bach zu Breidenstein und zu Melsbach," the title mentioned on the diploma of his Max Planck award, his roots were as much in Germany as in Switzerland.

He was a tall and, in his younger days, elegant man who took pride in being an officer in the Swiss army and a baron in Germany. But he also possessed a deeply religious humility, and it was this aspect that dominated his later years.

CHARLES P. ENZ
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Robert Bruce Lindsay

Robert Bruce Lindsay, editor in chief of the Acoustical Society of America and Hazard Professor of Physics emeritus at Brown University, died on 2 March 1985 after a brief illness. He was 85 years old.

Over the course of his 27-year career as editor Lindsay became the father figure of the Acoustical Society. He was born on New Year's Day 1900 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and received his BA and MS from Brown University in 1920. He did his graduate work in atomic physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with a year's interruption as a predoctoral fellow at the Bohr Institute in Copenhagen. He received his PhD from MIT in 1924, and then went to Yale as an assistant professor.

Six years later, Lindsay returned to Brown as an associate professor of theoretical physics. He became department chair in 1934 and was named Hazard Professor of Physics in 1936.

In his 20 years as department chair, Lindsay began the program of research in acoustics that was to make his department famous over the next quarter-century. At the same time, he developed his talent for writing about physics: first in *Acoustics*, written with G. W. Stewart (1930); then, on the philosophical side, in *Foundations of Physics*, with Henry Margenau (1936); and finally, in a whole stream of texts—such as *Mechanical Radiation* (1960) and his widely used undergraduate text *Physical Mechanics* (1933), which underwent several editions—monographs, edited collections and philosophical and historical commentaries.

In his research work Lindsay began with calculations of atomic wavefunctions, following the work of Douglas Hartree. In acoustics, he carried out mathematical analyses of acoustic filtration methods and gradually moved into studies of ultrasonics and underwater sound. He worked closely with US Navy scientists on underwater sound, and much of the work that he performed and directed was classified.

LINDSAY

On the historical side, he was a student of early acoustics, kinetic theory and thermodynamics, especially the work of Pierre Gassendi, Marin Mersenne and Lord Rayleigh. His interest in the concepts of energy and entropy was both historical and philosophical, and he published papers and books in both areas, being especially concerned with the philosophical implications of the second law.

On the editorial side, Lindsay was responsible for numerous reprint volumes in both acoustics and energy in the *Benchmark* series, where he practiced the policy of having all articles appear in English, translating many of them himself from French, German and Latin.

In 1954 Lindsay became dean of the graduate school at Brown, a position that he held until 1966. He retired from active service at the university in 1971.

Lindsay held many offices during his involvement with the Acoustical Society of America, including that of president of the society (1957–58), but his greatest role was as editor of the society's publications. He was appointed to the position of editor in chief in 1957, and played a vigorous role in the management of the *Journal* of the society until the week of his death.

Lindsay served for many years as a member of the Governing Board of the American Institute of Physics, and also as a member of its Executive Committee. His writing was prodigious; he was actively sought as an adviser, editor and counselor, and he was always willing to oblige.

Lindsay's monuments, like those of Christopher Wren, are to be seen by looking about, but his memory will endure even longer in the minds of those who knew him.

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