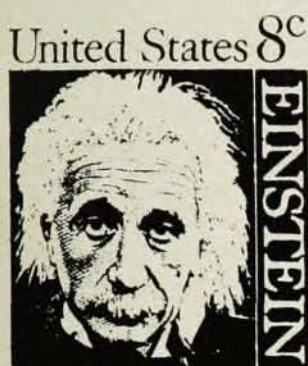


NEWS OF THE INSTITUTE

Einstein stamp

AIP joined in a ceremony with the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., on 14 March to mark the issuance of a new Albert Einstein 8¢ stamp by the US Post Office. The ceremony took place at Alexander Hall, Princeton University, not far



from the house in which Einstein lived during his later years. John A. Wheeler, C. N. Yang and others offered brief eulogies before an audience that included Margot Einstein, the physicist's daughter, Helen Dukas, his long-time secretary and Philippe Halsman, the photographer who took the picture on which the Einstein stamp is based.

While Halsman was photographing Einstein in May 1949, Einstein, said the photographer, "was speaking to me about his concern lest the US should attack the Russians with atomic bombs. When I got on my knees to obtain a good perspective shot of him, Einstein became very upset and told me to get up. 'No man', he said, 'should ever bow down to another man.'"

C. N. Yang in his remarks said, "I speak as an admirer of Einstein, the greatest physicist of our time, and with Newton one of the two greatest physicists of all times.

"The latter half of the nineteenth century brought to a successful conclusion the physical theories of matter in the bulk. Two crowning achievements of the century, electromagnetism and thermodynamics-statistical mechanics, laid down the complete

framework within which bulk properties of matter could be described. And yet there was something missing in such a description. How was one to understand the basic structural units for bulk matter? Already at the turn of the century, physicists were uncovering strange phenomena totally unfamiliar to our experiences. There was the Michelson-Morley experiment, radioactivity, Planck's radiation law and other phenomena. Physics was entering a new phase where properties of matter and energy in minute amounts were to be central topics of investigation.

"Into this new phase Einstein brought his unique genius and gave us two revolutions in physical thinking, special and general relativity, and contributed to and shaped a third, quantum mechanics. In the process, he opened the way for penetrating theories of atomic phenomena; he freed mankind from the concepts of absolute time and Euclidean space and brought forth a complete reevaluation of what is meant by man's understanding of the physical world.

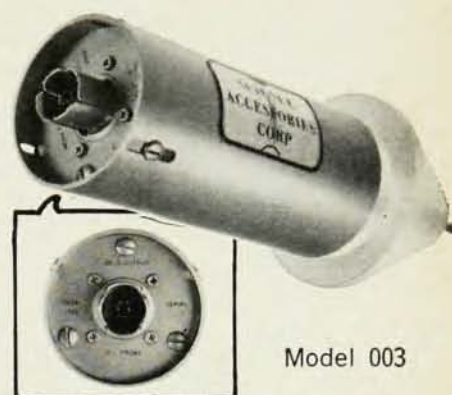
"Einstein's work conveys his overpoweringly profound physical insight. He had a strong sense of beauty and form. He was bold and original, and yet he was also steady and stubborn . . . his work remains a source of inspiration and encouragement for the scientists that follow him."

Heineman prize

The American Institute of Physics and American Physical Society have awarded Nikolay N. Bogolyubov of the Soviet Union the eighth Dannie Heineman Prize for mathematical physics. Bogolyubov was cited "for several outstanding achievements in bringing the resources of modern mathematics to bear upon fundamental problems in physics and, in particular, for the first rigorous proof of dispersion relations for the non-forward scattering of elementary particles."

Besides his work on dispersion rela-

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tions, Bogolyubov has made several other important contributions to theoretical physics. Among them is a rigorous treatment of many-particle systems in quantum mechanics. His work



BOGOLYUBOV

in this area goes back to the 1940's and has provided the starting point for almost everything that has been done since. He has also reformulated quantum field theory, including the first rigorous treatment of renormalization, and has clarified the BCS theory of superconductivity.

Bogolyubov was born in Gorky in 1909 and was educated at Kiev State University, receiving his doctorate of physico-mathematical science in 1930. Subsequently, he taught at Kiev and Moscow State Universities and since 1956 has served as head of the theoretical-physics department at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna. Bogolyubov was made a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Science in 1946 and an active academy member in 1953. Among his many honors are a 1947 Stalin prize and a Lenin prize in 1958.

The Heineman Prize, which carries an honorarium of \$2500, was endowed in 1959 by the Heineman Foundation for Research, Educational, Charitable, and Scientific Purposes. It is presented under the auspices of AIP and APS to encourage research and recognize outstanding contributions to published literature in mathematical physics. The institute administers the endowment fund and an APS committee selects the prize recipient. Previous Heineman awards have been given to Murray Gell-Mann, Aage Bohr, Marvin L. Goldberger, Léon van Hove, Keith A. Brueckner, T. Regge, and F. J. Dyson.