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Defense Laboratory (now the Coastal Systems Laboratory) at Panama City, Florida.

Before joining the Bureau of Ships, he taught mathematics at City College of the City University of New York, and with several colleagues he investigated the magnetic susceptibilities of liquids and vapors.

Reber received his MS degree in 1929 from Rutgers University, where, with George Winchester, he measured the variation of surface tension of lubricating oils with temperature. In 1933 he received his PhD from Yale University. His dissertation, done under L. W. McKeehan, dealt with the effects of atomic hydrogen on the magnetic properties of iron (*Physics* 5, 297, 1934).

A generous, peace loving man with a superior mind, Reber will be greatly missed by his many friends and associates.

WILLIAM J. SETTE  
Washington, D. C.

## Don H. Byers

Don H. Byers, newly appointed alternate division leader of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory theoretical design division, died on 1 July in an automobile accident at Los Alamos. He was 42 years old.

Byers was recognized in the defense community as a leader in the field of nuclear-weapons effects and vulnerability. He received his BA degree in 1952 from Wichita State University and his MA and PhD degrees in physics in 1954 and 1958 respectively from



BYERS

the University of Kansas. After receiving his PhD degree, he joined Los Alamos.

He was active in the neutron cross-

section program using underground nuclear explosions. In addition, he was a driving force in many of the weapons-effects experiments, both at Los Alamos and at the Nevada test site. Byers also played an active role in several major committees and panels, including the US Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, and in 1967 was a member of the Research Advisory Council of the US Army Nuclear Defense Laboratory.

Los Alamos and the scientific community have lost a valued and respected friend and colleague.

R. G. SHREFFLER  
J. C. HOPKINS

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory

## Stanley C. Fultz

Stanley C. Fultz, a research scientist at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and a pioneer in photonuclear research, died on 18 June, following a brief illness. He was 53 years old.

At Livermore, he worked briefly on a high-current proton accelerator, and then became the group leader at the Linear Accelerator Laboratory when the latter machine was built in the late 1950's. His research interests at the linac centered on the development and instrumentation of a monochromatic photon beam facility for use in the study of photonuclear reactions, achieved by the acceleration and subsequent annihilation in flight of a beam of positrons from the linac. He showed that such a system could be exploited for systematic studies of the giant dipole resonance and related photonuclear problems, and over the course of the next decade he and his colleagues mapped out the photoneutron cross sections for over 50 nuclei throughout the periodic table. The pioneering work he carried out helped put the entire field of photonuclear research on a firm grounding.

In the course of his work on photonuclear reactions, Fultz contributed significantly to the development of neutron detectors and other nuclear instrumentation, and performed experiments in neutron and fission physics as well. He carried the major responsibility for the design and acquisition of the new 100-MeV Livermore Electron-Positron Linear Accelerator, and when it began operation in 1971, he became its operations manager and continued his research in photonuclear reactions with the more intense monochromatic photon beams made possible by the new accelerator.

Born in Winnipeg, Canada, Fultz received his BS and MS degrees from the University of Manitoba and his PhD degree in physics from Ohio State University in 1954. Before coming to



Lawrence Livermore Lab in 1956, he taught and did research at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute for three years.

Perhaps as important as his work was the inspiration and guidance he imparted to his coworkers in the laboratory and to his colleagues in the field. In addition to being a fine physicist he was a capable engineer, and his good sense and intuition in technical matters bore fruit on many occasions. Above all, his commitment to basic scientific research influenced all those around him to be dissatisfied with anything but their best efforts. His loss is a severe one to the physics community and will be sorely felt.

BARRY L. BERMAN  
CHARLES D. BOWMAN

Lawrence Livermore Laboratory

### Milton L. Humason

Milton L. Humason, an astronomer for Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories, died on 18 June at the age of 81.

A colleague of George E. Hale's in the early days of the Mount Wilson Observatory, Humason joined the scientific staff there in 1922. Humason was associated with the observatory until his retirement in 1957. Together with Edwin Hubble, Humason's observations of the redshifts of distant galaxies produced the observational evidence for the expansion of the universe. In 1950, Humason was honored by the University of Lund, Sweden, which conferred on him the degree of PhD *honoris causa*.

### George C. Southworth

A leader in the development of guided-wave radio, George C. Southworth, died on 6 July. He was 81 years old.

The bulk of Southworth's radio research was conducted at Bell Laboratories, with which he was associated from 1923 until 1955. His contributions to radio research included the practical application of microwave radiation and waveguide transmission both to radar and to cross-country transmission of audio and video signals. During World War II, Southworth helped develop high-definition radar and microwave radio relay systems. His research also provided the theoretical basis for millimeter waveguide transmission.

Among the awards Southworth received were Franklin Institute's 1946 Louis Levy Medal (for his discovery that the sun emits short-wave radiation), and its 1947 Stuart Ballentine Medal (for his pioneer work in microwave radio technique). Before coming to Bell Labs, Southworth taught physics at Yale University for five years. □

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