

# LANL

## LOS ALAMOS NEWS LETTER

A publication of Los Alamos National Laboratory

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### First Los Alamos Medal recipients recognized

Laboratory Director John Browne, center, talks with Kay Mark, left, and former Laboratory Director Harold Agnew at the Los Alamos Medal Awards presentation last month. The medal is the highest honor the Laboratory can bestow on an individual or small group. Agnew was the third director of Los Alamos, serving in that role from 1970 to 1979. Kay Mark accepted the Los Alamos Medal Award for Nobel Laureate Hans Bethe who was unable to attend. For more information, see the Nov. 28 Daily Newsbulletin at <http://www.lanl.gov/orgs/pa/News/112801.html#anchor2>. Photo by LeRoy N. Sanchez



### Waste project finishes under budget, ahead of schedule



Workers remove the last waste container in the Laboratory's Area G as part of the Transuranic Waste Inspection and Storage Project, or TWISP. Photo by James E. Rickman

by James E. Rickman

Two years ahead of schedule and \$13 million under budget, the Laboratory last month completed a project that allows Laboratory waste handlers to fully inspect all waste containers located at the Laboratory's transuranic waste storage area.

Waste handlers at the Lab's radioactive waste storage and disposal area — Area G — unearthed the last of more than 17,000 waste containers that had been stored for nearly 20 years on three asphalt pads and then covered with tarps, plywood and earth.

The waste-recovery work was part of the Transuranic Waste Inspection and Storage Project, or TWISP, which placed the thousands of transuranic waste containers above ground so they can be inspected, characterized and certified for planned shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in Carlsbad, N.M.

In addition, crews installed specially engineered vents on all excavated drums. The vents are an added safety device that prevents the potential buildup of hydrogen gas inside the drums.

Although the previous covered storage configuration had been acceptable during earlier days of Laboratory operations, the

*continued on Page 2*



## DIRECTOR'S NEWS



### **New Year's message to all employees**

Over the winter holiday break, I had the opportunity to spend some time with my immediate family and close relatives. In light of the events of Sept. 11 and afterward, I think this year's get-together had deeper meaning than in the past. Perhaps it was the same for you as well. Such defining events in history have a way of shaping our personal lives and our work lives in ways that even today are not totally apparent. In terms of this laboratory, however, I believe that it has reinforced our national security mission in a way that other national or local events would be hard pressed to do.

As a result, many people now remember why Los Alamos National

Laboratory is here — to serve the nation by developing and applying the best science and technology to make the world a better and safer place. This vision has even greater meaning today than the day we wrote it. But we cannot continue developing and applying the best science and technology without great people. We are very fortunate to have some of the best technical and support people in the nation — in the world. But we cannot rest on our past laurels.

We must pick up the challenge that has been presented by 9-11 and continue to re-create ourselves to serve the nation. Maintaining the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent remains our core mission and a great technical challenge. Reducing the threat of weapons of mass destruction — nuclear, chemical and biological — is at the forefront of this country's immediate needs, and we must respond. Applying our special skills

and facilities to problems in non-nuclear defense, energy, environment, health and critical infrastructure also will help keep our country secure. But it is essential that we develop the underpinning scientific knowledge for all these areas if we are to remain a strong and healthy institution.

We must focus on recruiting a diverse, entry-level work force for the future and on retaining our best people. And we must operate this lab safely, securely and in an environmentally acceptable manner. Our challenges are no less than they were before 9-11, but I believe our resolve to work together to become the national laboratory of choice in the 21st Century has greatly intensified.

May the new year be a safe and productive one.

## Waste project finishes ...

*continued from Page 1*

storage method did not allow waste handlers to regularly inspect the waste containers. In the spring of 1992, Los Alamos waste handlers inspected 55-gallon drums stored on the pads, found corrosion on some of them and notified officials at the New Mexico Environment Department of the findings. As a result, in January 1993, NMED ordered the Laboratory to remove the containers from the earth-covered pads and place them above ground.

Laboratory and NMED officials expected TWISP to be completed by 2003 at a total cost of \$50 million. Last month's removal of the last drum puts the project two years ahead of schedule. The project cost \$37 million.

"We are very proud of this accomplishment," said Gilbert Montoya, TWISP manager. "No other facility within the DOE complex has undertaken a task like this one, so the entire process had to be invented as we went along. The crews who performed the work are to be commended for helping us consistently improve our processes as the project progressed. We would not have been successful without them."

TWISP crews safely excavated nearly 17,000 55-gallon drums and 200 fiberglass-encased plywood boxes from the three pads. The entire excavation project was performed safely; no radioactive material was released to the environment from any waste container during the course of the project. Los Alamos waste handlers regularly informed NMED personnel of all work processes, findings and progress reports on TWISP.

Because TWISP was so successful, Los Alamos waste specialists plan to travel to the Department of Energy's Hanford Site and Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory to provide training and guidance on excavation procedures. Those sites have waste drums and boxes stored in earth-covered pads similar to the ones excavated at Los Alamos.



The Los Alamos News Letter, the Laboratory bi-weekly publication for employees and retirees, is published by the Public Affairs Office in the Communications and External Relations (CER) Division. The staff is located at TA-3, Building 100, and can be reached by e-mail at [newsbulletin@lanl.gov](mailto:newsbulletin@lanl.gov), by fax at 5-5552, by regular Lab mail at Mail Stop C177 or by calling the individual telephone numbers listed below.

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Los Alamos National Laboratory is operated by the University of California for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) of the U.S. Department of Energy and works in partnership with NNSA's Sandia and Lawrence Livermore national laboratories to support NNSA in its mission.

Los Alamos enhances global security by ensuring safety and confidence in the U.S. nuclear stockpile, developing technologies to reduce threats from weapons of mass destruction and improving the environmental and nuclear materials legacy of the cold war. Los Alamos' capabilities assist the nation in addressing energy, environment, infrastructure and biological security problems.



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# Safety lessons learned from experience

**Editors' note: A Department of Energy lessons-learned program was implemented across the DOE complex. Information and links for all DOE users may be accessed at <http://tis.eh.doe.gov/ll/index.html> online.**

by Fran Talley

Workers have seen the familiar graphs illustrating the declining rate of injury and illness at the Laboratory. Indeed, more people seek treatment at Occupational Medicine (ESH-2) for minor work-related injuries, such as lacerations, scrapes, cuts and early ergonomics problems.

The more serious injuries have fallen from about 30 a year since 1996 to approximately five a year. At the same time, workers' compensation claims and payouts have plummeted.

"What are the Laboratory's current safety challenges and what do 'lessons learned' have to do with it?" asks John Vance of Industrial Hygiene and Safety (ESH-5). "A lot!" he says.

"We can prevent many of these high-energy, high-consequences,

overexertion cases — the back strains and sprains, the broken bones and other serious injuries — by staying aware of potential dangers and taking preventive measures at the planning stage," he said.

According to Vance, the most serious recent injuries (ones that lead to lost workday cases) are caused by the following:

- 1) physical overexertion such as occurs from improperly lifting a heavy object;
- 2) collapse of unstable materials such as may occur when equipment is being relocated;
- 3) a fall from elevation, including stairs;
- 4) a fall on ice;
- 5) a severely neglected ergonomics case; and
- 6) an auto accident.

There are lessons to be learned from these facts. "These cases are not only the most serious ones, but also, most of the less serious cases could be prevented by recognizing and paying more attention to this small group of high-energy, high-consequence and overexertion

causes," Vance said. "Taking time to plan and eliminate potential hazards makes all the difference. We can reduce high-energy, high-consequence injuries and, in turn, reduce total recordable injuries and lost workday cases, making our workplace safer."

He offers the following suggestions on how workers can apply safety lessons, unfortunately learned by others the hard way:

- 1) get the necessary help or tools for the job to avoid overexertion;
- 2) walk around and look for materials that could collapse and correct such things;
- 3) use stairs, ladders and fall protection especially in elevated places, such as above false ceilings;
- 4) walk thoughtfully — without carrying heavy items — in icy areas;
- 5) report and correct ergonomic difficulties — don't work while in pain; and
- 6) think very seriously about your driving.

A "lessons learned" database is maintained by the Lab and may be accessed at <http://dominoapp.lanl.gov/lln/lldocs.nsf/main> online.

## United Way campaign comes to an end

# Lab employees contribute more than \$667,000

by Shelley Thompson

The Laboratory's 2001 United Way campaign, "Imagine! Our Workforce United through Caring ..." came to a close Nov. 30. Laboratory employees contributed more than \$667,000 in pledges and donations to this year's campaign, surpassing last year's record-setting total of \$613,000, said Christina Armijo, Community Relations Office (CRO) director and the Labwide coordinator for the campaign.

"We are extremely pleased that Laboratory employees once again sacrificed their personal earnings to share with the less fortunate, who we live with and among here in Northern New Mexico," said Armijo.

The Los Alamos/Northern New Mexico campaign has reached more than \$1 million this year, surpassing last year's pledges and donations of \$963,000, said Raul

Rodriguez, executive director of the Los Alamos/Northern New Mexico United Way.

Twenty social service agencies are members of the United Way of Los Alamos/Northern New Mexico network, plus several dozen members that are part of the United Way of Santa Fe County network. This year's campaign also featured a separate fund to help victims of the East Coast attacks in September.

"We've all been profoundly affected by the terrorist attacks on our country and have struggled to find ways to cope with our feelings of anger and grief," Armijo continued. "By giving to the less fortunate, which included the United Way Sept. 11th Fund, Lab employees have helped not only the less fortunate in Northern New Mexico, but those directly impacted by the unfortunate events in September."

In addition to the pledges and donations from Lab personnel, the not-for-profit Los Alamos National Laboratory Foundation also donated \$50,000 to this year's campaign.



# Agreement prepares labs for disaster

by Jim Danneskiold

Today, information is everything. Institutions like the Laboratory live and breathe scientific and engineering data, and the technical staff would find it difficult to travel to conferences, publish their findings or get paid without the more mundane information that resides in the Los Alamos Data Warehouse and other business computer systems.

Yet as the Cerro Grande Fire so dramatically showed, all the knowledge man can accumulate looks puny up against such primal forces as fire.

That's why Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore national laboratories have joined forces to protect each other's essential business data in case disaster strikes again.

Under the agreement, Los Alamos will ship backup data to Livermore each week for storage, and the California lab will do the same to Los Alamos. In an emergency, crews from the affected lab would travel to their sister lab and reconstitute the data so normal operations can resume.

"Although we didn't lose any data in the fire, it certainly was a wake-up call," said Bob Newell, Information Management (IM) Division leader.

"And we've had various auditors over the years who have made the point that both labs lack sufficient ability to recover our business systems in the event of a disaster," Newell continued.

"We both have a lot of computer floor space," he explained. "So we decided, 'Why don't we just swap data and take care of each other?'"

Newell and Tom Trezona of Operations, Maintenance and Support (CCN-18), and Leon Lopez and Mike Smith, both of Business Systems Infrastructure (IM-3), worked out the reciprocal disaster recovery agreement with their Livermore counterparts, and the deal became final last month.

The mutually beneficial agreement helps both labs protect the security of their routine and sensitive business data, while saving money, thus helping to meet the Laboratory's Institutional Goal of reducing costs, Newell said.

"This is a practical example of how the labs can work together to solve mutual problems," Newell said. "And the best feature of this agreement is that it's free. I think that's a great price."

He estimated that without the agreement, each laboratory would

spend more than \$50,000 a year for a commercial disaster-recovery service contract.

Each week, the labs will send each other roughly 200 tapes containing all the week's accumulated data from Data Warehouse, the Human Resources (HR) and Business Operations (BUS) divisions and similar data — about one terabyte, or eight trillion digital bits, of information.

Livermore and Los Alamos will store each other's tapes and maintain a so-called cold site, with room for a mainframe computer and a few servers, electrical power and air conditioning.

If the vineyards of Livermore burned up to the laboratory and destroyed buildings or if staff were forced to abandon the site, Los Alamos would provide computer space and offices for their use. Livermore would lease machines from a private company to reconstitute the data stored at Los Alamos into operating business computing systems, a process that could take about two weeks.

"What is great about this agreement is that it's not theory; it's totally practical," Newell said. "They show up here, and all their data is waiting for them."



## The OPSEC process

### *Risk assessment*

by Kevin Roark

In steps one, two and three of the Operational Security process you have identified your critical information and analyzed both your potential threats and your vulnerabilities. Step four, risk assessment, is a decision-making step that may be considered the process of balancing a vulnerability against the threat and then deciding if the resultant risk warrants applying a countermeasure.

You will need to estimate the potential effect of a vulnerability on your plan or project and do a cost-benefit analysis about countermeasures. To effectively complete this step, you will need to base your assessment on a comparison of the

- known vulnerabilities to the adversary's threat capabilities.
- known vulnerabilities to the adversary's opportunities.
- known vulnerabilities to the adversary's intentions.

Included in this assessment is not only the adversaries' or competitors' ability to collect the critical information, but also his capability to process, evaluate, analyze and interpret this information in time to make use of it — and what impact its successful use will have on your plan or project.

This step should include a suggested list of recommended OPSEC countermeasures along with an estimate of the reduced impact upon the plan or project that will result if each countermeasure is used. The decision-maker will need to weigh the cost of each recommended OPSEC measure in terms of resources and operational effectiveness against the impact of the loss of the critical information.

For more information on OPSEC, call the OPSEC Program Office at 5-3372.

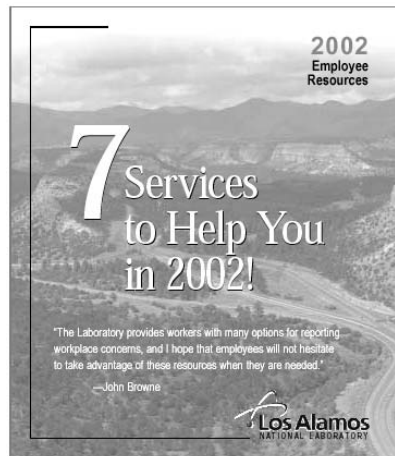
# Services to help you in 2002

by Judy Goldie

The Ombuds Program Office has created a useful publication to help Laboratory workers find the right services for concerns they may have.

Called "7 Services to Help You in 2002!," "The brochure folds out to a long, narrow strip, handy and space saving, that easily can be pinned to a bulletin board," said Jack Foley, who with DeeDee McInroy, both of the Ombuds Program Office, compiled the information in the brochure. It is designed to be useful and to keep the information easily accessible, Foley added. Worked into the layout is a calendar that notes Lab holidays, 9/80 schedule Fridays and paydays.

The brochure contains contact information about seven employee services, who may use them and a description of each service. The services covered are those available



from the Ombuds Program, the Employee Assistance Program, Complaint Resolution Services, Staff Relations Group, Office of Equal Opportunity (OEO), Health Services and the Diversity Office (DVO). Also included is contact information for "special situations" such as the number to call for violence in the

workplace, benefits, suspicious packages or bomb threats.

"This poster-like brochure helps to clear up questions about which program is responsible for responding to a particular issue and helps point members of the work force in the right direction," Foley said. The Ombuds Office intends to update the information periodically.

All employees should receive a copy of the publication this month. It also will be available at the various offices noted in the brochure and will be part of new-employee General Employee Training and the managerial course, "Essentials of Supervision."

Call the Ombuds Program Office at 5-2837 if you have not received a copy by the end of January, for more information about the brochure, the services described in the brochure or check out the Ombuds Web site at <http://www.lanl.gov/ombuds/> online.

## New airfare, hotel-room discounts available

by Steve Sandoval



Laboratory employees traveling to California now can take advantage of new discounted airfares as well as two new negotiated hotel agreements in Washington, D.C.

The Laboratory's Travel Office, part of Accounting (BUS-1), negotiated the discounts. The discounted airfares,

called the YCAL program, actually are negotiated by the state of California, explained Guy Sandusky of the Travel Office. Airlines submit bids on destinations requested by the state, much like the federal General Services Administration airfare program. All the discounted airfares under the new program depart from Albuquerque, he added.

The Albuquerque to Los Angeles route is serviced by Southwest Airlines. Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose and Sacramento are serviced by United Airlines. The YCAL fares also are available from other cities to other

destinations. For example, if a Lab employee is in Washington, D.C., and is required to fly to Oakland, the heavily discounted YCAL rates would be available on United Airlines. At the time of the next bid, which will be opened next fall, it is hoped that other key destinations out of Albuquerque, such as Las Vegas and Washington, D.C., will be included by the state of California, Sandusky said.

"While the YCAL fares are extremely competitive with all types of airfares, including nonrefundable, restricted tickets, there are no requirements on them whatsoever. They are totally unrestricted and fully refundable," said Sandusky. Sandusky also noted that like other discounted airfare programs negotiated by the Lab, the YCAL airfares are only available through the reservations team in BUS-1.

The two new discounted hotel agreements for Lab travelers in Washington, D.C., are with the Wyndham City Center Hotel and the Loews L'Enfant Plaza Hotel. "Rates can change depending on the season and occupancy rates; however, travelers now will be able to book the federal lodging rate at these two hotels much more frequently than before," Sandusky said.

The discounted hotel rates can be booked by either the reservations team or by calling the hotels directly.

For more information about the YCAL airfare program or the hotel agreements, contact Sandusky at 5-0459 or write to [sandusky@lanl.gov](mailto:sandusky@lanl.gov) by e-mail.



## NEWSMAKERS



**David Hobart**

**David Hobart**, a technical staff member with Actinide Analytical Chemistry (C-AAC), is the new chair of Student Programs Advisory Committee (SPAC). Elected by the SPAC committee, he replaced

Plasma Theory (T-15) physicist Michael Murillo whose term expired at the end of December. Hobart was chair of SPAC's Housing and Transportation Subcommittee, which looked at ways to make the student experience more affordable and rewarding.

**Jim Streit** is the new group leader of the Laboratory's Fire Protection Group (FWO-FIRE) in the Facilities and Waste Operations (FWO) Division. Streit has been a fire-protection engineer



**Jim Streit**

at the Lab since 1999 and has worked in fire protection for 16 years. The job has two core functions, according to Streit: act as the Laboratory's fire marshal with the authority to create and enforce fire-protection codes and standards and to provide the Laboratory with fire-protection consultation and expertise. A certified professional fire-protection engineer,

Streit previously worked in the nuclear power industry and at the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site, S.C. He is a graduate of California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, with a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering. He also holds master's of business administration from the University of South Carolina.

**John F. Morrison** recently was selected division leader for the Computing, Communications and Networking (CCN) Division. Morrison has served the Laboratory for 30 years in numerous technical and managerial capacities spanning the breadth of activities focused in the present CCN Division, including high-performance computer



**John Morrison**

systems; networking; platform acquisition, integration and stabilization; as well as providing computing and telecommunications services for the Laboratory. Most recently, he served as

deputy leader for Strategic Computing in the former Computing, Information and Communications Division and acting division leader of CCN. Morrison received his bachelor's degree in electrical engineering and computer science from the University of Illinois and his master's in electrical engineering and computer science from the University of New Mexico.

## Lab veteran garners DoD service award

Dwight Jaeger, a 25-year veteran Laboratory staff member in the associate directorate for Weapons Engineering and Manufacturing (ADWEM), has received a prestigious award for service to the Department of Defense.

Jaeger received the DoD's Exceptional Public Service Award in a ceremony at the Lab from Fred Celec, deputy assistant to Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld.

The award recognizes Jaeger's leadership in nuclear weapon matters and his support for the national nuclear deterrent, helping to assure a continued safe, secure and reliable nuclear stockpile.

Jaeger heads the Military Applications Group in ADWEM. He joined the Laboratory in 1976 as a technical staff member in the former Weapons Analysis and Testing (WX-11) Group and became team leader of that group in 1980. He has served in a variety of technical and leadership positions, including group leader of Weapons Engineering (ESA-WE) from 1993 to 1998 and staff assistant to the associate director for Laboratory Development from 1991 to 1993. He holds a doctoral degree in mechanical engineering from New Mexico State University.




**Dwight Jaeger, left, receives the Department of Defense Exceptional Public Service Award from Fred Celec, deputy assistant to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld.** Photo by LeRoy N. Sanchez


## In Memoriam

### Gwyneth Claire Vives

Gwyneth Claire Vives, 36, a post-doctoral fellow in Atomic and Optical Theory (T-4) since July 2000, died Dec. 21. She earned a bachelor's of science degree in engineering physics and a master's degree in education from the University of Illinois. Her doctorate, in physics, was from the University of Florida. Vives was a member of the Division of Plasma Physics within the American Physical Society. A scholarship fund at Los Alamos National Bank has been set up for her newborn son Peter Alexander Rheinhardt Vives.



*Did you know...?*



Recycling one glass bottle saves enough electricity to light a 100-watt bulb for four hours.

# January employee service anniversaries

## 35 years

Darrel Farmer, ESA-FM-ESH  
Anthony Montoya, EES-DO

## 30 years

Ira Agins, CCN-18  
Elizabeth Byrd, BUS-3  
Dennis Erickson, ADO  
Michael Garcia, NIS-10  
Ronald Geoffrion, AA-2  
Robert Hardekopf, SNS-DO  
Darryl Holm, T-7  
Rhonald Keinigs, X-4  
Chester Painter, P-23  
J.F. Rodriguez Jr., ESH-4  
Juanita Salazar, STB-DSTBP  
Gary Salzman, D-3

## 25 years

Joseph Banar, C-INC  
John Booth, LANSCE-8  
David Broxton, EES-6  
Helga Christopherson, HR-DO  
Rickey Faehl, X-1  
Marilyn Halbig, NIS-3  
Sandra Hull, D-2

Marie Kaye, CCN-5  
David Melton, E-ET  
Stewart Mosso, X-3  
C. Randall Mynard, EES-10

Gregory Nunz, NIS-RD  
Josephine Rael, BUS-3  
Paul Roybal, P-22  
Tom Sedilla, P-24  
Thomas Seed, X-5  
Jack Simpson, NMT-8  
Joseph L. Thompson, CCN-DO  
Judy Velarde, BUS-1  
Victor Vigil, LANSCE-2  
Duane Wallace, T-1  
Richard Yactor, DX-1

## 20 years

Brent Burtschell, FWO-SEM  
Daniel Comstock, IM-3  
Keith Despain, X-2  
Yolanda Galvez, STB-DSTBP  
Cynthia Hills, NIS-8  
Douglas Hof, C-FM  
John Keady, T-4  
Ross Lemons, MST-DO  
Lori Padilla, ESA-FM-ESH

Daniel Pappas, NMT-14  
Irina Velarde, NMT-3  
C. Philip Wood, CCN-5

## 15 years

Richard Fortson, CCS-3  
Kenneth Fuller, NIS-4  
Timothy Hayes, NMT-4  
Joel Katz, MST-6  
Robert Kraus, P-21  
Francis Lamb, NMT-3  
Lolita Lawson, ADWEM  
Lorraine Lucer, BUS-5  
Eva Martinez, EES-9  
Jeanette Martinez, NMT-5  
Roger Pynn, ADSR  
Philbert Romero, ESH-5  
Harry Rosenblum, NIS-9  
Boris Rosev, FWO-CFS  
Patrick Ruminer, MST-NHMFL  
George Vantiem, S-8

## 10 Years

Christina Archuleta, S-DO  
Michael Caffrey, NIS-3  
John Davey, MST-11

Denise Derkacs, ADWEM  
Patricia Fierro, CER-20  
Christopher Fontes, X-5  
Marion Hutton, CER-20  
Bryan Lally, CCS-2  
Anthony Lombardo, C-ACT  
Catherine Macken, T-10  
Roman Movshovich, MST-10  
Cynthia Phillips, IM-1  
David Powell, FWO-SEM  
Mohini Rawool-Sullivan, NIS-6  
Bradley Schake, NMT-15  
Pratap Sadasivan, D-10  
Joan Williams, BUS-2  
Giday Woldegabriel, EES-6  
Blake Wood, X-2

## 5 years

Pamela Bivens, STB-EPO  
Lawrence Drake, C-AAC  
Andrew Espinoza, ESA-WR  
Anna Flores, NMT-2  
George Kaschner, MST-8  
Carla Kuiken, T-10  
Thomas Locke, ESH-2  
James Lounsbury, S-8  
Patrick Martinez, C-AAC  
John Quintana, DX-4  
Robert Roback, E-ET  
Peter Stark, C-ACT  
Phyllis Tapia, EES-8  
Denise Thronas, NMT-9  
Raymond Trujillo, BUS-4  
Robert Valdiviez, LANSCE-1  
Anton Vidlak II, ESA-WSE  
Barry Warthen, P-22  
Jonathan Workman, P-24

## This month in history

### January

**1908** — Edward Teller, Hungarian-born American nuclear physicist and Manhattan Project pioneer, is born.

**1930** — The element Fr (francium) was discovered.

**1939** — The uranium atom was split for the first time using the cyclotron at Columbia University in New York City. Thus began the Manhattan Project, leading to the construction of the atom bomb.

**1947** — Stanford University reported the isolation of the polio virus.

**1955** — Columbia University scientists

developed an atomic clock accurate to within one second in 300 years.

**1958** — The United States enters the space age by launching the first successful orbiting satellite, Explorer-1.

**1969** — Pulsars were first identified by University of Arizona astronomers.

**1971** — Berkeley chemists announce the first synthetic production of growth hormones.

**1988** — Klaus Fuchs, a German-born physicist and spy who was arrested and convicted (1950) for giving vital American and British atomic-research secrets to the Soviet Union, died. He lived and worked in Los Alamos during the Manhattan Project.

**1995** — The most distant galaxy yet discovered was found by scientists using the Keck telescope in Hawaii. It is estimated to be 15 billion light years away and was named 8C 1435+63.

## The Public Affairs Office has moved

The new office is located in the IT Corp. Building at 135 B Central Park Square.

All phone and fax numbers and the mail stop (C177) remain the same.

For more information, call 7-7000.

# Driven from the heart

by Lecole Trujillo

Maryanna Eames truly makes a difference. A senior training specialist in Training and Development (HR-6) and a scientific grant writer for Theoretical Biology and Biophysics (T-10), she has been named one of the 10 New Mexicans to make a difference in 2001 by the New Mexican newspaper. A resident of Santa Fe since 1975 and a Lab employee since 1992, she decided to give back to New Mexico. She founded the "Friends Forever": Supporting New Mexico Children with Cancer.

Eames's doctor, Bruce Greenfield, nominated her for the award. As a two-time cancer survivor, she knows the struggle. When she was in the hospital being treated for Hodgkin's Lymphoma, her second bout with cancer, she thought about her children. This made her think about how hard it would be for a child to have cancer. She said, "My body was physically weak, but my mind still was good."

In this moment she promised herself she would start a foundation for children living through cancer, once she recovered. But she didn't wait. While on chemotherapy, three months after being diagnosed with Hodgkin's Lymphoma, she organized the foundation's first ski trip.

The foundation's staff consists of only volunteers. One hundred percent of the donations Friends Forever receives goes to the children and their families. So far, the foundation's 30 volunteers have hosted 36 children and their families to an annual ski trip and other events. "Friends Forever" is a charitable organization whose mission is to support New Mexico's children who have cancer by funding special events, vacations, summer camps, outings and other activities that are fun filled in an effort to help them forget for awhile about the hardship of their disease, have fun, smile and just be kids again.

In addition, the foundation supports a family-relief fund for children with cancer and their families to help



**Maryanna Eames, left, and her "Friends Forever" Cody Longley, right top, Mariah Galvez, right center, and Marcus Sandoval enjoy a day at the park.** Photo by Katherine Kimble, the New Mexican

deter the high costs of cancer care, a college scholarship fund and a medical research fund to aid in finding cures for juvenile cancers.

Eames is completely committed to her goal. Working every day to make this possible, she gathered 40 businesses and individual supporters. "A lot of my supporters are Lab employees," she said. She also said the Los Alamos National Laboratory Foundation has been her foundation's largest individual donor.

Her biggest dream is to have someone keep the foundation alive once she cannot. "There are always going to be sick children, and there has to be support for them," she said. When asked where she found the time to do so much she replied, "When driven from the heart, it isn't work."

## Los Alamos News Letter

Mail Stop C177  
Los Alamos, NM 87545

Nonprofit Organization  
U.S. Postage Paid  
Albuquerque, NM  
Permit No. 532

LALP-01-3

Los Alamos  
NATIONAL LABORATORY