



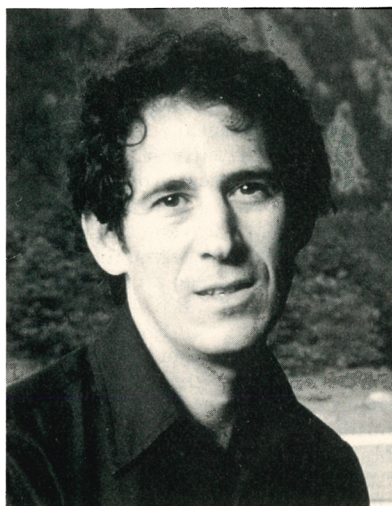
Ingrid Daubechies

mathematics department at Rutgers University.

Schneider was honored for his ability to integrate and interpret the results of global climate research and related subjects, as well as to perform some of the climate research. His work to bring the human consequences of climate change to the public were also noted. Among Schneider's research interests are climatic change; environmental and science public policy issues; ecological implications of climatic change; and modeling of ancient climates and of human impacts on climate caused by the greenhouse effect or by the smoke and dust from nuclear war. Schneider wrote *Global Warming: Are We Entering the Greenhouse Century?* (Sierra Club, 1990) and is editor of the journal *Climate Change*.

Schneider earned his PhD in mechanical engineering and plasma physics from Columbia University in

Stephen H. Schneider



1971. He then held a series of research and research management positions at NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York City. In 1987 he became head of the interdisciplinary climate systems section of NCAR. In 1992 he was named to his present position at Stanford.

IN BRIEF

In July 1992 **Susan Wyckoff** was appointed chair of the department of physics and astronomy at Arizona State University, in Tempe.

The Naval Research Laboratory's Chief Scientist Emeritus **Herbert Friedman** received the Massey Award from the Royal Physical Society in September. He was cited for his "distinguished contributions to rocket and satellite astronomy and particularly to x-ray astronomy."

On 31 August, **Leon Lederman** joined the faculty of the Illinois Institute of Technology as Pritzker Professor of Science.

The Royal Society's 1992 Copley Medal went to **George Porter**, professor and chairman of the Centre for Photochemical Sciences at Imperial College, London. His citation recognized his "contributions to fundamental understanding of fast photochemical and photophysical processes and their roles in chemistry and biology."

Among those who received the Royal Society's 1992 Royal Medal was **David Tabor**, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Cambridge, whose citation noted his "contributions to the basic study of friction and wear between solids, of considerable relevance to the design of machines."

Alexander Feschenko of the Institute for Nuclear Research of the Academy of Sciences of the EUR was the recipient of the first Faraday Cup, which was presented at the 1992 Accelerator Instrumentation Workshop in October. He was recognized for his paper "Bunch Shape Measuring Technique and Its Application for an Ion Linac Tuning."

OBITUARIES

Gerald Feinberg

Gerald Feinberg, a theoretical physicist who was a professor of physics at

Columbia University, died of cancer on 21 April 1992. He was internationally known for his contributions to elementary particle physics and to atomic physics and for his many books on various aspects of science, intended for a popular audience.

Gary, as he was known to family and friends, was born on 27 May 1933. He attended the famous Bronx High School of Science and then Columbia College. He got his PhD in physics at Columbia University in 1957, working with Tsung-Dao Lee, and he went on to postdoctoral positions at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton and at Brookhaven National Laboratory. He joined the physics faculty at Columbia in 1959, became a full professor in 1965 and served as department chairman from 1980 to 1982. He served as a divisional associate editor of *Physical Review Letters* from 1983 to 1986.

In elementary particle physics, Feinberg's main interest lay in symmetry principles, conservation laws and the violation thereof. An early important contribution to this field came in 1958 when he showed, based on the intermediate boson theory, that the strong experimental upper bound on the decay of the muon into an electron and a photon indicated that the electron neutrino associated with beta decay was distinct from the muon neutrino associated with the decay of the muon. In 1962 Leon Lederman, Melvin Schwartz and Jack Steinberger did the experiment that confirmed the theoretical prediction of two neutrinos, and they received the Nobel Prize in 1988 for this experiment. Over the years Feinberg wrote numerous papers and review articles dealing with topics in this and related areas; one of the experiments he proposed for precise measurement of the parity nonconserving part of the neutral current interactions was recently carried out at the MIT-Bates electron accelerator.

In atomic physics Feinberg played a major role in developing a general theory of the long-range interactions arising from the exchange of two or more massless particles. This theory, which is based on the general principles of quantum field theory, can be used to derive and generalize in a model-independent way previous results—such as the Casimir-Polder potential acting between two atoms, which takes into account the retarded character of electromagnetic interactions—and to obtain new results for the interaction between a charge and an atom or between two charged systems. Another area in which Feinberg made lasting contributions was