

cyclotron was built toward the end of the decade of the 1950's and the early 1960's, he took over as the Director and served in that capacity until last year, and now he is back at the 88-inch cyclotron. Bernie, could we hear from you as to what you remember about those days.

Reminiscences

Bernard G. Harvey

Thank you, Glenn. I have to correct one remark that you just made though. It's true that when I came to the Lab in 1953 I did have only a temporary appointment, and that remained true until about three weeks ago, when I received a letter from President Saxon telling me that at last my appointment has been made permanent. I must say during those almost 26 years, the world's longest temporary appointment, I never really worried about when it was going to run out.

Well, I think the key to the successful experiment that you saw in the film and about which Albert and Glenn have talked was really technique. There were several new techniques that had to be developed and we were lucky, (or perhaps we weren't lucky, we were smart), that they all happened to come together at the right time.

First of all, we had to make the recoil target. My memory, and perhaps Greg can correct me if I'm wrong, is that the electroplating technique that we used was developed by Alfred Chetham-Strode who, alas, is no longer with us. Without that technique, as Albert said, the evaporation from a hot filament technique didn't work because of all other materials that were evaporated on