

Stony Brook, as assistant professor. **Victor L. Pollak** and **D. Parsons** are visiting assistant professors.



ULAM

Stanislaw Ulam, a research advisor at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, has retired. He will become chairman of the mathematics department at the University of Colorado. He is known for work in thermonuclear weapons and for initiating the Monte Carlo Method of random sampling.

Appointments in the physics and astronomy department at the University of Maryland include **Nicholas A. Krall**, formerly of General Atomic Company, as professor. **Eduard A. K. Hintz** from the Institut für Plasma-physik at Jülich, **Chung-Yun Chang** of Syracuse University, **Douglas G. Currie**, formerly with Northeastern University, **George Gloeckler**, from the University of Chicago, **Michael P. Greene** of Brown University and **Winthrop S. Risk** of Princeton have been named assistant professors. **J. Patrick Harrington** has been appointed assistant professor in the department of astronomy.

The University of Oregon has appointed **Paul S. Csonka**, **George W. Rayfield** formerly of the University of Pennsylvania and **Gerald D. Mahan**, of General Electric Research and Development Center as assistant professors. **Henry E. Hall** of the University of Manchester has been named visiting professor.

The International Atomic Energy Agency named **Jersy Z. Minozewski** of Poland as director of its division of health, safety and waste disposal.

Kuldip P. Chopra has been appointed professor of applied physics at Nova University located in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Three Scientists Given Atoms for Peace Prize

Isadore I. Rabi of the United States, **Bertrand L. Goldschmidt** of France

and **W. Bennett Lewis** of Canada were named recipients of the Atoms for Peace Award. All three scientists are members of the scientific advisory committees of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the United Nations. The prize, which carries an honorarium of \$90 000, was established by the Ford Motor Company as a memorial to the late Henry Ford and his son Edsel. It is given on the basis of the merit of the contribution, wherever found in the world and without regard for nationality or politics. This was the seventh award under a program originally initiated in response to President Eisenhower's 1955 appeal at Geneva for international efforts to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Since he began teaching at Columbia forty years ago, Rabi has had considerable influence on the development of nuclear science through technical achievements, organization of new institutions, and the development of students who have become internationally renowned physicists. A key consultant in the formation of Brookhaven, Los Alamos and MIT atomic laboratories, he conceived the idea of European collaboration to create the European center for nuclear research (CERN). Rabi also has been an eloquent spokesman on the cultural values of science.

Bertrand L. Goldsmith participated in the early atomic energy research at the University of Chicago, and in Canada. In France, he has worked for the Commissariat on Atomic Energy, and since 1959, has been its director of foreign relations and programs. He has served for four years as executive vice president of the European Atomic Energy Society.

W. Bennett Lewis, a native of England, is senior vice president of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., the government body supervising atomic research. Since 1946, he has been associated with the development of atomic energy in Canada. First he was director of the division of atomic energy research of the National Research Council, and since 1952, he has been vice president of the government's atomic research organization.

A fourth nominee for the award, **Vasily S. Yemelyanov**, has refused the prize. He is head of the Soviet Ad-

ministration for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

Franklin Institute Award Goes to Murray Gell-Mann

Elementary particle theorist **Murray Gell-Mann** has received the Franklin Medal for 1967. The Medal, first awarded to Thomas A. Edison in 1915, is given to the individual who, in the opinion of the institute, has done most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its applications. Gell-Mann, who is Robert Andrews Millikan Professor of theoretical physics at California Institute of Technology, is being cited for contributions to elementary-particle physics.



GELL-MANN

While teaching at the University of Chicago, in 1953, he proposed a scheme for classifying strongly interacting particles into charged multiplets involving a new quantum number called "strangeness." Other problems, however, still remained—classification of separate multiplets of particles governed by weak interactions. Gell-Mann arranged such particles and resonances into groups of multiplets and supermultiplets that expressed the fundamental symmetries of nature: the "Eightfold Way." He made additional contributions to the understanding of dispersion relations, and suggested that physical laws developed by Tullio Regge for low-energy phenomena might be useful in the high-energy regions as well.

Gell-Mann, who has been visiting professor at the Collège de France and the University of Paris, as well as at MIT, is currently on leave for one year at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J. □