ink. Green seemed to be the predominant color of aqueous solutions of plutonium. And so, the day before an important visitor was scheduled to arrive, we made up a colored solution and set it aside. The next morning, just before our guest arrived, we found to our horror that the green color had turned purple! Unfortunately, we did not have the courage of our convictions, because it turned out later that the +3 oxidation state of plutonium *was* purple in color.

There were also educational aspects of our activities during that period. A technical seminar was held weekly to which, however, we junior scientists were not invited. Undaunted by this, an independent seminar was organized. A suitable round conference table and meeting room were found in the back of Hanley's Bar on 55th Street, and, with the aid of Hanley's technicians and chemical supplies imported from Milwaukee, these seminars became very popular. The subjects of these conferences tended heavily toward the theory of games and applied statistics. An exercise that was practiced occasionally during these sessions was one which was attributed by his disciples to Professor Charles Coryell. It was called "five card draw, clubs wild".

On a serious note, it was an inspiring experience to be associated with the Plutonium Project, and an influence never to be forgotten. It was an opportunity to meet with, and be inspired by, the current and future famous scientists of the world, many of whom are assembled here today.

GLENN T. SEABORG It's true that we did fib a bit and use green dye and even aluminum hydroxide dyed green to represent the plutonium hydroxide. But I remember we mitigated this a little by carefully saying to visitors, at least on occasion, that "this represents a sample of plutonium hydroxide". I don't believe the visitor completely understood the significance of that, but it wasn't our fault if they thought it actually was a plutonium hydroxide sample.

Now I want to introduce "Iz" Perlman, who played a very important role in the leadership of this plutonium chemistry group. He was an administrator but at the same time a laboratory man, and in fact, in later stages of the ultramicrochemistry, he actually trained himself as an ultramicrochemist and carried on these intricate experiments, which is illustrative of his experimental chemical capability.

ISADORE PERLMAN The splendid group we have here today all share the peculiar sense of wonder that was aroused by seeing a new element for the first time. It was the first man-made element seen with the naked eye, and an element, indeed, which was to be fateful in the