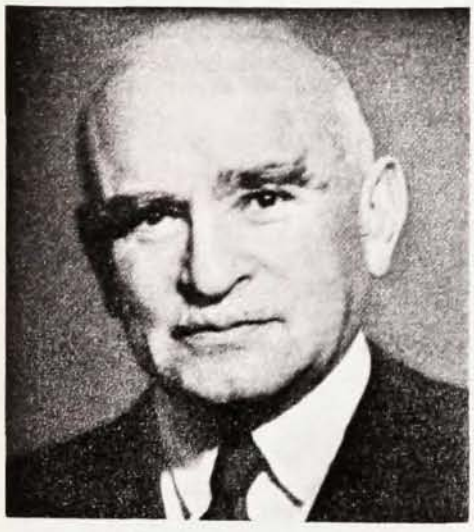
OBITUARIES

Dannie N. Heineman, an electrical engineer and retired industrial leader, died in New York City on January 31. He was 89 years old. Within the community of physicists, his name is remembered in connection with the prize in mathematical physics which bears his name and which has been awarded since 1959 by the American Physical Society and the American Institute of Physics. Last year, Mr. Heineman gave $40 000 to the Institute to be used for the Niels Bohr Library of the History of Physics which is to be located in the annex now under construction at the AIP headquarters in New York.

Mr. Heineman was born in Charlotte, N. C., but spent a large part of his life in Europe. He went to Germany in his youth and received his degree in electrical engineering at Hanover in 1895. He then joined the engineering staff of the Union-Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft of Berlin, a company which was associated with General Electric and was staffed chiefly by Americans. In 1905, he was asked to become managing director of a small investment trust which had been established in Brussels by a group of Belgian bankers under the name, "Société Financière de Transports et d'Entreprises Industrielles" (Sofina). He headed the firm for the next 50 years, during which time Sofina became one of the power industry's leading management and consulting enterprises.

During World War I, Mr. Heineman was among those primarily responsible for organizing emergency relief for the people of Belgium. After his retirement in 1955, he devoted himself to the support of projects in education and research in the sciences and in medicine through the Heineman Foundation for Research, Educational, Charitable, and Scientific Purposes, Inc., which he established to perpetuate such work.



Dannie N. Heineman

A. H. Taylor

Albert Hoyt Taylor, whose early work on radio-wave propagation is credited with having provided a broad base for the subsequent discovery and development of radar, died at his home in Claremont, Calif., on December 11. He was 82 years old.

Dr. Taylor served as a physicist in the Naval Research Laboratory for 25 years, and was described as the "dean of NRL's scientific staff" upon his retirement in 1948. He was cited by the Laboratory at that time as having left behind him "a record of technical achievement almost without equal in the career service of our National Government". He was born in Chicago and studied at Northwestern University, where he received his BS in 1902. He taught physics for several years at Michigan State College and at the University of Wisconsin, and then went to Germany, where he received his doctorate at Göttingen in 1909. He returned to the United States in the same year as professor of physics and head of the Physics Department at the University of North Dakota.

When the United States entered the first world war, Dr. Taylor was given a lieutenant's commission in the Naval Reserve as a specialist in radio communications, and he quickly advanced to the rank of commander. He remained in uniform for five years, directing the naval-district communications, setting up a transatlantic radio net, and commanding a naval aircraft radio laboratory in Washington, D. C. In 1923, as a civilian physicist, he was asked to organize the radio program at the newly established Naval Research Laboratory, and for more than two decades he served as superintendent of NRL's Radio Division. During the second world war he was named chief physicist, and in 1945 he was appointed as the Laboratory's chief consultant on electronics. Three years later, having retired, he left Washington and moved to Claremont.

During the period between the two wars, Dr. Taylor and his associates at NRL revolutionized the techniques of naval communications through the development of an extended series of improved transmitters, receivers, and direction finders. He enlisted the cooperation of