# we hear that

### Society of Rheology Honors Peterlin with Bingham Medal

The Society of Rheology has awarded the Bingham Medal for 1970 to Anton Peterlin, director of the Camille Dreyfus Laboratory, Research Triangle Institute, North Carolina, and adjunct professor at Duke University.

The award, given at the society's annual meeting on 26 Oct., was given in recognition of Peterlin's contributions to rheology. From the time he received his PhD in 1938 from the Humboldt University, Berlin, Peterlin has worked



PETERLIN

mainly with the theoretical and experimental problems of the rheo-optical properties of dilute polymer solutions. Since 1958 his interests have been with the solid-state physics of crystalline polymers, particularly the plastic deformation of crystalline and semicrystalline polymers.

Before joining the Camille Dreyfus Laboratory in 1961, Peterlin was for one year a professor at the Technical University in Munich. In 1955 he worked for eight months with W. Heller at Wayne State University on the light scattering of sheared polymer solutions. A native of Yugoslavia, Peterlin was responsible for organizing in 1949 its J. Stefan Institute in Ljubljana. Before then he taught at the University of Ljubljana, where he received his MS in 1930. Peterlin is now serving as editor of Macromolecular Reviews and as

coeditor of Makromolekulare Chemie.

The annual award is named for Eugene Cook Bingham who was responsible for coining the term "rheology" and for establishing the society.

### Canada's Royal Astronomical Society honors J. E. Kennedy

The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada has given its service award to J. E. Kennedy, professor and assistant dean of arts and science at the University of Saskatchewan.

The award was given in recognition of Kennedy's outstanding service to the society at the time of his retirement as its president. He had been president since 1968 after serving as vice-president and before that as national secretary. Before joining the University of Saskatchewan, Kennedy spent nine years with the Defense Research Medical Laboratories in Toronto.

### Fermi Award to Bradbury, former Los Alamos director

Norris Bradbury was the recipient of the 1970 Enrico Fermi Award, given by the Atomic Energy Commission. He was given the award a few days before his retirement as director of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, a position he had held for 25 years (see PHYSICS TODAY, February, page 97).

The award, consisting of \$25 000, a gold medal and a citation, honored Bradbury "for his inspiring leadership and superb direction of the laboratory ... and for his great contributions to the national security and to the peacetime applications of atomic energy."

#### Mueller receives first AVS Medard Welch Award

Erwin W. Mueller, inventor of the fieldion and atom-probe microscopes and the originator of field-emission and field-ion microscopy, received the first annual Medard W. Welch Award of the American Vacuum Society at its annual meeting on 21 Oct.

Evan Pugh Research Professor of Physics at Pennsylvania State University, Mueller was cited at the presenta-



MUELLER

tion as an authority on field emission of electrons and on field ionization. He discovered field ionization of gaseous atoms in high electric fields near metal surfaces and field evaporation of atoms from metal surfaces by strong electric fields. During this year he will also receive the John Scott Medal, given annually by the Philadelphia Board of Directors of City Trusts for useful inventions.

The award, consisting of a gold medal and \$1000, commemorates the pioneer efforts of Welch in the formation and support of the AVS. Funds for the award are provided by the Welch Foundation.

## Albert Crewe named Man of the Year in Research

Industrial Research Inc has named Albert Crewe as Man of the Year in Research. Crewe, professor in the physics department and in the Enrico Fermi Institute at the University of Chicago, was presented with a plaque and \$1000.

He is known for designing and building a scanning electron microscope and devising a technique that made atoms and their arrangement in molecules visible for the first time. Associated with the University of Chicago since 1955, Crewe was also with Argonne National Laboratory where he was head of the particle-accelerator division and then director of the laboratory. At the laboratory, he was instrumental in the design and construction of the zero-gradi-