

# NEWSLINE

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## Biodetection: Different strategies

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**SPRING AHEAD!**

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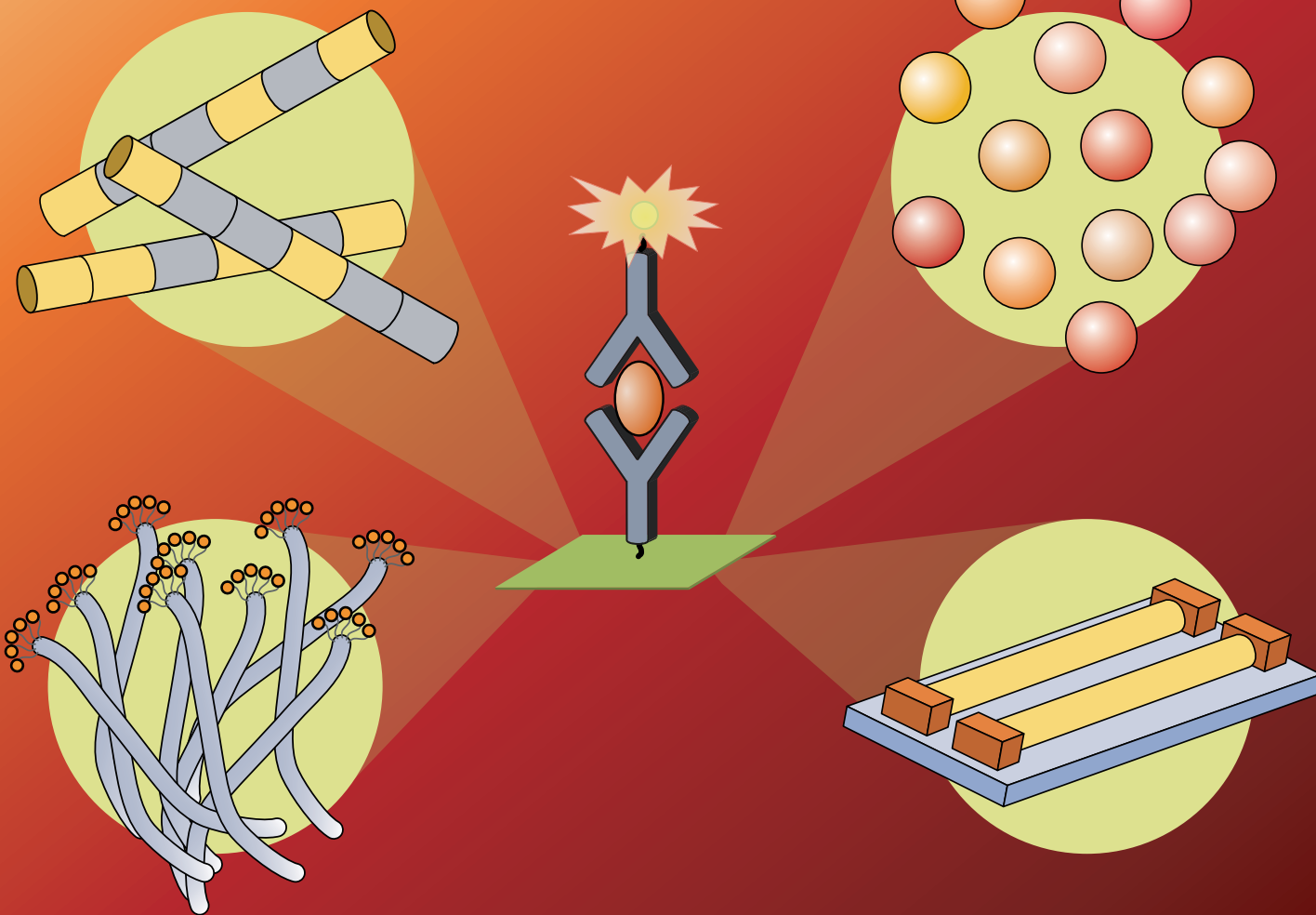


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## LAB NEWS

**'Spring ahead' shouldn't scare the daylight out of you***By David Schwogler*

Congress has moved up the start of daylight savings time for 2007. So according to the traditional mnemonic, it's time to "spring ahead" — except it will still be winter. This year clocks should be moved forward early on Sunday morning, March 11. On that date, as the time approaches 2 a.m., it will suddenly become 3 a.m.

This date change presents a double-whammy. Computers and electronic devices with imbedded programming set to adjust the time automatically on April 1 — the traditional date — must be reprogrammed, or "patched" to change three weeks earlier. That same change must not allow the system to spring forward a second time when April 1 arrives.

According to Chief Cyber-Security Officer, Mark Graff, "This will be a microcosm of the adjustments made for Y2K. We have done our best to apply patches to all of our systems. Employees should expect no major computer problems at the Lab, but there may be some minor issues. Log discontinuities can occur, because an hour passes during which absolutely nothing happens, so there's nothing to log.

"From a computer perspective, moving the clock forward is no big deal: Just add an hour. Moving time backwards can cause strange results for some applications. For example, an application that calculates the event duration may turn up an event that ends before it starts. But that's not the case we're facing today," Graff said.

Along those lines, users with time-critical applications, such as time-stamped data collection, should contact their system administrators prior to March 11, to make sure their systems have been patched, Graff advises.

If a computer user's connection or activity spans the time-change period, he or she can experience log-outs or time-outs, because an hour will be automatically added to the period in question. So connectivity session can suddenly expire or time out. For example, Graff says, "The theoretical longest unbroken session will be reduced automatically from 12 hours to 11 hours on that day. But fortunately, few off-site users are logged on to Lab systems at 2 a.m. on Sunday."

According to Chief Information Officer Ken Neves, "The Lab's computer network support team will exercise due diligence to assure that the firewall and related critical services will function properly. We've already attended to the firewall, remote access, as well as to institutional services and applications — like Meeting Maker — and we foresee no major problems. But contact your local computer support or 4help if something odd should come up."

In addition, it is recommended that those few who attend to time critical applications in their work, talk to their system administrators if they feel there may be some issues related to the time change.

Finally, according to Rick Certo of the Security Department, all the Tessa Locks on site already have



been patched with the new daylight savings date. So with all these pieces in place, we should spring back to normal shortly after we spring ahead on March 11.

**NPR's Mike Shuster discusses the Middle East***By Stephen Wampler  
Newsline staff writer*

According to a veteran National Public Radio (NPR) reporter, the war in Iraq will eventually be decided between the Shiites and the Sunnis, and the Shiites are likely to win because they are the strongest.

Mike Shuster, an NPR reporter for 27 years and roving foreign correspondent for the past 17 years, offered some of his assessments and wide-ranging experiences as a Middle East correspondent during a Tuesday Center for Global Security Research presentation.

Shuster has visited Iran seven times in the past three years. He has covered the Israeli-Hezbollah conflict of the summer of 2006, the Iraq invasion of April 2003, the removal of the Taliban in Afghanistan in October 2001, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the break-up of the Soviet Union, among other stories.

"There will be a winner in this war and I think when the Sunnis see clearly that they're going to lose, they'll cut their losses," Shuster said.

"This is the nature of conflict in some parts of the world. People fight, fight, fight and when they know they're going to lose, they cut their losses and strike a deal."

While Shuster expects there will always be a fight in Iraq over oil resources, he said he believes the different religious and ethnic groups will eventually

work out an oil revenue sharing arrangement.

Shuster sees Kurdistan and the Kurdish people as a force for stability in Iraq, even though they are highly autonomous.

"All of Kurdistan has been safe and prosperous since 1991," he said. "I don't see the Kurds wanting to upset that. They have an army of their own and I don't see a Sunni insurgency or Shiite militia strong enough to take on the Kurds' army.

"Neither the Sunnis nor the Shiites want to interfere with Kurdistan. I think they would like the Kurds to be at one time or another allies of theirs. I don't believe the Kurds want to see an actual breakup and partition of Iraq. They've had it good since 1991 and they want to retain the status quo," the NPR reporter added.

Shuster, who went to Iraq twice while Saddam Hussein was in power, served as a unilateral (or non-embedded) reporter behind American lines in the early days of the invasion in April 2003.

He recalls being astounded at what he saw in the city of Najaf. "Everything was in a state of disrepair. This was not war damage; this was a city that was only half-built."

The veteran radio reporter spoke for about 20 minutes, particularly focusing on the misperceptions that led to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon during the summer last year.

According to Shuster, when a Hezbollah patrol killed several Israeli soldiers and seized others, Israel

reacted to those actions as if they were part of the war on terrorism. On the other hand, Hezbollah saw the Israeli incursion into Lebanon to destroy missile batteries and quell attacks against Israeli cities as yet another stage in the Arab-Israeli conflict, Shuster said.

Shuster noted that Lebanese Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah has stated that if he had known that Israel was going to launch its bombing attacks and invasion, he wouldn't have seized the Israeli soldiers.

"Both sides were hurting and snapped up the cease-fire. I had no doubt the cease-fire would hold. I don't think either side wants to renew this conflict right away."

On Iran, Shuster stated that in his view the Iranian government is not monolithic. "There are multiple power centers. There are different political processes and the public has some influence."

He indicated that he doesn't believe the Iranian government has told "the whole truth about their nuclear program."

Shuster called the Iranian government's economic policies "awful." He noted that gasoline costs about 40 cents per gallon in Iran and that the nation imports about 40 percent of their gasoline at \$5 to \$6 per gallon.

"The Iranian public is consuming gas like there's no tomorrow. The streets of every Iranian city are clogged with traffic."



## SCIENCE NEWS

## Journal looks at Lab-developed biodetection technology

By Anne M. Stark  
Newsline staff writer

In an effort to detect biological threats quickly and accurately, a number of detection technologies have been developed.

Researchers from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory review several of the latest technologies in the most recent issue (Issue 3, 2007), of the British journal *The Analyst*, which appears online at <http://www.rsc.org/Publishing/Journals/AN/Article.asp?Type=CurrentIssue>.

"It's important to provide a summary of the latest technologies and approaches for sensing systems and platforms that could lead to bioagent detectors for responders to use in the field," said LLNL's lead author Jeffrey Tok. Other authors include Nicholas Fischer and Theodore Tarasow of LLNL's BioSecurity and Nanosciences Laboratory.

One technique, previously described by Tok and colleagues, involves using a barcode system, similar to the barcodes used on retail products, to detect biological agents in the field. Nanowires built from sub-micrometer layers of different metals, including gold, silver and nickel, are able to act as "barcodes" for detecting a variety of pathogens, such as anthrax, smallpox, ricin and botulinum toxin. The approach could simultaneously identify multiple pathogens via their unique fluorescent characteristics.

Another detection strategy involves the development of electrical current-based readout of the nanowires for protein and virus sensing. The wires are arranged as field-effect transistors (FETs), where slight variations at the surface produce a change in conductivity. Developers of this technology predict that a high-density nanowire-circuit array geared toward pathogen detection could be built on a large scale suitable for biosecurity surveillance.

Physical, chemical and optical properties that can be tuned to detect a particular bioagent are key

to microbead-based immunoassay sensing systems. A unique spectral signature or fingerprint can be tied to each type of bead. Beads have been joined with antibodies to specific biowarfare agents. This method has been demonstrated in the Autonomous Pathogen Detection System (APDS), a technology developed by Lawrence Livermore researchers. APDS contains an aerosol collector to constantly "inhale" particles from its surrounding environment for analysis.

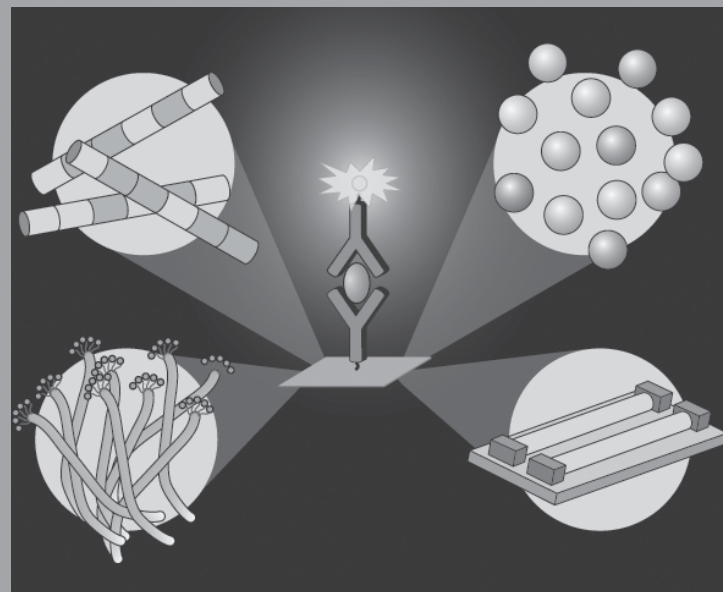
Microarray-based immunoassay sensing approaches can be used to detect bacteria, such as the *E. coli* recently found in spinach and other fresh-packed greens. This approach can differentiate pathogens from harmless bacteria. In an analogous technique called aptamer microarray, short single strand chains of DNA (less than 100 nucleotides) are developed that bind to target molecules and fold into complex structures. The folding event results in an easy-to-read electrical charge. This binding-induced signaling strategy is particularly well suited for sensing in complex samples.

In a whole-cell-based immunoassay sensing system, an engineered B lymphocyte cell in which both pathogen-sensing membrane-bound antibodies and an associated light-emitting reporting system are all expressed *in vivo*. The B lymphocyte cell-based sensing system, termed CANARY, centers on an easily expressed calcium-sensitive bioluminescent protein from the jellyfish. When exposed to targeted

biowarfare compounds, an increase in photons was observed within the the B lymphocyte cells in a matter of seconds. The photon changes can then be easily detected using an inexpensive optical system.

"The ability to miniaturize and adapt traditional bench-top immunoassay protocols to a fully automated micro- or nano-fluidic chip holds tremendous promise to enable multiplex, efficient, cost-effective and accurate pathogen sensing systems for both biodefense and medical applications," Tok said.

## ON THE COVER



Rapid and efficient sensors are essential for effective defense against the emerging threat of bioterrorism and biological warfare. Recent advances in immunosensing platforms that are relevant to pathogen detection include (upper left) multi-metallic striped nanorods, (upper right) dyes-containing microbeads, (bottom left) whole organisms and (bottom right) nanowire field effect transistors (FET).

## 'Science on Saturday' kicks off with star power



The Lab's popular lecture series "Science on Saturday" is back for another exciting season and runs from March 3 through March 31. Kicking off the Tri-Valley series on Saturday is "The National Ignition Facility: Making Star Power on Earth,"

presented by Ed Moses, Richard Sawicki, and Chris Ebbers of LLNL and Dan Burns, teacher at Los Gatos High School.

The first 500 students attending this presentation will receive a special Science on Saturday teaching tool.

All lectures are held at the Amador Theater, 1155 Santa Rita Road, Pleasanton. Two presentations will be offered on each Saturday – 9:30 a.m. and 11:15 a.m. Seating is on a first-come, first-served basis and there is no pre-registration. Admission is free of charge.

The five-week series of lectures and demonstrations is targeted at middle and high school students. Topics are selected from the forefront of science and technology research in a variety of disciplines.

Presentations are aligned with the California Science Standards and are sponsored by LLNL's Science and Technology Education Program.

Lectures are videotaped and can be viewed on UCTV. For a schedule, go to <http://education.llnl.gov/sos/>. Teachers attending the presentation will receive a copy of the PowerPoint slides used in the lecture and a DVD with the movie from the talk.

For more information about Science on Saturday, directions and a map, go to the Web at <http://education.llnl.gov/sos/>.

## 2007 Science on Saturday:



**March 3** — The National Ignition Facility: Making Star Power on Earth



**March 10** — Comets and the Stardust Mission: What's in Our Solar System's Freezer?



**March 17** — Carbon Dating: Its Modern Applications in Biomedicine



**March 24** — Energy Crisis: Will Technology Save Us?



**March 31** — Driving a Rocket Fueled Car: 500 Miles at 400 Degrees Below Zero



## THE LAB at AAAS 2007

## AAAS panel discusses future of nuclear weapons

By Lynda Seaver  
Newsline staff writer

While Energy and Defense department officials remain confident that the Stockpile Stewardship Program is working, it is only prudent to examine options to manage risks, address any uncertainties and ensure the nation's security needs are met.

This was the consensus of a panel of nuclear weapons experts assembled for a discussion on the future of nuclear weapons during the annual gathering of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The panel discussion, held over President's Day weekend in San Francisco, discussed both the success of the Stockpile Stewardship Program — the effort to ensure the nuclear stockpile remains safe and secure in the absence of nuclear testing — as well as the need for remaking the U.S. arsenal with more durable weapons.

Panelists included moderator and UC Berkeley Professor Raymond Jeanloz; Bruce Tarter, director emeritus of LLNL; John Harvey, National Nuclear Security Administration director of policy planning; and Gen. James Cartwright, commander of the U.S. Strategic Command.

"If the policy is to have nuclear weapons, the policy ought to be to make them as secure and safe as possible," said Cartwright.

Much of the panel discussion centered on the reliable replacement warhead (RRW), a plan to modernize nuclear weapons. Through RRW, the United States also could move to a more efficient and less costly complex of laboratories and production facilities, Harvey said.

"The stockpile stewardship program is working," Harvey emphasized, but "we see increased risks in the current complex.

"To meet its security needs, the United States needs a reliable deterrent. RRW will transform the complex and lead to enhanced safety and security," Harvey added.

Both Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos were asked to submit designs for RRW last year; selection of a final design and lead laboratory are still under discussion.

Cartwright and Harvey see RRW as a way to manage today's more diversified national security threats.

During the Cold War, "We could use the large inventory (of nuclear weapons) to prevent surprise attack and manage risk," Cartwright explained. "We need a new method to manage threats and prevent the quick strike. We need to use 21st century technology."

Tarter, the third panelist to present at the discussion, acknowledged RRW as a current hot topic for debate. But as chair of a special AAAS committee convened to assess whether RRW would alleviate risks in stockpile stewardship, Tarter summed up it is still too early to tell what combination of approaches is best.

Tarter's committee — made up of nuclear



Above: The Lab's booth at the 2007 AAAS conference in San Francisco. Below: Dan Nelson demonstrates "Air Pressure" at the weekend Family Science Days event.

weapons experts that include previous laboratory directors, DOE senior managers and university faculty and staff — has produced an interim report that acknowledges several risks in the current Stockpile Stewardship Program. These include problems caused by aging of the weapons that are well beyond their planned "shelf life," as well as the ability to maintain a trained and knowledgeable staff beyond the Cold War era of nuclear testing.

But the committee focused on the production complex as the area for greatest concern. In particular, the next two decades would require plant modernizations, life extensions of current warheads, and potentially building RRWs all taking place simultaneously, and as yet there are no numbers for the predicted cost, scope and schedule of the work. The committee also called for a transparent national policy on nuclear weapons, including statements on

stockpile size, nuclear testing, and nonproliferation.

But Tarter also cautioned that RRW should not be discounted. Whether it is a stockpile managed of all or mostly legacy warheads, or one that is all or mostly RRWs, "it is difficult today to foresee all the pros and cons," Tarter explained.

"But pursuing the initial phases of this path would be a prudent hedge against the uncertainties of an all legacy future, and an opportunity that might result in a better long term posture," Tarter summed up. "The crucial thing is to continually re-evaluate the risks and benefits — technical, programmatic, and political — and adapt accordingly."

The final AAAS report is expected to be released in the spring.



## THE LAB at AAAS 2007



## Experts focus on energy security

By Anne M. Stark  
Newsline staff writer

If nations become more energy efficient and work to cut carbon dioxide emissions, the energy security issue will be solved.

“Climate change will cause security problems as people run out of water and food,” said Jane Long, associate director for Energy and Environment, as she led a panel discussion on energy and climate security at the recent annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. “Energy efficiency is where you start...Climate change is not just an energy problem, it is also a security problem. But, fixing the climate problem will go a long way towards fixing the energy security problem. We need to make deliberate choices to reduce greenhouse gases for the sake of my unborn grandchildren.”

Long called on environmentalists, economic vitality groups and energy security groups to share their perspectives and work together to solve the energy problem.

She said energy efficiency and conservation meet the needs of all three constituencies by reducing oil imports, lowering emissions and increasing energy security. For example, new technology such as hybrid autos and renewable energy reduce emissions, stimulate the economy through jobs and manufacturing and increase security.

The recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report concludes: “Global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide have increased markedly as a result of human activities since 1750 and now far exceed pre-industrial values determined from ice cores spanning many thousands of years. The global increases in carbon dioxide concentration are due primarily to fossil fuel use and land-use change, while those of methane and nitrous oxide are primarily due to agriculture.”

During the “Energy or Climate Security: Do We Have to Choose?” AAAS session, researchers said the report is conservative and that climate can contribute to severe ice cap melts, sea level rise and more intense hurricanes.

At the session, several energy experts led discussions on alternative energy, the future of coal, risks of transitioning away from oil and controlling carbon in the U.S. electric sector.

Per Peterson of UC Berkley discussed the impact nuclear power will have on climate and security. He said that while nuclear power was not

attractive 25 years ago in the wake of the Three Mile Island and Chernobyl meltdowns, there have been major improvements in the nuclear energy sector.

“Nuclear energy can dominantly displace coal,” he said. In addition to emitting no greenhouse gases in its production, “nuclear power can produce electricity at a very low cost.” And by putting export controls in place, nuclear power can be a secure source of electricity.

As for waste, Peterson said: “The license application for Yucca Mountain needs to be completed, but we don’t have to rush to build it.” He said further studies on geological storage need to be investigated before spent fuel rods are stored underground.

Ernest Monitz, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s energy initiative, said the United States is a long way from ridding itself of its addiction to coal.

“Coal is cheap and abundant and broadly geographically distributed,” he said. “Carbon capture sequestration is a major enabler for coal in this world.”

Monitz said coal plants need to add carbon capture and sequestration technologies to their designs. Coal plants are one of the largest producers of greenhouse gases. He said a 10-15 year demonstration project needs to be in place to work out regulatory issues.

“When you introduce a new technology, it takes a long time for people to get used to it,” he said. “If we want to do carbon capture sequestration, we better get on with major field tests at large scales.”

David Keith of the University of Calgary said carbon capture and sequestration in coal plants is already working in several full-scale projects around the world, including one in Australia.

“What you need is a single industrial proponent who really wants to make it work,” he said.

Jay Apt of Carnegie Mellon University discussed how carbon needs to be controlled in the U.S. electric sector. By 2000, the United States was responsible for 26 percent of the anthropogenic (human-induced) carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. By 2025, there will be a 40 percent growth demand in electricity and only 28 percent of the electricity generators in the country use low-carbon technologies.

At those rates, Apt said, the system needs to change. “If society wants to do something, they have to deal with these facts. We could decarbonize in 50 years.”



## CGSR’s Vergino talks about Lab Asian initiatives

On Feb. 17, Eileen Vergino, the deputy director of the Lab’s Center for Global Security Research (CGSR) and the program leader for International Engagement in the NP Division of the Nonproliferation, Homeland and International Security (NHI) directorate, described two regional initiatives that the Laboratory and its partners have undertaken in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

The projects, called the Caucasus Seismic Information Network (CauSIN) and the Central Asia Seismic Risk Initiative (CASRI), seek to develop indigenous scientific expertise to mitigate damage from future earthquakes. These efforts are part of the International Engagement program in the NHI directorate.

The CauSIN initiative encompasses Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, while the CASRI effort includes the nations of Krygyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. These countries, which are home to emerging economies and more than 30 million people, have a long history of damaging earthquakes and do not have uniform building codes.

“The aim of our initiatives is to help these nations build their scientific expertise and work collaboratively to mitigate the impacts of future major earthquakes,” Vergino said. “Seismic faults do not pay attention to national boundaries. We want to help the scientists and engineers from these nations to work together and apply their expertise to serve their governments.”

Working with the Laboratory are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College, Vermont-based New England Research, the European Union nations of Greece, France and Italy and NATO partner Turkey.

Funding for the initiatives comes from the U.S. departments of Energy and State as well as the European Union.

Each nation chooses what portions of its infrastructure it will focus its efforts on in order to mitigate the impacts of future damaging earthquakes. For example, in Armenia, the government has selected schools and a nuclear power plant for its work, Vergino said.





## RETIREE'S CORNER

Edgar Peck (Defense Systems & Chemistry, 1993) and his wife, Janet, did some traveling during 2006. Edgar went on a week-long mission trip in March to Lake Charles, La. to help Katrina victims. In May, they attended their last class reunion at Hiram College in Ohio. They went on a two-week guided bus tour through Maine, Nova Scotia and the Canadian Maritimes in August. Janet continued as a volunteer tutor to first graders. Edgar returned to work with First Call Hospice. (Visit the Website [www.llnlretirees.org](http://www.llnlretirees.org) for the full story).

In April 2006, Gus Carlson (Mechanical Engineering, 2000) and his wife Char celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary at the Pelican Inn, a 16th century inn now transplanted to Muir Beach, Calif. They really recommend it.

They also enjoyed four out-of-California trips

in 2006. In March, they went whale-watching in Baja. In May/June, they went on a wonderful three-week self-directed tour of Alaska with friends Gail and Paul. In July, they went to Pennsylvania to visit family and enjoy a week with Gus' sister Dona and husband Den at Edinboro Lake, the location of many childhood vacation memories. In August, they spent a week in Kauai.

The LLNL Retirees' chemistry group, also known as the "other" ACS (Aging Chemists' Society) will have a no-host Chinese buffet luncheon on Monday, March 26, at 11:30 a.m. at the Willow Tree Restaurant, 6513 Regional Street, Dublin. Cost for the Buffet is \$12, payable at the door. Spouses and friends are welcome. RSVP by March 19 with the number in your party by e-mail to Dick Ryon at [dickryon@comcast.net](mailto:dickryon@comcast.net) or call him at 925-447-8907. Bring your scrapbooks, pictures, memories and stories new and old.

The March retirees' luncheon will be held on Wednesday, March 21, at the Elks Lodge in Livermore. The speaker will be Bob Kuckuck talking about his experiences at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Please make reservations by March 17 at the Website ([www.llnlretirees.org](http://www.llnlretirees.org)).

The Travel Group meets the fourth Tuesday of each month January through June at 2 p.m. in the Livermore Police Community Room. The March 27 topic is: "Egypt: From Alexandria to Aswan" by Barbara Mallon. The April 24 meeting topic is: "Cambodia: Angkor and Beyond" by Steve Massey.

Send input to Jane or Gus Olson. E-Mail: [AugustO@aol.com](mailto:AugustO@aol.com) or [JaneRubert@aol.com](mailto:JaneRubert@aol.com). Phone: (925) 443-4349. Address: 493 Joyce St., Livermore, CA 94550.

## IN MEMORIAM

### Harris Fine

Harris S. Fine, a former Tracy farmer and retired employee of the Lab, died Feb. 11 at his home in Tracy. He was 87.

Born Aug. 1, 1919, in Elgin, Ore., Fine moved to Tracy with his parents, Frank and Grace Fine, in the early 1920s. He graduated in 1937 from Tracy High School, where he was an outstanding lineman on the football team and winner of the Peter B. Kyne Trophy as the team's most valuable player. Fine graduated from the College of the Pacific in 1942.

He served in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II. Upon returning to Tracy, he farmed with his father. In 1962, he began working at Site 300 as an explosives research technologist, retiring in 1988.

During his retirement, he enjoyed coaching his grandson's Little League baseball team. He also enjoyed fishing, golfing, investing, playing bridge and getting together with lifelong friends.

He was preceded in death in 1966 by his wife of 20 years, Lynn Fine.

He is survived by two daughters, Lynda Garabedian, and her husband, Glenn, and Jennifer Evans, and her husband, George Penley; a son, Jon Fine, and his wife, Beth; six grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Services were private. The family requests memorial contributions in Fine's name be sent to the Hospice of San Joaquin, 3888 Pacific Ave., Stockton 95204-1953.

### William Anthony Kloos

William Anthony Kloos, a Lab retiree and resident of Danville for 51 years, died Jan. 30.

A native of Spokane, Wash., Kloos was born May 25, 1921. He served in World War II in the Army Air Corps and retired from the U. S. Air Force Reserve after 23 years of service. He attended UC Berkeley where he met his wife, Verna Mayhood. He retired from the Lab in 1985 after 31 years as a mechanical engineering associate. In his retirement, he enjoyed farming his in-laws' fruit orchard in Suisun

Valley. He also enjoyed skiing, wood-working, electric car design, automobile restoration, camping, the outdoors and travel.

Kloos is survived by his wife of 60 years, Verna; children, Bill, Mike, Vern and Jane and their spouses; seven grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

Services were held in Danville. Donations may be made in his memory to St. Anthony's Kitchen, 121 Golden Gate, San Francisco, CA. 94102 or American Precision Museum, 196 Main St, Windsor, VT. 05089.

### Robert Alexander Hughes

Robert Alexander Hughes, a Lab retiree, died Jan. 22 in Castro Valley.

He was 80.

Born Feb. 23 in Hilltop, W. Va., he graduated from DuBois High School in Mt. Hope, W. Va. On leaving the military at the end of World War II, he studied mathematics and physics at three universities: Duquesne, Western Reserve and Michigan, where he earned bachelor's and master's degrees in mathematics.

Upon graduation from Western Reserve, he was drafted to play in the NFL, but bypassed it to pursue higher education. In 1954, he moved to California to become a mathematical programmer and computer scientist at the Laboratory. Here, he was introduced

to computing through work assignments on LLNL's large-scale application programs in mathematical physics, which were set up to run on the early UNIVAC, IBM 701 and IBM 704 computers. He was a member of LLNL's Computer Language Group. Hughes retired in 1988 after 34 years at the Lab.

He enjoyed golfing with the The Golden Gaters, where he served as secretary, building and fixing things around the house, researching his family tree and music.

Hughes is survived by this wife of 48 years, Barbara Jean Sneed; son Brent Alexander; daughter-in-law, Heidi Teresa; and four grandchildren.

Services were held in Hayward.

### Roger Ray

Roger Ray, a retired colonel in the U.S. Army, died Jan. 31 in Frederick, Md. Ray's military career included scientific staff roles with government institutions and national laboratories including LLNL.

Born in Yonkers, N.Y., on Feb. 26, 1922, Ray was the fifth and youngest child of Martin Hassett Ray (retired colonel, U.S. Army), and Josephine West Ray. Ray and his three brothers each received congressional appointments to the U.S. military academies at West Point or Annapolis. Ray attended West Point, graduating early to serve in World War II.

He earned a master's degree in aeronautical engineering at New York University in 1948, followed later by other specialized armed services studies.

He served in scientific staff roles with Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL, Feltman Research

and Laboratory and NASA Laboratory at Cape Canaveral, Fla. He served as commanding officer of Picatinny Arsenal in Dover, N.J., and deputy manager for Nevada Operations for the Department of Energy.

After military retirement, Ray was responsible for all DOE programs and research activities related to past nuclear testing. He provided scientific, radiological and technical direction for the cleanup and rehabilitation of Enewetak Atoll in the Marshall Islands.

Ray is survived by his first wife of 30 years, Marilyn Boettcher and their four daughters, Kaaren Lynn and Mary Noel of Northern California; and Robin Elizabeth and Vivian Jeanne of Las Vegas, Nev. He is survived by his second wife of 23 years, Dorothy McVernon, four stepchildren, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

### Pete Stathis

Pete Stathis, who worked at the Lab for more than 30 years, died Jan. 31 in Reno due to complications from brain cancer. He was 59.

Stathis was born in Las Vegas and graduated from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo with a degree in electronic engineering. He worked in the Lab's Electronics Engineering Group at the Livermore site and at

the Nevada Test Site.

Stathis was an amateur ham radio operator for more than 40 years, having built his first receiver as a young teenager. He moved to Winnemucca, Nev., in 2001. He enjoyed nature, the outdoors and country life.

He is survived by his wife of 30 years, Patricia.

## NEWSLINE

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Web site: <http://www.llnl.gov/pao/>





The 2007 African History Bowl winning team members from the Laboratory Services Directorate are (left) Justin Leon, Susan Battles, Michael Mosby, Desty Shoemaker and Jesse Pugh. Photo by Jacqueline McBride

## African History Bowl title for Laboratory Services

The final round of the 3rd annual African History Bowl—the event that tests a team’s ability to recall facts related to African and African-American history—took place this week, closing out this year’s Black History Month activities.

For the second time in the history of the competition, the Laboratory Services Directorate (LSD) has won the battle of the buzzers. This year it faced teams from Safeguards and Security and the Director’s Office. As the winning team, LSD is awarded one-year custody of the coveted “perpetual plaque” that will soon bear their names and photos alongside names of previous champions.

Hanif Nassor-Covington, the event’s moderator, said the intent of the annual History Bowl is to spark conversation, enjoy competitive spirit and have fun. The event was sponsored by the Association of Black Laboratory Employees (ABLE) and the Work-Life Center. For more information, contact Nassor-Covington at 3-5487.

## LLLWA to celebrate “Women’s History Month”

*March is Women’s History Month. Help the Lawrence Livermore Lab Women’s Association (LLLWA) celebrate its 35 years at the Lab by participating in the upcoming events.*

### **March 8** LLLWA 35 Year Anniversary Reception

4-6 p.m., Bldg. 123, conference room A  
 Guest Speaker: Barbara Peterson, LLNL transition team manager.  
 Presentation of annual LLLWA scientific and administrative awards.  
 Complimentary refreshments will be served.

### **March 15** “Menopause...Hot Flashes, Hormones & Herbs”

Noon-1 p.m., Bldg. 361 auditorium  
 Co-sponsored by the Living Well Program, Health Center/EAP and Work-Life Center.

### **March 19-23** Bi-annual LLLWA Used Book Sale

10 a.m.-2 p.m. Trailer 4675 (Old Central Cafeteria), room E  
 The used book sale will support the Lab Women’s Association scholarship program. Donations of books, CDs, videos and puzzles can be made at the following locations: Bldg.132 north lobby; Bldg 170 east lobby; Bldg.

361, room 1039; Bldg. 453 main lobby; Bldg. 111 main lobby; Bldg. 543 main lobby; Bldg. 551W lobby and Bldg. 663 Health Services lobby. In addition, volunteers are needed to help with sales, setup and cleanup. Volunteers who are interested in helping sort and set up the sale may come to Trailer 4675, room E (the old central cafeteria room near the lake) during the noon hour of the week preceding the sale, March 12-16. Also needed are paper shopping bags with handles. Contact Barbara Brooks, 3-4171, or Elizabeth Gebur, 4-3404, for more information or to volunteer.

### **March 27** Women’s Association scholarship ceremony

Guest Speaker: Jan Tulk, associate director, Administration and Human Resources Directorate  
 Noon.-1 p.m. Bldg. 543 auditorium  
 Refreshments will be served.

For more information, contact Germaine Clark, 2-1135.



Temperatures plummeted earlier this week, blanketing the hills behind Livermore with snow.



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