By 6/4/77, barely one week after data-taking resumed, the 9.5 GeV-resonance significance was already more than 8σ. We spent the next weeks taking more data and doing studies on efficiency and systematics, to make sure that the effect was not an artifact. We took data with a different analysis-magnet current to make sure that there were no geometric aberrations; we compared the data before and after the fire. My analysis results were checked by many other people. Acceptances were calculated by Koji and Hans, *et al.* Even Taiji was convinced that we had now finally discovered a new particle.

On June 30th, 1977, Steve Herb announced the discovery at Fermilab. The PRL paper [9] was submitted the next day, July 1, 1977. I gave a talk at Brookhaven and Walt at SLAC soon after. The HEP world finally took this seriously after Leon gave his talks at the Budapest EPS and the Hamburg Lepton-Photon meetings in July and August of 1977. Thus, this discovery was made in six weeks (minus one week lost due to the fire), by 16 authors.

The discovery of Υ (or bottomonium) was actually more unexpected than that of the J/ψ (charmonium). The Kobayashi-Maskawa paper [10] speculating on six quarks, though published in 1973, was totally unknown in the U.S., having been published in the obscure Japanese journal Progress of Theoretical Physics. The preliminary evidence for the τ from Mark I in 1975 was weak, and not established for a long time, becoming believable only after more data were collected, by PLUTO and Mark I (some Europeans would argue that the first believable evidence for τ was actually that of PLUTO!). However, that did not stop Haim Harrari in the summer of 1975 from speculating that this third charged lepton must indicate a new pair of quarks, which he named bottom and top. This lepton-quark-universality hypothesis was much weaker than the charm hypothesis, since it had no other supporting evidence. Remember that these were the days of the notorious Cline-Mann-Rubbia high-y anomaly and singlet-b-quark evidence!! The third-generation hypothesis only became believable after the discovery of Υ and the b mesons and hadrons. Kobayashi and Maskawa got their belated recognition, and the KM matrix entered the HEP language (eventually the CKM matrix, recognizing Cabibbo's contributions).

VIII AFTERMATH (IS THERE LIFE AFTER...)

The E288/CFS experiment and its offspring continued for many years. Many people, such as Al Ito, Chuck Brown, Dan Kaplan, *et al.*, worked on the analysis effort, and produced many measurements, such as $\sqrt{s}$ dependencies, p_t dependencies, target material (A) dependencies, etc., as well as many dihadron and other results. Others joined the collaboration and made major contributions.

In September of 1977, I began teaching at Columbia, followed one year later by Steve. Thus, our roles in CFS were reduced. On one of my increasingly rare visits to Fermilab in October of 1977, I read in the CERN courier an