government advisory group headed by **Spiro Agnew.** Dessler has been chairman of the Rice University space-science department since 1963.

AEC Cites Three Men for Outstanding Contributions

The Atomic Energy Commission has awarded Lauriston S. Taylor, George B. Darling and Paul M. Gross citations for outstanding service to the national atomic energy program. Taylor, special assistant to the president of the National Academy of Sciences, is honored for his work in radiation protection; Darling's award is for his studies on the delayed effects of radiation on men (he is director of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission in Hiroshima); Gross, who helped organize the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies and is president of Oak Ridge Associated Universities, is being honored for his work at Oak Ridge.

Visiting professor at the University of California, Riverside, this fall is **Richard J. Eden** of Cambridge University.

Kenneth C. Clark is the new program director for aeronomy in the atmospheric sciences section, division of environmental sciences of the National Science Foundation. Clark, a geophysicist, is on leave from the University of Washington.

William S. Porter has been promoted to professor at Southern Connecticut State College. **John W. Snyder** of Ohio State University and **Lee T. Matthews** of the University of Vermont are new assistant professors.

L. Eric Cross, professor of electrical engineering, and **Heinz K. Henisch,** professor of physics, have been appointed associate directors of the Materials Research Laboratory at Pennsylvania State University.

Craig J. W. Gunsul, formerly at the University of Delaware, has joined the physics department at Whitman College as assistant professor. **James G. Pengra,** of Whitman, is currently visiting at the Nuclear Research Center, Georgia Institute of Technology.

Joseph W. Weinberg has been named Kenan Professor of Physics at Syracuse University. The Kenan professorships, named for William R. Kenan Jr, were established at five New York universities to improve the quality of undergraduate teaching. Weinberg, a theoretical physicist, was at Case–Western Reserve University before he came to Syracuse.

Dame Kathleen Lonsdale, past president of the International Union of Crystallographers, is visiting professor at the Ohio State University department of mineralogy this fall. Lonsdale is professor of chemistry at the University of London.

DeShalit of Weizmann Institute Dies at 42

It is our sad task to report that Amos deShalit died of acute pancreatitis on 2 Sept. at the age of 42. His untimely passing is a great loss to his family, to the world of physics, to his institute and country and to the entire world. A brilliant physicist, deShalit was one of the very few who are at home with both experiment and theory. He was a brilliant administrator; while he was head (1954–66), the nuclear physics department at the Weizmann Institute, Rehovoth (Israel) developed into a leading center for the study of nuclear and particle physics, rivaled in its impact by only a handful of other institutions. He was a brilliant educator; since 1963 he had been actively involved in improving science education in Israel, particularly in the

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secondary schools. This activity was recently made formal by the creation at Weizmann of a department of science teaching that was headed by deShalit. Deeply committed to his country, he was much concerned with the problems of the Arab population.

DeShalit's involvement in world affairs motivated a great many of his activities; he did much to bring together physicists of all countries and political persuasions and helped to organize many international conferences. In July he gave the summary talk at the Heidelberg conference on heavy-ion induced nuclear reactions, and he had been scheduled to participate in a round-table discussion of the future of nuclear physics at an international conference that took place late in August.

He was one of the principal architects of the biennial international conferences on nuclear and high-energy physics; the proceedings of the most recent of these conferences, held at Columbia University, is to be dedicated to his memory. Involved for many years with the problems of developing countries, deShalit was a member of a United Nations advisory committee. At the time of his death he was host to a conference at Rehovoth on "Science and Education in Developing States" and had been scheduled to address it.

This partial list of his activities is a pale reflection of his personal impact; his greatest and unique contribution came from his direct and indirect influence upon friends and colleagues all over the world. Physics became more interesting and exciting to everyone who came in touch with him. His presence made a discussion more fruitful, a seminar more instructive, an experiment more significant. He raised questions and challenged ideas. He brought life and excitement to physics; this was not only because of his great insight, which enabled him to point to the essential ideas and relations, but also because of his readiness to listen and to follow the work of others, his openness to questions, his interest in any thought or idea, his enthusiasm for every new insight and his ability to recognize the significance of an idea.

So many friends had his help in developing their own ideas, help that he gave freely and unsparingly. When he visited laboratories, he left behind the seeds of many successful theories and experiments. His remarks and suggestions spawned many papers.

DeShalit's own publications are in nuclear physics, although his master's thesis, done in 1949 under Giulio Racah's direction, was on the self-energy problem. An experimental thesis in 1951 with Paul Scherrer at Zurich began a series of experimental and theoretical papers in which nuclear structure was probed through electromagnetic and weak interactions. DeShalit's fundamental contributions to the understanding and exploitation of the shell model culminated in 1962 with a seminal book that he wrote with Igal Talmi, titled "Nuclear Shell Theory."

He had been interested more recently in the application of tools developed in elementary-particle physics to studies of the nucleus. And, vice-versa, he was using methods developed for the shell model to extract from the electromagnetic properties of elementary particles some of their underlying structure. At the time of his death he had just completed the first volume of a two-volume book on nuclear theory that he was writing with one of us. He was scientific director of the Weizmann Institute from 1962 to 1966 and director-general from 1966 to 1968.

He was a member of IUPAP, one of the correspondents of *Comments on Nuclear and Particle Physics*, and on the editorial board of *Nuclear Physics*, *Annals of Physics*, *Nuclear Data* and *Nuclear Instruments and Methods*.

A member of the Israel National Academy of Sciences and Humanities, he received in 1964 the Israel Prize for the Exact Sciences and in 1969 was elected a foreign member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In recent years he was a visiting professor at Stanford University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Amos deShalit is no longer among us. We will miss his imaginative insights and bold ideas. We will miss the contagious pleasure he had in physics. We will miss his warm personality, his directness, his ability to create bonds and bridges across political chasms. Men like him are sorely needed, and they are always in short supply; our world will be colder without him.

HERMAN FESHBACH
VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF
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