

steel Moebius strip and a certificate.

After attending Louisiana State University, Gilmore became a radio announcer until 1957, when he started writing for magazines. He was named science editor of Metromedia Television in 1967 and recently won the 20th Annual Albert Lasker Medical Journalism Award, in the magazine field.

APS High Polymer Prize To Slichter of Bell Labs

William P. Slichter has been awarded the 1970 High Polymer Physics Prize, given by the American Physical Society and sponsored by the Ford Motor Co.

Slichter, chemical director at Bell Telephone Laboratories, was given the award at the March APS meeting for his contributions "in demonstrating the relationship of molecular motion to macroscopic physical properties of high polymers, particularly through the use of nuclear-magnetic relaxation."

After receiving his PhD from Harvard University, Slichter joined Bell Labs and began working on the physical chemistry of polymers. He later did research on the growth of semiconductor crystals and since 1953 has been involved in the structure and physical properties of polymers, with emphasis on magnetic-resonance spectroscopy.

Charles S. Draper Recipient Of Engineers' Founders Medal

The National Academy of Engineering awarded its Founders Medal to Charles Stark Draper, professor emeritus and vice-director of the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory (formerly the Instrumentation Laboratory) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Draper was cited for his fundamental contributions to engineering and is best known for his work in developing guidance and control systems for the Thor and Titan ICBMs, the Polaris submarine and the Apollo spacecraft.

Educated at MIT, he has been there since 1922. He taught in the department of aeronautics and astronautics and later became its chairman after serving as the first director of the Instrumentation Laboratory in 1939. Draper is presently senior adviser and director of major projects for the laboratory. He also was a 1964 recipient of the National Medal of Science. The

Founders Medal was established in 1965 to honor an engineer who has contributed to his profession and to society.

OSA Lomb Medal to Scully; Richardson Medal to Hunter

At the spring meeting of the Optical Society of America, Marlan O. Scully received the Adolph Lomb Medal and Richard S. Hunter, the David Richardson Medal.

Scully, professor at the University of Arizona, Tucson, and associate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was honored for his achievements in optics, particularly in developing the quantum theory of the laser, jointly with Willis Lamb, and in studying the pulse propagation in resonant media.

Founder of Hunter Associates Laboratory and a psychophysicist, Hunter was given the Richardson Medal for his optical work in applied colorimetry, for designing photoelectric instruments

and other instruments that "specify numerically and compare product appearance properties such as gloss and whiteness, and for spreading knowledge of colorimetry through his publications and educational workshops."

The Lomb Medal is awarded to a scientist under 30 and the Richardson Medal to an individual who has made a contribution to technical optics.

Herbert Rabin Honored With Navy Civilian Award

The Navy's Meritorious Civilian Service Award was given to Herbert Rabin, head of the Naval Research Laboratory's quantum optics branch, optical sciences division.

This is the Navy's third highest honorary award and was given to Rabin for his pioneering work on color centers in crystals, coupled with his recent work in nonlinear optics and laser research. Rabin joined NRL in 1952, after graduating from the University of Illinois.

Former Michigan Chairman, E. F. Barker, Dies at 83

Ernest F. Barker, who died 24 Jan. at the age of 83 after a long illness, was one of the distinguished pioneers in infrared spectroscopy. During the 1920's and 1930's, he applied the most advanced techniques of high-resolution spectroscopy then available to the determination of the spectra of a great many of the simpler molecules. His work on the spectra of carbon dioxide and ammonia, for example, was of enormous importance in understanding the structure of those molecules. In Gerhard Herzberg's well known book, *Infrared and Raman Spectra*, there are no less than 40 references to the work of Barker and his students.

He was a great teacher who was devoted to his students and interested in all their problems. For many years his introductory course in modern physics was one of the highlights of every graduate student's training.

Barker, who was born in Listowel, Ontario, Canada, on 16 March 1886, received his undergraduate training at the University of Rochester and his MS and, in 1915, his PhD at the University of Michigan. After four years of teaching at Western Ontario, he returned to the Michigan campus to continue research work as a National

Research Council Fellow, during 1912-22, after which time he became a member of the permanent staff. He was appointed chairman of the physics department in 1941, and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1955.

DAVID M. DENNISON
Physics Department
University of Michigan

G. W. Marks Was Physical Chemist; Worked for Navy

A technical consultant in molecular acoustics and solid-state science at the Naval Undersea Research and Development Center, Graham W. Marks, died on 22 March, following a heart attack, at the age of 65.

A native of London, UK, Marks received his PhD in chemistry in 1931 from Stanford University. He then was a research associate in chemistry at the University of California and later went to the US Bureau of Mines as a physical chemist and physicist. In 1947 he worked at the Navy Electronics Laboratory and stayed there until joining the Naval Undersea Center in 1967. □