vibrations. Through his research, he has made many contributions to the knowledge of extremal and first-passage problems and the effects of nonlinearity on the statistics of the vibration amplitudes. More recently, his attention has turned to some of the properties of wide-band random vibration of plates and membranes in which Chladni-like patterns are displayed.

Also presented at the fall meeting, held jointly for the first time with the Acoustical Society of Japan, were two Sato Medals to Katsumi Nakabayashi of the Technical Research Laboratories of Japan Broadcasting Corporation and Ryunen Teranishi, professor of psychoacoustics at the Kyushu Institute of Design. The Sato Medal is presented to individuals "for contributions to the advancement of acoustics through the publication of especially excellent papers in the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of Japan.*"

Stepanishen receives British acoustics prize

Peter R. Stepanishen, an associate professor of ocean engineering at the University of Rhode Island, has received the 1978 A.B. Wood Medal and Prize from the Institute of Acoustics in England. After the presentation of the award at Imperial College, London, Stepanishen delivered a lecturer entitled, "A Review of Impulse Response Methods to Evaluate Acoustic Transient and Harmonic Radiation from Arrays."

Stepanishen graduated from Michigan State University in 1963, from the University of Connecticut in 1965 and from Pennsylvania State University in 1969. From 1963 to 1974 he was employed by the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics where he was involved in acoustic-related anti-submarine warfare problems. Since 1974, he has been a faculty member of the department of ocean engineering at the University of Rhode Island. In addition to his work on underwater acoustics, Stepanishen is currently doing research in medical acoustics directed towards the development of noninvasive techniques to provide diagnostic information to complement x-ray techniques.

Linus Pauling wins Lomonosov Gold Medal

The Soviet Academy of Sciences presented a Lomonosov Gold Medal to Nobel Laureate Linus Pauling at the opening of the International Symposium on Biochemistry and Molecular Biology in Moscow. Two Lomonosov medals are given each year, one to a Soviet scientist and one to a foreign scientist. Pauling

PAULING

was given the medal for his contributions to biochemistry and molecular biology.

Pauling won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1954 for his research into the nature of the chemical bond and the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963 for his efforts to ban nuclear testing in the atmosphere. In 1971 he was presented with the Soviet Union's Lenin Peace Prize. He is currently emeritus professor of chemistry at Stanford University and a fellow of the Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine.

Canadians honor Robson and Hardy

The Canadian Association of Physicists has presented its 1978 Medal for Achievement in Physics to John M. Robson and the 1978 Herzberg Medal to Walter N. Hardy.

Robson was born in England in 1920 and received a BA (1942), an MA (1946) and an ScD (1963) from Cambridge University. He joined Canada's National Research Council Atomic Energy Project just at the end of the war. There he took advantage of the new NRX, the first major reactor designed for research, to study free neutron decay. His subsequent experiments have "made a substantial contribution to our knowledge of weak-interaction physics," according to the CAP. In the last decade Robson has been actively performing research in the areas of attenuation of neutrons and gamma rays in shielding materials, nuclear reactions and the properties of ultracold neutrons. Robson is currently a professor of physics at McGill University.

Hardy was born in Vancouver, British Columbia in 1940 and carried out his undergraduate and graduate studies at the University of British Columbia. After completing his PhD thesis in 1964 Hardy spent two years at Saclay, France with Anatole Abragam's group on an NRC postdoctorate overseas fellowship and a Rutherford memorial fellowship. He was a staff member at the North American Rockwell Corporation's Science Center in California for five years, returned to UBC as an associate professor in 1971 and was promoted to professor in 1974. Hardy's contributions have ranged from molecular and solid-state physics to applied physics and engineering. His most significant contributions are to the understanding of solid hydrogen.

Lawrence Lanzl is AAPM Coolidge Award winner

The American Association of Physicists in Medicine presented its Coolidge Award to Lawrence H. Lanzl at its 20th Annual Meeting and Exhibition in San Francisco in August. Named for x-ray pioneer William D. Coolidge, the award recognizes medical physicists for their distinguished careers and contributions to the medical field. Lanzl is the seventh recipient of the award.

Lanzl received his BS (1943) from Northwestern University and his MS (1947) and PhD (1951) from the University of Illinois. Areas he has been involved in include the removal of the electron beam from the betatron and its development for radiation therapy, the design of a Co^{60} rotation therapy unit, the development of a heterogeneous phantom, and the use of computers for calculation of dose distributions. In 1951 he became a senior physicist at the University of Illinois and later moved to the University of Chicago Medical School's department of radiology. Lanzl has also been affiliated with the Argonne Cancer Research Hospital of the University of Chicago since 1951. He is currently a professor of medical physics at the Pritzker School of Medicine and the Franklin McLean Memorial Research Institute at the University of Chicago. Lanzl is a past president of the AAPM.

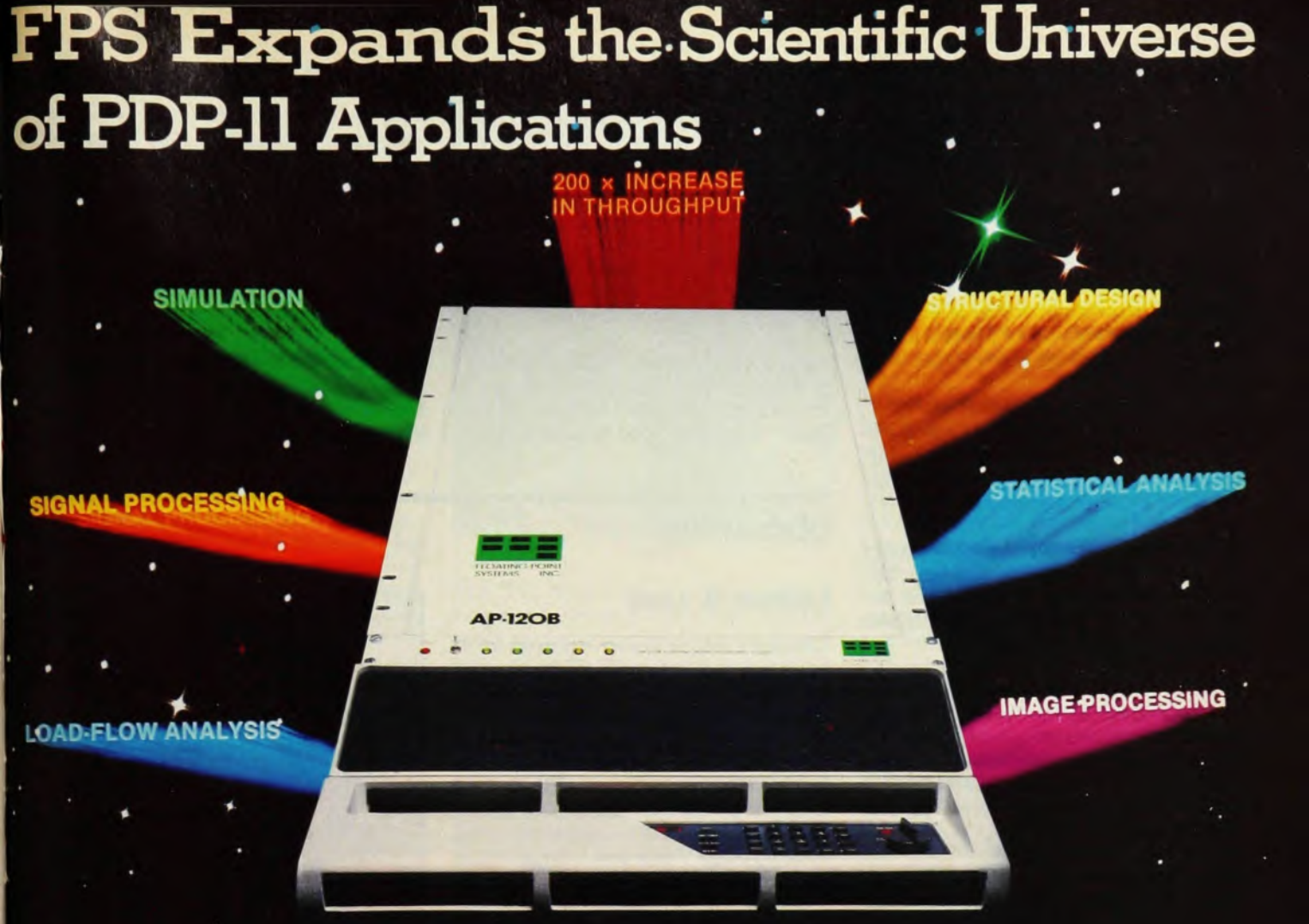
Arden L. Albee, professor of geology at Caltech, will succeed **Rochus E. Vogt** as chief scientist at the Caltech Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Albee will retain his faculty position during his four-year appointment at JPL.

Roger R. Dube, formerly of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory is now an assistant professor at the University of Michigan-Dearborn.

Plattsburgh State University College has appointed **Paul Roman** as dean for graduate studies and research. Roman was professor of physics at Boston University, where he had been on the faculty since 1962.

Rob York has been hired as chairman of the

FPS Expands the Scientific Universe of PDP-11 Applications



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nuclear-technology program at Texas State Technical Institute's Waco campus.

James S. Vinson, formerly chairman of the physics department and director of the computer center at the University of North Carolina at Asheville, has been appointed Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and professor of physics at the University of Hartford in West Hartford, Connecticut.

Joseph A. Rudnick, formerly of Case Western Reserve University and Tufts University has joined the faculty of the University of California at Santa Cruz.

Richard Kron, previously at the University of California at Berkeley, has been appointed assistant professor in the department of astronomy and astrophysics at the University of Chicago.

Arthur M. Bueche has been elected a Senior Vice President of the General Electric Company. **Roland W. Schmitt,** formerly R&D manager of energy science and engineering at GE, succeeds Bueche as Vice President of Corporate Research and Development.

Michael Doctoroff has been named President of Balzers Corporation, US affiliate of the Balzers group of companies. Doctoroff joined Balzers Corporation in 1977 as executive vice president and general manager.

Mark D. Tabak has been named vice president and manager of Xerox Corporation's Webster Research Center. Tabak joined the Xerox Corporation in 1965.

John Galt, who has been named Director Solid State Sciences at Sandia Laboratories, has been promoted to vice president. Galt came to Sandia in 1974 from Bell Labs, which he joined in 1948.

The board of directors of the Avco Everett Research Laboratory elected **Harry E. Petschek** as chairman and chief executive officer to succeed **Arthur Kantrowitz,** founder of the Laboratory, upon Kantrowitz's retirement on 1 November.

Herbert S. Bridge, professor of physics at MIT, became director of the MIT Center for Space Research in October, replacing **John F. McCarthy,** who is on leave from MIT to become director of NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio.

MIT also recently announced that the three-year search for a permanent director of its Plasma Fusion Center has ended in the appointment of **Ronald C. Davidson,** professor of physics at the University of Maryland, to that post.

Kenell J. Touryan has left Sandia Laboratories after 16 years there to become deputy assistant director of R&D in solar photovoltaics, thermal conversion, bio/chemical conversion, storage, materials and system analysis at the Solar Energy Research Institute.

Sydney W. Falk Jr has joined the astronomy department at the University of Texas at Austin as an assistant professor.

Daniel C. Mattis has left Yeshiva University to become Thomas Potts Professor of Physics at Polytechnic Institute of New York. Mattis will lead the new Institute of Theoretical Condensed-Matter Physics there.

Also at Polytechnic, **Stephen Arnold,** formerly of New York University, was appointed assistant professor of physics.

Marc A. Manheimer of the University of Rochester has been named assistant professor at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Leo P. Kadanoff has left Brown University to become a professor of physics at the University of Chicago and the James Franck Institute.

obituaries

Leonard B. Loeb

LOEB

Leonard Loeb, professor of physics for 36 years and professor emeritus for 20 more, scientist *par excellence* in many fields but most actively in gaseous electronics, author of some 12 books and 180-odd papers, mentor of countless undergraduates and no less than 60 successful doctoral students, naval expert and reserve officer, died on 17 June, three months before his 87th birthday. His latest book, which was completed when he was 83, contains some of his most penetrating analysis.

He was born in Zurich, Switzerland, 16 September 1891. His father was Jacques Loeb, an eminent physiologist and biologist. His mother, Anne Leonard, held a PhD herself, a remarkable achievement for a woman at that date. Loeb grew up in Berkeley and Pacific Grove, learned to sail his own boat very early, and acquired a deep love for both localities. The family moved to New York just as Leonard finished his sophomore year at the University of California at Berkeley. He transferred to Columbia University for one year and to the University of Chicago for his BS in chemistry in 1912 and PhD under Robert A. Millikan in 1916. There followed a year at the National Bureau of Standards, a second lieutenancy in France during World War I, a half year at the University of Manchester with Ernest Rutherford, and a National Research Fellowship at Chicago from 1919 to 1923, when he was appointed assistant professor of physics at Berkeley. There he spent his entire career; the Navy, however, called him to active duty early in 1941 to set up and staff a "small scale armor and projectile laboratory" at the then Naval Proving Ground at Dahlgren, Virginia. Following Dahlgren, Loeb operated the ship-demagnetization program (de-gaussing) in San Francisco Bay until the end of the war. He returned to his university duties, which he pursued until retirement in 1958 and in emeritus status for many, many more years.

Leonard Loeb, in his career, was outstanding in the respect not only of performing every function of a professor, in teaching and research, in counseling and writing, but in performing each with distinction. He approached each task with enthusiasm. He wrote a book for every course he taught. He took a keen, deep, genuine interest in students, from disheartened probationers to geniuses, from freshmen to postdoctorals. Through it all—and in Berkeley of Loeb's time, "all" meant hundreds, verging on a thousand students each semester—he sustained a driving and active scientific research program that placed him at the pinnacle of his field. Through all his activities, students were never shunted aside, nor were their concerns ignored or belittled. And through all his activities, science and research also never suffered from short shrift or neglect. He did not crave titles or honors; on the contrary he abhorred them. He did appreciate the worldwide recognition that his scientific achievements brought him, recognition that enabled him to travel all over the world in his later years to lecture, consult, and advise.