

we hear that

Spitzer was director of "Project Matterhorn" at Princeton and later became director of its plasma physics laboratory. In 1961 he withdrew from this post to accept a five-year appointment as chairman of the Princeton University Research Board.

Leith and Upatnieks share R. W. Wood Prize

The Optical Society of America has presented the first R. W. Wood Prize to Emmett N. Leith of the University of Michigan and Juris Upatnieks of the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan. The award cites their contributions to holography, particularly their proposal and demonstration of the off-axis or spatial-carrier frequency hologram.

Leith is professor of electrical engineering at the University of Michigan and scientific advisor of the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan. He received his MS in physics in 1952 from Wayne State University and joined the research staff of the Institute of Science and Technology at the University of Michigan (now ERIM) in the same year. He served as assistant head of the radar and optics laboratory at IST during 1963-70 and was chief scientist at the University's Willow Run Laboratories during 1970-72. Leith joined the department of electrical engineering in 1962 and was named professor in 1968.

Upatnieks received his MS in electrical engineering from the University of Michigan in 1965. He became a research associate at IST in the same year and assumed the title of research engineer at ERIM in 1973.

The R. W. Wood Prize is given annually to recognize outstanding discoveries, achievements or inventions in the field of optics. The award, which consists of \$1000 and a scroll, was presented during the Rowland-Wood Symposium of the Johns Hopkins University, held during 20-21 November in Baltimore, Maryland.

Lawrence W. Fagg, head of the electron interactions section of the radiation technology division of the Naval Research Laboratory, has received a Meritorious Civilian Service Award for his work on inelastic scattering of electrons.

The Electric Power Research Institute has announced two additions to its fossil-fuel and advanced-systems division. **Michael J. Gluckman**, formerly associate professor of chemical engineering at

CCNY, has been appointed project manager of the fossil-fuel department within the division and **Noel A. Amherd**, assistant professor in the department of aerospace and mechanical sciences of Princeton University, has joined the technical staff of the advanced-systems division.

W. W. Havens, Jr., graduate of CCNY and Columbia University, now serving as director of the division of nuclear science and engineering of Columbia's Engineering School and executive secretary of APS, was presented with the Townsend Harris Medal by the CCNY Alum-

ni Association for his contributions to neutron physics.

Ishwar D. Aggarwal has joined Galileo Electro-Optics Corporation to work on special projects, the first of which will be the development of optical fibers for data transmission.

Bernard T. Feld of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the new editor-in-chief of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. Feld concluded a term as secretary-general of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs on 19 January.

obituaries

Detlev W. Bronk

Detlev Wulf Bronk, the eminent biophysicist, died on 17 November in New York City. He was 78 years old.

Following basic training in physics and electrical engineering at Swarthmore College and the University of Michigan, Bronk turned his attention to the problems of biophysics both in graduate school and in a period of post-doctoral research as a National Research Fellow in England. Although in his earlier years he was torn in the choice of a career between that of a research scientist or of an educator at a top-ranking liberal-arts college, his research interest ultimately prevailed. At the age of 31 he accepted the directorship of the Johnson Research Foundation in Philadelphia, devoting his attention to neurophysiology as well as to administration.

During World War II he served as coordinator of research for the US Army Air Forces and was attached to the Office of the Air Surgeon. This activity reflected an interest in the problems of aviation, an interest that extended back to his service in the Naval Air Corps in World War I.

In 1949 he became president of the Johns Hopkins University while simultaneously serving as chairman of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. The great admiration accorded him by his colleagues in the Academy was indicated in 1950 when he was elected its president. During the same period he became chairman of the National Science Board of the National Science Foundation.

In 1953 the Board of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research persuaded him to leave Johns Hopkins. As head of the Institute, he introduced a small but highly distinguished graduate program and added such new fields of



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research as the behavioral sciences, physics and mathematics. With typical energy and insight he transformed this research center into the first graduate university in the US. He became president emeritus of Rockefeller University in 1968.

No routine listing of the many roles he played and the countless honors he received can remotely do justice to the man. He had a basic commitment to the advancement of science and its highest social aims through the support and encouragement of individuals and institutions. His finely tuned instinct for seeking out important issues and selecting outstanding individuals for leadership scarcely has a parallel in the history of American science. Moreover, he was endowed with an almost inexhaustible energy that he made available