

FermiNews

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

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Secretary of Energy
Hazel O'Leary

Secretary of Energy Authorizes Negotiations for Renewal of URA Contract

The five-year URA contract renewal will contain new performance measures for all areas of the Laboratory.

By Donald Sena, Office of Public Affairs

On March 28, Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary authorized a five-year renewal of the Universities Research Association's contract to manage Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, pending negotiation of various contractual reforms that include lab-wide management performance measures.

O'Leary, who allowed the contract to be noncompetitively renewed, said in a signed authorization: "...use of competitive procedures would cause unacceptable disruption in the management and operation of this major Government-owned facility and could seriously impact the National High-Energy Physics Program..."

URA President Fred Bernthal said he was pleased with the Secretary's decision, as it ensures continuity in management of the Laboratory. Bruce Chrisman, Fermilab's associate director for administration, said the authorization was an affirmation of DOE's satisfaction with Fermilab's physics research, management and plans for the future.

"DOE has recognized the continuing excellent performance of URA and the Laboratory staff in allowing the extension negotiations to begin," said Chrisman. "DOE has confidence in URA, and in Fermilab as an institution that has the capability to meet their requirements."



Photo by Reidar Hahn

Andrew Mravca (left), head of DOE's Fermi Group, and Bruce Chrisman, Fermilab's associate director for administration, are two of the key players in the negotiation of URA's five-year contract renewal to operate Fermilab.

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Walton Receives DOE Environment Award

by Judy Jackson, Office of Public Affairs

"It's hard to explain without using jargon," says Fermilab ecologist Rod Walton, telling why he won the Office of Energy Research's NCO Quality Award. "Basically, it's pretty bureaucratic."

He's right. The award, presented in Washington on April 18, recognizes Walton's contribution as a member of the jaw-breaking "Energy Research Categorical Exclusion Task Group." With his colleagues on the task group, Walton devised ways to streamline and simplify the environmental assessment process at accelerator laboratories like Fermilab without posing unacceptable risks for the environment.

Not, perhaps, the stuff to set the heart racing.

But while it may lack the glamour of, say, winning the gold in the high jump, Walton's achievement does have one thrilling aspect: It can save money for Fermilab. The environmental assessment process takes time, measured in months, and costs money, measured in tens of thousands of dollars. But when laboratories can demonstrate good environmental track records, the Department of Energy is willing to excuse them from doing environmental assessments for every single project they undertake—to grant them "categorical exclusions," known to insiders as "CX"s, for certain projects. Walton's achievement is to help bring CXs to Fermilab and other ER labs.

A CX is a good thing for an environmentally responsible accelerator laboratory to have. It means that an environmental assessment isn't necessary every time laboratory staff move a magnet in a tunnel, rearrange experimental apparatus, or upgrade a detector, for example. It reserves the environmental assessment process for the larger projects, such as building new accelerators or creating new beamlines, that do have potential effects on the environment.

"It takes NEPA [the National Environmental Protection Act] off the critical path for many projects," Walton says. "It reduces the hassle of completing projects, and it cuts the costs."

It may be bureaucratic, but in these budget-stretching times, it doesn't get much better than that. ■



Rod Walton, winner of DOE's Energy Research NCO Quality Award. Behind him is experimental apparatus for KTeV, a fixed-target experiment. Environmental regulations for Fermilab experiments will be simplified and streamlined while preserving environmental quality, thanks to Walton's work.

Walton's achievement does have one thrilling aspect: It can save money for Fermilab.

Cast in Concrete

For the Main Injector Project, there's no longer light at the end of the tunnel.

The ceiling of the Main Injector tunnel awaits the last pouring of concrete.



Workers pour the final bucket.



Workers remove forms from the tunnel's construction site.



by Judy Jackson, Office of Public Affairs

On Thursday, April 18, at 10:01 a.m., crane operator Jim Gallagher, of Wil-Fred's Construction Company, poured the last bucket of concrete for the 2 1/4-mile circular tunnel of Fermilab's Main Injector Project. Nearly two years earlier, on May 9, 1994, workers poured the first of the approximately 40 thousand cubic yards of concrete—

including about 1,200 precast units—that will enclose the world's newest particle accelerator.

When it begins operating in 1999, the Main Injector will increase the number of high-energy particle collisions in the Laboratory's Tevatron accelerator and allow fixed-target and collider experiments to operate simultaneously, greatly enhancing Fermilab's research capability.

Those close to the construction project expressed satisfaction at reaching an important milestone. "It's always nice to have something complete," said Dixon Bogert, deputy project manager. "We have finished the enclosure in which we are going to install our laboratory's new accelerator."

Department of Energy Project Manager Ron Lutha agreed. "I think it's great! We need these milestones to keep moving along and to stay motivated, especially when a project is stretched out the way this one has been. Pouring the last of the Main Injector tunnel brings to fruition

something we have been striving for."

Currently, walls across the tunnel keep dust from the concrete finishing work in newly completed sections away from magnets already installed in other parts of the enclosure. Both Bogert and Lutha look forward to the fast-approaching day in early May when the walls will come down and "pass through" will be possible. "Then we'll be able to make the circuit of the entire tunnel," Bogert says. "Right now it's a dead end, so you have to turn around and go back the way you came."

Lutha had praise for Fermilab's management of the approximately \$20 million civil construction contract with Wil-Fred's, the largest Fermilab has written since the laboratory was first constructed in the 1970s. "Ron Foutch, Tom Pawlak and Dixon Bogert worked closely and hard with the contractor to make the relationship work," he said.

"Pouring the last of the Main Injector tunnel brings to fruition something we have been striving for." — Ron Lutha, of the DOE

"I admire their ability to work with Wil-Fred's to get things done so successfully. A fixed-price contract can be a living hell if you let it become adversarial. This one had its occasional frustrations, but everyone made it work." Foutch is construction coordinator and Pawlak is associate project manager for civil construction for the project.

For Pawlak, the tunnel's completion spells relief. "The excavation is closed up," he said, "and I don't have to worry about flooding anymore." A heavy rain in August, 1995 sent water pouring down a half-finished stairwell into freshly-painted sections of the tunnel, leaving behind mud, silt, and boulders that required extensive clean-up.

"We had the best construction weather you could hope for in February and March," Pawlak said. "Now that the tunnel's closed up, it can rain all it wants." ■



Ron Thiery, Project Manager at LBR, in his office at site 55. "I wanted to hang two brooms, crossed, like two swords," he says of his wall decoration, "but I only had the fixtures for one."



First impressions count: Sergio Castro, day porter for Wilson Hall, ensures that visitors to Fermilab find sparkling clean doors.

Spring Brings New Cleaning Service

by Leila Belkora, Office of Public Affairs

"We feel honored to have been awarded the Fermi Lab contract. Karla Mota [owner of LBR Consolidated Services] is eager to get the program rolling so Fermi can notice the difference right away! Our job is to make 'Fermi Shine' and provide a nice and squeaky clean environment for Fermi Lab employees to work in." So writes Rachel Le Bron, manager of new business development at LBR Consolidated Services. The firm, which employs many of the janitorial staff members who worked at Fermilab under a previous contract, took over cleaning and maintenance duties at the lab on March 18, 1996.

LBR employees have more responsibility than did the staff under the former janitorial services contract, says Don Rapovich, of Fermilab's Facilities Engineering Services Section. "Before, we told them how we wanted the place cleaned," says Rapovich. "But that meant, for example, that a dorm room was cleaned whether someone lived there or not... We were always filling out change order forms. The new contract puts the onus on [LBR] to clean where work needs to be done." LBR employees are motivated by financial incentives, says Le Bron; customer surveys and inspections by an independent consultant will assess LBR performance.

Ron Thiery, LBR's Project Manager, says LBR duties include dusting, vacuuming, washing windows, moving trash, cleaning furniture and carpets, stripping and waxing floors, sanitizing telephones and drinking fountains, dusting air vents, and scrubbing the cafeteria, gym, and restrooms. "We try to address people's needs," he says. "For some, dusting and vacuuming are more important than window-washing. The staff will clean the [Lederman] learning center, the atrium in Wilson Hall, the gym, and the day care center on a daily basis; the accelerator, they'll sweep out once a month." What's the most challenging aspect of working at Fermilab? "Finding everything," says Thiery, who admits he is still learning his way around the 6,800-acre site. "I spend a lot of time getting lost."

Thiery says LBR tries hard to use environmentally friendly chemicals and to reduce waste. For example, the company buys concentrated products and dilutes them in buckets as needed, reducing the number of containers to throw away. Thiery says many people think the new gray paper towels in the restrooms represent a switch to "the cheap stuff," but, he affirms, the product is the same material as the old. The new towels are made without bleach, which, he says, "saves energy and the environment." Thiery conducted a blindfold "feel test" on the new towels before purchasing them, to be sure they were indeed as soft and absorbent as the old ones.

One thing Thiery boasts of has not impressed everybody. Thiery claims that LBR's new two-motored vacuum cleaners are remarkably quiet, and have drawn rave reviews from some Fermilab customers. Then why, a reporter asked, does an important conference call invariably bring on the surging, deafening roar of a carpet-sweeper, as surely as taking a bath makes the phone ring or washing a car invites rain? Thiery has an answer. "We're trying to convince people [in Fermilab management] to let us clean at night. Seventy percent of all cleaning in the U.S. is done between 4 p.m. and 7 a.m. It's a natural time to clean." ■

"Cool Earrings, Ma!"

Spring traditionally brings with it love, warm weather and new generations at Fermilab. The Laboratory recently welcomed its newest residents—more than 10 baby bison.

Photo by Reidar Hahn



Rutgers University and The High-Energy Physics Frontier

Rutgers University in New Jersey builds upon a deep history at Fermilab to expand the understanding of the universe

By Donald Sena, Office of Public Affairs

The Rutgers team.
Third row, left to right:
Terry Watts, Peter
Gorichev, Michael
Walsh, Sunil Somalwar,
Stan Sherman and John
Conway.
Second row, left to
right: Steve Schnetzer,
Tom Devlin, Nancy
DeHaan, Bob Stone,
Mohan Kalelkar and
Gordon Thomson.
Sitting, left to right:
Ed Bartz, John
Doroshenko, Vince
Jacobs and Pieter
Jacques.

For the high-energy physics group at Rutgers University, Fermilab provides a world-class facility to conduct research and train the scientists of tomorrow. For Fermilab, Rutgers exemplifies the very reason the U.S. government built the Laboratory: to serve talented scientists striving to expand the world's knowledge of the most fundamental mysteries nature has to offer.

Leaders of the Rutgers physics program understand this symbiosis and, as a result, the department has one of the largest contingents of professors, postdocs and students at Fermilab—all developing new experiments, analyzing data from past studies and planning to take advantage of the Laboratory's newest accelerator, now under construction. The group also has a rich history in Batavia, dating back to Fermilab's earliest days.

History Lesson

The Rutgers group's first involvement with Fermilab was in 1972-73 with the 30-inch



Photo courtesy
of Rutgers University

bubble chamber. Terry Watts and Richard Plano collaborated on the hybrid experiment that studied mechanisms of multiparticle collisions.

At around the same time, Rutgers began work on the first of a series of groundbreaking experiments that would ultimately introduce the

world to new physics, disprove established theories and launch the careers of numerous students who went on to be leaders in the particle physics community. The initial experiment, E8, began with a broad agenda of physics, including the study of interactions of neutral hyperons. Experimenters soon discovered that the hyperons were polarized—an unexpected and highly interesting development, according to Tom Devlin, a professor at Rutgers and a collaborator on E8. Devlin said the focus of E8 quickly shifted, and the top priority became the measurements of magnetic moments of hyperons using polarization as a tool. Soon after the initial discovery of polarization, Lindsay Schachinger, then a student at Rutgers, announced on the spot that she wanted the measurement of the lambda magnetic moment as her doctoral thesis.

"...And no one argued with her," Devlin said with a laugh.

Other graduate students also claimed other hyperons for their theses. Along with those theses, E8 spawned nearly 10 offspring studies, including E621, a search for CP-violating decays of the short-lived neutral K meson. Though not establishing CP violation, the collaboration reduced the upper limit on the process by a factor of 40.

Gordon Thomson, another professor at Rutgers, worked on that experiment and its descendants. He said E621 produced many "byproducts." For instance, the study disproved the theory of the Fifth Force, which postulated some "bizarre" properties of gravity. Thomson said there was a broad range of experiments, theory and discussions on the Fifth Force that abruptly ended after the E621 collaboration's paper on the subject.

"That was one of the most influential never-referenced papers in physics," said Thomson. "They just stopped talking about" the Fifth Force in high-energy physics.

E8 and the series of experiments that followed cover about 20 years, involving numerous physicists and students. Two years ago, Devlin and Lee Pondrom, of the University of Wisconsin, received the American Physical

Society's W.K.H. Panofsky prize for the series. Devlin says one measure of the experiments' success is the number of skilled physicists that emerged from the studies. Regina Rameika, now of Fermilab's Research Division and project manager for the Neutrinos at the Main Injector Project; Kam-Biu Luk, a professor at the University of California at Berkeley; and Priscilla Cushman, a professor at the University of Minnesota, are just three examples.

"We produced a lot of well-trained students from that series of experiments, and they are spread across the landscape of universities and national labs," said Devlin.

The Rutgers repertoire includes more than fixed-target work. Devlin began working with CDF, one of Fermilab's collider experiments, in 1985, and Terry Watts joined a year later. The Rutgers group helped assemble the phototubes for the central electromagnetic calorimeter. Devlin and Watts also worked with the level 3 trigger, along with Brenna Flaugher, a former Rutgers student, who is now a member of Fermilab's Research Division. In its broadest sense, a trigger filters data so that only the most interesting events are recorded for later analyses. With nearly 500,000 events every second, the Level 1 trigger is very fast but restricted to very simple decisions, said Watts. The Level 2 trigger is slower but makes more sophisticated decisions. The Level 3 trigger is "essentially close to complete reconstruction, very sophisticated, but very slow compared to Level 1," said Watts.

A Natural Progression

The Rutgers team will continue their work at CDF with upgrade tasks designed to get the detector ready for the Main Injector, Fermilab's newest accelerator, which will greatly increase the Laboratory's research capability. Specifically, Watts said collaborators must rebuild the entire trigger system.

When CDF begins taking data for Run II, the Rutgers team will continue their search for the charged Higgs boson. Watts said the increased luminosity provided by the Main Injector will mean more particle collisions to study for the existence or non-existence of the Higgs. The top quark, which is produced by these violent collisions, is one of the best probes for the Higgs and for supersymmetry—two theories that attempt to explain why all things have mass.

As the collider upgrades progress, the attention of the Laboratory has turned toward the upcoming fixed-target run, and, as beam shoots from the Tevatron, through the switch yard to the fixed-target area, Rutgers will be one step

ahead of it. One of the main experiments for the newest run is KTeV (Kaons at the Tevatron), which will look for direct CP violation. Rutgers has about 10 people building and installing apparatus for the experiment. The team has helped build the active regenerator, trigger counters, muon counters, electronics and drift chambers. To study both K-long and K-short mesons, a beam of pure K-long mesons is shot into the regenerator, where the material inside affects the beam so that a mix of K-short and K-long mesons exit. Rutgers developed and built some of the KTeV hardware on the New Brunswick, NJ, campus, but last fall the operation shifted to Fermilab when a large truckload of KTeV equipment arrived in Batavia. Rutgers professors now come to Fermilab nearly every other week, and will be here more when summer begins.

With new faculty members John Conway and Sunil Somalwar, Rutgers is building for the distant future. Plans include an experiment called KaMI, for Kaons at the Main Injector, which would be another step in the KTeV progression. Professor Steve Schnetzer and the collider group also have been working on a possible replacement for the silicon vertex detectors in CDF, using diamonds instead of silicon.

Student Involvement

One of the main benefits of the physics research that Rutgers performs at Fermilab is the ability to engage students in experimental development, according to Devlin and Watts. Students at all levels get to see what physics research is like, as well as gaining an understanding of the national laboratory environment and learning how best to use the resources at hand.

"The organizational style [at a national lab] is different, and students who learn how to work with it [learn] an important lesson that they can't get at a university," said Devlin.

The student benefit extends below the graduate level too; many undergraduates immerse themselves in frontier physics research and development, learning first hand what it means to be an experimental physicist and building cutting-edge technology for basic research.

"What Fermilab has given us goes right to the undergraduate level," said Devlin. ■

The Rutgers group has a rich history in Batavia, dating back to Fermilab's earliest days.

Some members of the Rutgers University high-energy physics team at the KTeV experiment. Left to right: Rick Tesarek, John Belz, Sunil Somalwar, Gordon Thomson, Amit Lath and Steve Schnetzer.



Photo by Reidar Hahn

Secretary of Energy Authorizes Negotiations For Renewal of URA Contract

continued from page 1

The contract defines the relationship between URA and DOE and qualifies both broad topics and specific details. For example, the document specifies the scope of the physics research and support structure, identifies key personnel appointments requiring DOE approval, details permitted costs and covers many administrative issues as well, such as property and patent rights, foreign travel and employees' salaries and benefits.

The Process and Contract Changes

The DOE negotiation team and other government contract personnel are currently preparing the draft contract, which DOE plans to deliver to URA and Fermilab in May. A URA/Fermilab team will review the draft, soliciting concerns and advice from many sections of the Laboratory; DOE hopes to begin sit-down negotiations in June. Andrew Mravca, head of DOE's Fermi Group, said the renewal will be similar to past contracts except for one fundamental change—the addition of performance criteria and measures.

These measures will affect all areas of the Laboratory and will include agreed-upon standards for Laboratory administration. For example, DOE may track the number of lost work days and compare it with the industry average, or establish goals to reduce the number of safety violations per year. Mravca cautioned that until the negotiating teams agree on the final contract, he can only speculate on what it might require.

However, he leaned back in his chair, laughed and said, "And maybe we should give them another [incentive]—like the number of new particles that they must discover."

Though joking about the particle incentive, Mravca said key reforms that DOE may add to the contract are recommendations from a recent Energy Research Laboratory Procurement Report. Martha Krebs, director of Energy Research, commissioned the report in order to find ways to make the procurement process and other business dealings less burdensome on the ER laboratories. Mravca said that this report was well-received at the laboratories

as a step toward more efficient business practices and less bureaucracy, which will save money and time.

The procurement report "recommended eliminating some of the unnecessary 'flow-down' of government contracting requirements to laboratory subcontracts to make the subcontract packages less voluminous and more streamlined," said Jim Miller of the DOE's Fermi Group.

In preparation for the contract talks, the URA/Fermilab negotiating team is studying other laboratories' contracts with DOE. For instance, Argonne National Laboratory and Brookhaven National Laboratory recently had their contracts extended with reform measures similar to those expected to be part of URA's negotiations.



Photo by Reldar Hahn

Possible Penalties

Presently, URA receives a management allowance from DOE that is not tied to performance; the contractor simply receives all of the allowance money each year. In the new contract, URA will likely receive an annual fee for its management costs, but if Fermilab does not meet a particular performance measure, URA could receive a reduced fee, according to Mravca. Conversely, if URA/Fermilab achieves an outstanding performance evaluation, they can earn a higher fee.

Bruce Chrisman, Fermilab's associate director for administration, reviews the current contract between URA and the Department of Energy.

"The way they get our attention on these measures—they're not just numbers that they throw out there—is they make the fee that goes to URA partly based on how well [Fermilab] does on these various measures," said Chrisman. "There is a financial carrot-and-stick approach."

The performance measures will also influence the negotiations, making them different from past contract talks. Because DOE will require the measures across the Laboratory, the negotiating team must involve many more Fermilab employees and users to get their expertise on which proposed contractual provisions are realistic and which are overly prescriptive. In the past, negotiators never discussed these issues, so fewer people were included in the decision-making process. As a result of the reforms, Chrisman said the negotiators will spend more time away from the negotiating table.

"This time the performance measures will affect every division and section, and we will be clearly involving the management of those divisions and sections as we see different proposals put on the table," said Chrisman.

He added that he expects the actual negotiation time at the table to encompass four or five meetings consisting of one day each.

The DOE contract authors will ultimately put the completed performance measures into an appendix of the contract, thus allowing negotiators to alter or remove some provisions if they prove unrealistic or not appropriate.

Another area of change affects fines and penalties. In the past, fines incurred by the Laboratory were an allowable cost; however, DOE sources indicate that the new contract will make fines and penalties unallowable costs under many conditions, forcing URA to pay from its funds.

Maurice Glicksman from Brown University leads the URA negotiating team; other members include Chrisman, URA Corporate Counsel William Schmidt and consulting counsel Richard Hames from a Seattle-based law firm. DOE will send a team to the table led by Mravca, Miller, John Chapman and lead counselor Alan Handwerker.

Contract Reform and Competition

The recent contract reforms at DOE, which arrived with the Clinton Administration, represent a fundamental change in the way the government does business, according to Miller.

"One of the main principles of contract reform was for the contractors to assume some degree of liability under these contracts. Under

the old [contracting system], the government had total liability," said Miller.

Another reform involves "competed" contracts. In recent years, DOE has expressed a desire to make more contracts competitive to ensure each federally-funded institution operates at its peak performance, according to Ezra Heitowit, URA vice-president. URA and Fermilab staff members said they were relieved when they heard that DOE decided not to "compete" the contract to manage Fermilab. A competed contract forces institutions to respond to a Request for Proposals, a time-consuming and expensive process. For instance, Lockheed Martin Idaho Technologies spent millions of dollars in 1993 and 1994 on its proposal to run the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, beating out two other competitors who each spent nearly as much.

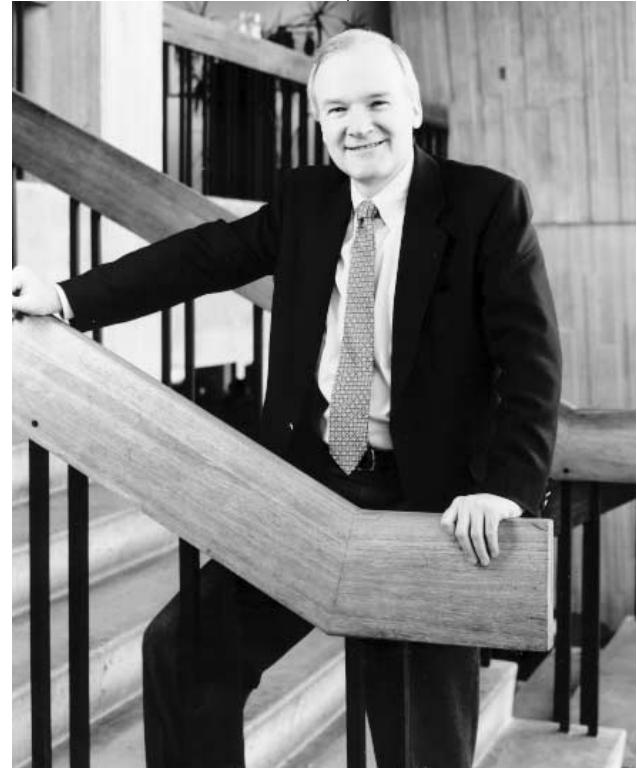
In 1988, URA responded to the RFP for the right to manage the Superconducting Super Collider, which

URA eventually won despite the extremely laborious process, according to Fermilab sources. However, DOE has made exceptions to the requirement for competition in situations where the competitive process would greatly disrupt an institution's program.

Heitowit is pleased with the Secretary's action and the implied confidence in URA's management. He said he looks forward to another five years of productive partnership with DOE.

"We are totally committed to the future of the lab, and providing the oversight and advice to keep Fermilab the extraordinarily successful lab that it is," said Heitowit. ■

Andrew Mravca, head of DOE's Fermi Group, said the renewal will be similar to past contracts except for one fundamental change—the addition of performance criteria and measures.



URA President
Fred Bernthal

Photo by Reider Hahn

FERMILAB CALENDAR

MAY 3

Fermilab Lecture Series presents "Will Science Survive The New Dark Age?" Professional magician, author, lecturer, amateur archeologist and astronomer James Randi has long been a noted international authority on all things paranormal. His lecture will examine how political correctness has interfered with science, how academic politics can suppress genuine progress, and how he has helped in examining where science has gone wrong. Tickets \$5. 8 p.m., Ramsey Auditorium, call (708) 840-ARTS for information and reservations.

MAY 7 and 12

Summer doubles tennis league begins May 12. Games on Sundays from 4-8 p.m. at the Village tennis courts. Partners randomly chosen each week. Contact Steve Kuhlmann, league representative, fnald::kuhlmann, by May 7.

MAY 8 and 20

Fermilab summer volleyball league begins May 20. Games at the Village sand volleyball courts on Mondays and Tuesdays. Captains' meeting May 8 at noon in the Snake Pit, WH2NE. Contact Maxine Snee, maxine@fnal.gov or x8014.

MAY 11

The Fermilab Arts Series presents two outstanding bluegrass bands in one evening. The performance features Tim & Mollie O'Brien and the O'Boys and the Del McCoury Band. Tickets \$15. 8 p.m., Ramsey Auditorium, call (708) 840-ARTS for information and reservations.



Tim and Mollie O'Brien and the O'Boys have been featured on NPR's Mountain Stage, Garrison Keillor's American Radio Company of the Air, as well as on the jukebox on the *Northern Exposure* television series.

MAY 15

Coed softball league at the Village softball field on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 5:30 and 6:45 p.m. Season play begins May 15. Captains' meeting May 1 at noon at the field (rain date May 2). Contact Rene Padilla, league representative, almond::padilla.

MAY 15

The Wellness Works Committee presents Annual Employee Health & Fitness Day, Ring Road, 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Call the Benefits office x3395.

MAY 20 - 24

The Wellness Works Committee presents Bike-to-Work Week. Contact Merle Haldeman x3958, Haldeman@fnal.gov.

MAY 23

NALREC steak fry party. Kuhn Barn, 5:15-9:30 p.m. 10 oz. steak and trimmings (hot dogs too!) \$4. Free hay rides, if weather permits. Music by Crusin' the Loop. Call Alma Karas x3452 or Bob Lootens x3303.

Chez Léon
M E N U

Lunch served from
11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
\$8/person
Dinner served at 7 p.m.
\$20/person

For reservations call x4512
Dietary Restrictions
Contact Tita, x3524

—
**Wednesday
Lunch
May 8**

Vegetarian Lasagna
Salad of Spring Greens
Amaretto Mousse
with Cookies

—
**Thursday
Dinner
May 9**

Charcoal-Roasted
Vegetables
in Balsamic Vinaigrette
Marinated Beef Tenderloin
and Onion Kabobs
Rice with Green Vegetables
Julienne Lemon Cheesecake
with Berry Sauce

—
**Wednesday
Lunch
May 15**

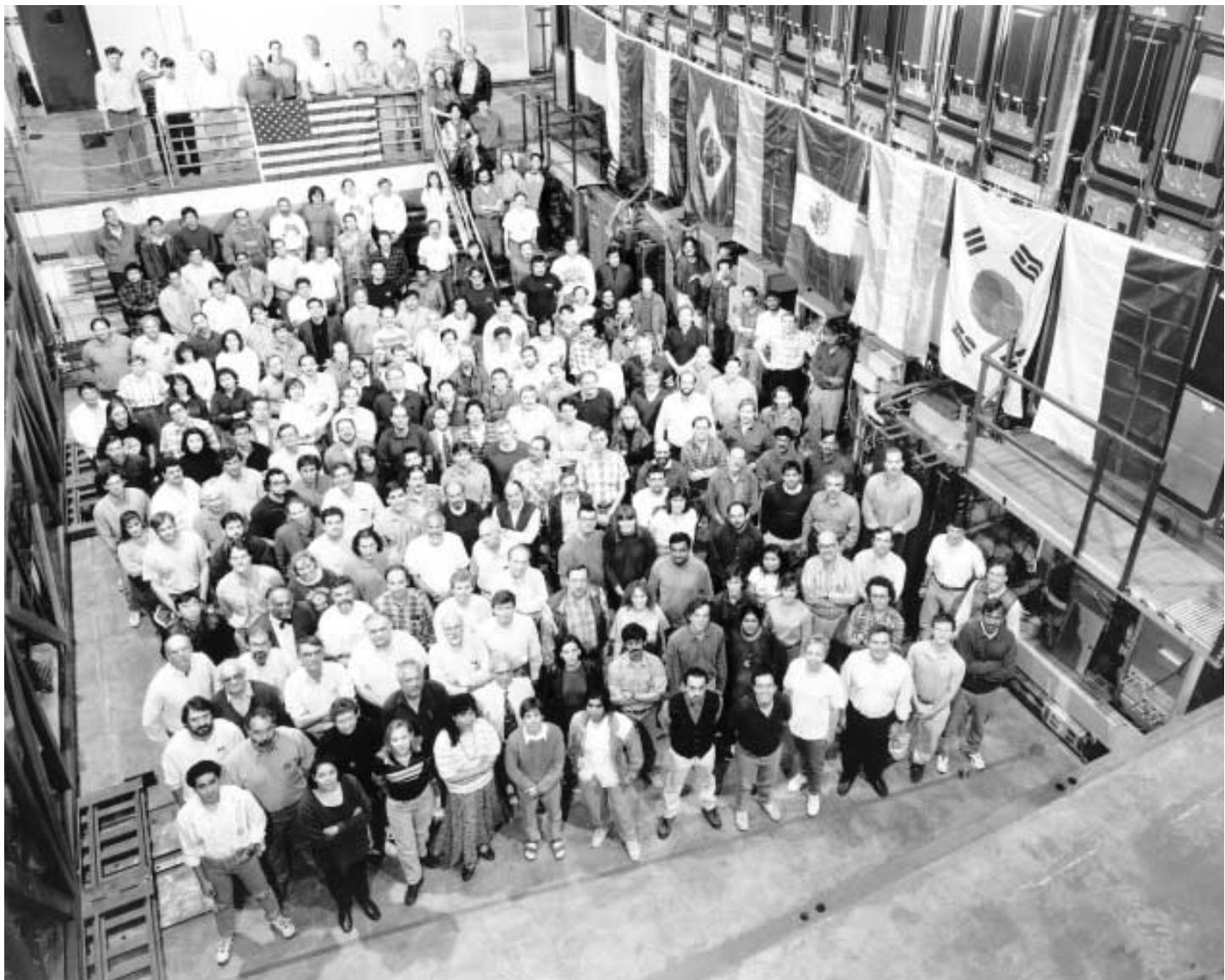
Island Chicken and
Vegetables in Ginger Lime
Sauce Rice Pudding with
Cream Sherry

—
**Thursday
Dinner
May 16**

Salad of Grilled Corn and
Arugula with Tomato
Vinaigrette Grilled Swordfish
Steaks with Teriyaki Glaze and
Pineapple Salsa Vegetable
of the Season
Chocolate Hazelnut Tart

DZero Says Cheese

Members of Fermilab's DZero collaboration posed for their portrait on April 12. Since the last time the group had its picture taken, in February, 1990, DZero has added to the number of collaborators—and to the list of quarks!



Invitation

LABWIDE CELEBRATION

I invite all employees, users, DOE and contractors to a Labwide party to celebrate the successful completion of Collider Run I and the start of the next fixed target run.

Date: *May 17, 1996* ~ *John Peoples*
Location: *Wilson Hall Atrium*
Time: *3:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.*

CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE

- Roller blades, ladies' size 8, including small-size wrist guards. Hardly been used. \$60. Contact x5417, marcia@hep.net.
- Ping-pong table, regulation size, 3/4" thick playing surface, edge bonding, 1" aluminum frame, 1 1/4" legs. Folds for storage or playback. \$100. Call John at x2529 or (708) 377-9252.
- 1992 Toyota Previa LE minivan. Two-zone a/c & heat, tinted glass, AM/FM/cd/cassette, pwr. windows/locks, ABS, 7 passenger, removable, folding, reclining benches, front captains' chairs, all cloth. Ex. cond. 44K miles. \$14,900. Don x4727/4616, donpoll@mds.fnal.gov, or Pat x4028 or home (708) 393-1527.
- 1990 Mitsubishi Eclipse-GS, white, auto trans, power disc brakes, steering, window, door locks, econ select; cruise, overdrive, AM/FM cassette with equalizer, a/c, alarm, 21K miles, ex. cond., \$7,500. Call Bob at (708) 231-7666.
- 100 H.P. Johnson outboard motor, model #100 ESL72R, \$1,000. Call Mike Van Densen, x4054.

WANTED

- Used telescope, any size or shape. Call Matt at (708) 208-1751.

FOUND

- Gray kitten in area near Lab D. Call Mike at x8639.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The March 8 FermiNews article on Collider Run I says the Tevatron's luminosity problem in the summer of 1994 was "traced to a misaligned Tevatron magnet." On July 20, 1994, the Alignment Group did in fact find the low beta quad "Q2" on the B side of CDF to be rolled by ~150 mils (listing to portside). Prior to that as-found, the last time this quad was surveyed was in September, 1993, when it was surveyed before and after the new shielding wall was erected. Both of those surveys found the quad to be within specifications and within a few thousands of an inch of a previous as-found in July 1992.

Unfortunately, after the quench on November 13, 1993, no request was received to resurvey the area. In hindsight, we all realize that it should have been done. But to clear up any misconception or confusion that may have been caused by the word 'misaligned,' it should be noted that the misalignment was caused by a machine failure and not human error. And while the Alignment Group will own up to all errors that escape our technicians' expertise and quality control process, this one was not under our control.

Terry M. Sager,
Research Division
Survey and Alignment Group

LAB NOTES

STOCKROOMS TO CLOSE FOR INVENTORY

The Fermilab stockrooms will close for annual inventory as follows: Wilson Hall stockroom, closed Friday, May 17, at noon, will re-open Monday, May 20, at 12:30 p.m.; Site 38 stockroom, closed Monday, May 20, and Tuesday, May 21, all day both days. Please plan accordingly. Questions? Call the supply office at x3808.

ANNUAL NALWO SPRING TEA

Please come to the Annual NALWO Spring Tea on Thursday, May 16, from 10 a.m. until noon at the onsite home of Nancy Peoples. Join Fermilab women from around the world and around the laboratory for an exchange of ideas and cuisine. Everyone is welcome; please bring an appetizer or dessert to share if you can conveniently do so. For more information on any NALWO event, please call Selitha Raja, (708) 305-7769.

NALWO POTLUCK SUPPER

The NALWO potluck supper on Friday, May 17, from 5:30 p.m. until 8 p.m. at the Village barn will have the added attraction of dances performed by the Fermilab Scottish Country Dancers. Please come with your family; bring a dish to share or contribute \$3 per adult. Enjoy the company, cuisine, and conversation of lab employees, visitors, and guests from around the world! Call Selitha Raja, (708) 305-7769.

LAB TURNS OFF MICROWAVE PHONE LINK

On Wednesday, May 1, Fermilab and Argonne National Laboratory disconnected the microwave telephone link between the two laboratories. Fermilab callers will no longer be able to use the 762 prefix to dial Argonne numbers, but will instead use the normal 252 prefix. Closing the microwave link will save \$6,000-\$7,000 annually, according to Romesh Sood, head of the Laboratory's Emergency Management Department. In the past, the microwave connection allowed for back-up phone connections in emergencies, but cellular telephones now fulfill that function, Sood said.

CALLING ALL ARTISTS

The Fermilab Arts & Crafts Show is calling for artwork from any current Fermilab employees, visiting scientists or graduate students, retired employees, contractors and members of their immediate families. Entry deadline is May 24. Participating artists must bring their work, ready for placement, to the 2nd floor gallery before 10 a.m., June 3. Artwork must be picked up from the gallery on July 1 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Information and entry forms are available at the front atrium desk. Mail entry forms to MS 105.

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