

Morton B. Panish Wins 2001 Kyoto Prize

MORTON B. PANISH, a former researcher for Bell Labs in Murray Hill, New Jersey, is one of three scientists who will receive the 2001 Kyoto Prize. The prize is the most prestigious award that Japan bestows for lifetime achievement in the field of technology. The award will be presented to Dr. Panish and another former Bell Labs researcher, Izuo Hayashi. In 1971, they invented the first semiconductor laser, which has had broad applications in the telecommunications industry. Another scientist, Zhores Ivanovich Alferov of Russia, who developed the same technology independent of Panish and Hayashi, will share the prize. The Kyoto Prize, sometimes referred to as the Nobel Prize of Japan, was established in 1984.

Dr. Panish received the 1972 ECS Electronics Division Award for his "extensive research contributing to the understanding of phase equilibria, diffusion, and impurity incorporation in III-V compound systems and crystal growth techniques for III-V heterojunctions." In the July 1972 issue of the *Journal of The Electrochemical Society*, a news item about the Division Award noted, "Dr. Panish has been deeply involved in the recent achievement of the first continuously operating room-temperature injection lasers. This laser uses a GaAs-GaAlAs heterostructure based on Panish's work on ternary alloy phase equilibria and liquid phase epitaxial growth..."

ECS congratulates Dr. Panish on being awarded the Kyoto Prize.



Robert T. Foley
1918-2000

ROBERT T. FOLEY, a longtime ECS member, died June 19, 2000. Dr. Foley's contributions in the fields of electrochemistry and corrosion are well known and very highly respected. He authored or co-authored over 90 scholarly papers and received numerous awards from ECS and other societies for his work and teaching. While he was best known for his work on corrosion—particularly environmental influences and the mechanisms of reaction at surfaces—he had also done noteworthy work in the areas of fuel cell development, batteries, nonaqueous electrochemistry, and electrode kinetics. He is credited with the introduction of the complex ion theory to explain ultra fast-rate reactions at metal surfaces in contact with halide

solutions. This information has been of great interest in understanding the fundamental aspects of corrosion reactions.

Dr. Foley received his BS in chemistry from the University of Massachusetts (1940), his MS in chemistry from Lafayette College (1941), and his PhD in physical chemistry from the University of Texas (1948). He was an instructor in chemistry at the University of Texas from 1945 to 1948. From 1948 to 1961, he worked in various capacities for the General Electric Company. From 1961 to 1964 he was head of electrochemistry for Melpar, Inc. in Falls Church, Virginia. In 1964, he became a professor of chemistry at The American University in Washington, DC, and professor emeritus in 1984.

While at The American University, Dr. Foley graduated 15 MS and 22 PhD students. A large number of his students have made original contributions in the field of electrochemistry and have participated actively as members of ECS.

Long active in the Society, Dr. Foley was Chairman of the Corrosion Division and a Divisional Editor for the *Journal of The Electrochemical Society*. In 1981, he received a certificate of appreciation from ECS, "in recognition of 20 years of dedicated leadership of the Corrosion Monograph Series Committee that has

resulted in an outstanding group of monographs on all aspects of corrosion science."

The ECS National Capital Section also benefited from his dedication, and he chaired the Section from 1968 to 1969. In 1989, the Section established an award named for him, for "contributions to the science and technology of electrochemistry as an educator and administrator and for long-term support of ECS at the national and local levels." Dr. Foley was the first recipient of the award. Earlier, in 1978, he received the William Blum Award of the Section "in recognition of his original work on the fundamentals of electrochemical kinetics, the characterization of fuel cell systems and processes, and the development of the complex ion theory of metal corrosion."

ECS was not the only organization to honor him. In 1977, he received the Romanoff Award from the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (with A. A. Adams), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration awarded him a certificate of appreciation for his service on the Committee on Space Propulsion and Power.

Dr. Foley was a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the International Society of Electrochemistry, and Sigma Xi; and he was a member of ECS since 1951. ■

Dr. Patricia P. Paulette, Senior Program Officer in the Division of Military Science and Technology of the National Research Council (U.S.) contributed this notice.

Errata

From the summer 2001 issue (Vol. 10, No. 2) of *Interface*, we note the following typographical errors:

On page 11, the first sentence of the second paragraph should read, "Temperatures as low as ca. 200 μ K have been obtained..."

On page 31, in "About the Authors," Evan H. Copland "...received his PhD from the University of South Wales, Sydney, Australia."