

APS PRESENTS 1987 PEGRAM AND BEAMS AWARDS

At its annual meeting, which took place in Nashville, Tennessee, last November, the southeastern section of The American Physical Society honored two individuals for outstanding physics teaching and research.

Walter Curtis Connolly (Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina) received the George Pegram Award for physics teaching. He has been at Appalachian State since 1963, when he founded the university's physics department, and he served as department chairman in 1963-74. Prior to that he taught at

the US Naval Academy, Auburn University and the University of Virginia. Since 1985 he has been an assistant editor of *The Physics Teacher*.

David P. Landau (University of Georgia) received the Jesse Beams Award for physics research in the Southeast. Landau received his BA from Princeton University in 1963 and his PhD from Yale in 1967. He joined the physics and astronomy faculty at Georgia in 1969 after holding a postdoctoral position at CNRS (Grenoble) in 1967-68 and teaching at Yale in 1968-69. He has used Monte Carlo simulations to study excitations and phase transitions in condensed matter systems. Landau is now director of the University of Georgia's Center for Simulation Physics.

IN BRIEF

A. Douglas Stone, associate professor of applied physics at Yale University, received the 1987 William L. McMillan Award of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign for his "outstanding contributions in condensed matter physics."

Sidney Perkowitz, professor of physics at Emory University, has been named Charles Howard Candler Professor of Condensed Matter Physics.

Donald F. Nelson, formerly a member of the technical staff at Bell Labs (Murray Hill, New Jersey), in September became a professor of physics at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Lorenzo Narducci, professor of physics and atmospheric science at Drexel University, has been named the first Francis K. Davis Professor of Physics and Atmospheric Science at Drexel.

Eberhardt Rechtin, president and chief executive of the Aerospace Corporation, has been elected an honorary fellow of the Institute of Environmental Sciences for advancing the science of aerospace testing "both through technical and leadership contributions."

Venkatesh Narayanamurti, vice president for research at Sandia National Laboratories, has been elected a member of the Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences.

Nick Kaiser, currently at the Institute of Astronomy at Cambridge University, UK, has accepted a position as associate professor at the Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics in Toronto. The institute has awarded him a five-year fellowship, which will commence on his arrival this spring.

used ultrafast electronic timing techniques to measure the lifetimes of excited states of rotational nuclei that were critical to the confirmation of the theory of these special nuclei. He and Crt Zupancic used the first proton beams from the Alternating Gradient Synchrotron to show, remarkably and unexpectedly, a high yield of deuterons and tritons; from this came the concept of final state coalescence, which remains a powerful insight to this day. With members of the theory group, he resolved a longstanding error in the formalism of angular correlations of conversion electrons, and thus brought consistency to a basic tool of nuclear spectroscopy. With Andrew Sunyar and Philip Conners, he measured the charges of particles in cosmic rays to set the first limit on the free-quark flux among high-energy particles. In collaboration with Werner Brandt and others, he explored the dynamics of K-shell ionization by nuclear projectiles, and thereby set the stage for a new theoretical attack. Together with members of the Brookhaven Tandem Van de Graaff and nuclear theory groups, Schwarzschild took an important part in the experiments and analyses that established fundamental mechanisms of heavy-ion reactions.

His personal experimental and analytical style was that of simplicity and technical economy, very much as a hands-on, direct-action physicist, but he also understood clearly the nature of the sociological change enveloping nuclear physics and the need to devise new forms tailored to the specific needs of the new, larger nuclear experiments. He took charge of the creation and operation of an outside-user program in the earlier stages of the Brookhaven Tandem Van de Graaff; the novel format of this pro-

Arthur Schwarzschild

OBITUARIES

Arthur Schwarzschild

The death of Arthur Schwarzschild on 13 August 1987, following a heroic five-year struggle with cancer, ended a distinguished career in nuclear physics. Schwarzschild's contributions as a research scientist, as an administrator and as a statesman of the nuclear community spanned a very wide range. All of his activities were marked by an adventurous enthusiasm for scientific discovery coupled with an intense caring for the people involved.

Schwarzschild was born in 1930

into a family whose members made memorable contributions to physics. His doctoral dissertation (1957) with C. S. Wu at Columbia University explored the beta spectrum of helium-6. After receiving his degree he went to Brookhaven National Laboratory, where he began what was to become a broad set of investigations into many aspects of many nuclear problems. His great range of interests, his diversity and his creativity can be seen in a brief sampling of his major contributions.

In collaboration with Angela Li, he

