

OBITUARIES

Samuel K. Allison

Samuel K. Allison, professor of physics and director of the Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago, died in England on September 15 following surgery for a heart condition. Dr. Allison had been acting as US delegate to the Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion Conference at the Culham Laboratory.



Samuel K. Allison

Born in Chicago in 1900, Dr. Allison was educated at the University of Chicago, receiving his PhD there in 1923. After holding fellowships at Harvard University and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, he joined the physics faculty of the University of California at Berkeley, where he rose to the rank of associate professor. In 1930, he returned to Chicago where he became full professor in 1942 and Frank P. Hixon Distinguished Service Professor of Physics in 1959.

Most of Dr. Allison's early research was on x rays. He published numerous papers on the topic between 1924 and 1936, and coauthored (with Arthur Compton) a book entitled *X-Rays in Theory and Experiment*. In the late thirties, his interests turned to nuclear physics and he was a member of the group led by Enrico Fermi which achieved the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction in

the experiment carried out under the old west stands of Stagg Field on December 2, 1942. He was a member of the original staff of the University's wartime Metallurgical Laboratory, and he was its director in 1944 when he left Chicago to join the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico. He served as chairman of the Los Alamos Technical and Scheduling Committee, and played an important part in the preparations for the first bomb test near Alamogordo. He conducted the final countdown himself in the control bunker on the morning of July 16, 1945. He was awarded the Medal of Merit in 1946 for his work on the project. After the war, Dr. Allison returned to Chicago to become the first director of the University's Institute for Nuclear Studies, where he continued to be active in research.

Dr. Allison headed the physics section of the National Academy of Sciences from 1960 to 1963, served as chairman of the NAS Committee on Nuclear Science from 1962 until his death, and shortly before his death had been named chairman of a panel of senior scientists to review the United States program in controlled thermonuclear research for the Atomic Energy Commission. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society.

Gerhard H. Dieke

Gerhard H. Dieke, professor and chairman of the Department of Physics at Johns Hopkins University, died in Aberdeen, Scotland, on August 25 at the age of 64. He had been lecturing in Scotland and working with students on the spectroscopy of rare-earth ions in crystals.

Professor Dieke, a leading authority in spectroscopy, was born in Rhoda, Germany. He attended the University of Leiden and the University of California, where he received his PhD in 1926. He spent the next several years at the California Institute of Technology, the Institute of Physical

and Chemical Research in Tokyo, and as a privat-docent at the University of Groningen. In 1930, he became an associate in physics at Johns Hopkins University. He was promoted to associate professor the following year and to professor in 1939. He became head of the Physics Department in 1950.

Professor Dieke was also involved in research in atomic physics, electrical discharges in gases, and spectra of solids. During World War II, he worked on the Manhattan Project and served as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He was a member of the American Physical Society, the Optical Society of America, the American Association of Physics Teachers, and the Royal Academy of Science of Amsterdam.

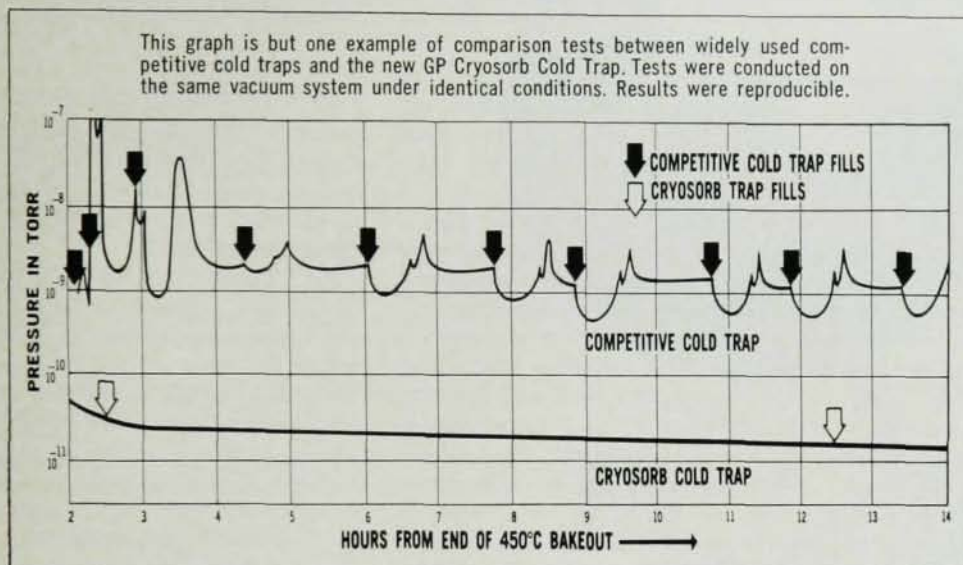
John H. Tinlot

John H. Tinlot, professor of physics at the University of Rochester and director of the high-energy experimental physics program in Rochester's Department of Physics and Astronomy, died on September 27, 1965, in Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester. He was 43 years old at the time of his death.

Professor Tinlot was born in New York City. After spending his first year of undergraduate studies at the University of Rochester, he completed his BS in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1943. He then served as a staff member of the Radiation Laboratory until the end of World War II. He obtained his PhD in physics in 1948, working at MIT under Bruno Rossi on the properties of cosmic ray penetrating showers, and he spent a year as a research associate in collaboration with Bernard Gregory and Professor Rossi studying the nuclear interactions of cosmic-ray particles.

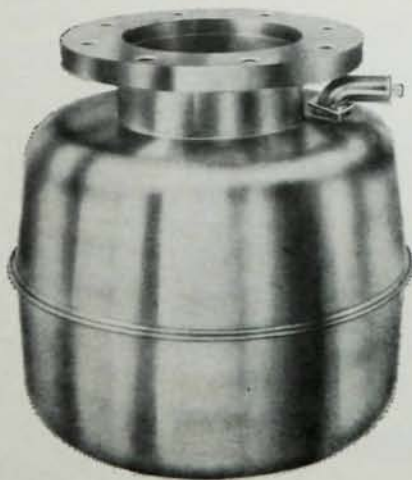
He went to Columbia University in 1949 as an instructor, and while there he collaborated with Professors Bernardini and Lederman on studies of

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the interaction and decay of the π^- meson. He left Columbia in 1950 to join the University of Rochester as an assistant professor. He was promoted to associate professor in 1956, and to full professor in 1962. At Rochester his research efforts were devoted to particle physics and he gradually increased the range of his interests and the energy of the accelerators utilized.

His work at Rochester using the 130-inch proton synchrocyclotron was principally concerned with π -nucleon scattering and the nucleon-nucleon scattering problem. He played a major role in the establishment of a long-range program to study in detail the scattering of polarized nucleons employing double- and triple-scattering experiments. After a sabbatical leave in 1955-56 at the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, for which he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship, his interest turned to studies of high-energy phenomena. He was instrumental in establishing a particle-physics user's program at Rochester and in guiding its growth. At the same time, he actively participated in the μ -proton scattering experiment carried on jointly with Professor Lederman's group at Columbia, and at the time of his death he was actively planning an extension of this program involving the construction of a μ -meson storage ring to be used in conjunction with the Stanford Linear Accelerator.

Professor Tinlot was a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the High-Energy Advisory Group to Brookhaven National Laboratory.

A memorial fund has been established in his memory by his friends at the University of Rochester. Contributions may be sent in care of the Gift Office, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 14627.

Harvey B. Lemon

Harvey B. Lemon, professor emeritus of physics at the University of Chicago, died on July 3 in Omaha, Neb., at the age of 80.

Professor Lemon was born in Chicago and educated at the University of Chicago, where he received a BA

degree in 1906, an MS degree in 1910, and a PhD degree in physics in 1912. He served as an instructor at Chicago from 1911 to 1913 and was promoted to assistant professor in 1917 and associate professor in 1922. He became a full professor in 1928 and retired as emeritus professor in 1950. During World War II, he served as chief physicist and head of the Rocket Branch of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland.

Professor Lemon was known for his contributions to teaching methods and was the author of several educational films and textbooks, including *From Galileo to the Nuclear Age*, and *The Demonstration Laboratory of Physics at the University of Chicago*, published in 1946 and 1939, respectively, by the University of Chicago Press.

After Professor Lemon retired, he became scientific director of the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. He had served as a consultant to the Museum since 1943, and held the post of scientific director until shortly before his death. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member and former president (1939) of the American Association of Physics Teachers.

Simon Sonkin

Simon Sonkin, emeritus professor of physics in the Stanford University Microwave Laboratory, died of a heart attack on August 29. He was 64 years old. Dr. Sonkin was born in New York City. He received a bachelor's degree in 1920 from the City College of New York, an electrical engineering degree in 1922 from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and a master's degree in 1924 and a PhD in physics in 1933 from Columbia University. After receiving his PhD, he joined the faculty of City College as assistant professor. He was promoted to associate professor in 1941 and professor in 1950. From 1938 to 1941, he served as chairman of the physics department. During World War II, he held an additional post as a member of the senior scientific staff at Columbia, where he was engaged in research at the University's radiation laboratory.

In 1953, after several terms as visiting professor, Dr. Sonkin accepted a permanent appointment at Stanford, where he supervised the manufacture of the high-power klystron tubes used in Stanford's Mark III linear accelerator.

Dr. Sonkin was a member of the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers.

James E. Russell

James E. Russell, associate professor in the Department of Nuclear Engineering and Science at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, died on May 20 at the age of 33.

Dr. Russell was born in Nutley, N. J., and educated at Yale University, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1953, a master's degree in 1955, and a PhD in physics in 1959. He became an assistant professor of physics at RPI in 1958 and helped to establish its Linear Accelerator Laboratory. In 1960, he was appointed to the Institute's Department of Nuclear Engineering and Science.

Dr. Russell's research interests included neutron physics and cross sections and nuclear spectroscopy. He was a member of the American Physical Society, the American Nuclear Society, and the Health Physics Society.

E. Ward Tillotson

E. Ward Tillotson, retired director of research of the Mellon Institute, died on May 19.

Dr. Tillotson, a noted authority on the optical properties and surface tension of glass, was born in Farmington, Conn., on February 28, 1884. He received a bachelor's degree from Yale University in 1906 and a PhD degree in 1909. He spent the next four years as an industrial fellow at the University of Kansas and became assistant director of the Mellon Institute in 1913. He was promoted to director of research in 1951 and retired five years later.

Dr. Tillotson was a member of the American Physical Society, the Optical Society of America, and the Society of Rheology.