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after Landau's tragic departure from physics in 1962 and death in 1968. But Lifshitz was a creative scientist all his life. He obtained many basic results in various branches of modern physics: magnetism, second-order phase transitions, the theory of superfluid helium, nuclear theory, the theory of molecular forces and cosmological problems of general relativity. Lifshitz did not squander his efforts on trifles. The list of his papers is relatively short and contains no insignificant papers. As associate editor of the *Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics* and as the individual who, in fact, set the tone and style of this premier Soviet physics journal, Lifshitz fought actively against the lowering of standards in scientific papers—a phenomenon unfortunately typical of modern science. His adherence to principles and refusal to compromise were known to hundreds of Soviet physicists and, as a matter of fact, to anyone who needed to communicate with him.

His services to science and to its organization and teaching as the author of the Course in Theoretical Physics were justly estimated by the scientific community. He was elected to the USSR Academy of Sciences (as corresponding member in 1966 and full member in 1979). In 1982 he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Society of London.

In the last few years of his life Lifshitz visited many countries, teaching and lecturing (mainly on cosmology). He was a brilliant speaker, always attracting many listeners. He corresponded extensively with colleagues in many countries and acquired many friends.

Landau and Lifshitz shared a deep friendship for more than 30 years. Lifshitz always considered himself Landau's student, and he regarded his meeting Landau as the most important and happiest event in his life. We all knew how much Landau valued and loved Evgenii Mikhailovich: Landau never hid his feelings for Lifshitz, emphasizing, in particular, that without his collaboration the course would never have been written.

It is impossible to describe a person's character in a short obituary. Lifshitz was never petty; he understood clearly what is important and what is secondary. Life in all its manifestations interested and excited him. His was a profound intellect and a good intuition that enabled him to judge correctly circumstances and human actions. Lifshitz was a man of high principles, who did not resign himself to circumstances and who was outspoken against falsehood in science and in life.

Everyone who knew Evgenii Mikhailovich feels the void created by his unexpected, and so premature, death.

Books and articles outlive their authors, but this void will be felt for many years. Too important was the place occupied by Evgenii Mikhailovich in science, in our lives!

YA. ZEL'DOVICH
M. KAGANOV
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Edwin Albrecht Uehling

Edwin Albrecht Uehling, Professor Emeritus of Physics at the University of Washington, died on 18 May 1985.

Uehling was born on 27 January 1901. After graduating from the University of Wisconsin in 1925 with a bachelor's degree in physics, he worked as a radio engineer at Bell Telephone Laboratories and other companies engaged in radiofrequency communications. During this period he was responsible for a number of patents. His background and experience in radio engineering gave him a lifelong interest in high-frequency phenomena that flavored his teaching and research.

Never satisfied with the superficial or with studying any phenomenon merely for its own sake, Uehling showed from his early years a deep interest in the basic principles of science. He studied under George Uhlenbeck at the University of Michigan, receiving his PhD in 1932. He continued as an instructor at Michigan until March 1933, when he left for ten months of study in Copenhagen at the Institute for Theoretical Physics, and in Leipzig with Werner Heisenberg.

Upon returning to the US Uehling took a position with RCA. In 1934, with the aid of a National Research Council Fellowship, he went to Berkeley and to Pasadena for two years of work with J. Robert Oppenheimer. In 1936 he was appointed assistant professor of physics at the University of Washington, where he rose through the academic ranks, making major contributions to the quality of the department. He retired formally in 1971, but remained active until 1984.

Uehling gained prominence early in his career. His doctoral dissertation was among the first attempts to develop a quantum theory of transport processes. This work was followed by a widely cited paper on the polarization of the vacuum, a phenomenon often called the Uehling effect. He then turned his attention to condensed-matter physics, especially nmr studies of ferroelectrics. He was a central contributor to the Senko-Uehling-Schmidt theory of ferroelectricity in KH_2PO_4 -type materials.

During World War II Uehling served

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as a civilian member of the antisubmarine-warfare operations research group of the Tenth Fleet. For his contributions as the group's scientific consultant and director of research he was awarded the President's Certificate of Merit by the United States government in early 1947, shortly after his return to his faculty post at the University of Washington.

Uehling was widely known for the clarity of his presentations, whether before a class or an audience of his peers. Throughout his career he was an excellent and devoted teacher. He was gentle yet possessed an internal firmness that showed itself when matters of principle were at stake. One such occasion arose in 1954 when the university president derailed an offer of a distinguished lectureship to Oppenheimer. As acting chairman of the physics department (1954-55), Uehling spoke eloquently, both on and off campus, on the need to divorce political and scholarly matters and to protect academic freedom. This was a time when such a point of view provoked opprobrium from a vociferous and powerful segment of the population. The university's faculty senate voted to censure the president, who apologized to Oppenheimer in 1956 when the latter participated on campus as a member of the steering committee for the International Conference on Theoretical Physics.

Uehling was a man of rare quality, an intellectual force in physics, quiet, modest and a staunch upholder of academic ideals. He and his wife Ruth have been warm friends and counselors to generations of students and faculty; together they exerted an important influence on the life and development of our department.

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David J. Rose

David J. Rose, professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died on 24 October 1985.

Rose was born in Victoria, British Columbia, on 8 May 1922. He served as a captain in the Royal Canadian Artillery from 1942 to 1945, and obtained his BSc in engineering physics at the University of British Columbia in 1947. He received his PhD in physics from MIT in 1950. From 1951 to 1958 he was a member of the technical staff at Bell Telephone Laboratories, where he worked on gaseous electronics and electron and plasma physics, and supervised the development of gas tubes.