

WE HEAR THAT

Acoustical Societies of America and Japan Present Awards

The Acoustical Society of America held its fall meeting this December in Honolulu in conjunction with the Acoustical Society of Japan. The two societies recognized several individuals for their contributions to acoustics and to the societies.

ASA presented the Trent-Crede Medal to **Preston W. Smith Jr.** This award, last given in 1991, honors outstanding contributions to the science of mechanical vibration and shock. Smith, who retired from Bolt, Beranek and Newman Inc in 1995, was praised for his "pioneering contributions to statistical energy analysis and structural-acoustical interaction."

John C. Burgess, professor emeritus of mechanical engineering at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, was given a Distinguished Service Citation by ASA for "contributions to international cooperation through the organization of joint meetings with the Acoustical Society of Japan."

In a special exchange of awards, several other individuals received recognition for their contributions to the friendship between the two societies. ASA presented Special Distinguished Service Certificates to **Juichi Igarashi** of the Kobayashi Institute of Physical Research, **Seiichiro Namba** of the Takarazuka University of Art and Design, and **Hideki Tachibana** of the University of Tokyo.

Medals of Special Merit were given by the Acoustical Society of Japan to **Burgess**, **Robert E. Apfel**, a professor of mechanical engineering at Yale University, **Stanley L. Ehrlich**, principal acoustical consultant at Stan Ehrlich Associates, **Tony F. W. Embleton**, formerly with the National Research Council of Canada, **Patricia K. Kuhl**, chairman of the department of speech and hearing sciences at the University of Washington, and **Jiri Tichy**, head of the graduate program in acoustics at Pennsylvania State University.

Peter Narins, professor of auditory physiology at the University of California, Los Angeles, received the ASA Science Writing Award for a Professional in Acoustics for his article "Frog Communication" in the August 1995 issue of *Scientific American*.

The ASA Science Writing Award for

a Journalist went to **A. Richard Immel**, a freelance writer, for "Shhhh... Those 'Peculiar People' Are Listening" published in *Smithsonian* in April 1995.

In Brief

In August, **Terry M. Tritt** returned to his alma mater, Clemson University in South Carolina, as an assistant professor in the department of physics and astronomy. At Clemson, he will establish a research program on the next generation of thermoelectric materials. Tritt worked previously as a research

physicist in the materials science division at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, DC.

Ray Goldstein became an associate professor at the University of Arizona in September. He had been an assistant professor at Princeton University.

The Carnegie Foundation has named **Dean A. Zollman** Professor of the Year for 1996, one of four individuals to be so honored by the organization. Zollman is a professor of physics and a distinguished university teaching scholar at Kansas State University.

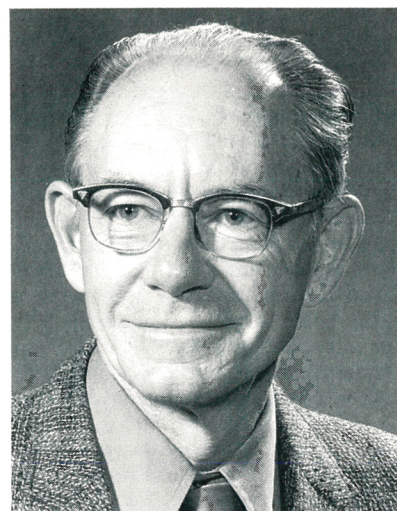
OBITUARIES

Clyde E. Wiegand

Clyde E. Wiegand, an experimental physicist who made major contributions to nuclear and particle physics for more than five decades, died of prostate cancer at his home in Oakland, California, on 5 July 1996. He is perhaps best known for his central role in the discovery of the antiproton in 1955. He was a key contributor to all phases of the experiment, and as participants in that work, we feel it is fair to say that no one deserves more credit for its success than he did. His design of the quadrupole magnets and the novel velocity-selecting Cerenkov counter, his prowess with fast electronics and his ability to put together an experiment and make it work were crucial ingredients in the successful outcome of this experiment. Unfortunately, he was not included among those who were awarded the 1959 Nobel Prize for this discovery.

Wiegand was born on 23 May 1915, in Long Beach, Washington. He received an undergraduate degree in physics from Willamette University in 1940. He began his graduate work in physics in 1941 at the University of California's Berkeley campus under the direction of Emilio Segrè.

In his autobiography, *A Mind Always in Motion*, Segrè recalls his first encounter with Wiegand: "One day I was trying to build a power supply for an electronic apparatus on my own. A student started looking at me, and after a while, with a half-disgusted expression, asked whether he could help me. I was happy to accept, and within half an hour he provided me



CLYDE E. WIEGAND

with a much better power supply than I could ever have made. The student was Clyde Wiegand..."

Wiegand joined the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (now the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory) as a graduate student in 1941 and remained there his entire career. In 1943, while still a graduate student, Wiegand went with Segrè and his group to Los Alamos to work on the Manhattan Project. There, Wiegand helped to determine the spontaneous fission half-lives of the uranium and plutonium isotopes that were critical to the design of the atomic bomb. In 1946, he returned to the Berkeley campus, where he measured the lifetime of the positive pi meson for his PhD