

AAPM PRESENTS AWARDS IN ANAHEIM

During the July meeting of the American Association of Physicists in Medicine, in Anaheim, California, several individuals were recognized for their contributions to medical physics.

The William D. Coolidge Award, AAPM's highest honor, went to **Frank Herbert Attix**, an emeritus professor of radiology in the University of Wisconsin's department of medical physics. Attix was cited for his research in dosimetry and his contributions to the basic literature of medical physics through articles, lectures, books and reports.

The Farrington Daniels Award, given to the authors of the best paper on radiation dosimetry published in *Medical Physics* during the previous year, was presented to **Jeffrey F. Williamson, Harold Perera** and **Zuofeng Li** for their paper "Comparison and Measured Heterogeneity Correction Factors of ^{125}I , ^{137}Cs and ^{192}Ir Brachytherapy Sources near Localized Heterogeneities." Williamson is an associate professor in the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology at the Washington University School of Medicine, and Li is a medical physics resident there. Perera is an assistant professor in the department of radiation oncology physics at Hahnemann University in Philadelphia.

AAPM presented the Sylvia Sorkin Greenfield Award to **Thomas P. Fuerst** and **Michael S. Van Lysel** for their paper "Measurement of Absolute Blood Iodine Concentration During Digital Subtraction Ventriculography." The award recognizes the best overall paper in *Medical Physics* during the previous year. Fuerst is an adjunct clinical assistant professor in the department of radiology at the University of California, San Francisco. Van Lysel is an associate professor of medicine and medical physics at the University of Wisconsin.

Hy Glasser of Nuclear Associates in Carle Place, New York, received a Distinguished Service Award from



Frank Herbert Attix

AAPM for "participation on AAPM's radiation protection, nuclear medicine and diagnostic radiology committees, his support of medical physics practitioners and his responsiveness to the needs of the medical physicist."

IN BRIEF

In August **Brendan Godfrey** became director of the Armstrong Laboratory, in San Antonio, Texas. Godfrey had been acting director of advanced weapons and survivability at the Air Force's Phillips Laboratory, in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

OBITUARIES

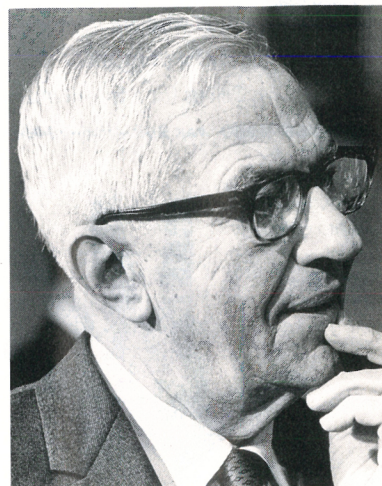
Lee DuBridge

Lee Alvin DuBridge died of pneumonia in Duarte, California, on 23 January 1994, at the age of 92. After making notable contributions in his early career to research in atomic and nuclear physics, he directed the first laboratory that could be described as "big science" by present-day standards. He went on to bring a university of science and technology into the modern era and completed his professional career by serving in the most senior government position

that has responsibility for science and technology.

Lee was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, on 21 September 1901. He was attracted to physics as an undergraduate at Cornell College in Mount Vernon, Iowa, and went on to the University of Wisconsin to receive his PhD in physics in 1926. The subject of his thesis, the photoelectric effect, continued to be at the center of his interests both when he was a National Research Council fellow at Caltech with Robert A. Millikan and subsequently when he was on the faculty of Washington University in Saint Louis. His book *Photoelectric Phenomena* (McGraw-Hill), written with Arthur Hughes in 1932, was the canonical text on the subject for many years. In 1934 he moved to the University of Rochester as a full professor of physics and chairman of the department; there he led the building of the most powerful (8 MeV) cyclotron in the United States at that time.

In the fall of 1940 Lee was appointed the founding director of the Radiation Laboratory of MIT. The appointment was made at the suggestion of Alfred Loomis and of Ernest Lawrence on the basis of Lee's demonstrated technical and administra-



Lee DuBridge