

actor could be dismantled safely. At MIT he was in charge of the design and construction of the MIT reactor.

The Lawrence Memorial Award, authorized under the 1954 Atomic Energy Act as a memorial to the late E. O. Lawrence, is made "to not more than five recipients in any one year in the amount of not less than \$5000 each and not more than a total of \$25 000. It is presented in the spring of the year to men and women not more than 45 years of age who are citizens of the US and who have made recent, especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy in areas of all sciences related to atomic energy, including medicine and engineering".

Adolph Lomb Medal

During its Washington meeting last month, the Optical Society of America presented its 1964 Adolph Lomb Medal to Gordon H. Spencer. The Lomb Medal, established in honor of the Society's first secretary, is awarded not oftener than once every two years to a person under thirty years of age who has made a noteworthy contribution to optics.

Dr. Spencer was born in Orlando, Fla., in 1935 and received his BS in optics from the University of Rochester in 1957. After working for a year, he returned to the University to undertake graduate training, and was

awarded his PhD in 1963, his doctoral thesis being "A Computer Oriented Automatic Lens Correction Procedure". Dr. Spencer is currently vice president of Scientific Calculations, Inc. of Rochester.

The Optical Society's Adolph Lomb Medal Committee, in its citation, honored Dr. Spencer's contributions in the field of lens systems design, "the truly classical area of optics which has undergone modernization by the widespread use of electronic computers. In this modernization Gordon Hall Spencer has played a vital role with his work on sophisticated and, at the same time, thoroughly practical programs designed to effect automatic computer optimization of lens performance. His programs and those with which he has been associated have probably been used by more people than any other optical machine programs".

Vetlesen Prize

Pentti Eelis Eskola, professor emeritus of geology and mineralogy at the University of Helsinki, Finland, and Arthur Holmes, retired professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, have been named winners of Columbia University's \$25 000 Vetlesen Prize. Announcement of the award, which recognized achievements in the earth sciences, was made on March 25 by Maurice Ewing, director of Columbia's Lamont Geological Observatory and winner of the first of the Vetlesen prizes.

Dr. Eskola is a specialist in the application of physical chemistry to determine the origins of crystalline rocks, and is credited with the concept of the eklogit, a homogeneous belt of rock running under the earth's crust. Dr. Holmes developed the use of isotope geology for measuring the age of the earth.

Goddard Trophy

Hugh L. Dryden, deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, was given the 1964 Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy during ceremonies in Washington, D. C., on March 20. The trophy is

endowed by Dr. Goddard's widow, and is awarded annually to the person judged to have made the greatest contribution to the status of American astronautics. The presentation was made by the National Space Club.

Dr. Dryden, who won the Smithsonian Institute's Langley Gold Medal in 1962, was associate director of the National Bureau of Standards until 1947, and director of aeronautical research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics before accepting his position with NASA in 1958. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and a former chairman of the APS Division of Fluid Dynamics.

Debye Award

The American Chemical Society has given its 1964 Peter Debye Award in Physical Chemistry to Henry Eyring, dean of the Graduate School at the University of Utah. The award, which is sponsored by the Humble Oil Company, was presented at a meeting of the ACS in Denver, where Dr. Eyring delivered an award address on reaction rates in solution to a symposium of the Society's Division of Physical Chemistry held in his honor.

Dr. Eyring received his PhD from the University of California in 1927, and after brief periods at California, the University of Wisconsin, and the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin, joined the faculty of Princeton University as a research associate. During this period, 1935-37, he produced his theory of reaction rates, including the concept of an activated complex and an absolute-rate equation, and the hole theory for liquids. Since 1958, he has been working on structure theory of liquids.

A former vice president of the Society of Rheology, and its Bingham Medalist in 1949, Dr. Eyring is president-elect of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and immediate past-president of the Chemical Society.

IES Gold Medal

Gertrude Rand Ferree has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Illuminating Engineering Society. Dr. Rand, together with her late hus-



Gordon H. Spencer