

foreign member of the Royal Society of London and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society. In addition, he held memberships in many foreign professional societies and academies of sciences.

His honors included the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society (1944), the Bruce Gold Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific (1948), the Draper Medal of the National Academy of Sciences (1950), the Medaille Jules-César Janssen of the French Academy of Sciences (1955), and the G. Bruce Blair Award of the Western Amateur Astronomers (1955).



Paul Rosbaud

Paul Rosbaud, consultant to several scientific publishing houses and the first recipient of the Tate Medal of the American Institute of Physics, died in London on January 28 at the age of 66.

A native of Graz, Austria, he was educated at the Technische Hochschule in Darmstadt, where he received his PhD in chemistry. During the 1930's he became a scientific editor for the Berlin publishing firm of Springer-Verlag, and in that capacity was responsible for having stimulated the publication of many important scientific works. He is also credited with having been the driving force behind the creation of new journals of science and the improvement of existing periodicals. During World War II, his acquaintance with friends in high places who were uncommitted to the Nazi regime enabled him to keep in touch with scientists in various parts of occupied Europe, and at considerable personal risk he managed to communicate as well with Allied scientists by means of neutral channels and the Norwegian underground organization.

In the latter part of 1945 he was invited to come to England, where he became a director of Butterworth Scientific Publications. He served as the first editor of the journal *Research*, a publication which has recently been discontinued. In 1952 he joined the newly founded Pergamon Press as scientific director, and in

1956 he left Pergamon to become European editor of Interscience Publishers, Inc. He also served as a consultant to a number of publishers, including North-Holland, John Wiley, Oliver and Boyd, Allen and Unwin, and Vieweg.

Dr. Rosbaud was chosen to receive the first award (in 1961) of the AIP's newly established John T. Tate Medal for Distinguished Service to the Profession of Physics in recognition of his contributions to the physics community as an editor and an adviser to publishers of the literature of physics.

Wolfgang Riezler, director of the Institute for Radiation and Nuclear Physics of the University of Bonn, died on September 27, 1962. Born in 1905 in Freiburg im Breisgau, he studied at Erlangen and Munich, and in 1929 earned his doctoral degree under the tutelage of Willy Wien, after which he spent a year working in Freiburg and another year in Cambridge under Lord Rutherford. In 1931 he returned to Germany to be assistant to Christian Füchtbauer in Rostock, and while there he was admitted to the faculty as a lecturer. Four years later, Füchtbauer left Rostock for Bonn, and Riezler accompanied him. At Bonn, he became dozent in 1937 and ausserplanmässiger professor in 1942. During the war he did research in Cologne, Bonn, and Paris. After the war, he assisted Walter Gerlach in beginning the reconstruction of the Institute for Radiation and Nuclear Physics at Bonn, and when Gerlach left Bonn in 1949, the direction of the Institute fell to Riezler. He was named extraordinary professor in 1952 and ordinary professor a year later.

Professor Riezler's research career began with a study of the physics of solids carried out during his year in Freiburg. He soon switched to the new field of nuclear physics, concentrating mainly on studies of alpha particles and thermal neutrons. He was one of the first to recognize the applications of nuclear physics to medical therapy and diagnostics, and he collaborated with a medical scientist, Professor Schubert, in numerous tracer experiments on animals and people. One of the major projects of his later life was the construction of a synchrocyclotron-type accelerator at the Bonn Institute.

Professor Riezler was a member of the American Physical Society.

Manfred Pyka, a physics instructor at Princeton University, died in a New York City hospital on November 30, 1962, from the effects of injuries suffered in a laboratory accident with lithium hydride that had occurred on January 11th of last year. Dr. Pyka was thirty years old, having been born on June 10, 1932.

Considered by his colleagues to have been gifted both as a physicist and as a teacher, he graduated from the University of Chicago, where he also received his master's and doctor's degrees. He became a member of the Princeton faculty in September 1961. Dr. Pyka was a member of the American Physical Society.