

Comstock Prize for their roles in the development of the Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer theory of superconductivity. Awarded every five years, this prize is for the most important discovery or investigation in electricity, magnetism or radiant energy. John Bardeen joined in the presentation.

Parker Wins Fleming Award For Theory of Solar Wind

Eugene N. Parker of the University of Chicago has received the seventh John Adam Fleming Award at the Annual Meeting of the American Geophysical Union in Washington, D. C. This award is given each year for original

research illuminating fundamental aspects of geomagnetism, atmospheric electricity, aeronomy and other closely related branches of geophysics.

Having contributed to geophysics chiefly in the field of solar-terrestrial relationships, Parker is best known for his hydrodynamic theory of the solar wind. He explained the origin and propagation of the solar plasma in terms of a continuous expansion of the corona throughout the solar system. The theory has been subsequently verified by spacecraft observations.

The award was established in 1962 in honor of the late John Adam Fleming, who pioneered in the development of the broad field of geophysics, served the AGU as general secretary for 22 years and at the time of his

death, in 1956, was honorary president of the organization.

APS Awards Heineman Prize For 1968 to Sergio Fubini

Sergio Fubini has become the recipient of the 1968 Dannie Heineman Prize for mathematical physics. Fubini, who is a professor of physics at the University of Turin and currently visiting professor at MIT, won the prize for his development of superconvergence relations and their applications to fundamental problems of elementary-particle physics. The prize, which was awarded at the spring meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington, carries an award of \$2500.

Earle H. Kennard Dies, Directed Naval Laboratories

Earle H. Kennard died at his home on 31 Jan. in Claremont, Calif. at the age of 82. His principal scientific interests were electromagnetic theory, wave mechanics, hydrodynamics and elasticity.

Kennard received the BA degree from Pomona College in 1907 and was the first student from that institution to be awarded a Rhodes scholarship. He obtained a BSc degree from Oxford University in 1911 and a PhD from Cornell University in 1913. Aside from a brief period as instructor at the University of Minnesota (1913-14), his entire academic career was spent at Cornell.

Kennard first went to the David Taylor Model Basin in Washington, D. C. in 1941 as a part-time consultant, then full time on leave of absence from Cornell; he severed ties with Cornell in 1946. Kennard had the distinction of being the only individual to head two of the major laboratories at the Model Basin: hydromechanics (1946) and structural mechanics (1950). Following his retirement as laboratory head in 1956, he served three years as consultant to the commanding officer before moving to California. There he continued his affiliation by contract, and at the time of his death, he was working on vibration theory for that organization (now known as the Naval Ship Research and Development Center). His principal scientific effort for the Navy was in

the fundamentals of potential flow, the theory of underwater explosions and the physics of structural vibrations.

A participant in the exciting early period of modern physics, he was an editor of *Physical Review* at the time the quantum theory came into its own. His book, *Kinetic Theory of Gases*, (1938) is still considered a classic and was one of the International Series in Physics. Following the death of F. K. Richtmyer, Kennard undertook to rewrite the book that gained wide acceptance throughout the scientific community: *Introduction to Modern Physics*.

Arthur F. Stevenson Worked on Geophysics at Wayne State

Arthur F. Stevenson, professor emeritus of physics at Wayne State University, died on 7 April while hiking on the Niagara Escarpment Trail near St. Catharines, Ontario.

Stevenson was born on 11 July 1899 and received his BA in 1922, MA in 1926 and PhD in 1932, all from Cambridge University. He was a member of the department of mathematics, University of Toronto, from 1922 through 1950, professor of applied mathematics at the University of Alexandria, Egypt in 1950-51 and professor of mathematics at Bishop's University, Quebec, in 1951-52. In 1953 he joined the physics department of Wayne State University and became professor emeritus of physics in 1965.

In recent years Stevenson worked

on problems in electromagnetic scattering and on problems in geophysics concerning the source of the magnetic field of the earth.

He was a fellow of the American Physical Society, a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and a member of Sigma Xi, of the American Association of Physics Teachers and of the American Association of University Professors.

Howard W. Neill Carried Out Atmospheric Research For Navy

Howard William Neill, research physicist in the Naval Weapons Center Corona Laboratories since 1955, died at his home in Corona, Calif., 27 Nov. 1967, at age 50.

A native of New Mexico, Neill received his bachelor's degree from the University of New Mexico in 1939. He held both the MS and PhD degrees from the University of Michigan, dated 1948 and 1954 respectively.

An authority in meteorology and atmospheric physics, Neill had utilized his specialized training in infrared molecular spectroscopy in a detailed study of the optical properties of the atmosphere. His career positions included weather observer and weather forecaster with the US Weather Bureau, research associate in the department of aero engineering, University of Michigan, and a teaching position at New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, all previous to his association with the Corona Laboratories. □