

Dutch underground. His emigration to the United States followed in 1941. Prior to settling in the Washington area he held teaching and research positions at Harvard, the Franklin Institute, the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Nebraska.

A passionate interest in the peaceful resolution of conflict led him to participate in many groups working for peace and disarmament. In 1949, Albert Einstein voiced his support for a paper Jehle wrote for the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, in which he argued against scientists developing weapons.

Jehle will be remembered by his friends and colleagues as a man of boundless energy, compassion and dedication to humanity. Both his teaching and research were conducted with infectious intensity. He thrived on the discussion of new ideas. Richard Feynman recalled in his Nobel lecture that conversations with Jehle revitalized his interest in alternative formulations of quantum field theory.

After his retirement in 1972, he continued his wide-ranging research at the University of Maryland, at the National Cancer Institute, at the Universities of Uppsala and Amsterdam, and at the Max Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics. He was also a guest professor at the University of Munich from 1977 until his death.

WILLIAM C. PARKE
George Washington University

John D. Trimmer

John D. Trimmer, retired professor of physics at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, died 24 January at the age of 75.

Trimmer received an AB from Elizabethtown College (1926), MS from Pennsylvania State University (1933), and a PhD in physics from the University of Michigan (1936). After graduation he worked in industrial acoustics for a year before moving to MIT, where he served as an assistant professor in the aeronautical engineering department. There, he worked on instrumentation and vibration measurements and underwater-sound research.

From 1943 to 1946, Trimmer worked on electromagnetic isotope separation in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Afterwards he was professor of physics at the University of Tennessee (1946-1957). He then moved to the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, where he started the graduate program and served as the head of the physics department from 1957 to 1963 and as physics professor until 1966. From then until his retirement in 1973 he was professor and head of the depart-

ment of physics at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland. He also served as the director (1968-1971) of a project on digital computing and interdisciplinary studies.

He held various consulting positions to industry and government in acoustics, instrumentation and automatic control, and nuclear fission and fusion reactors. He published widely in acoustics, electronics, instrumentation and cybernetics, and nucleonics. His book *Reponse of Physical Systems* is widely known.

V. ARUNASALAM
Plasma Physics Laboratory
Princeton University

Milton Furst

Milton Furst died 4 March, at 62, of a heart attack. A native New Yorker, he received his bachelor's degree from City College in 1942. During World War II he taught electricity in the US Army Air Force; afterwards, he worked as a physicist in the New York Naval Shipyard. Furst received his doctorate from New York University in 1952. His thesis adviser was Hartmut Kallmann, the inventor of the scintillation counter, under whose supervision Furst conducted some of the earliest experiments on liquid scintillators. Their long and fruitful collaboration lasted until Kallmann's retirement in 1968. They studied the basic processes in liquid scintillators—the migration and transfer of excitation energy, radiationless transitions, quenching, decay times and fluorescence efficiencies—and published some 40 papers on the subject. The broad reach of these studies was acknowledged by a recent remark by Frederick Reines that without the liquid scintillator the neutrino would not have been detected. Furst's research efforts in recent years were in biophysics.

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