

WE HEAR THAT



Jay E. Hammel

out that by using modern pulse-power technology a very-small-diameter, very-high-density plasma could be ohmically heated to thermonuclear temperatures in very short times while approximately balancing the forces of expansion and contraction in the plasma.

At the time of Jay's death a 1.2-MA device with a 100-nsec risetime powered by a 200-kJ Marx bank and starting with a solid deuterium fiber was just coming into operation at Los Alamos. Jay had recognized that cryogenic techniques already existed for producing solid deuterium fibers, and he demonstrated that the explosive wire technique using solid deuterium could be extended into a domain useful for fusion research. This approach has sparked interest and inspired experiments all over the world.

Jay was a warm human being and a delightful colleague who relished much of life beyond his work. He cherished his family and shared with them a great love for nature and outdoor activity. He leaves fond memories with his friends throughout the world.

HARRY DREICER
FRANZ JAHODA
JACK SHLACHTER

*Los Alamos National Laboratory
Los Alamos, New Mexico*

Mitchel Weissbluth

Mitchel Weissbluth, professor emeritus of applied physics at Stanford University, died on 19 April 1990 at Stanford University Hospital. He was 75.

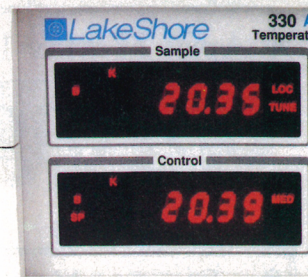
Weissbluth was born in Russia and immigrated to the United States as a child. He graduated from Brooklyn College in 1936, received a master's

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April 27-May 1

Spring
92

San Francisco Marriott
San Francisco, CA

◆ Technical Program

- A: Amorphous Silicon Technology - 1992
- B: Chemical Surface Preparation, Passivation and Cleaning for Semiconductor Growth and Processing
- C: Advanced Metallization and Processing for Semiconductor Devices and Circuits - II
- D: Photo-Induced Space Charge Effects in Semiconductors: Photoconductivity, Spectroscopy and Electro-Optics
- E: Defect Engineering in Semiconductor Growth, Processing and Device Technology
- F: Mechanisms of Heteroepitaxial Growth
- G: Electronic Packaging Materials Science VI
- H: Materials Reliability
- Ia: Materials Interactions Relevant to Recycling of Wood-Based Materials
- Ib: Materials for Energy Technologies
- Ic: Materials for Separation Technology
- J: Materials Issues in Art & Archaeology III
- K: Materials Modification by Energetic Atoms and Ions
- L: Microwave Processing of Materials
- M: Novel Forms of Carbon
- N: Better Ceramics through Chemistry V
- O: Chemical Processes in Inorganic Materials: Metal and Semiconductor Clusters and Colloids
- P: Aerosol Precursors to Materials
- Q: Intermetallic Matrix Composites II
- R: Submicron Multiphase Materials
- S: Layered Superconductors: Fabrication, Properties, and Applications
- T: Defect Structures in Crystalline Electronic Oxides
- U: "Smart" Materials Fabrication
- V: Macromolecular Host-Guest Complexes: Optical and Optoelectronic Properties and Applications
- W: Computational Methods in Materials Science
- X: Frontiers of Materials Research
- Y: Materials for Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems

◆ New Characterization Methods

◆ New Materials Development

◆ New Process Technology

◆ Equipment Exhibit

A major exhibit of the latest analytical and processing equipment which closely parallels the nature of the technical symposia will be located in the Yerba Buena Ballroom, San Francisco Marriott Hotel, convenient to the technical session rooms. For show booth information, contact: Bob Finnegan, MRS Show Manager, American Institute of Physics, 335 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017; Telephone (212) 661-9404; FAX (212) 661-2036.

◆ Short Course Program

Courses on advanced materials characterization, preparation, and processing/diagnostic techniques have been designed for scientists, engineers, managers, and technical staff who wish to update their knowledge and skills in the research, development and processing of materials. These up-to-date courses are at the forefront of science and technology and complement Spring Meeting symposia. Class sizes are limited. Early preregistration is encouraged.

◆ Proceedings

Many of the MRS symposia will be publishing proceedings. For a complete list of MRS publications and prices, contact Materials Research Society, Publications Department, 9800 McKnight Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15237; Telephone (412) 367-3012; FAX (412) 367-4373.

◆ Job Placement Bulletin Board

A Job Placement Bulletin Board for MRS Spring Meeting and Short Course attendees will be open Tuesday through Thursday during the Meeting. Contact Jane Stokes at MRS Headquarters to request application forms and/or information: (412) 367-3003; FAX (412) 367-4373.

◆ Symposium Aide Opportunities

Graduate students who plan to attend the Spring Meeting and who are willing to assist in the symposium presentations to earn a waiver of entry fees are encouraged to apply for Symposium Aide positions.

◆ Preregistration

Preregister by telephone, (412) 367-3003, or FAX (412) 367-4373, with your VISA, MasterCard or Diners Club card. Ask for Meeting Registration and your preregistration will be completed for you. Telephone preregistrations are accepted between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. EST, Monday through Friday. Confirmations will be mailed within 10 working days.

To request detailed 1992 Spring program, short course, or symposium aide information, contact:



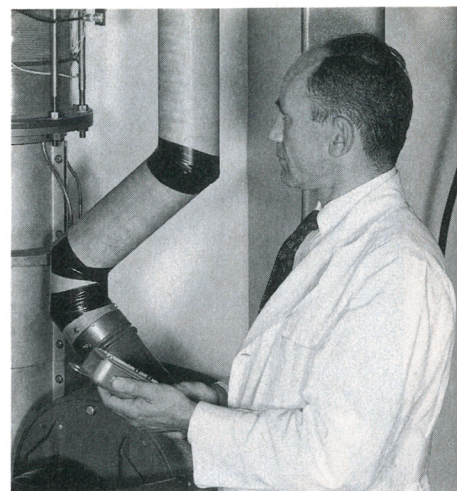
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The 1992 MRS Spring Meeting will serve as a key forum for discussion of interdisciplinary leading-edge materials research from around the world. Various meeting formats - oral, poster, roundtable, forum and workshop sessions - are offered to maximize participation.

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Mitchel Weissbluth

degree from George Washington University in 1941 and got a PhD from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1950. During World War II, Weissbluth worked at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the Department of the Navy (1937-41), the Crosley Radio Company in Cincinnati (1941-42) and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (1942-46). He was a lecturer in physics at Berkeley in 1950 and came to the physics department at Stanford in 1951 as a research associate.

In 1954 Weissbluth became an assistant professor of radiologic physics in the radiology department of the medical school. There he was the chief physicist working to develop the technology for high-voltage x-ray therapy, which later became the dominant cancer treatment the world over. The original Stanford machine upon which this is based is on display in the Smithsonian Institution. Weissbluth was the first director (1964-68) of the biophysics laboratory at Stanford. In 1968 he joined the applied physics department and began concentrating his research on broad aspects of the interaction of electromagnetic radiation with biological materials. He became a full professor in 1976 and professor emeritus in 1983.

Weissbluth was the author of two graduate-level textbooks, *Atoms and Molecules* (1978) and *Photon-Atom Interactions* (1989), and he earlier wrote *Hemoglobin: Cooperativity and Electronic Properties* (1974) and coauthored with Bernard Pullman *Molecular Biophysics* (1965). He served terms as vice president and president of the Society of Quantum Biology.

WALTER A. HARRISON
Stanford University
Stanford, California ■