AWARDS

Geoffrey F. Chew

Hans A. Bethe

APS Prize

Geoffrey F. Chew, professor of physics at the University of California at Berkeley, has been awarded the 1962 American Physical Society Prize sponsored by the Hughes Aircraft Company. The presentation was made on December 28 by the Society's president, W. V. Houston, during the APS winter meeting at Stanford University. Awarded for significant contributions to physics published prior to the recipient's 33rd birthday, the $2500 prize has been presented on only two other occasions—to Donald A. Glaser in 1959 and to George Feher in 1960.

Professor Chew, who was cited for his continuing efforts to understand the interaction of mesons and nucleons, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1924 and received his PhD at the University of Chicago in 1948. He was a member of the Theoretical Physics Division staff at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory from 1944 to 1946, and after completing his graduate work he spent two years at the Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley. He was appointed assistant professor of physics at the University of Illinois in 1950, associate professor in 1951, and professor in 1955. He returned to the Berkeley campus of the University of California in 1957 to accept the professorship he now holds.

During the period from 1948 to 1957 his contributions to the theory of elementary particles were reported in more than two dozen papers appearing in *The Physical Review*. These ranged from analyses of specific scattering experiments to his theoretical development of the "impulse-approximation" method of dealing with scattering problems to his introduction of the highly successful "cut-off" model of the pseudo-scalar meson theory at a time when meson theory had been virtually abandoned as a meaningful approach to the problems of elementary-particle interactions.

Rumford Premium

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded its Rumford Premium to Hans A. Bethe of Cornell University on April 10 in recognition of his contributions to the theory of energy production in stars. Professor Bethe is the 53rd recipient of the prize, which was established in 1796 by Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford. It consists of two medals (one of gold and the other of silver), together with a cash award of $5000, and is given for "the most important discovery or useful improvement . . . on Heat or on Light".

Born in Strasbourg, Professor Bethe received his doctorate in 1928 at the University of Munich, and for the next five years he taught theoretical physics at the Universities of Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, and Tübingen. After Hitler's rise to power in 1933, Professor Bethe left Germany for England, where he spent two years at the Universities of Manchester and Bristol. He came to the United States as an assistant professor of physics at Cornell in 1935, and in 1937 he was appointed to a professorship in the University. Except for an extended leave of absence during World War II when he headed the Theoretical Physics Division of the wartime Los Alamos Laboratory, Professor Bethe has been at Cornell since his arrival in America.

His scientific contributions include the first development (in 1934, in collaboration with Heitler) of the theory of electron-positron pair creation, the development of an improved theory of the stopping power of matter for fast charged particles, fundamental work on the theory of light nuclei, and (in 1938) the formulation of the carbon-cycle theory of stellar energy production. In recent years he has worked in a number of areas of importance to the development of nuclear physics, including quantum field theory, the meson theory of nuclear forces, and the theory of the internal energy of nuclei.

A fellow and former president (1954) of the American Physical Society, Professor Bethe has been honored on numerous occasions for his work in physics. He was named by the Atomic Energy Commission to receive the Enrico Fermi Award for 1961, and in the same year the British Royal Astronomical Society gave him its Eddington Medal. He has also received the A. Cressy Morrison Prize of the New York Academy of Science (in 1938 and again in 1940), the Henry Draper Medal