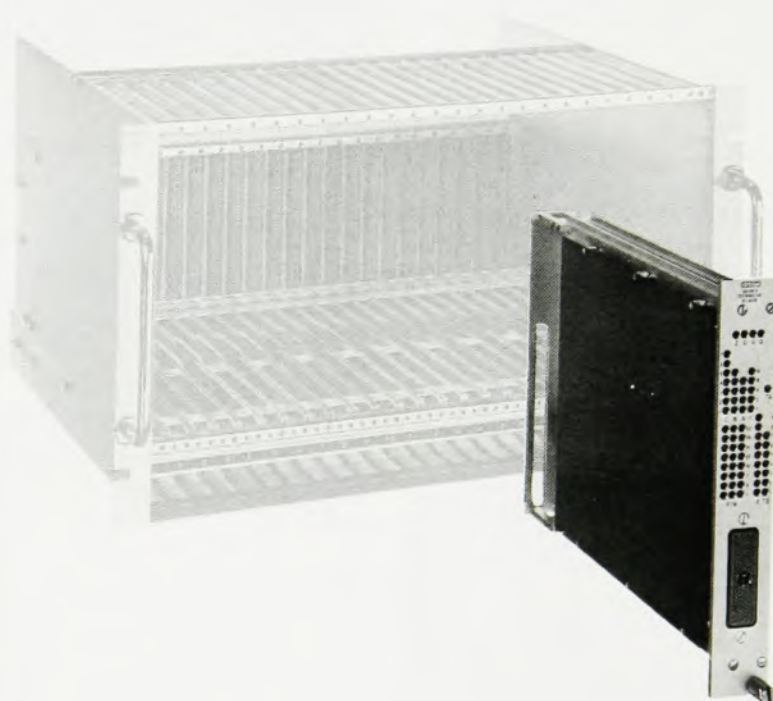


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nomena. He first observed polarization of neutrons from nuclear reactions in 1953. Later, he guided the construction of a source of polarized ions, and in 1960 his group was the first to show that a beam of useful intensity and polarization can be obtained.

He took intense pleasure from his contacts with colleagues abroad. As a student of his in Basel I remember well the enthusiasm he brought back from his first visit to the US soon after the war. A lively exchange of young PhD physicists between Basel and many laboratories in the US started at that time and has continued through the years. In 1949 Huber organized the first European postwar conference in nuclear physics. A decade later, he organized the first International Symposium on Polarization Phenomena and later initiated the subsequent two symposia on the same subject in Karlsruhe and Madison, Wisconsin. As chairman of the Commission for Nuclear Physics of IUPAP he contributed to numerous other international conferences.

The brilliant introductory physics lecture, which Huber taught during his entire career at Basel, was perhaps the greatest evidence of his enthusiasm for physics. Shortly before his death he finished the last of a four-volume physics text.

Willy Haeberli

University of Wisconsin, Madison

Milo B. Sampson

Milo B. Sampson, professor at Indiana University, died on 10 April at the age of 62.

Sampson, who came to the university in 1946, had been one of the chief researchers with the Indiana University's old cyclotron, now dismantled, which was one of the first in the US. At the time of his death he was helping to design the cyclotron now being built at the university.

Before coming to Indiana University, Sampson was a physicist with the Manhattan Project Laboratory at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. He had also worked for the Biochemical Research Foundation at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia from 1937 to 1943, and was in charge of the cyclotron at the University of Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory from 1943 to 1944.

Otto Laporte

Otto Laporte, professor at the University of Michigan, died on 28 March. Laporte was 68.

Laporte, who was born in Mainz, Germany and received his PhD degree from the University of Munich, has been

a member of the University of Michigan faculty since 1926. From 1923-43, during what may be considered Laporte's first research period, his main interest was atomic spectroscopy. His study in this field included work on the iron spectrum and the formulation of the "Laporte rule." Beginning in 1944, he began to study fluid mechanics by pro-



LAPORTE

posing solutions for subsonic and supersonic flow. Later he propounded the use of reflected shock waves to achieve extremely high temperatures.

While on leave from the University of Michigan in 1954-55, Laporte served the US State Department as attache in Tokyo. Because of this endeavor the State Department lauded him for "his efforts in securing the agreement between the US and Japan on the uses of atomic energy."

Philo T. Farnsworth

Philo T. Farnsworth, a scientist for the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp, died 11 March in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was 64.

Farnsworth, known as the "Father of Modern Television," filed his first patent covering the electronic television system at the age of 21. In 1934 the US Patent Office on Interferences awarded Farnsworth the basic patents on electronic television over V. Zworykin of RCA. A similar interference, also resolved in his favor, named him the inventor of the basic principles of the camera tube now known as the "image orthicon" which is used in television broadcasting. He also invented another camera tube known as the "image dissector," and held more than 165 other patents in television technology. In addition he was involved in the development of radar systems and special-purpose vacuum tubes. □

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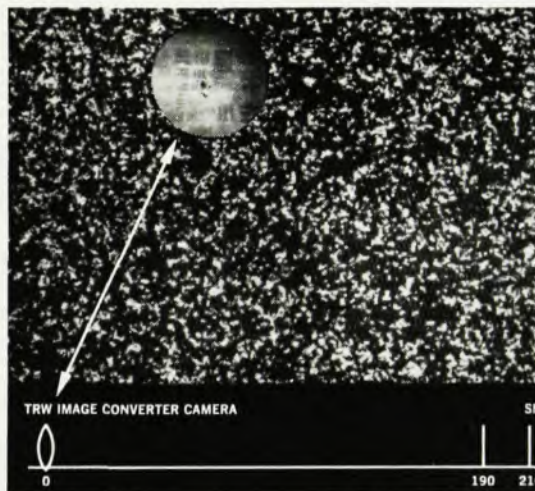
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