

honored by the University with an appointment as distinguished professor in the College of Sciences and Humanities.

Although trained primarily in the techniques of x-ray diffraction by crystals, he was originally associated with the Plant Physiology Section of Iowa State's Chemistry Department. He managed nevertheless to apply diffraction techniques to the problems of the structure of starch and its deep blue complex with iodine, and thus produced what was probably the first substantial evidence for the existence of a helical structure in a natural product. After his return from Princeton in 1946, his work at Ames spread into most branches of inorganic solid-state chemistry and included investigations of intermetallic and interstitial compounds, hydrogen-bonded substances, compounds of uranium and thorium, and the so-called "electron-deficient" compounds. He expanded his experimental techniques to include neutron diffraction and magnetic measurements, and thus to observations on magnetic order in solids.

Dr. Rundle spent the 1958-59 academic year on leave of absence from Iowa State as a National Science Foun-

dation postdoctoral fellow at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford. In 1960, he went to Japan for a year as a Fulbright lecturer in Osaka.

A member of the American Crystallographic Association, Dr. Rundle served as that organization's president in 1958. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society.

Karl W. Brockman

Karl W. Brockman, senior physicist at the Institute for Nuclear Physics Research in Amsterdam, died at the M.D. Anderson Hospital in Houston, Texas, on September 24. He was thirty-seven years old.

Born in Fort Worth, he entered Rice University in 1943, interrupted his studies from 1944 to 1946 to serve in the Navy, and graduated with honors in 1949. He earned his PhD at Princeton University in 1953.

Dr. Brockman served as an instructor at Princeton until 1957, when he went to the Netherlands to join the Institute for Nuclear Physics Research. He became a member of the Institute's permanent staff as a senior physicist in 1959, and in that capacity he directed and supervised much of the research work on nuclear reactions. His main research interest centered around the few-nucleon systems, and in the last years of his life he was concerned with many of the fundamental problems in nucleon-nucleus interactions.

Dr. Brockman was a member of both the American Physical Society and the Netherlands Physical Society.

Clarence W. Kanolt

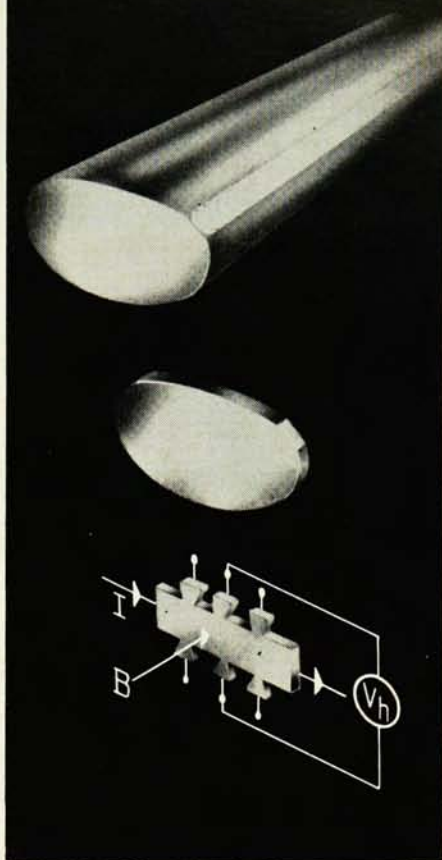
Clarence W. Kanolt, a research physicist with the Farrand Optical Company in New York City for the past twenty-two years, died on November 28 while visiting in Pittsfield, Mass.

He was born in Susquehanna, Pa., on August 14, 1880. Educated at Columbia University, he received his bachelor's degree there in 1902 and his PhD in 1905. The next year he became an instructor in chemistry at Western Reserve University, and in 1909 he joined the National Bureau of Standards as an assistant physicist. Dr. Kanolt remained with the Bureau for



Robert E. Rundle

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