Green-Kruskal (BGK) waves in plasmas and a comparison of the results with calculations using an analytic method developed by Ralph for the analysis of inhomogeneous equilibria.

Over a period of about 25 years, Ralph also held visiting faculty positions at Pennsylvania State University, the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa, Culham Laboratory in the UK, and the Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) and National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in France. He tutored in the undergraduate and graduate programs at St. John's College in Santa Fe, New Mexico. And, from 1988 to 1990, he worked on administrative assignment at the US Department of Energy's Office of Fusion Energy. Fluent in German, Ralph collaborated on *Pauli Lectures on Physics* (MIT Press, 1973), a six-volume translation of the lecture notes of Wolfgang Pauli into English.

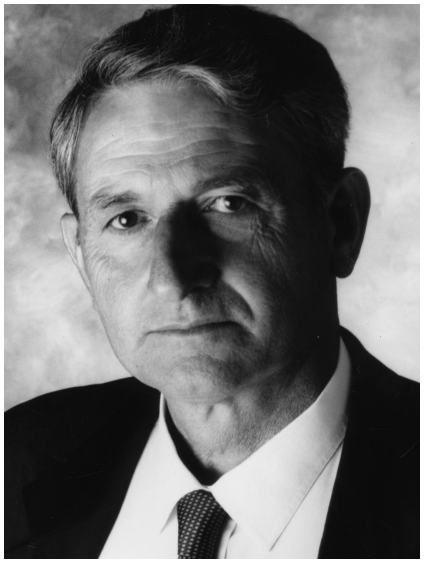
Ralph became professor of physics at Dartmouth in 1991, and, until his retirement in 1999, taught graduate and undergraduate courses, supervised PhD students and research associates, and published papers on the plasma physics of nonideal magnetohydrodynamic steady states in fusion devices and on some nonlinear mechanics problems that had interested him at a much younger age.

Ralph had a lifelong and intense interest in classical and jazz music, and was an accomplished clarinetist. He and his wife, Renate, were involved for many years with support activities at the Santa Fe Opera, Santa Fe Chamber Music Festival, and Los Alamos Concert Association. Ralph was an avid skier and hiker, always happy to be outdoors in the varied terrains of New Mexico and New Hampshire. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

HARRY DREICER
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Los Alamos, New Mexico
DAVID C. MONTGOMERY
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire
KEITH R. SYMON
University of Wisconsin–Madison
LEAF TURNER
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Los Alamos, New Mexico

Charles Maisonnier

Charles Maisonnier, a respected fusion researcher and leader of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) program, died on 27 July 2001 in Brussels, Belgium, following complications from cancer.



CHARLES MAISONNIER

Charles was born on 8 October 1931 in Lyon, France. He attended school in the French system of elite "Grandes Ecoles": at the Ecole Centrale Lyonnaise (1951) and Ecole Supérieure des Télécommunications in Paris (1956).

Charles started his international career in physics in 1956 as a visiting student at the University of California, Berkeley, and at Brookhaven National Laboratory. He also worked at Saclay (1957–58) and at CERN (1958–60) on the design of new particle accelerators. In 1966, he defended his doctoral thesis at Lyon University. His thesis, a study of the dynamic tubular pinch, was done under the guidance of J. L. Descroix.

In 1960, Charles applied to work at a EURATOM association. He was appointed that same year to the Frascati Center on Fusion Research, near Rome, where he remained until 1978. Those were the golden years of plasma physics research. Charles's international scientific reputation rests with the 1MJ plasma focus project—which studied the acceleration of a hydrogen plasma to high velocity and its compression to high density and temperature—that he conceived and realized as laboratory director at Frascati. For this success, he received the Thibaud Prize for young physicists from the Academie des Sciences, Belles Lettres et Arts de Lyon, in 1968.

In 1978, Charles joined the Brussels EURATOM headquarters of the European Fusion Programme, becoming the director eight years later. He served as director for nearly 10 years. The European Fusion Programme benefited greatly from Charles's forceful efforts at maintaining a "single voice" in fusion policy matters within the complexities and diversities of the European Union, and from his capabilities in managing major crises.

The ITER venture, which was rooted in summit meetings during the mid-1980s and involved the joint efforts of the European Union, Russia, Japan, and later the US, was—and still is—a great challenge for the worldwide fusion community. Charles played an important role with ITER. He was the most active European delegate to the negotiations, which were resolved through the ITER Engineering Design Activities Agreement in July 1992. He then became a permanent member of the ITER Council until his retirement in 1996. During retirement, he continued to care about ITER and fusion, a world he never left.

Charles was afflicted in 1995 by cancer, which he met stoically. During his illness, he was surrounded by his large beloved family and the many friends he liked to receive so generously at his home until the end.

Charles seemed to possess the secret of friendship: He was charming and entertaining. But he was incapable of hiding his nature: dedicated, determined, exigent, and responsible. Therefore, it was no surprise that he was a leader, recognized and appreciated in the circles in which he participated.

ROBERT AYMAR
ITER Garching
Garching, Germany
ERNESTO CANOBBIO
Brussels, Belgium

Adrian Nicolae Patrascioiu

Adrian Nicolae Patrascioiu, a gifted theoretical physicist whose work spanned particle physics, statistical mechanics, and chaos theory, died on 2 March 2002 in Phoenix, Arizona, after a brief battle with a rare form of T-cell lymphoma.

Adrian was born on 11 December 1940 in Bucharest, Romania. While he was still in his late teens, he graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest with a degree in electrical engineering, but soon realized that his passion was physics. In Romania in those days, one did not get second chances, so Adrian immigrated to the US in 1965 after a daring escape that involved swimming across the Adriatic Sea to Italy from what was then Yugoslavia. He obtained his PhD in physics from MIT in 1972. His thesis, written under the direction of Francis