

and for his developments of the "cancer gun."

Rennie was honored for his work as chief executive and principal architect of the OECD High-Temperature Reactor Program; and Turkevich, chemistry professor at the University of Chicago, for his application of nuclear chemistry to the control of atomic weapons.

German Physicists Choose Dyson for Planck Medal

Freeman J. Dyson will receive the 1969 Max Planck Medal, the highest award of the West German Physical Society. Dyson, who works for the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, was chosen for his work on the stability of solids and quantum electrodynamics.

He will receive the medal 29 Sept., when he will speak to the German-Austrian Physicists Congress in Salzburg.

National Academy Honors Eugene Parker, J. P. Wild

The National Academy of Sciences presented Eugene Parker and J. P. Wild with its Henry Arctowski Medal, awarded for studies of solar-activity changes and their effects upon the terrestrial atmosphere. Also honored were Jürgen K. Moser, the recipient of the James Craig Watson Medal for mathematical contributions to dynamical astronomy; and Frederick C. Fuglister, who received the Alexander Agassiz Medal for his mapping of the Gulf Stream and its vortices.

Parker is honored for his contributions on the interaction between the magnetic fields of the sun and the earth and the plasmas that surround them; and Wild for his work on solar radio astronomy.

Perkin, Chairman of Optical Firm, Dies on Business Trip

Richard S. Perkin, founder and board chairman of the Perkin-Elmer Corp., died 22 May while in Ireland on a business trip. He was 62.

Perkin was an investment banker whose interest in astronomy and science led him to found the corpora-

tion in 1938. Perkin-Elmer produces optical systems and analytical instruments. It has produced one of the first commercially successful infrared spectrophotometers. Since World War II the company has expanded to West Germany, England and Japan.

Born in New York, Perkin majored in chemical engineering at Pratt Institute and later worked with the American Trust Co. During World War II he was chairman of a War Production Board advisory committee on precision optical manufacturing. Perkin held honorary degrees from five universities and was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Lebedev, 75, Helped Found Optical Institute in the USSR

Aleksandr A. Lebedev, a Soviet specialist in electronic optics, died recently at the age of 75 after a long illness.

Lebedev graduated in 1916 from the physics-mathematics faculty of Petrograd University, now Leningrad State University. In 1918 he helped found the State Optical Institute in Leningrad, where he worked for 50 years. He designed the first Soviet electron microscope there in 1947.

Elected to the Supreme Soviet in 1950, Lebedev served as its deputy chairman in 1953-56. He was awarded four Orders of Lenin and two Stalin Prizes and was a Hero of Socialist Labor.

Mass Spectroscopist at Smith, Gladys Anslow

Gladys Amelia Anslow, professor emerita at Smith College, died 31 March. She was 77 and had retired from Smith in 1960.

A specialist in mass spectroscopy, Anslow was the first woman to work on the cyclotron at the University of California. She was also the recipient of the first research grant at Smith and worked on a spectrochemical study of the structure of proteins and antibiotics. Anslow was honored with the President's Certificate of Merit in 1948 for her work as chief of the communications and information section, Office of Scientific Research and Development, during World War II.

After receiving her BA and MA from Smith, she took her PhD at Yale and then joined the Smith faculty in 1914, where she became a professor

in 1936 and from 1941 to 1958 was chairman of graduate studies.

Arthur Van Zee Dies at 57; Studied Properties of Glass

Arthur Van Zee, an industrial physicist, died 28 Dec. at 57 from cancer. From 1961 until his death he had been with Permaglass Inc., Ohio.

Prior to 1961 Van Zee had worked as a research physicist at Owens-Illinois for 30 years. He studied causes of reboil in glass, stress-optical coefficients of glass at high temperatures, galvanic action between refractories and glass and calculation of mass-spectrometer data for inorganic gas mixtures.

He took his BA at Western Michigan University and his MS at the University of Michigan. He was a member of the Optical Society of America and the American Physical Society.

Janet Howell Clark, 80, Taught at Bryn Mawr, Smith

Janet Howell Clark died last winter in Baltimore at the age of 80. She received her PhD from Johns Hopkins University and had taught at Bryn Mawr and Smith Colleges.

In 1916 Clark won the Sarah Berliner Fellowship of the American Association of University Women for study at Mt Wilson Observatory. She also served as assistant and associate professor in physiological hygiene at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and dean of the College for Women of the University of Rochester. Her research was in the biological effects of radiation, particularly of ultraviolet light.

Former Kenyon College Chairman, James Harrold

A professor and chairman of the physics department at Kenyon College, James H. Harrold died 15 March at the age of 44.

In 1963 he joined Kenyon, located in Gambier, Ohio, and became chairman in 1966 and a full professor last year. Prior to 1963, he taught at the universities of Alberta and Manitoba. Harrold received his degrees from the University of Toronto and was a member of the Canadian Association of Physicists, American Association of Physics Teachers and the Optical Society of America. □