

Frank H. Spedding, director of Ames Laboratory, Iowa State University.

Smyth, who is a US representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, was cited for outstanding contributions to many fields including leadership as a member of the AEC and for furthering public understanding of atomic energy in the "Smyth Report." As a specialist in atomic structure, he was part of the program that produced the first atomic bomb. After the second world war, his reports were instrumental in helping the AEC to develop a nuclear power program.

Spedding received the award for developing processes to produce high-purity metals and for his research in rare-earth elements. At Iowa State University in 1942, he organized the atomic project; he and his staff devised a method to produce high-purity

uranium at low cost, some of which was used in the first self-sustaining reactor operated by Enrico Fermi at Chicago.

Michelson Award Given To Martin Schwarzschild

The fifth annual Albert A. Michelson Award has been presented to Martin Schwarzschild, professor of astronomy at Princeton University. He was honored for his mathematical analysis of the internal structure of red giants stars, for leadership in the theory of stellar evolution and for pioneering application of balloon-born telescopes to high altitude observation of the sun, stars and planets.

The award, which carries an honorarium of \$5000, is given by Case Institute of Technology of Case Western Reserve University. It is presented in honor of Albert A. Michelson, first American Nobel laureate.

Alan Waterman, Leading Science Administrator

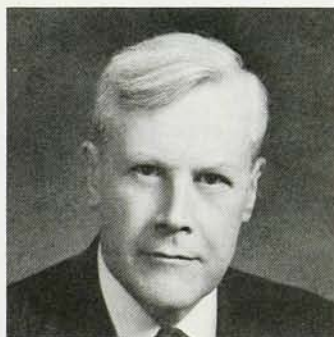
Alan T. Waterman, first director of the National Science Foundation, died on 30 Nov. in Washington, D. C. He was born at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York in 1892 and did both his undergraduate and graduate work at Princeton University, receiving his PhD in 1916. After two years of military service in World War I, he joined the faculty of Yale University where he remained until World War II. From 1941 to 1945 Waterman was associated with the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD), and he served as deputy chief and chief scientist of the Office of Naval Research from 1946 to 1951.

President Truman appointed Waterman the first director of the National Science Foundation in 1951, for a six-year term. In 1957 President Eisenhower reappointed Waterman to the post, and although he reached the age of compulsory retirement before the expiration of his second term, he continued to serve until June 1963 at the special request of President Kennedy.

At the request of PHYSICS TODAY,

John T. Wilson, deputy director of the National Science Foundation, wrote the following tribute:

Among the achievements of a man's lifetime there are, for one reason or another, those that have a personal meaning and for which he would like



WATERMAN

particularly to be remembered. I once teasingly suggested to Alan that of his many attainments, I had a strong suspicion that the one he prized most highly was his mastery of the Scottish bagpipes. With the familiar twinkle in his eye he replied that he would have difficulty choosing between the bagpipes and his certification as a licensed Maine-woods guide.

Alan Waterman received a host of

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