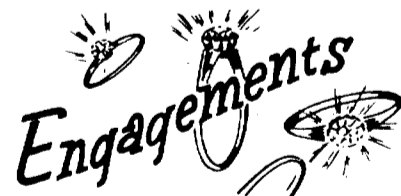
"Is there no play to ease the anguish of a torturing hour?"
Midsummer Night's Dream

There will be a play if the plans of a group of staff members bear fruit, and more than eighty hopeful thespians, musicians and vocalists have signified their desire to take part in a production to be staged in the theatre some time in the early spring.

The list of avocations given on replies to the questionnaire circulated some time ago, is amazing and indicates decided versatility among our fellow employees. We have designers, stage hands, writers, directors, make-up artists, song writers and dancers, to say nothing of a juggler and a comedian.

Anyone who did not receive a questionnaire and who is desirous of appearing before the footlights should communicate with Dick Vogt, recreational director. This is not only an opportunity to demonstrate histrionic ability before a sympathetic audience, but it will keep you busy rehearsing on those winter evenings instead of uselessly worrying about the confused state of the world.

At a meeting on January 19th, Mrs. Dorothy Lee of the Chemistry Department was elected President and Andy Underhill and Ed Kestor of the Business Offices were elected Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.



Jean Hendrickson, Information and Publications, to Charles F. Abrams, of Lockheed Aircraft Service, MacArthur Field.

Theresa DeLuca, A.E.C. to Suddy Graniello of Patchogue.

Shirley Jverton, A.E.C. to Stephen Barnett of Setauket.

Phil Mittelman of Accelerator Project to Miss Myra Schoenfeld of New York.

Arnold Benson, Utilities Maintenance, to Margaret Comfort, formerly of the A.E.C.



In this corner, Daniel J. Ryan, purchasing, concentrating with the aid of his tongue, on grooving the ball to produce the desired strike. Result unknown!

STAFF ADDITIONS

BOOKKEEPING

Gloria Christopher.

ELECTRICAL SHOP

James Deedy.

HEATING SECTION

Robert Andres, John Cooper, Lloyd Garrison and Chester Koronkiewicz.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTING

Edward Gunnill, Robert Jukes, Earl Lake, John O'brig and Joseph Zummo.

CENTRAL DRAFTING

Arthur Dick.

ACCELERATOR PROJECT

Inge Jannen.



Yaphank Gardens was the scene of the first annual Fiscal Xmas party. The entire section turned out en masse and celebrated a double event, Christmas and the birthday of Mr. Francis X. Jones, our chief, which fell on December 23rd. Everything was complete from cake and candles to grab bags and decorations. Guests of the party included Dr. & Mrs. Kuper, Dr. Theismeyer, Tom Lanahan, and Mr. Kelleher.

DIVERSITY OF ACTIVITIES OFFERED BNL PERSONNEL

While hardy swim fans still patronize the pool, which incidentally is open Tuesday and Thursday nights until 10 P.M., the majority of BNL athletes are getting their weekly quota of exercise on the bowling alleys striving to attain that "300" form which is the goal of all keglers.

More than one hundred and sixty men and women make up the teams that bowl weekly in four leagues. Competition is keen, the lead in each league passing back and forth and no team having a lead that cannot be overcome before the season ends. Activity on the alleys is not confined to league bowling and the number of individual bowlers is increasing each week.

Non-bowlers have their choice of many activities. The floor of the gymnasium has been marked to provide three badminton courts,

two volley ball courts and three basketball courts. A badminton tournament is being arranged and a basketball league is being formed. In the meantime all of these facilities, of course, also are available for use by individuals. Badminton players must furnish their own rackets and birds. (The 'birds' offered by spectators provide insufficient resistance.)

Divot diggers have not been forgotten. Those who wish to perfect their golf form may do so by smacking balls against the target in the new driving net in the gymnasium. Bring your own clubs, balls and alibis.

Staff members who wish to take part in any of the group activities should communicate with Recreational Supervisor, Richard L. Vogt, Extension 96.



Miss Sarah F. Webb, communications bowling team, demonstrating perfect form and personifying the penultimate word in the team's slogan: "The Voice With the Smile Wins."

FISCAL

Grace Cavallaro, Helen Johnson and Mr. Gladstone McCormack.

COST SECTION

Alfred Chuichiolo, Edward Michaelis and Peter Schultz.

NUCLEAR REACTOR PROJECT

Helen Freitag and Gloria Christoffersen.

PILE ENGINEERING

Guy Inman, Francis Lee, William Scully and Lewis G. Stang.

RADIO-CHEMISTRY

Dr. Gerhart Friedlander.

METEOROLOGY GROUP

Herman Bohnhorst, Emil Dieckman, Daniel Mazzarella and Frank Scott.

PILE THEORY GROUP

Jean Cook.

METALLURGY GROUP

Frank Robinson.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Norma Christopher, Jacqueline Leek, John Locke and Arthur Martrano.

POLICE

William Champlin, Walter Dawson, Thomas Gross and LeRoy Westervelt.

SECURITY OFFICE

Isabelle Inman.

JANITOR

Kurt Brown.

PAYROLL

Lillian Mann, Eilene Muller, Virginia Walsh and Barbara White.

SPECIAL MATERIALS SHOP

Howard Chickering, Michael Gilowski and Wilbur Zenker.

MACHINE SHOP

Henry Hage, Michael Jarem and August Knecht.

WELDING SHOP

Leo Flower.

TOOL ROOMS

Benjamin Ackert.

BIOLOGY

Francis Acher, Eleanor Mayo, Lina Ottolenghi, Virginia Pond and Theodore Sfortunato.

PHYSICS

William A. Higinbotham and Paul Kisliuk.

HEALTH-PHYSICS

Robert Merkle and Oliver Perry.

PURCHASING

Lawrence Straub and June Van De Griek.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?"

Overheard in the cafeteria the other day: a young man came in, studied the menu, and called the counter boy, "Garcon, voulez vous m'apporter du hash?" whereby the counter boy leaned over and inquired in his best Brooklynese -- "wid an egg?"



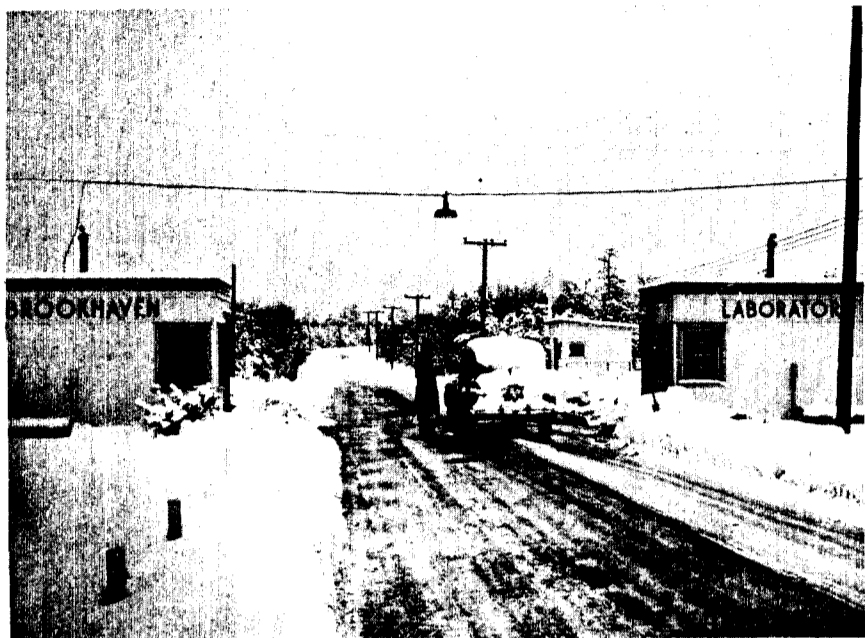
Nettie Citerella to Bernard Duffy, U.S. Army, December 14th.

Marie Mayer, Director's Office, to Charles L. Osborn, Nuclear Reactor, November 29th.

Charles Larson, Grafting Staff of the Shops Group, to Ruth Melville, December 13th.

George Stoneman, Supervisor, Shops Group, to Idella Wallace, November 30th.

Max Weiss, Electronics, to Estelle Derman, January 3rd.

"IF WINTER COMES-----"

Scene at the south gate several days after the snowfall of December 26th, 1947.

The "remember whens" of the '88 blizzard will have no further standing at the Laboratory and memories of the blizzard of 1947, vivid to certain sections of the A. M. Department, will supplant past reminiscences. Anyone heard singing "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas" in that Department is liable to meet an untimely end.

The 19 inches of wet clinging snow that fell on the Laboratory site, beginning on December 26th was a handicap to all staff members as they struggled to plow out of parking areas, sometimes with the help of a tow car from the Transportation Group. Early closing allowed most of them to reach home safely before nightfall leaving "Ed" Hunter, head of the Grounds Maintenance Group and "Al" Brunini, head of the Utilities Group to struggle with the problems of clearing the streets and parking areas and maintaining heat, light, power and water - - no small task in the face of the continued downfall of the "beautiful".

Many of the heating plant engineers and firemen on the night shift were unable to reach the Laboratory and John Reinfrank, Adam Kieffert, Maurice Leonard, William Mott, Elmer Monti, Albert Vopat, Charles Jockers, John Grodeski, Byford Lee, George Scharpeger and Chief Engineer Harvey Morris worked a stretch of twenty-one hours, to keep the home fires burning, before they were relieved.

The Grounds Maintenance snow removal crew worked from early Friday morning until midnight, to keep the streets and parking spaces clear. After a rest of about three hours they returned to the battle and worked through from 3 A.M. till 6 P.M. Saturday and again all day Sunday.

Albert Vanderwal, Alex Visted and Herman Munsell drove the bulldozers, Joe Keeney, Frank Bullock, Frank Bednarczuk, Theodore Robinson and Richard Silivanch manned the five ton snow plows, while Robert Mulcahy and Angelo Bidio ran the road grader.

The Sno-go, that interesting piece of equipment that bites the snow banks off in chunks and sprays them into trucks in powder form, was operated by "Dutch" Decker with "Ed" Hunter and "Tom" Sheridan as co-pilot and visiting navigator. Sidewalk plows were guided by Edward Kruber and Joseph Kridel.

The Transportation Group had just taken an easy breath after struggling with the problems of the 25th and 26th, when along came K. Phillips Kallman, manager of the Nuclear Energy Exhibit, asking to have the exhibit moved, all 30,000 pounds of it, to Stamford, on the 27th. So the two Laboratory trailers driven by Robert Reich, Charles Gargliardo, Hugh Campbell, and William Stafford and one sedan driven by Salvatore Gerardi, started out despite radio warnings to "keep

off the roads." They made it, but arriving in Stamford at 5:00 P.M. found there were no laborers available and had to unload the material themselves.

Leaving Stamford at 8 P.M. the weary crew arrived back at the Laboratory at 4:35 A.M. Sunday morning, a total distance of 205 miles in 18 1/2 hours, including time out for meals and unloading.

As long as vestiges of the snow remain on the Laboratory streets, the floors in the buildings will continue to look, as Ted Jason of Utilities Maintenance remarks, "like the sidewalk in front of Hollywood's Grumman Theatre". The janitorial section is running in circles. Janitor Green says "I dip the mop and mop the drip 'til I'm drippin'".

Perhaps the day will come when by some method of atomic disintegration the snow may be made to disappear as it falls but until that day arrives AM's slogan will be "Can Spring be far behind?"

BUILDING REMOVAL*continued*

Responsibility for supervision of the work of dismantling and removal of buildings rested upon the AM Department and it was their duty to see that the purchasers performed according to contract and cleaned up all of the structure above ground level.

Most of the buildings were dismantled; but some were moved as units and others were cut in sections and moved by truck or trailer to their final resting places.

STAFF PROFILE - Howard M. Goulding

Mention locks to Howard M. Goulding of the Building Maintenance Group and you will be treated to an interesting discourse on tumblers, springs, keys, etc.

Howard is a locksmith and is responsible for the maintenance of the locks on all Laboratory buildings as well as desk drawer, file cabinet and tool crib locks. At present he is completing the task of changing every building lock either by installing new ones or by rebuilding and resetting the old locks and making keys to fit.

When this work is completed the efficient system of records that Howard has devised will make it possible to determine instantly the type of lock that has been in-

stalled in each building and the number of keys available.

In 1940 Howard first started to work at the site as a carpenter on building construction. Part of his duties consisted of installing locks and he became so adept as a locksmith that it soon became his main occupation. He was a member of the group transferred from the A E C to BNL payroll on March 21, 1947.

Howard and Mrs. Goulding live in Mastic Beach in a house he constructed in his spare time. They have one son who lives with his wife and two sons in Hatboro, Pa.

Fishing and swimming were once Howard's hobbies but now he says he hasn't any--unless it's locks.

