

Story of Human Error). His enthusiasm for music found expression through his cello playing and his association with various symphony orchestras. He founded the Swarthmore Symphony Orchestra and was a former director of the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

A fellow of the American Physical Society, Dr. Swann served as a member of the APS Council from 1925 to 1928 and as president of the Society from 1931 to 1933. He belonged to a number of other scientific organizations, including the American Association of Physics Teachers, the Optical Society of America, the American Philosophical Society, and the Physical Society of London.

Erich Hausmann, dean emeritus of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, died on February 22 at the age of 75. Dean Hausmann, who retired in 1953, had been a member of the Brooklyn Polytechnic faculty for 45 years, 29 of which were spent as head of the Department of Physics.

Born in Germany, he came to the United States in his youth. He graduated from Cooper Union in 1907; in the following year he received a degree in electrical engineering from Brooklyn Polytechnic and joined the faculty of that school as an instructor in physics and electrical engineering. He continued his graduate studies at New York University, receiving his master's degree there in 1910 and his ScD in 1911. He became a full professor in 1918; two years later he was named head of the Physics Department and he served in that capacity until 1949. He held a number of administrative positions at Brooklyn Polytechnic, and in several instances they were overlapping. From 1917 to 1923 he was secretary of the faculty; he was dean of graduate study from 1929 to 1944, registrar from 1944 to 1947, and dean of the Institute from 1944 to 1953.



Erich Hausmann

Dean Hausmann was the author or coauthor of several textbooks in physics and electrical engineering, and he was widely known for the tests which he devised for use in engineering colleges. In 1955, during the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute's centennial celebration, he was awarded an honorary doctorate in engineering. Last year he received the Institute's Polytechnic Medal, and in 1960 he was honored by the Cooper Union Alumni Association, which awarded him its Gano Dunn Medal for professional achievement. A past president of the New York Electrical Society, Dean Hausmann was also a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of the American Physical Society.

Louis B. Tuckerman, a retired physicist who served on the staff of the National Bureau of Standards for thirty years, died on February 5 at the age of 82.

He was born in West Williamsfield, Ohio, graduated summa cum laude from Adelbert College of Western Reserve University in 1901, studied as a graduate student at the University of Nebraska and the University of Berlin, and was awarded his PhD in physics at Johns Hopkins University. During the early part of the century he taught physics first at Ohio State University and later at the University of Nebraska, where he spent the last three years of his teaching career as professor of theoretical physics.

In 1919, Dr. Tuckerman joined the National Bureau of Standards as an engineering physicist and quickly became involved in studying the mechanical properties of aircraft materials and structures. During the course of these studies he invented the optical strain gauge bearing his name, which was the first precise instrument for measuring mechanical properties of lightweight aircraft structures. He also formed a research group devoted to the study of aircraft structures. His group cooperated with the Civil Aeronautics Board in studying the causes of air accidents by analysis of the evidence obtained from the wreckage of crashed airplanes. He was appointed assistant chief of the Bureau's Division of Mechanics in 1925, and he served for 28 years as chairman of the Bureau's Educational Committee which provides graduate-level physical science courses for NBS staff members. He retired in 1949.

Dr. Tuckerman's many honors included the John Price Wetherill Medal from the Franklin Institute, the Exceptional Service Medal of the US Department of Commerce, citations from the Manhattan District and the Office of the Surgeon-General of the War Department for his services in World War II, and a letter of commendation for outstanding scientific achievement from President Truman. He represented the Bureau both in the Division of Physical Sciences of the National Research Council and on the Committee of Aircraft Structures of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Dr. Tuckerman was a fellow of the American Physical Society, a former secretary of the Optical Society of America (1929-39), and a past president of the Washington Philosophical Society (1932).