



PICK

research in color-center physics at that institution.

In 1954 Pick was offered an exceptional opportunity to start a new institute in experimental physics at the Technical University in Stuttgart, which had been all but destroyed during the war. From meager beginnings, but with the support of one of the wealthier German states, he was able to build up an outstanding institution that became the focal point of much solid-state research in Central Europe. He had a large number of distinguished students and many visitors from home and abroad. The very productive research atmosphere he helped to establish in Stuttgart made it a natural place for the creation of a Max Planck Institute for Solid State Physics in the same community.

He was deeply interested in the international program for developing the history of solid-state physics and he contributed much to planning the European component of the work.

Pick was a quiet, thoughtful individual who had a great love of music along with physics and a pleasant sense of humor. He was devoted to his students and did his very best to create a warm family spirit in the Institute. The home he built in the hills outside the city became the place of many gatherings that combined business with a relaxed social atmosphere.

FREDERICK SEITZ
The Rockefeller University
New York, New York

Brian K. Thomas

Brian K. Thomas, associate professor of physics at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, died 19 November 1984 at the age of 41. In his short career he made notable contributions to atomic scattering theory.

Thomas was born in Fairbanks, Alaska in 1943. He received his bachelor's degree in physics in 1965 from Reed

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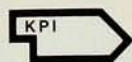
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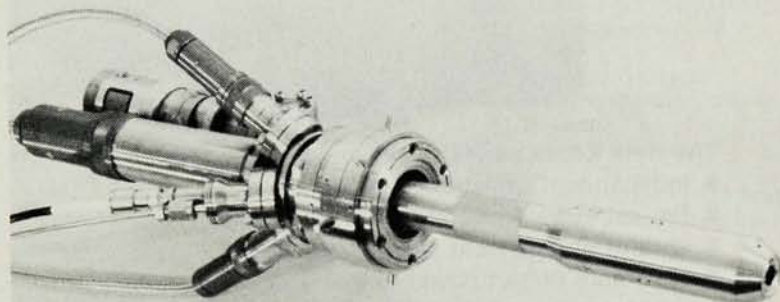
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College and his PhD in 1972 from the University of Pittsburgh, where he remained for a year as a postdoctoral research associate. He joined Brooklyn College in 1973 as an instructor, became an assistant professor in 1974 and an associate professor in 1978.

Thomas made major contributions to the application of the Glauber scattering theory to atomic physics, including reductions to closed form of the Glauber amplitudes both for collisions of charged particles with hydrogen atoms and for excitation of hydrogen-like ions by structureless charged particles. In addition he wrote a lucid review article on applications of the Glauber approximation to atomic collisions. Thomas had a remarkable knack for obtaining analytical results for even the most unwieldy-looking integrals. He used this talent to help develop the Glauber theory into a useful tool for atomic-scattering calculations. These skills also made him an invaluable resource to his colleagues.

Thomas was, furthermore, a very gifted teacher. His creativity and enthusiasm were apparent whether he was teaching the most elementary courses or advanced graduate courses, and he was popular with his students.

As a long-time member of the admissions committee of City University's multicampus doctoral program in physics, and as its chairman for two years, he played an important role in the program's ongoing success. His spirit was always buoyant and optimistic and his sense of humor was keen. His colleagues and friends will remember him as one who gave selflessly of his time and energy to others and one who was refreshingly independent-minded and free-thinking.

VICTOR FRANCO
ALVIN HALPERN
Brooklyn College

Henry Horstman

Henry McKnight Horstman, professor of astronomy at the University of Bologna, died on 9 November 1984. A native of Pennsylvania, he obtained his PhD in physics from Carnegie Tech in 1962 while working under Sergio De Benedetti. He spent seven years at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, experimenting with balloon- and rocket-borne detectors designed to study the newly discovered x-ray emission from celestial objects. He came to the University of Bologna in 1968 with his wife, Elena, who became a research scientist with the National Research Council in Italy. They collaborated on several research projects, including a "gamma camera" designed to image hard x rays in the 30-300-keV range and intended for astronomical observations. The