

earned a PhD degree in physics in 1927. He remarked later that he discovered that the part of chemistry he liked best was called physics. During the 1930's Rabi and a team of associates developed the molecular beam resonance method for the precise measurement of nuclear, molecular and atomic properties. For this he was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1944.

Five of the eight scientists who participated in the symposium were Rabi's former students. The others have been his colleagues at Columbia and in government service. Polykarp Kusch, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at Columbia, presided at the symposium.

Gerald Holton Receives Robert A. Millikan Award

Gerald Holton, professor of physics at Harvard University, recently received the American Association of Physics Teachers Robert A. Millikan Lecture Award for "notable and creative contributions to the teaching of physics." The award was established in 1963 and carries an honorarium for the lec-

ture plus a medal. It is supported by Prentice-Hall, Inc. The Robert A. Millikan Award takes its place with the Oersted Medal as one of the two highest honors that the AAPT can bestow. The title of Holton's lecture was "Oildrops and Subelectrons."

Holton obtained a BA and MA from Wesleyan and another MA from Harvard in 1946. After he received his PhD from Harvard in 1948 he taught at Wesleyan and Brown University. In 1962 he was an exchange professor with Leningrad University. His work is primarily in high-pressure phenomena, ultrasonics and the history and philosophy of physical science.

Adli M. Bishay Receives UAR Government Award

Adli Makin Bishay is the first scientist working primarily outside governmental institutions—national universities and research institutions—to receive the United Arab Republic Government Award. Bishay, the department of physical sciences chairman of the American University in Cairo, was presented with the "First Class Medal of Science and Arts" by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the UAR and President Abdul Rahman Aref of Iraq.

The award, given annually, is based on Bishay's previous two years' work on the physics of noncrystalline solids. The award consisted of a written presentation from President Nasser, a medallion and honorarium.

Peter Bergmann Given Glover Memorial Award

Dickinson College presented Peter G. Bergmann, physicist at Syracuse University, with the college's Glover Memorial Medal for "outstanding service through his teaching and work in the theory of relativity." Bergmann also delivered the annual Glover lecture on "Relativity, Theorizing and the Humanities." The award, a gold medal, was established at Dickinson in 1958 to stimulate interest in the natural sciences and to honor the memory of John Glover, British industrialist and scientist, who invented the tower process for making sulphuric acid.

Bergmann visited Dickinson under the auspices of the American Association of Physics Teachers and the American Institute of Physics as part of a nationwide visiting scientist program, supported by the National Science Foundation, to stimulate interest in physics.

Lloyd Veil Berkner Dies, Was Adventurer and NAS Treasurer

Lloyd Veil Berkner, a science research administrator, died of a heart attack in George Washington University Hospital. He had collapsed the day before his death at a meeting of the council of the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was treasurer.

Because of a heart ailment, Berkner retired in 1965 as president of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest in Dallas, but until recently was chairman of the board of trustees and continued to take part in the activities of scientific organizations.

He became president of the Graduate Research Center in 1960. Before that, from 1951 to 1960 he was president of Associated Universities, Inc., an organization formed by nine eastern universities to administer Brookhaven National Laboratory. During his presidency the world's most powerful

accelerator was built at Brookhaven and a giant radio telescope was constructed at Green Bank, W. Va.

At the age of 17 Berkner went to sea as a radioman. In 1923 he went



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back to school at the University of Minnesota, earning a BA in electrical engineering. After receiving his degree he joined Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's expedition to Antarctica.

When the expedition ended, Berkner worked for the National Bureau of Standards as an engineer studying the propagation of radio waves. In 1933 he was appointed physicist at the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. During World War II, he served as a naval officer and rose to the rank of captain. After the war he returned to the Carnegie Institution. But in 1949 Secretary of State Dean Acheson enlisted his aid in organizing the first military assistance program under the North Atlantic Treaty.

In 1950, in a conversation with other scientists, he suggested the initiation of the International Geophysical Year. From this conversation grew the IGY of 1957-58. From 1958 to 1962 Berkner was chairman of the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences, which advised the government on the national program for space research. □