

MRS

MATERIALS RESEARCH SOCIETY

The 1988 MRS Spring Meeting of the Materials Research Society to be held Tuesday-Saturday, 5-9 April 1988 at the Bally Grand Hotel, Reno, Nevada, will include the topical symposia listed below. The symposia will share a common goal of discussing new materials development, new characterization methods, or new process technology. Each symposium will provide a forum for exchange of ideas at the forefront of research by experts in the field; topics will be treated at a sophisticated level, in an interdisciplinary way, so all possible physical, chemical, and engineering insights can be considered.

- A. Heteroepitaxy on Silicon: Fundamentals, Structures, and Devices
- B. Materials for Controlled-Release Environments
- C. Process Diagnostics
- D. Diamond and Diamond-Like Materials Synthesis
- E. Amorphous Silicon Technology
- F. Adhesion in Solids
- G. High Temperature/High-Performance Composites
- H. Better Ceramics through Chemistry III
- I. Interfacial Structure, Properties, and Design
- J. Science and Technology of Refractory Alloys
- K. High-Temperature Superconductors
- L. Materials Issues in Art and Archaeology
- M. Microwave Processing of Materials
- N. Materials Stability and Environmental Degradation
- P. Advanced Surface Processes for Optoelectronics
- X. Frontiers in Materials Research

1988 Spring MRS Show

Over 70 companies are expected to exhibit analytical and processing equipment closely paralleling the technical content of the symposia.

For Show Information, contact:

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the Talmud, Commentaries and Code of Laws and was considered an authority by many members of the Orthodox community who constantly sought him out for advice and study. He lived his beliefs, and those who knew him, both at Hunter and his community, have suffered a tragic loss.

BERNARD KRAMER

*Fairleigh Dickinson University
Hunter College of the
City University of New York*

LARRY SPRUCH

*New York University
STEVE G. GREENBAUM*

*Hunter College of the
City University of New York*

Bernard Waldman

Bernard Waldman, former dean of the College of Science of the University of Notre Dame died on 12 November 1986 at Sanford, North Carolina. Waldman was born 12 October 1913 in New York. He received his bachelor's degree in 1934 and doctorate in 1939, both from New York University. He went to the University of Notre Dame in 1938 as a research associate and progressed through the ranks to professor of physics in 1951. In 1967 he became dean of the College of Science.

Waldman played an important role in establishing a research program in nuclear physics with one of the earliest electrostatic accelerators in the country, which was built at Notre Dame in 1936. In addition, he was instrumental in building a second accelerator at Notre Dame, which was used by the Manhattan Project during World War II. He took leave from 1943 to 1945 to go to Los Alamos Laboratory, where he helped develop and test the atomic bomb casings. He witnessed the first nuclear explosion at Alamogordo, and he was aboard one of the planes over Hiroshima when the bomb was dropped, assigned to measure the force of the explosion.

After the war Waldman returned to Notre Dame and built a third electrostatic accelerator. He was a driving force in establishing the physics department as a leading research department in the university; he oversaw the construction of a new science building and built up a faculty in experimental nuclear physics. His research made use of electron beams and included photodisintegration of nuclei and investigation of x-ray production. He made an early accurate measurement of the binding energy of the deuteron, and a precise and detailed investigation of the shape of the

x-ray yield curve near the bremsstrahlung limit.

In 1958 Waldman took leave to join the staff of the Midwest Universities Research Association. He became vice president in 1959 and was the laboratory director from 1960 to 1965. The work of this organization on the design and construction of prototype accelerators led to the establishment of Fermilab. Waldman again returned to Notre Dame to become dean of the college of science. In this role he oversaw the implementation of an NSF science development grant, and a new building for the college.

After his retirement from Notre Dame in 1976, Waldman served as associate director of the National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory at Michigan State University until 1983, when he moved to North Carolina. Waldman's ashes are buried in the University of Notre Dame cemetery.

CORNELIUS P. BROWN

*University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana*

Albert J. Cross

Albert J. Cross, a research scientist at Biosym Corporation (San Diego, California), died on 15 July 1987. He was born on 17 June 1956. He received a BS in chemistry in 1978 from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and a PhD in chemistry in 1984 from the University of Chicago. His thesis work concerned the theory and analysis of time-resolved experiments using polarized light and the application of these ideas to the internal dynamics of biomolecules. His interest in, and expertise with, computation naturally led him towards molecular dynamics simulations of biomolecules. After postdoctoral work at the University of California, San Diego, he joined Biosym where he continued his work on molecular dynamics. Throughout his long struggle with cancer he continued to work productively. His most recent work concerned the influence of dielectric friction in molecular motion, a new method of calculating free energy differences via thermodynamic integration, and a molecular dynamics study of dihydrofolate reductase.

GRAHAM R. FLEMING

*University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois*

JACOB W. PETRICH

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Ecole Nationale Supérieure de
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