

Medals of Science to Dicke, Sandage, Slater, Wheeler

Four of the nine National Medals of Science awarded in 1970 went to three physicists and an astronomer: Robert H. Dicke (Princeton), Allan R. Sandage (Cal Tech), John C. Slater (University of Florida) and John A. Wheeler (Princeton). The National Medals of Science, presented annually since 1962, represent the highest award of the US Government for "outstanding contributions to scientific and engineering development."

Dicke's award is for his work in pioneering the development of radar and microwaves and for his contributions to the study of the nature of the universe. He is currently the chairman of the physics department at Princeton, where he has been a faculty member since 1946. His interest in microwave devices dates from his earlier association (1941-46) with the Radiation Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The award to Sandage is for his contributions in extending man's knowledge and understanding of the universe. Most notable among these contributions are his discovery of quasi-stellar sources and work on stellar evolution. With a University of Illinois bachelor's degree and a PhD soon to be awarded by Cal Tech, Sandage joined the Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories in 1952 as a staff member. He is still with Cal Tech at the now renamed Hale Observatories.

Slater's medal is for his contributions to the basic theory of atoms, molecules and matter in solid form. Significant among these contributions are his applications of quantum mechanics to molecular structure and to crystals. After taking a PhD at Harvard in 1923 Slater remained at Harvard as a faculty member for six years. Then, in 1930, he started his long association with MIT—as chairman of the physics department for 21 years and as Institute Professor for a further 15 years. Upon retiring from MIT in 1966, he took up his present post as graduate research professor of physics and chemistry at the University of Florida.

Wheeler receives his medal for contributions to the theory of nuclear fission and his work on gravitational and

electromagnetic phenomena. He has been with the Princeton faculty since 1938; earlier he had worked at the University of Copenhagen with Niels Bohr, at New York University and at the University of North Carolina. Currently he holds the Joseph Henry chair of physics at Princeton.

Warren P. Mason to receive ASA Gold Medal

The Acoustical Society of America has chosen Warren P. Mason to receive its highest award, the Gold Medal. The award, which was established in 1954 and is bestowed biennially, was presented to Mason during the April meeting of the ASA in Washington, D. C. Mason is being cited for his contributions as a "physicist, engineer, inventor, author and teacher . . . in advancing the



MASON

technology of electroacoustics for half a century."

Mason, who officially retired in 1965 after 44 years of association with Bell Telephone Laboratories, was specifically cited for his electromechanical filters (considered to be the keystone of carrier-frequency telephony) and his research on piezoelectric crystals and ceramics, which enabled the generation of high acoustic power under water. At Bell Labs he also studied or supervised research in adhesion and friction in metals, photoelasticity, ultrasonic delay lines, high-pressure effects and the mechanical properties of materials in the ultrasonic- and hypersonic-frequency regions.

Currently Mason is spending quarter-time with the Institute for the Study of Fatigue and Reliability at George Washington University. Since his retirement he has also spent time with Columbia University.

Burton, Ogle and Sewell are AEC citation recipients

Three physicists were among the four nuclear scientists to receive the Atomic Energy Commission's citation for outstanding contributions to the US atomic energy programs. The recipients were Milton Burton, director of the University of Notre Dame Radiation Laboratory; William E. Ogle, test division leader of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, and Duane C. Sewell, associate director of the University of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore. The citation, which was established in August 1960, consists of a gold medal and a parchment scroll.

Burton was cited for determining the effect of intense radiation on a variety of materials and pure substances, particularly graphite and water, and thus influencing the design and operation of the first production reactors. He was further cited for his role in establishing the University of Notre Dame Radiation Laboratory, of which he has been director since 1947.

Ogle was cited for his "leadership and participation in the nuclear weapons test program of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory since 1944 and as test division leader since 1965."

Sewell was honored for his contributions to the uses of nuclear energy first as director of scientific operations at Livermore, and later as associate director there. He was also cited for his service to the General Advisory Committee of the AEC as scientific adviser from 1963 to 1968.

Anthony J. DeMaria has been appointed chief physicist of the electromagnetics laboratories at United Aircraft Research Laboratories.

Edwin J. Schillinger has returned to full-time physics teaching and research at DePaul University, after four years as dean of the university's college of liberal