

netic TV-signal recording, speech transmission, printout systems and underwater acoustical devices. Olson continues to be a consultant at RCA.

### Theoreticians Name Dyson As Winner of Oppenheimer Prize

Freeman J. Dyson of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, will receive the second annual J. Robert Oppenheimer Memorial Prize, which is presented by the University of Miami Center for Theoretical Studies. Dyson is being honored for his contributions to theoretical physics, particularly to quantum electrodynamics and physical statistics. The award will be presented in Miami this spring.

### Robert H. Bell Receives SAS Achievement Medal

The New York Section of the Society for Applied Spectroscopy awarded its medal for outstanding achievement to Robert H. Bell, president of Lucius Pitkin, Inc, N. Y., an independent laboratory. Bell, a former SAS president, helped develop ways to analyze uranium for the Manhattan Project.

### Brian D. Josephson Winner of Research Corporation Award

Winner of the 1969 Research Corporation Award is 29-year old Brian D. Josephson. Now assistant director of

research in the physics department, University of Cambridge, Josephson in 1962 correctly predicted the electron-tunneling phenomenon that bears his name. The award, which includes a \$10 000 honorarium, was presented to Josephson 29 Jan. in New York. The University of Cambridge will also receive a \$10 000 award for its contribution to Josephson's work. Fifteen of the 38 scientists who received the award subsequently won Nobel prizes; last year, for example, Murray Gell-Mann was named winner.

### NASA Awards Achievement Medal to George F. Pieper

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has awarded George F. Pieper, director of space sciences at the Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt Md., its Medal for Exceptional Scientific Achievement. Pieper, who has held his present post since 1965, was given the medal last fall.

### Coblentz Society Awards Prize to James R. Durig

James R. Durig has been named to receive the 1970 Coblentz Society Memorial Prize. The prize is given annually (since 1964) to a molecular spectroscopist less than 36 years old. Durig, a chemistry professor at the University of South Carolina, is scheduled to receive the award 5 March.

### Pioneer of Quantum Mechanics, Max Born, Dies in Göttingen

Max Born died 5 Jan. in Göttingen, Germany. He will be mourned by his family and by everybody who knew him, perhaps most of all by his former students who owe so much to him. Born's passing is the end of an era; he was the last living member of the generation of great physicists who developed the theory of atomic structure, worked on the first quantum theory and finally saw it blossom out into quantum mechanics as we know it in our own time.

Born 11 Jan. 1882, in Breslau (which was then in Germany and is now in Poland), he studied in Berlin, Heidelberg and Zürich, then took his PhD at the University of Göttingen where he remained as privatdozent until 1915. After several years as professor in Berlin and Frankfurt,

and some time spent in the army during the first world war, he returned to Göttingen.

During the early years, Born's interests centered about lattice dynamics and theory of the solid state. A paper by Born and Theodore von Karman, on the vibrational spectrum of crystals, was published in 1912, before the observations of Max von Laue that finally demonstrated the lattice structure of crystals. This was a new and very fertile field. In 1925 Born published a book, *Dynamik der Kristallgitter*, that is one of the foundations of crystal theory. He returned to the subject several times; his last book on crystals was written with Kun Huang in 1954.

Born's main interest changed in the early 1920's. He turned more and

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