ing papers and lectures on the subject.

Vladimir Gribov, Volodya, had a special charm that attracted people. He did not like to accept "the common wisdom." His approach to any new phenomenon, not only in physics, was critical and creative. His way of thinking was original, witty and deep; human charm was uniquely combined with this intellectual power. Volodya's death is a grief for all who knew him. His impact on physics and physicists will be remembered with admiration and gratitude.

Lev B. Okun
Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics
Moscow, Russia

Russell La Verne Heath

Russell La Verne Heath, well known for his leadership in many of the developments in gamma-ray spectrometry, died in Idaho Falls, Idaho, on 15 October 1997.

Born in Denver on 13 June 1926, Russ grew up in Durango, Colorado. After obtaining a BS degree in physics from Colorado State University in 1949, he first attended Rutgers University but then moved to Vanderbilt University, where he obtained an MS degree in physics in 1951.

From 1950 to 1952, Russ worked with P. R. Bell at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the development of inorganic and organic scintillators for use as gamma-ray detectors. The skills and interest that Russ acquired during this period set the course for his lifelong involvement with gamma-ray spectrometry and related nuclear instrumentation.

In 1951, Russ moved to the National

Russell La Verne Heath

Reactor Testing Station, which was operated for the US Atomic Energy Commission by the atomic energy division of Phillips Petroleum Co. He continued to work there through five changes of contractor and two changes of facility name: It is now known as the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory.

Russ made many contributions in the fields of nuclear physics and nuclear technology and their applications—both through his own research and through his leadership of an active research group. He led the laboratory's nuclear structure physics group until 1964, managed the nuclear physics branch until 1967 and then managed the physics division. In 1983, he became one of a select group of science and engineering fellows at the laboratory, and, after retiring in 1986, he became an emeritus fellow. In retirement, he continued to work as a consultant at the laboratory until a few weeks before his death.

Russ served on many national committees and was active in several technical societies. He chaired the American Nuclear Society's isotopes and radiation division in 1983, the ANS-16 standards subcommittee from 1978 onward and the National Academy of Sciences' nuclear detector subcommittee in 1965–70. In 1982, he received the prestigious Radiation Science and Technology award from the ANS.

His international activities began in 1961, when he served as a member of the US Department of State's Atoms for Peace mission to Venezuela. In 1972, he was a member of an Atomic Energy Commission Exchange Mission to the USSR.

In the late 1950s and 1960s, Russ was a pioneer in the development of gamma-ray spectrometry as a useful tool for basic nuclear structure research, as well as in many facets of nuclear technology. He was among the first to develop the standard "3 × 3" sodium iodide (Tl) detectors, the associated electronics and the methodology for analyzing the resulting spectra. Russ's group was also active in the early development of high-resolution germanium spectrometry through the use of cooled field-effect transistor preamplifiers.

Understanding the needs of researchers, Russ collected gamma-ray spectra from both NaI(Tl) scintillation and germanium semiconductor detectors. These spectra were published in three widely distributed catalogs, which are known collectively as *Gamma-ray Spectrum Catalogue* (US Atomic Energy Commission, 1957, 1964, 1974). His interest in the expansion of gamma-ray spectrometry as a tool for applied research was still evident as he worked, in the last two years of his life, on a CD-ROM version of his catalogs. Under the impetus of his guidance, the members of Russ's Idaho Falls group have gone on to be very active and productive in the fields of nuclear structure, gamma-ray metrology and applied radiation measurements throughout the US.

Russ's enthusiasm for the work he chose to devote his life to and his warm, down-to-earth personality were appreciated by all who knew him, and will be missed.

Richard G. Helmer
Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Joseph Edward Lannutti

Joseph Edward Lannutti, a professor of physics and associate vice president for research at Florida State University (FSU), died suddenly in Tallahassee on 21 October 1997.

Born in Cedar Hollow, Pennsylvania, on 4 May 1926, Joe was drafted into the US Army during World War II. At the end of the war, he took advantage of the GI Bill of Rights to study physics at the Pennsylvania State University, where he earned a BS in 1950. Continuing to study physics, Joe earned an MS at the University of Pennsylvania in 1953 and a PhD at the Berkeley campus of the University of California in 1957.

After graduating, Joe became an assistant professor at FSU, where he established a program of research in high-energy physics. He focused initially on using emulsions to study par-

JOSEPH EDWARD LANNUTTI