

fellow at Stanford University and later as a research associate at the School of Mines of the University of Minnesota. In 1951, he went to the Franklin Institute as a specialist in rheological, wetting, and adhesion problems, remaining there until 1959. Dr. Philippoff is currently a senior research associate at the Esso Research and Engineering Company in Linden, N. J., where he is engaged in general rheology studies, particularly in the field of polymer solutions.

Debye Award

Robert S. Mulliken, emeritus distinguished professor at the University of Chicago, has been named by the American Chemical Society to receive the \$2000 Peter Debye Award in Physical Chemistry for his work in molecular chemistry and physics. The award, established last year under the sponsorship of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, will be presented at the Society's national meeting in Los Angeles next April.

Prof. Mulliken was born in Newburyport, Mass., and received his education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the University of Chicago, where he earned his PhD in 1921. He joined the Chicago faculty in 1928, serving as associate professor of physics until 1931, when he was advanced to the rank of professor of physics. In 1956 he was named to the University's Ernest DeWitt Burton Distinguished Service Professorship, a post established in honor of the third president of the University of Chicago and awarded for distinction in scholarship or science. Prof. Mulliken, who is known particularly for his studies of the chemi-

cal bond of molecules, using spectroscopic methods, and for his work on the theory of molecular spectra and the electronic structure of molecules, is a fellow of the American Physical Society and served as the first chairman of the APS Division of Chemical Physics.

The Debye Award is named for Nobel Laureate Peter J. W. Debye, emeritus professor of chemistry at Cornell University and an internationally known authority on molecular structure, particularly the structure of polymers. Prof. Debye, who is also a fellow of the Physical Society, joined Cornell as professor and head of the Department of Chemistry in 1940 and was named emeritus professor in 1952.

Belfer Award

The First Annual Yeshiva University Belfer Graduate School of Science Award was presented on September 24 to Willis E. Lamb, Jr., professor of physics at Yale University. The award, which is given for outstanding contributions in physics and mathematics, carries an honorarium of \$1000.

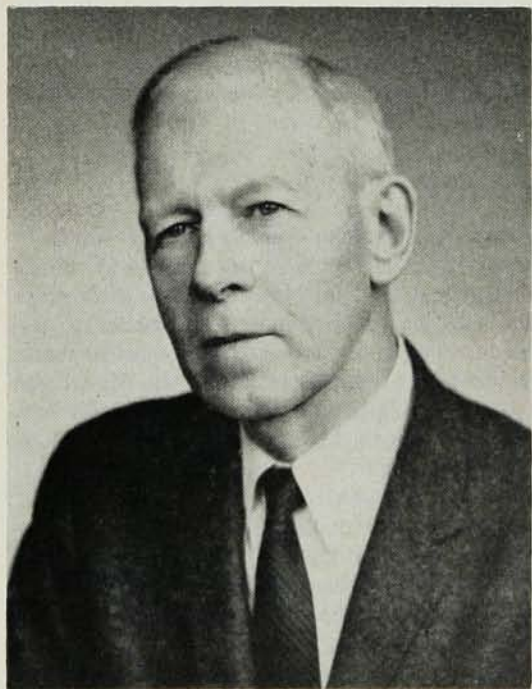
Dr. Lamb, who shared the 1955 Nobel Prize in physics for work on the hyperfine structure of the hydrogen spectrum, was also cited by Yeshiva for significant contributions to the knowledge of atomic and nuclear structure, microwave spectroscopy, and the fine structure of hydrogen and helium. A fellow of the American Physical Society, Dr. Lamb served from 1956 until July 1962 as Wykeham professor of physics at Oxford University. At Yale, he holds one of the University's four Henry Ford, II, professorships which were established last year under a \$2.5 million endowment by Mr. & Mrs. Henry Ford, II, of Detroit.

Franklin Institute Medals

At the annual award ceremonies at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia on October 17, the Institute's highest award, the Franklin Medal, was presented to Sir Geoffrey I. Taylor, research professor of the Royal Society. During his long and distinguished career, Sir Geoffrey has made many contributions to the fundamental understanding of fluid mechanics and the physics of metals with applications to aeronautics, hydraulics, meteorology, oceanography, lubrication, biology, chemical engineering, and other subjects. The Franklin Medal has been awarded annually since 1915 to "those workers in physical science and technology, without regard to country, whose efforts in the opinion of the Franklin Institute have done the most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its applications".

Elliott Cresson Medals were awarded to James G. Baker, research associate at the Harvard College Observatory, for contributions to the design of astronomical equipment and to Wernher von Braun for contributions to rocketry and astronautics.

Stuart Ballantine Medals went to a number of scientists in recognition of their contributions to the devel-



Robert S. Mulliken