

and Master of St. Cross College, Oxford, for "his outstanding contributions to the organization of experimental high-energy physics."

John Michael Kosterlitz is the recipient of the Maxwell Prize for "his contributions to statistical physics particularly in the field of two-dimensional phase transitions." Kosterlitz is senior lecturer in mathematical physics at the University of Birmingham.

The (1980) Holweck Prize, awarded jointly by the Institute and the French Physics Society, has gone to David James Thouless of the University of Washington and Yale University. Thouless has worked on localized versus extended electrons in disordered systems.

Cyril Domb, professor of theoretical physics, Kings College, London, is the recipient of the Max Born Prize, awarded by the Institute and the Germany Physical Society. Domb's most important contribution has been the development of series expansions for the exploration of critical behavior.

The Thomas Young Prize was awarded to Nicholas John Phillips for "his contributions to holography." He is a senior lecturer in physics at Loughborough University.

Keith A. Browning has won the Charles Chree Prize for "his applications of radar techniques to meteorological problems." He is in charge of the Meteorological Office Radar Research Laboratory at the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, Malvern.

Geoffrey E. Foxcroft is the recipient of the 1981 Bragg Prize for "his many and varied contributions to the teaching of physics." Foxcroft, Senior Science Master at the Rugby School from 1959 to 1980, now works on the Nuffield O-level electronics examinations for the Oxford and Cambridge Board.

A. J. Leggett of the University of Sussex has won the Simon Memorial Prize "for his outstanding contribution to the theory of superfluid He^3 ."

in brief

Daniel Rugar has been awarded the Acoustical Society of America's 1981 F. V. Hunt Postdoctoral Research Fellowship. He will work on acoustic microscopy of living cells at Stanford University.

Bernard F. Burke, professor of physics at MIT, will be the first occupant of the William A. M. Burden Professorship in Astrophysics. The new chair will, according to MIT president Paul E. Gray, supplement the Institute's capacity in astrophysics and make possible creative new initiatives for both teaching and research in that field. Burke was educated at MIT (SB 1950; PhD 1953).

He worked at the Carnegie Institution of Washington from 1953 to 1965, the last three years as head of its radio astronomy section. In 1965 he returned to MIT. He has participated in pioneering research in very-long-baseline interferometry.

Carnegie-Mellon University awarded the 1980-81 Dickson Prize for science to **John Werner Cahn** of the Center for Materials Science of the National Bureau of Science. Cahn will receive the \$10 000 prize in recognition of his contributions to the understanding of the thermodynamics of surfaces, interfaces and phase transformations in metallic systems.

Benjamin Levich, professor of chemical engineering and physics and Director of the Institute of Applied Chemical Physics at City College, received the

Michael Faraday Medal of the British Chemical Society.

Grant J. Mathews from the W. K. Kellogg Radiation Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology has joined the Experimental Physics Division of the E. O. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory to carry out research in nuclear and astrophysics.

The American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics has chosen **Bruce Murray**, Director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, and professor of planetary science at Caltech, to deliver the von Karman Lecture in Astronautics.

James Andrews has become director of the Ocean Science and Technology Laboratory of the Naval Ocean Research and Development Activity.

obituaries

David L. Dexter

David L. Dexter, professor of physics at the University of Rochester, died after a short illness on 29 March 1981, at the age of 56.

Dexter was born in Ashland, Wisconsin, served in the Army Air Force during World War II, received a BS in physics from Michigan State University in 1947, and did his graduate work at the University of Wisconsin (MS 1948, PhD 1951). After doing some experiments on low-angle x-ray scattering in Madison, he switched into solid-state theory upon starting postdoctoral work in Urbana (1951-52). After a summer at the Naval Research Laboratory he went to the University of Rochester, where he held a series of appointments in the Institute of Optics and the Department of Physics and Astronomy.

Dexter's theoretical work covered a wide variety of phenomena in solids ranging from electrical conductivity to optical absorption and emission. His primary interest was in the discovery and elucidation of new mechanisms at the atomic level. In one study he generalized Theodor Förster's resonance transfer theory and applied it to the process of sensitized luminescence in inorganic solids. The multipole and exchange mechanisms he introduced have found wide applicability in energy transfer: It would be difficult to find any active energy-transfer research group in the world not intimately familiar with the "Förster-Dexter theory." Some of his most recent predictions on cooperative absorption processes are just now beginning to receive experimental confirmation.

To a large number of condensed matter physicists the passing of Dave Dex-



DEXTER

ter will mean the loss of an uncompromising teacher whose students and their students form an academic genealogy that now reaches forward by at least four generations.

ROBERT S. KNOX
University of Rochester
W. BEALL FOWLER
Lehigh University
JOHN D. DOW
University of Illinois

M. A. Gilleo

Mathia Alten Gilleo died on 14 November 1980. For the past eleven years, he was employed by the Allied Chemical Corporation in Morristown, New Jersey, as a research manager of optical physics.

Gilleo was born on 16 May 1922, in East Grand Rapids, Michigan. His ear-