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now a member of the scientific staff.

Isherwood is a member of a research and development team studying materials and materials processing. He has worked on the development and application of techniques based on x-ray diffraction for characterizing materials and is currently interested in the characterization of bulk and epitaxial-layer single crystals.

The Glazebrook Medal is awarded to John Lenihan "for his outstanding contributions to the organization and application of physics to medicine."

Lenihan obtained his master's from King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1941. Following his service in the Royal Corps of Signals, he received his PhD from the University of Glasgow in 1949. He came to the National Health Service as a physicist in the Western Infirmary of Glasgow in 1948. Lenihan has been instrumental in developing the concept of a regional service for medical physics, with practitioners who are active throughout the wide range of medical physics and whose expertise is made available to all clinical special-

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ties. In 1973 he was appointed to the new chair of clinical physics at Glasgow University and now is both director of the Department of Clinical Physics and Bioengineering in the West of Scotland Health Boards and head of the Department of Clinical Physics at the University of Glasgow.

Simon Van der Meer is honored with the Duddell Medal "for the conception, design and construction of many experimental devices in the field of high-energy physics and particularly the development of stochastic cooling of particle beams."

After obtaining his degree in physical engineering from Delft Technical University, Van der Meer was employed at the Philips Physical Laboratory in Eindhoven. He came to CERN in 1956 and is currently active in accelerator-design research.

Throughout his career at CERN he has worked on many aspects of accelerator technology, including magnet design, power supplies and beam optics. His accomplishments include constructing the first magnetic neutrino horn, used to produce intense neutrino



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beams, and a method for measuring the luminosity of colliding beams. His seminal invention of stochastic cooling has enabled the accumulation of dense beams of antiprotons and has influenced the design of the present CERN proton-antiproton collider.

Spicer chosen Scientist of the Year

William E. Spicer of Stanford University has been named "Scientist of the Year" by the respected trade journal, *Industrial Research and Development*. Spicer was chosen for many achievements that have applications to current technology, including "his work in surface reactions, photoemission studies and solar cell research, and his founding of the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory." John Bardeen, Wernher Von Braun and William Pickering are among those selected to receive this honor since 1966.

The winner is chosen from potential candidates in all fields of science for an effort worthy of recognition that has made a significant contribution to ap-

plied science. The honor includes being featured on the cover of the magazine, a ceremonial luncheon at which the winner gives a lecture on the work (subsequently printed in the magazine), and an honorarium of \$1000.

Spicer, currently Ascherman Professor of Engineering at Stanford, got his PhD in physics from the University of Missouri in 1955. He worked as a research assistant at RCA Laboratories from 1955 to 1962, when he joined the staff at Stanford as an associate professor of electrical engineering in 1962. Now, concurrently with his work as a professor, he is consulting director of the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Project.

obituaries

John C. Johnson

John C. Johnson, University Research Professor in Acoustics at The Pennsylvania State University and former director of its Applied Research Laboratory, died on 20 February 1982. He was 61 years old. At the time of his death, Johnson was also Secretary of AIP and a member of the Executive Council of the Acoustical Society of America.

Born in Illinois, Johnson received his AB from Culver-Stockton College and

MA and PhD from the University of Michigan. After obtaining the doctorate, Johnson served as a technical supervisor at the Tennessee Eastman Corporation and then returned to the University of Michigan, where he headed an acoustics laboratory. In 1959, he went to Penn State as director of what was then known as the Ordnance Research Laboratory (now Applied Research Laboratory) and as professor of engineering research. Here Johnson established his reputation, building to first rank an institution that has car-