

Control Data 6600 Computer Installed At LRL Berkeley

A Control Data Corporation 6600 computer—the largest and fastest of the current generation of scientific computers—has been installed in LRL Berkeley's Building 50A. The machine, delivered December 15 and now undergoing acceptance testing, will become the principal general purpose computer at the Berkeley Laboratory.

The 6600 will replace the smaller of two IBM 7094 computers currently in operation at Berkeley.

The new computer includes 131,000 words of memory, ten tape drives, two high-speed printers, a card reader, a card punch, and an operating console. This configuration will be augmented in March with six additional printers, two additional disk files, two tape drives, two console display systems, three pen and ink plotters, and 12 more I-O channels.

Control Data's standard programming systems are being modified by LRL per-



LIKE KIDS ON CHRISTMAS MORNING, Berkeley Math & Comp staff scramble to unwrap their multimillion-dollar present. At r., foreground, are Jim Baker and Bob Harvey.

sonnel to accommodate this additional input-output equipment. The work is being done in the Mathematics and Computing Group by Walt Hutchinson, Sam Penny, and Jane McDonald, under the general direction of Chuck Stevenson.

Since last June, LRL computer users

have been modifying their programs to run on the 6600 computer. (Since most of the Laboratory's computer programs are now written in the FORTRAN language, it is often possible to transfer a program from the 7094 to the 6600 with fairly minimal modifications.)

Soviet Scientists Tour Low-Energy Facilities

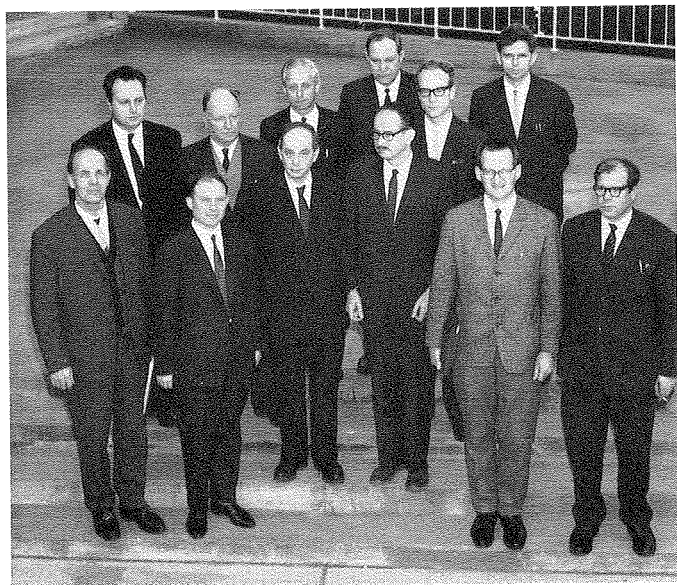
A delegation of scientists from the U.S.S.R., specialists in low-energy nuclear physics, toured the Berkeley Laboratory on December 20 as part of the overall U.S.-U.S.S.R. Exchanges Agreement covering cooperation in development of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Under the same agreement, a group of U.S. radioneurologists, including Dr.

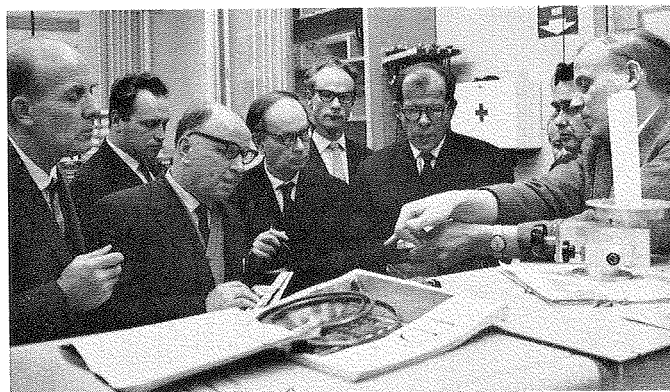
Cornelius Tobias of LRL's Donner Laboratory, last month toured Soviet research facilities specializing in the effects of radiation on the nervous system. Reciprocal tours by Soviet radioneurologists and U.S. low-energy physicists will take place this year.

The Soviet delegation which visited here on December 20 included: Nobel Laureate I. M. Frank, Lebedev Physics Institute, Moscow; A. P. Klyucharev, Ukrainian Physical

Technical Institute, Kharkov; N. A. Burgov, Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Leningrad; D. P. Fillipov, U.S.S.R. State Committee; A. A. Ogloblin, Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, Moscow; L. P. Panikov, U.S.S.R. State Committee; S. M. Polikanov, Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Dubna; K. A. Petrzhak, Khlopin Radium Institute, Leningrad; A. I. Solnyshkov, Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus, Leningrad; and L. N. Usachev, Physical Technical Institute, Obninsk. The reciprocal visits were the fifth and sixth held under an agreement signed in 1963.



SOVIET SCIENTISTS are shown with hosts Edwin McMillan, LRL Director, and Isadore Perlman, head of Nuclear Chemistry. L. to r., first row, are Drs. Petrzhak, Polikanov, Frank, McMillan, Usachev, Burgov; back row, Panikov, Klyucharev, Perlman, Fillipov, Ogloblin, Solnyshkov.



NEW SEMICONDUCTING COUNTING DEVICES interested the Soviet visitors during tour of LRL Nuclear Instrumentation Group labs. Above, group leader Fred Goulding (r.) discusses current work with (l. to r.) Drs. Petrzhak, Panikov, Klyucharev, Frank, Ogloblin, and Solnyshkov.