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we hear that

first indications of single-crystal diffraction effects by steroids were found by Bernal, Crowfoot and Fankuchen in 1940. The wealth of information hidden in the thousands of diffracted intensities obtained by ever improved methods was a never failing challenge to Bragg. He followed closely the work of Max F. Perutz on hemoglobin, for which he provided the financial backing, and, after becoming the director of the Royal Institution in 1954, he set up an independent team of workers on the protein problems. The recent great advances in our knowledge of proteins, and the accelerated present rate of advance are largely due to Bragg's sustained effort for breaching the initial difficulties.

Bragg was, like his father, an excellent lecturer—a quality reflecting in both cases their artistic inclinations. He was also a very efficient organizer and headed many committees. After World War II, in 1946, he organized and called to London the first international conference of crystallographers, from which, two years later, resulted the establishment of the International Union of Crystallography of which he became the first president. He took a keen interest in science education and gave at the Royal Institution lectures for high school students from all over England to introduce them to the beauty and excitement of scientific discovery.

Paul P. Ewald
Ithaca, New York

Richard L. Wolfgang

Richard L. Wolfgang died on 19 June in a boating accident on Long Island Sound. A professor of chemistry at Yale University since 1956, Wolfgang was 42 years old.

Wolfgang, who was born in Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, came to the US in 1945 and received his PhD degree from the University of Chicago in 1951. He was a pioneer in the field of "hot chemistry," and specialized in the mechanism of nuclear reactions. He also developed several chemical accelerators—instruments used to break atomic bonds in molecules so that their reactions may be studied. For his contributions to this field, Wolfgang received the American Chemical Society's award for nuclear applications in 1968.

Before coming to Yale University, Wolfgang served on the faculty of Florida State University and before that on the staff of Brookhaven National Laboratory. He also served as a consultant to many industrial firms including the Westinghouse Electric Corp and the United Aircraft Corp. □



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