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APS MARCH MEETING

The American Physical Society

17-21 March 1997
Kansas City, MO
Kansas City
Convention Center

FEATURING

Invited & Contributed symposia on:

- condensed matter
- biological physics
- polymers
- chemical physics
- materials science
- industrial & applied physics

TUTORIAL HIGHLIGHTS March 15 & 16

- Statistical Design & Analysis of Experiments
- Stochastic Resonance in Biology & Biomedicine
- Industrial and Applied Physics
- Conducting & Semiconducting Polymers
- GPS as a Research Tool
- Analog Signal Recovery

SCIENTIFIC TRADESHOW

Over 125 exhibitors offering the latest scientific text books, journals, and precision equipment.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

November APS Meeting News or visit the APS homepage URL: www.aps.org.

APS Meetings Dept.
One Physics Ellipse
College Park, MD 20740
(301) 209-3286
email: meetings@aps.org

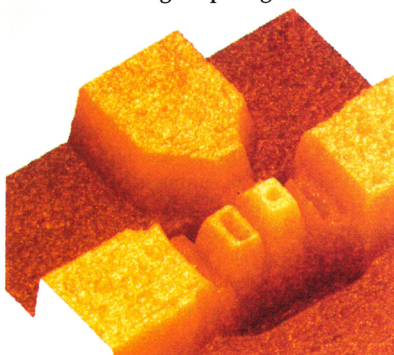


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bana-Champaign. They were cited for their paper "Rheological Consequences of Microstructural Transitions in Colloidal Crystals," published in the journal in 1994.

IN BRIEF

Fusion Power Associates honored six individuals at its annual meeting in May. FPA Leadership Awards went to **Mohamed Abdou**, a professor in the school of engineering and applied science of the University of California, Los Angeles, and to **Robert L. McCrory Jr.**, director of the laboratory of laser energetics of the University of Rochester in New York. **Joseph G. Gavin Jr.**, a retired chief executive officer of Grumman Corp, and **John H. Nuckolls**, associate director at

large at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, each garnered a Distinguished Career Award. And FPA Engineering Awards were presented to **Gregory G. Denisov** of the laboratory of the Institute of Applied Physics in Nizni Novgorod, Russia, and to **Paul J. Gierszewski**, a senior project engineer at Ontario Hydro Technology in Toronto.

The National Science Board, the policy-making body of the National Science Foundation, has chosen **Philip Abelson** to receive its Vannevar Bush Award. The award nomination lauds Abelson's "exceptional versatility, both in science and in his contributions to society." Abelson, a former editor of *Science*, is a science advisor to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

OBITUARIES

C. Luther Andrews

C. Luther Andrews, an emeritus professor of physics at the University at Albany, and best known for his research in microwave optics and for his distinguished contributions to physics education, died in Orono, Maine, on 20 January 1996.

Luther was born in Berkshire, New York, on 6 May 1908. Cornell University awarded him an AB in 1930 and a PhD in 1937. He began teaching at New York State College for Teachers in Albany in 1931. Luther served as chairman of the physics department from 1944 to 1969, overseeing the evolution of his institution from a teachers college to one of the four research university centers of the State University of New York. He was promoted to the rank of distinguished teaching professor in 1976.

His research in microwave optics was concentrated in measurements of near-field diffraction of electromagnetic waves by obstacles and apertures. He designed and built a number of microwave detectors used in practical applications, such as the determination of leakage from microwave ovens.

From 1943 to 1976 Luther spent one day each week as a consultant to the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady, New York. He also wrote a book, *Optics of the Electromagnetic Spectrum* (Prentice-Hall, 1960), which was respected and widely used.

Luther brought his research into the classroom through the use of engaging demonstrations that caught the imagination of his audience. With these well-practiced demonstrations,



C. LUTHER ANDREWS

he drew two generations of undergraduate students into research and teaching. In 1977 he received the Robert Millikan Award for his contributions to teaching. Luther retired from Albany in 1977 and moved to Orono, Maine, to be with his family and there became active in the life of the physics department at the University of Maine.

Luther Andrews has been described by his daughter as a "physicist, teacher, scholar, but first and foremost, a gentleman." It is in this last sense that he will be most fondly remembered by those he encountered.

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