

WE HEAR THAT



William P. Slichter

ing, Slichter assumed responsibility for the entire range of AT&T's materials activities, extending from basic research to engineering support to design, manufacturing and operations. Among the many notable innovations that were successfully pressed forward under his guidance were the introduction of optical-fiber technology for long-range communication and the development of resists for the production of integrated-circuit masks by electron lithography.

Bill Slichter exemplified his own watchword, "pursuit of excellence." Yet he will be remembered as much for his humanity as for his notable professional achievements. He led others with a light touch, embellished by quick wit and good humor. Always friendly and considerate, he showed joy in the success of others, and he had a special gift for building morale among his colleagues. His example of the human spirit at its best will long outlast the grief attending his death.

H. DOUGLAS KEITH
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

DEAN C. DOUGLASS
AT&T Bell Laboratories
Murray Hill, New Jersey

Hiroshi Yoshinaga

Hiroshi Yoshinaga died on 26 November 1989. Born in Japan on 23 March 1912, he resided in the Osaka-Kyoto area throughout his life. However, he was recognized by the physics community as both a national and international leader.

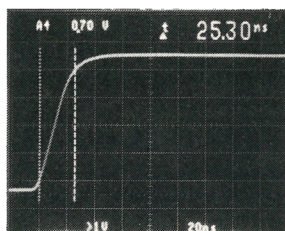
Yoshinaga received a BS degree in physics from Kyoto Imperial University in 1935 and a doctor of science degree from the same university in 1942. Upon receiving his undergraduate degree, he joined the physics

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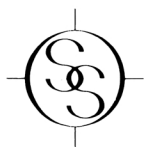
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department as a faculty member at Osaka Imperial University. In 1942 he became an associate professor in precision engineering, and in 1948 he was named full professor in the faculty of engineering.

At Osaka University Yoshinaga organized the Laboratory of Applied Optics and Spectroscopy. Although extremely small at the beginning, and hampered by a complete lack of even basic equipment in the aftermath of World War II, the laboratory trained several physicists who subsequently established research laboratories and participated in significant optical research in the US and Europe. Early products of the Yoshinaga laboratory included Shigeru Fujita, Yahiko Yamada, Akiyoshi Mitsuishi and Shigeo Minami.

Yoshinaga had recognized leadership abilities and served as president of such professional organizations as the Japan Society of Applied Physics and the Laser Society of Japan. The Emperor bestowed upon him the "Medal with Purple Ribbon" in 1975 for his outstanding achievement in applied physics and the "Order of the Sacred Treasurer Gold and Silver Star" in 1983.

The world is richer as a result of the contributions of Hiroshi Yoshinaga. That richness will grow as his students and their students continue to contribute.

ROBERT A. OETJEN
North Canton, Ohio

John W. DeWire

John W. DeWire, an emeritus professor of physics at Cornell University, died of leukemia on 17 September 1990 at the age of 74.

DeWire graduated from Ursinus College in Collegeville, Pennsylvania, and obtained his PhD in physics from Ohio State University in 1942. He then joined Robert R. Wilson at Princeton University to work on a uranium isotope separation project. In March 1943 DeWire accompanied Wilson to Los Alamos, where DeWire helped measure a variety of nuclear properties for the design of nuclear weapons. One of his most important projects was the measurement of the neutron multiplication constant for neutron-induced fission in uranium. DeWire also participated in the measurement of the rate of growth of the nuclear reaction that occurred at the first nuclear bomb test at the Trinity site in New Mexico.

In 1946 DeWire became a research associate in the newly established Laboratory of Nuclear Studies at

Cornell University, and in 1947 he was appointed to the Cornell physics faculty. An enthusiastic teacher, DeWire taught all varieties and levels of physics courses and assumed many departmental responsibilities. He was a key member of the faculty group that designed, built and used the five electron accelerators at Cornell. These included the first strong-focusing synchrotron and the world's highest luminosity electron-positron storage ring, CESR.

DeWire played a major role in the program of elementary particle experiments carried out at the Cornell accelerators. His first experiment, completed in 1951, was the measurement of bremsstrahlung and pair-production cross sections at high energy. In a series of beautiful measurements, he demonstrated that these processes were correctly described by the Bethe-Heitler calculations. DeWire also participated in many experiments in meson photoproduction. These included the verification of the symmetric theory of pion-nucleon interaction, the codiscovery of the N(1440) baryon state and a precise measurement of the radiative width of the π^0 meson. As a senior member of the CLEO collaboration, DeWire spent the last 10 years of his life studying the properties of the bottom quark. Because of his skill, integrity and generosity, DeWire was one of the most admired and respected members of that collaboration.

Besides his research and teaching, DeWire carried a major administrative responsibility by serving as associate director of Cornell's Laboratory of Nuclear Studies for 17 years. He executed his duties with personal initiative, enthusiasm and responsibility. In large part the harmonious, efficient and successful working of the laboratory has been due to his effort. DeWire also served for 15 years as a valued member of the board of trustees of Associated Universities, the organization that manages Brookhaven National Laboratory and the National Radio Astronomy Laboratory. After DeWire formally retired from Cornell, his wisdom, openness and honesty led to his appointment as university ombudsman. He served with the highest distinction in this capacity for five years while continuing active research. Cornell and the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies have been blessed to have the services of this very able and much-loved colleague.

BOYCE D. MCDANIEL
ALBERT SILVERMAN
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York ■

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