

## A TRIBUTE TO LEV ARTSIMOVICH

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On behalf of the physics and technical community and the participants of this conference—I would express our deep sorrow over the death of Academician Lev Artsimovich on March 2—last Friday—in Moscow.

Artsimovich had the respect of all who knew him directly—and indirectly—through his published works and by the prolific scientific output of his colleagues.

He was a dynamic leader and had a great influence on the international direction of science and technology.

Since the early 1950's he gained an outstanding reputation in the field of controlled thermonuclear research. His group at the Kurchatov Institute—where he was Chief of Thermonuclear Research—were pioneers in developing and assessing the various schemes to produce thermonuclear power.

He was a major contributor to the understanding of the first pinch experiments and neutron production by D-D reactions.

Later, with Golouin, a large magnetic trap was built to study plasma containment using accelerator techniques to inject energetic ions. In 1958, it was the largest fusion machine.

More recently—in the 1960's—he pressed forward in toroidal confinement with the so-called TOKOWAK devices—which are now probably the best bet for demonstrating fusion feasibility.

He was also an expert in electron optics and accelerator technology. I also understand that he contributed in the field of isotope separation by electromagnetic methods.

Artsimovich was a scientist and man of great stature and integrity. He was recognized by election to Academician of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and has been a member since 1953.

In 1957 he became Secretary of the Academy's Department of General Physics and Astronomy. In that function he had a profound influence on the overall direction of Soviet science.

He was also head of the Department of Atomic Physics at Moscow University.

He received the Stalin prize in 1953 for his contributions to the atomic energy program. And in 1958 he was honored with the Lenin prize for his fundamental contributions to the controlled fusion program.

On the occasion of his 60th birthday, he was made a Hero of Socialist Labor—the highest civilian title and honor in his country.

It should also be mentioned that he was greatly concerned about world peace and major world issues. He was able to influence thinking in this area by his participation in the PUGWASH movement.

I knew Lev Artsimovich since 1958 and came to respect his great talent and intuition during the process of editing the English edition of his book on controlled fusion research.

When I met with him last, in October in Moscow, he was extremely enthusiastic about the TOKOWAK program and reaffirmed his confidence that a feasibility experiment would bring positive results within a decade.

We have lost a great scientist and friend. Lev Artsimovich was a source of profound leadership and inspiration. His dedication to his work and his country set an example of excellence to all who knew him. On behalf of all of us, I offer condolences to his colleagues who are attending this conference and in his laboratories.

It is a great loss.