

faculty as professor of engineering and applied science and added teaching to his professional activities. Schulz's success in communicating his enthusiasm for the hard work of truly innovative research is marked by the dedication and ability of his graduates. His own insistence on developing a clear picture of the phenomena under investigation carried over to his teaching in graduate and undergraduate courses.

Schulz wanted no memorials, except perhaps his own work—his two classic reviews of resonances and of vibrational excitation provide a fitting summation of his life's research. Yet we shall remember also the warm and caring character of this man who enriched not only the scientific but also the personal side of our lives.

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Roger W. Hickman

Roger W. Hickman, formerly director of Harvard University's physics laboratories, died last 18 December at the age of 75. A native of Ohio, Hickman graduated from Whittier College in 1922 and then received master's degrees from the University of California at Berkeley (1925) and Harvard (1926). He went on to earn his doctorate from Harvard in 1932.

Hickman took up his first of many positions at Harvard in 1929 as an instructor of physics. During the late thirties, he collaborated with Frederick V. Hunt in the development and analysis of stabilization currents for electronic-power supplies. Subsequently, he served as the associate director of the radio-research laboratory for two years, and later joined the underwater-sound laboratory. From 1947 to 1966 he served as the director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and the Lyman Laboratory of Physics. During this time he was also assistant to the provost (1948-53) and then assistant to three successive deans of the faculty of arts and sciences until 1966, the year of his retirement.

Joseph R. Dillinger

Joseph R. Dillinger, professor of physics at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, died 16 November, 1975. Born in 1916 in Carbondale, Illinois, he received his BA from Southern Illinois University in 1938, and enrolled as a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin. World War II interrupted his graduate training and consequently he spent five

years (1941-46) with the radiation laboratory at MIT developing power-pulse generators and discharge tubes for radar purposes. After the war, he returned to the University of Wisconsin and completed his PhD work on thermionic emission in 1947. Dillinger joined the faculty there the same year.

As a young faculty member, Dillinger foresaw the research potential of the new low-cost helium liquifiers and took a leading part in the initiation and development of a low-temperature physics program at Wisconsin. In the subsequent years he and his twenty PhD-thesis students made important contributions in the field. In 1957 Dillinger chaired the steering committee for the International Conference on Low-Temperature Physics in Madison, was in charge of organizing the meeting and was editor of the proceedings of the conference.

In 1970, Dillinger had just completed an experimental setup for maintaining temperatures below one kelvin when a blast from a bomb destroyed his laboratory on the Madison campus (see PHYSICS TODAY, October 1970, page 73). Shortly before his death, Dillinger had finished reconstructing this equipment.

Dillinger was concerned with improving the quality of physics courses from the time he began teaching at Wisconsin—where he eventually reorganized and upgraded the general physics laboratories. He was also actively involved with many colleges and universities as a consultant and lecturer in his later years. These and other contributions to instruction and research are a result of Dillinger's dual commitment to physics throughout his professional career.

Rupert Wildt

Rupert Wildt, who retired as professor of physics at Yale University in 1973, died 9 January at the age of 70. He was known for his work in theoretical astrophysics and stellar spectroscopy.

Born in Munich, Wildt received his PhD from the University of Berlin in 1927. He came to the US as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow at the Mt Wilson Observatory in 1935. Wildt had taught at many institutions before joining the Yale University faculty, including the University of Hamburg, the University of California at Berkeley and the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Among his accomplishments during his professional career, Wildt received the Eddington Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1966 for his theoretical work on solar and planetary atmospheres; he also served as president of the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy in the years 1965-68 and 1971-72. □

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