

Rockwell Corp. in the autonetics electrooptical laboratory.

The University of Massachusetts at Boston has appointed **Martin Fosner** of Yale University, **Harold P. Mahon**, formerly guest professor at the University of Zürich, and **Nareshchandra Shah** from Stanford University assistant professors. **Freda Salzman**, on leave of absence for the year, is visiting scientist at the MIT center for theoretical research.



HUMPHREYS

**Curtis J. Humphreys** has retired as head of research at the Naval Weapons Center Corona Laboratories. He will return after a three-month absence to continue individual research.

### *Gallatin Medal Goes To Richard Courant*

Richard Courant, professor emeritus and science adviser at New York University, has been awarded the NYU Albert Gallatin medal. The bronze medal, named for the Secretary of the

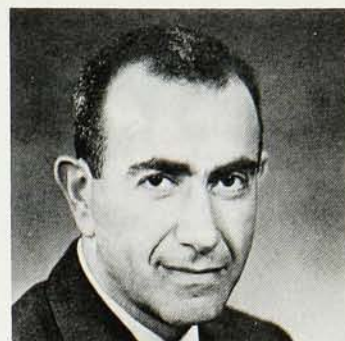
Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, is given annually in recognition of contributions of lasting significance to society. Courant has created and directed eminent centers for mathematics on two continents and has made major contributions in both pure and applied mathematics. In 1953 he founded the NYU Institute of Mathematical Sciences and directed it until his retirement in 1958. It has been renamed the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences in his honor.

### *Simon Memorial Prize Goes To Kurt A. G. Mendelssohn*

The low-temperature group of the British Institute of Physics and the Physical Society has awarded the Simon Memorial Prize for 1968 to Kurt A. G. Mendelssohn of the University of Oxford. The prize was instituted in 1959 in memory of Sir Frances Simon, professor of thermodynamics, and was awarded in recognition of Mendelssohn's distinguished work in superconductivity and the properties of liquid helium.

### *Herbert Friedman Receives Rockefeller Service Award*

Herbert Friedman, superintendent of the atmosphere and astrophysics divi-



FRIEDMAN

sion at the Naval Research Laboratory, has won the 1967 Rockefeller Public Service Award for science, technology and engineering. The award, conceived and financed by John D. Rockefeller 3rd and administered by Princeton University, carries an honorarium of \$10 000.

Friedman conducted the first experiments in rocket astronomy that revealed the strength and pattern of x-ray and ultraviolet radiation 50 miles above the earth's atmosphere. He determined the mechanism by which the sun creates the ionosphere and discovered that the Crab Nebula is a strong x-ray source. Eight satellites have since been launched under his direction as part of a program called Solrad that was set up to study radiation sources.

### *Frank C. Walz, Was with University of Colorado*

Frank C. Walz, University of Colorado professor of physics and astrophysics, died 16 Nov.

Walz was born in Pueblo, Colo., in 1899. He received his BS in electrical engineering with honors in 1922. The following year, he served as a research fellow and became instructor in engineering mathematics at CU where he earned his masters degree in physics in 1926. He also did further post-graduate work at CU, the California Institute of Technology and with the Bell Telephone Laboratories. He was an assistant at CIT in 1930-31. He was appointed as an assistant professor at CU in 1932 and had been a full professor since 1946.

Walz was responsible for the establishment of the curriculum in engineering physics in 1940. This program

was one of the first of its kind in the nation and has since been established by other institutions. He also built up an integrated course in electronics and electronics laboratory.

Walz also was a consultant for Midwest Refining Co. in 1927-29; supervisor of electronics war training in the Denver area during World War II; and had directed research projects for the US Air Force, and the Boeing and Martin companies. He was consultant and member of the planning board of the Upper Air Laboratory of CU, 1948-1952; co-director of the Sun-seeker Pointing Control Project in 1953; consultant on the Navy's Project Kettle, and director in 1950-52; and director and co-principal scientific investigator of an Air Force project on simulation of aerodynamic heating, 1953-56.

He was particularly interested in

students and learning. A large portion of his time throughout his association with the university was devoted to studies and programs to improve education. Walz also gave much attention to helping students who normally might have dropped out of the university owing to relatively poor preparation or for other reasons and to encouraging people to continue their educations throughout life.

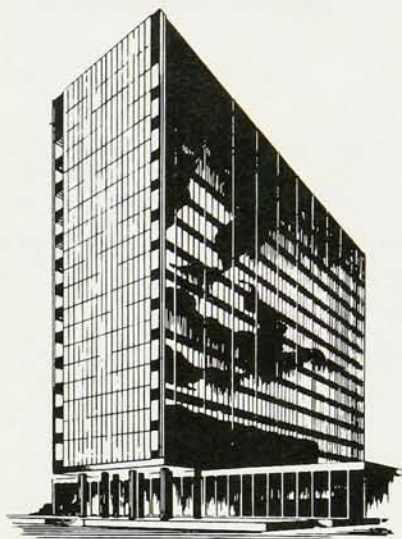
ALBERT A. BARTLETT  
*University of Colorado*

### *Robert Coté, Neutron Physicist at Argonne*

Robert E. Coté, a physicist in the Argonne physics division, died 1 Oct. in Madison, Wisc., where he had been hospitalized after an accident suffered while on a hike with his sons. Born



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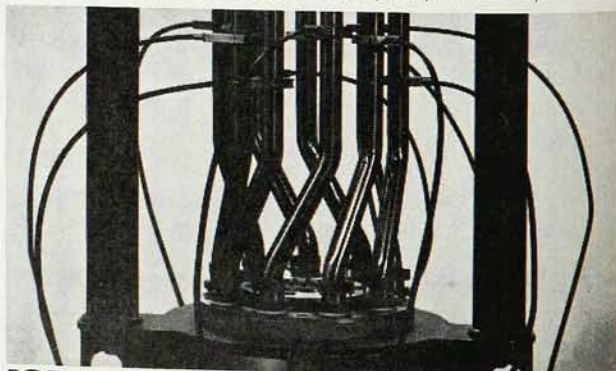
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in Bridgeport, Conn. in 1924, Coté received his education in physics at Columbia University, where he earned a BA degree in 1947 and a PhD degree in 1953. He had been associated with Argonne National Laboratory since 1954. He was one of the early participants in the development of the fast-chopper neutron spectrometer at the research reactor CP-5 and he is well known for numerous studies of neutron resonances with this experimental system. Recently, he devoted himself to the study of muonic x rays in collaboration with a group at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

### Particle Physicist Jack Leitner Dies

Jack Leitner, age 36, professor of physics at Syracuse University, died on 21 Nov. 1967 after having suffered a massive heart attack fourteen days before. Born in Brooklyn, he was educated in the New York City school system and received his AB (1952) and PhD (1957) at Columbia University. During his time as a graduate student, the bubble chamber was invented and this greatly influenced his experimental career in physics.

Leitner's early work at Columbia, under the supervision of Jack Steinberger, involved the construction and utilization of propane bubble chambers in a detailed study of the newly discovered strange particles. From 1957 to 1958 he was a research associate at Duke University, where he joined Martin Block and Erich Harth in the construction of the world's first helium bubble chamber. Experiments were performed a year later with the Bevatron at Berkeley that involved the study of hyperfragments as well as the determination of the  $K-\Lambda$  relative parity. In 1959 he moved on to Syracuse as assistant professor of physics, rising to the rank of full professor in 1964. During this period he began his close and fruitful collaboration with the physicists at Brookhaven National Laboratory. This collaboration resulted in numerous major contributions to weak- and strong-interaction physics, the best known of which was the discovery of the  $\Omega^-$  hyperon. Through-

out the years, Leitner augmented his experimental work with several forays into the theoretical realm dealing with detailed calculations useful for spin determination of particles as well as parity nonconservation.

His interest was wide, concentration deep, and energy inexhaustible. He imparted his style, his drive and love of physics to his students and colleagues. He was concerned with the future of physics and as such was a member of numerous committees, the latest of which was concerned with the lab-user relationship for the new accelerator to be built at Weston, Ill. In the field of elementary particles, Leitner was an acknowledged expert, being an active participant in many international conferences, including the one in Heidelberg, Germany this last September. He was about to spend the next year at CERN exploring new techniques and ideas in the field of boson resonances.

N. P. SAMIOS

*Brookhaven National Laboratory*

### Morris E. Rose, Physicist At University of Virginia

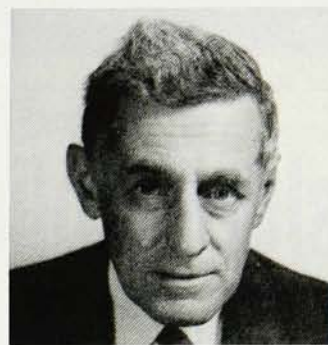
Morris Erich Rose, Robert C. Taylor Distinguished Professor of physics at the University of Virginia, died on November 10, 1967, after a heart attack. He was 56 years old.

Rose, who was born in New York, did his undergraduate work at Wayne State University. After graduate studies in the University of Michigan from 1931 to 1935, he spent a year at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University and three years at Cornell University. He subsequently held fellowships at Yale University, the Bartol Research Foundation, and Princeton University. Before coming to the University of Virginia in 1961, Rose spent fifteen years at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, where he was chief physicist.

Rose had a wide range of interests in theoretical nuclear physics. His work at Cornell, partly in collaboration with Hans Bethe, gave the first extensive theory of the cyclotron as well as a number of the earliest explorations of nuclear structure models. During his years at Oak Ridge, he suggested a method for orienting nuclei based on the exploitation of the large

internal magnetic fields arising from hyperfine coupling. This idea was an important part of the well-known experiment on the beta-decay of  $\text{Co}^{60}$  which helped to overthrow the principle of parity conservation in weak interactions. In the same period, Rose made major contributions to clarifying theories of angular momentum in quantum mechanics and of angular correlations in nuclear radiations. His books and publications in these areas have become standard works and give material that is a prerequisite for work in nuclear structure physics.

One of Rose's continuing research interests was established while he



ROSE

was a graduate student at Michigan working under the direction of George Uhlenbeck. He wrote his thesis on internal pair formation in nuclei, and this subject, together with internal conversion, continued to be one of his lifelong interests. He was responsible for publishing an extensive tabulation of internal conversion coefficients which was a great spur to further experimental work in this area. Ultimately, his interest in the electromagnetic interactions of nuclei led him to the studies of inelastic electron scattering which occupied much of his time during his six years at the University of Virginia.

Rose had a profound commitment to building up nuclear theoretical research at the University of Virginia. Through his excellent lecturing and his enthusiasm when engaged in research, he communicated his great devotion to physics. His students and his colleagues will remember him with deep gratitude.

J. M. EISENBERG

H. P. KELLY

*University of Virginia* □