

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
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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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