

**Obituary**  
**Haruo Tanaka**  
**1922—1985**

We regret to announce the untimely death of Professor Haruo Tanaka on October 27, 1985 in Tokyo after a stroke at the age of 63. Professor Tanaka, of Toyo University and emeritus Professor of Nagoya University, was the President of the URSI Committee in Japan and a member of the Science Council of Japan.

He started his career in radio astronomy as one of pioneers in Japan in 1949 at the Research Institute of Atmospheric, Nagoya University. He designed and completed a 8-cm radiometer in 1951, and also an interferometer at 4000 MHz of grating type of 5 element in 1953 and 8 element in 1954. These two instruments were the initial steps for his great contributions in solar radio astronomy in the world as well as in Japan on precision measurements of solar radio noise and on location of radio noise sources on the Sun at microwaves. The observations of the Sun with the former instrument were extended in the period of IGY to cover three other single frequencies at 9400, 2000, and 1000 MHz, which formed a long series of microwave monitoring of the Sun conducted at Toyokawa. High spatial resolution observations have been carried out associated with construction of new interferometers and/or improvements of them, which were done with his strong scientific and technical interests. These observations offered basic data sets for the studies of solar activities, solar active regions, solar microwave bursts etc. He became the director of the Research Institute of Atmospheric, Nagoya University in 1965 and 1971 for one term each. During these years and on he took leadership in organizing several international programs of radio astronomy and also solar-terrestrial physics.

In 1976 he moved to Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, University of Tokyo, where he directed the construction of mm-wave 45-dish and 5-element synthesis interferometer and also establishment of Nobeyama Radio Observatory. In 1982 he retired from University of Tokyo after placement of a sound foundation for new mm-wave observations at Nobeyama Radio Observatory, and moved to Toyo University, where he continued his activities in education and research, particularly on an

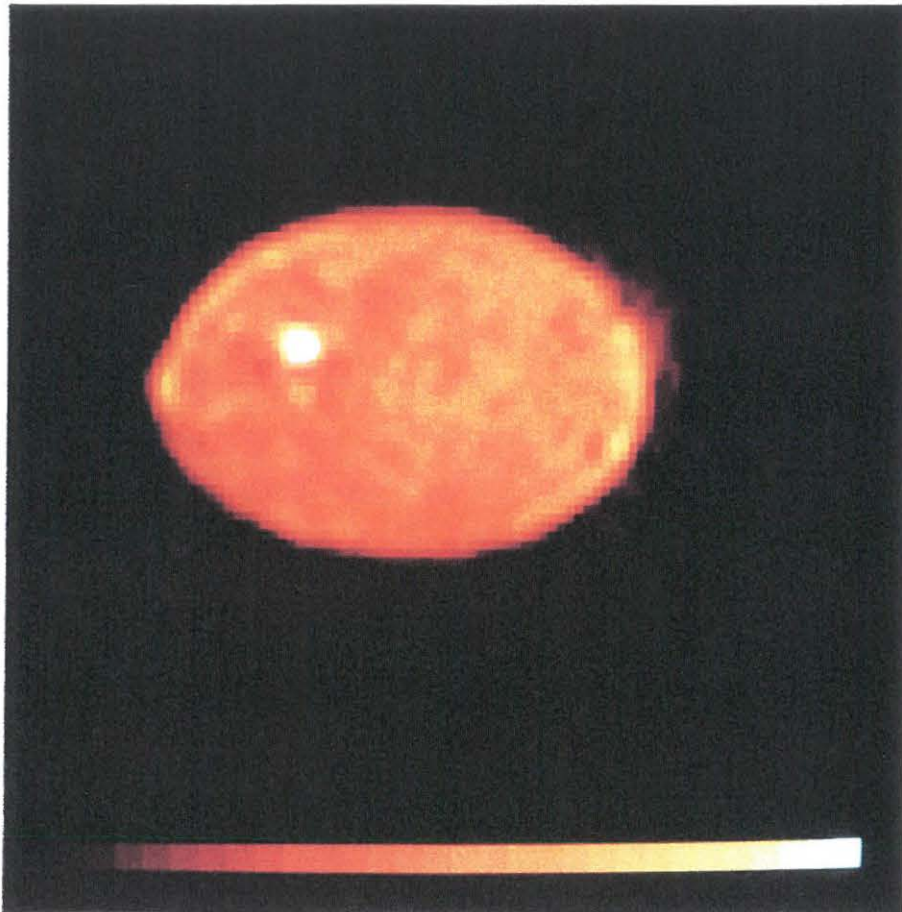
application of the holography technique in the surface accuracy measurements to the 45-m dish.

After late Prof. T. Hatanaka he took over the Chairman of the Commission V or J of the URSI Committee in Japan (1963-1982). He contributed to the URSI Commission J as the Vice-Chairman (1975-1978) and also as the Chairman (1978-1981). He was the President of the URSI Committee in Japan from 1982 until his death. In July, 1985 he was appointed a member of the Science Council of Japan, with hopes and visions for futures in wide field of sciences such as Astronomy, Radio Sciences, Space Sciences etc. He was very healthy and devoted his time until the very morning of this death on these scientific and academic activities.

Finally in an expression of our deep memory of him, we would like to dedicate the first radio map of the Sun, taken with the  $\lambda$  8-cm radioheliograph with the RSIP (Real-time Solar Image Processor) or a correlator backend. The radio map shown on the next page was taken on February 24, 1986. One can easily see the solar disk, elongated due to low altitude of the Sun in this season, with a bright active region, limb brightening, and some weak dark features on the disk.

March 5, 1986

Shinzo Enome



Radio Map of the Sun Observed on February 24, 1986  
with the 8-cm Radioheliograph with the RSIP Backend.