

we hear that

Kingston, **John S. Desjardins** has been promoted to the rank of professor of physics.

Thomas R. Stoeckley has been appointed chairman of Michigan State University's department of astronomy and astrophysics.

At Baird-Atomic (Bedford, Mass.) **Donald W. Heyda** has been appointed manager, engineering, nuclear division; he had been senior scientist in the nuclear division since 1974.

George A. Cowan, head of the chemistry and nuclear-chemistry division at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, has received the Distinguished Scientist Award of the New Mexico Academy of Science.

Formerly of the University of Maryland, College Park, **Alvin W. Trivelpiece** has joined Maxwell Laboratories Inc as vice-president for engineering and research.

Robin E. P. Davis has been promoted to professor in the department of physics at the University of Kansas, Lawrence.

E. David Hinkley, a member of the MIT Lincoln Laboratory research staff since 1963, has joined Laser Analytics Inc as vice-president.

Charles I. Browne, formerly assistant director for administration at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, has been promoted to associate director for administration.

The new manager of the exploratory studies department at Hughes Research Laboratories is **Donald H. Close**.

Correction

September, page 69—The sponsor of the Warren Award in Diffraction Physics was incorrectly indicated as IBM Corp; the Award is supported by a fund established by the former students and friends of Bertram E. Warren.

obituaries

Eugene Eichler

Eugene Eichler, a nuclear chemist and member of the research staff at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, died 3 June. Eichler, who was 46 years old at the time of death, had been at Oak Ridge for 21 years.

In 1951 Eichler received the BS degree from St Louis University. As a graduate student at Washington University, his research was in the area of physical chemistry. His postgraduate career, however, paralleled the development of modern nuclear chemistry. After receiving his PhD in 1954, he developed an intense interest in nuclear spectroscopy and started in this new area upon arriving at Oak Ridge. He made the transition with ease and enthusiasm just at the time when scintillation spectrometry was beginning to blossom as an important new field. He was particularly instrumental in developing the techniques for analyzing complicated gamma-ray spectra and establishing quantitative gamma-ray branching relationships. This new knowledge was applied in documenting the previously inaccessible level properties of nuclei populated by the decay of very short-lived radioactive species, especially those produced in fission and requiring fast and complicated chemical separations.

Eichler quickly realized the potential of semiconductor detectors for high-resolution spectroscopy. He became a leading proponent of ion-beam gamma spectrometry with accelerators as a com-



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plement to traditional decay-scheme studies for deducing the low-energy properties of nuclei. His efforts were widely recognized by chemists and physicists alike. He was elected Fellow of The American Physical Society in 1975.

During his years at Oak Ridge, Eichler was away for extended periods on three occasions. Not long after his arrival, he was inducted into the army and spend two years at the Army Chemical Center in Edgewood, Maryland, where he utilized his interests in nuclear chemistry. In 1962 he spent a year with the Israel Atomic Energy Commission at Rehovoth, where he assisted in setting up a nuclear chemistry research program. Then in 1968-69 he was a visiting scientist at the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen.

1977 SUMMER TOUR HISTORY OF PHYSICS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The six credit hour course to be conducted by Indiana State University includes a 22 day tour of Great Britain beginning July 27, 1977. British experts in the local history of physics will lecture and conduct visits to sites of historic interest in London, Cambridge, Oxford, Birmingham, Stonehenge, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Tour members will attend the XVth International Congress for the History of Science, meeting personally and hearing lectures by Historians of Science from all over the world, including those from France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan, India and China.

For details write

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PHYSICS DEPARTMENT IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY AMES LABORATORY—ERDA

Applications are invited for three possible tenure-track faculty positions to begin 1 September 1977. Each position is planned to be a joint appointment as an Assistant Professor in the Physics Department and an Associate Physicist in the Ames Laboratory, with possibly higher rank for exceptionally qualified individuals. Candidates must have demonstrated both research capabilities in one of the areas listed below and potential for teaching physics at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. At most, one appointment is planned for each research area.

Solid State Experiment. The research interests and experience of candidates should relate to one or more of the programs of the present solid state staff, including neutron scattering, superconductivity, surface science, and optical properties. Persons whose research plans include a neutron scattering component are particularly encouraged to apply.

Nuclear Experiment. Candidates should have an interest in the spectroscopy of nuclei far from stability, and in carrying out a research program using the TRISTAN on-line mass separator at the Ames Laboratory Research Reactor. Past experience in β and γ spectroscopy is desirable but not essential.

Elementary Particle Theory. Applicants should have experience in both theoretical and phenomenological aspects of the interactions of fundamental particles, in order to complement, as well as collaborate within, the department's existing particle theory program.

Applications should include, in resume form, a description of educational background, a summary of research and teaching experience, a listing of all publications and submitted manuscripts (with a brief summary of the latter), a statement of current research interests and future plans, and the names of four referees who are willing to give an evaluation of the candidate if contacted. The above materials should be sent to: **Dr. C. A. Swenson, Chairman, Department of Physics, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011.** The applicant should ask one referee to send a letter before the deadline for applications, 31 January 1977.

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There he developed his interest in Coulomb excitation, a research area he pursued vigorously until his death.

Eichler's scientific knowledge and outgoing personality led to his involvement in many peripheral activities in the scientific community. He aided in organizing numerous meetings and conferences, recently serving as chairman of the Gordon Research Conference on nuclear chemistry. At the time of his death he was serving as the liaison officer for the Holifield Heavy Ion Facility Users Group.

Those of us who knew Eichler personally will remember him not only for his many scientific contributions, but also for the indelible ways he interacted with people. He truly loved to be engaged in conversation with his friends. He was a man with strong views on important, timely and controversial subjects, and he enjoyed discussing them. He will be missed by all who knew him.

NOAH JOHNSON
G. D. O'KELLEY
T. A. CARLSON

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Seville Chapman

Seville Chapman, director of the New York State Assembly Scientific Staff, died 11 September.

Chapman was born a US citizen in Seville, Spain on 4 November 1912. He studied at the University of California-Berkeley and earned his PhD in physics there in 1938. He then taught as assistant professor of physics at the University of Kansas and Stanford University.

From 1948 to 1970, he worked at the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory (Buffalo, N.Y.) and was responsible for a variety of research and development projects in such diverse fields as electrical and aeronautical engineering, computer technology and applied physics of the atmosphere.

In 1971, the New York State Assembly Scientific Staff was created and Chapman was appointed its first director. This group was the first legislative scientific advisory staff in the nation. Chapman served as director until his death, and was also a senior research associate of the Atmospheric Sciences Research Center and adjunct professor at the State University of New York at Albany.

Throughout his career Chapman continued his active participation in research, particularly in the field of atmospheric physics. His contributions in this area included thunderstorm electricity, the relationship of corona discharge and wind, and high-resolution mobility spectroscopy.

Chapman's devotion to science was equalled by his interests in people and socio-technological problems. In Albany, he received several National Science

Foundation grants for the organization of the Scientific Staff and the development of techniques for providing science advice to the Assembly. Chapman was also instrumental in bringing about an increased interaction between the Assembly Scientific Staff and professional scientific societies.

Allan M. Cartter

Allan M. Cartter, University of California, Los Angeles economist who predicted the oversupply of PhD's in the 1970's, died 4 August at the age of 54.

A former chancellor of New York University, Cartter was director of the UCLA Laboratory for Research on Higher Education for the last three years. He also held a professorship at the university's graduate school of education.

Cartter earned his PhD in economics at Yale University in 1952. He then served on the faculty of Duke University and became dean of the graduate school in 1959. Cartter served as vice president at the American Council on Education, 1963-66, during which time he compiled and published *An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education*. Cartter first gained his reputation for predicting educational trends with the publication of this controversial report.

At the time of his death, Cartter was the principal investigator in programs funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the US Office of Education.

Stanley G. Thompson

Stanley G. Thompson, nuclear chemist at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, died 16 July at the age of 64. He was known as a co-discoverer of five synthetic elements and 40 isotopes. The elements are berkelium, californium, einsteinium, fermium and mendelevium.

Thompson graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles and took up a position as chemist at the Standard Oil Co Laboratory. His career in nuclear chemistry began in 1942 at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, where he worked on the plutonium separation process. Thompson's findings provided a key step in the World War II development of the atomic bomb.

He joined the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (then known as the Radiation Laboratory) in 1946. He earned his PhD from the University of California-Berkeley in 1948 and became a senior staff member of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory the same year.

His many awards included the American Chemical Society's Award for Nuclear Applications in Chemistry. He was also the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship for study at the Nobel Institute for Physics in Stockholm. □

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