

distinguished Yale PhD's. Fairbank is a leader in low-temperature physics and a principal investigator in the development of a superconducting accelerator and other cryogenic experiments in progress at Stanford.

Condon, Townes Win 1968 OSA Ives and Mees Awards

Edward U. Condon will receive this month the Ives Medal of the Optical Society of America for his contributions to optics. He is presently a professor at the University of Colorado and a staff member of the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics. Condon was director of the National Bureau of Standards from 1945 to 1951 and also served as president of the American Physical Society in 1946 and the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1953.

The award was established by Herbert E. Ives in 1928 in honor of his father, Fredric Ives, who was distinguished for his contribution to photography, especially color photography and three-color printing.

The Mees Medal, honoring the founder of Eastman Kodak Laboratories, will be awarded to Charles H. Townes at the society's October meeting in Pittsburgh. He won a Nobel Prize in physics in 1964 and is presently professor-at-large at the University of California. Townes's fields include molecular and nuclear structure, radio astronomy, optics and quantum electronics.

Engineering Academy Gives Founders Medal to Zworykin

The National Academy of Engineering has presented its 1968 Founders Medal to Vladimir K. Zworykin in recognition of his many contributions to engineering and to the betterment of human society. Known for his invention of the iconoscope, the first practical television-picture transmission tube, Zworykin is an honorary vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America and technical consultant to RCA Laboratories in Princeton, N. J.

In addition to honoring Zworykin for his pioneering research in television, the National Academy of Engineering recognized his role in developing the first commercial electron microscope in the western hemisphere, his leadership in promoting the cause

of traffic safety through the imaginative concept of an automated electronic highway and his tireless efforts to bring about a union of electronics and medicine.

William H. Sullivan, Former ORNL Scientist, Dies

A former Oak Ridge National Laboratory scientist and originator of the *Trilinear Chart of Nuclides*, William H. Sullivan, died on 24 April, a victim of multiple sclerosis. He was chief research scientist in the technical-information division of ORNL from August 1951 until June 1964. His trilinear chart summarizes data on radioactivity and nuclear properties.

Tilles, Geophysicist, Killed By Rock Slide in Oregon

David Tilles, a geophysicist and an associate professor in the department of oceanography at Oregon State University, died on 30 March. Tilles and one of his sons were killed on an Oregon beach by a large boulder dislodged in a rock slide from a 20-foot cliff near the beach.

Wallenstein Was Authority In Physical Chemistry

Merrill B. Wallenstein, a national authority in physical chemistry, died on 1 July. He had been manager of data programs for the National Bureau of Standards since Jan. 1968. Wallenstein joined the bureau in 1953 and had served as chief of the physical chemistry division, deputy director of the NBS Institute for Basic Standards and acting director of the institute.

F. Behn Riggs, Director Of AIP Information Center

F. Behn Riggs Jr died on 1 Aug. in Silver Bay, N.Y. From May 1964 until December 1965, he was the first project director of the American Institute of Physics information center on international physics activities. He was graduated from Harvard in 1941 and received his doctorate there in 1956. Riggs was a research associate at the Smithsonian Institution from 1956 to 1963 and was a lecturer in physics at Brooklyn College at his death. □

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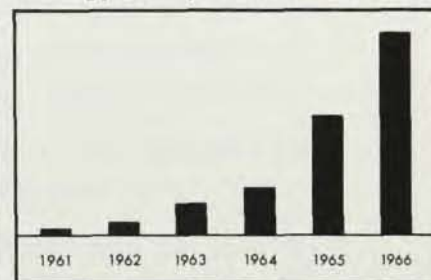
As you might expect, it features other advances as well, including electronic speed regulation over its entire operating range. At the same time, the 400-ft camera has been improved by the addition of a new scr control circuit. Thus neither of the two larger cameras requires any accessory control equipment.

Here are partial specs on all three cameras:

HYCAM MODEL	100	400	2000
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FRAME-RATE RANGE*	10-9000	10-11,000	10-5000
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