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## In Memoriam Eduard Justi

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Professor Dr. Eduard Justi died in Braunschweig, Germany on December 16, 1986. He was born on May 30, 1904 in Hong Kong.

The offspring of a well-known German family of scientists, he studied physics, mathematics, chemistry and geology at the Universities of Kiel, Marburg and Berlin.

Among his teachers were important scientists such as Planck, von Laue, Einstein, Nernst and Grüneisen who promoted him to a Dr.phil. 1929 in Marburg. In the same year he started his career at the Physikalisch Technische Reichsanstalt Berlin where he stayed until 1944. During these 15 years he published numerous scientific papers dealing with the electronic conducting phenomena of metals, the specific heat of gases and superconductivity. Most of this work was done in the well-known 'Kältelaboratorium' of the PTR which Eduard Justi headed as a successor of W. Meissner. In 1936 he became a Privatdozent at the University of Berlin and in 1942 an apl. Professor. From 1946 he taught at the Technische Hochschule in Braunschweig as a Professor for Technische Physik and as a director of the Institute of Technische Physik. All his following work was dedicated to the direct energy conversion, e.g. the electro-thermal cooling and the electrochemical production of electrical energy. The conversion of solar energy by photovoltaic cells or by conversion into heat, as well as the storage of energy by electrolysis of water and recombination in fuel cells, were the main themes of his thinking and working.

Eduard Justi was honoured by the election to a rector of the Technische Hochschule Braunschweig and as a president of the Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur zu Mainz. For many years he was an elected member of the Aufsichtsrat of Volkswagenwerk.

Hundreds of electrochemists from all over the world knew Eduard Justi and his warm hospitality from visits to Braunschweig. His former students remember the creative atmosphere in his institute and his open mind towards all scientific and technical problems. We all remember Eduard Justi as one of the important scientists in Germany and as a reminder for a careful usage of today's energy sources.

A. Winsel  
Kelkheim

May I add a brief personal tribute to the late Professor Dr. phil. em. Eduard Justi. Apart from his eminent scientific achievements, his varied intellectual interests and his delightful puckish wit made him very convivial

company. As Professor Winsel has indicated, direct energy conversion, in the shape of fuel cells latterly became his chosen battleground. His invention of the DSK-double skeleton, sintered Raney-nickel catalytic electrode was a unique achievement, which nearly broke through the cost barrier to the commercial application of fuel cells. Justi claimed that the first three letters of his Christian name — EDU — stood for Energie Direkt Umwandlung and this made it inevitable that he would work in this field!

Eduard Justi was an eminent scientist and an exhilarating companion. The scientific community will be the poorer for his passing. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his devoted wife, Ursula and other members of his family.

Monty Barak  
Burgess Hill

## News

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### Canada Council Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Prize for 1987

At a news conference in Montreal on 4 March, 1987, Jacques Lefebvre, Vice-Chairman of the Canada Council, announced that Ashok Vijn, a chemical engineer at the Institut de recherche d'Hydro-Québec (IREQ), was the winner of the 1987 Canada Council Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Prize in Engineering.

The \$50,000 Killam Memorial Prizes are Canada's most prestigious annual awards and are given in recognition of distinguished lifetime achievement in the natural sciences, engineering and health sciences.