II. In 1963 he was given the E. O. Lawrence Award for his contributions leading to a "better understanding of the nucleus as well as to the diagnosis of weapon behavior."

William M. Visscher is on leave from LASL until June. He is visiting the University of Washington, Seattle, where he is teaching nuclear physics to undergraduates. **William Stein,** another LASL scientist is at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Harwell, England on an exchange program. While he is there, **Douglas Allen,** a physicist from AERE, is spending the year at LASL. **William R. Stratton** has been appointed to serve on the advisory committee of reactor safeguards. This committee advises the AEC about hazards of proposed and existing reactor facilities. **Ralph R. Fullwood** of Hereford, Tex., has recently joined the LASL staff as a nuclear physicist in the weapons division.

RCA Laboratories have named **Simon Larach** a fellow of the technical staff for his outstanding contributions to the field of luminescence. Larach received his PhD from Princeton University in 1954. He has been associated with RCA since 1946. He is a corecipient of a David Sarnoff award in 1966.

Alfred S. Yue and **Robert P. Caren** have been named senior members of the Lockheed Palo Alto Research Laboratory. Yue was educated in China, at Illinois Institute of Technology and Purdue University. He has been with Lockheed since 1962. Caren also joined Lockheed in 1962. He has physics degrees from Ohio State University and directs their thermophysics group.

Gerald A. Rosselot, vice president of the Bendix Corp., has been appointed executive assistant to the executive vice president for operations. Rosselot joined Bendix in 1953. Before that he had been professor of physics at Georgia Institute of Technology.

Alan Klein and **John Stiegelmair** recently joined the professional staff of Physics International Company, a research and development firm based in San Leandro, Calif. Klein was formerly with the Aerospace Corp., and is interested in problems of stress waves in solids, electron beams, equation of state of earth media and hypersonic flow. Stiegelmair is a senior physicist conducting research with high current electron accelerators.

The department of electrical engineering at Princeton University has appointed **Murray A. Lampert** as professor and **Peter Mark** as visiting lecturer in the program in solid-state-device physics. Lampert and Mark were formerly with the RCA Laboratories in Princeton.

Robert Novick has been elected a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. This election is in recognition of his basic contributions to atomic and molecular physics. Novick is director of the Columbia University Radiation Laboratory.

Neugebauer to Deliver 1967 Henry Norris Russell Lecture

Otto Neugebauer, Brown University, Providence, R. I., has been invited by the American Astronomical Society to deliver the Henry Norris Russell lecture for 1967. This invitation is in recognition of his discoveries of the astronomical contributions of the Near Eastern civilizations, particularly the Babylonian and Egyptian. The usual time for delivering this lecture is the summer meeting of the AAS; this will be held in mid-June at Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis.

Robert Henry Dicke Receives Rumford Premium in Boston

The Rumford Premium of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was awarded 8 Feb. to Robert H. Dicke of Princeton. The prize consists of two medals, one of silver and one of gold, together with $5000. Dicke was awarded the premium for his contribution to microwave radiometry and the understanding of atomic radiation. Most recently Dicke has been concerned with relativity, gravitation and cosmology. He has raised questions about the validity of Einstein's general theory of relativity (PHYSICS TODAY this issue, page 63).

J. Robert Oppenheimer— Scientist, Public Servant

J. Robert Oppenheimer was born in New York City 22 April 1904, and died at Princeton 18 February 1967. He studied at Harvard and Cambridge and received his PhD degree at Göttingen in 1927, working under Max Born. Subsequently he held research fellowships at Harvard, Pasadena, Leyden and Zurich and took his first teaching position, a joint appointment between the University of California in Berkeley and the California Institute of Technology, in 1929. He became a full professor at both institutions in 1936. Robert Oppenheimer married Katherine Harrison in 1940 and is survived by her and their children, Peter and Katherine.

Starting in the autumn of 1941 Oppenheimer became involved in the American effort to produce atomic weapons and took charge of the work on the bomb itself the following year. He organized the Los Alamos laboratory, which designed and produced the first weapons, and was director of this laboratory from its inception early in 1943 until October 1945. Following World War II he was instrumental in the preparation of legislation for the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and in the development of the Baruch Plan for the international control of atomic energy. He served as chairman of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1946 through 1952.

In 1947 Oppenheimer left Berkeley and Pasadena to become director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, a position which he held until 1966. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1941 and was also a fellow of the American Physical Society (which he served as president in 1948), the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a foreign member of the Brazilian, Japanese and Royal Danish Academies of Science.

Oppenheimer's contributions to society derive from three principal roles that overlap to a considerable degree: creative scientist, public servant, and teacher. His research in theoretical