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of proposals, and to advise government regarding optical research interests of the college and university community. . . . The opportunity for service by the Optical Society to its membership and to national needs is clear. It is expected that the entire society will join strongly in the program and that an observable enhancement of general optical capability will be the reward."

Sanderson, who is a fellow of the American Physical Society and of OSA and a member of the AIP governing board, retired from the Naval Research Laboratory in December. He was superintendent of the optics division there from 1949 to 1965. During his 30-year association with the laboratory he was largely concerned with optical problems of military interest and also made valuable contributions in radiometry.

Dickinson College awards

Dickinson College has presented its fifteenth Priestley Memorial Award to Charles H. Townes and its Glover Medal to Arnold Honig.

Townes was honored for his "contributions to mankind through physics and his interest in educating young scientists." A pioneer in microwave spectroscopy, he was among the first to demonstrate high-resolution spectra of gases in the microwave region. In 1964 Townes won the Nobel Prize with N. G. Basov and A.M. Prokhorov for the development of masers. Since 1961 he has served as provost of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and shares, with the MIT president, responsibility for supervising the MIT educational and research programs. Townes has also been a consultant to the President's Science Advisory Committee since 1959 and is chairman of the NASA Science and Technology Advisory Committee for Manned Space Flight. A fellow of both the American Physical Society and the Optical Society of America, he has also been previously honored with the Research Corporation Award, the Comstock Award, the Ballantine Medal and the Rumford Premium.

Arnold Honig was cited for his "contributions to the field of physics through research and teaching." He was born in New York City and re-

ceived his PhD in physics from Columbia University in 1953. Honig has served as a research scientist at the University of California (Berkeley) and the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris. A member of the Syracuse University faculty since 1956, he is currently a professor of physics with research interests in microwave spectroscopy and electron-spin resonance.

Langmuir prize

Herbert S. Gutowsky of the University of Illinois has won the 1966 Irving Langmuir Award in Chemical Physics. The \$5000 honor is sponsored by the General Electric Foundation and administered in alternate years by the American Chemical Society and the American Physical Society. Last year's winner, chosen by APS, was John H. Van Vleck of Harvard University. Gutowsky is well known for developing nuclear-magnetic-resonance techniques and applying them to chemistry. His research has resulted in wide use of NMR by chemists to obtain a clearer picture of molecular structure and intermolecular interactions. In addition he has done important work on chemical shifts and electron-coupled spin-spin interactions and has proposed and developed NMR techniques for use in chemical kinetics.

Gutowsky earned his PhD in physical chemistry at Harvard University in 1949 and subsequently joined the Illinois faculty as an instructor in chemistry. Since 1956 he has served as professor of chemistry and head of the division of physical chemistry at Illinois. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society.

APS division officers

The American Physical Society divisions of electron and atomic physics and fluid dynamics have recently announced their executive committee officers for 1966.

The executive committee of the electron and atomic-physics division includes chairman J. Arol Simpson (National Bureau of Standards), past chairman Wade L. Fite (University of Pittsburgh), vice chairman Edgar Lipworth (Brandeis University), mem-