

Herbert Friedman wins Michelson Medal

The Franklin Institute's Michelson Medal was presented to Herbert Friedman, superintendent of the atmosphere and astrophysics division of the US Naval Research Laboratory, at the institute's award ceremonies on 18 October. Friedman was recognized for his "outstanding and truly pioneering work in solar and x-ray astronomy."

His research in rocket astronomy dates back to 1949, when he conducted studies of a V-2 rocket. Since then, he has traced the solar-cycle variations of x-rays and ultraviolet radiations from the sun, produced the first x-ray and ultraviolet photographs of the sun, discovered the hydrogen geocorona and measured the ultraviolet fluxes of early-type stars.

Other awards he has received recognizing his contributions to astronomy are the 1969 National Medal of Science, the 1964 President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, the 1964 Eddington Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society and the 1945 Navy Distinguished Civilian Service



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Award. Friedman has been with NRL since 1940, when he received his PhD in physics from The Johns Hopkins University.

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The award also cited Abrikosov for his work on the theory of superconducting alloys, especially the concept of gapless superconductivity, the theory of Fermi liquids, the application of field-theoretic methods in statistical physics and contributions to the theory of dilute magnetic alloys.

Sir Fred Hoyle moves to Manchester

Sir Fred Hoyle, who recently resigned from the Plumian chair of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at the University of Cambridge, will become an honorary research professor in physics and astronomy at the University of Manchester in early 1973. He will also continue to spend part of each year in Pasadena, California.

Concomitant with Hoyle's move to Manchester, the university will institute a summer-visitor scheme similar to the one operated by Hoyle at Cambridge's Institute of Theoretical Astronomy. The university also hopes

that Hoyle's presence will boost the study of experimental nuclear astrophysics there.

As well as his numerous research publications, Hoyle has written the books *Frontiers in Astronomy* (1955) and *Galaxies, Nuclei and Quasars* (1966), the novels, *The Black Cloud* (1957), *Ossian's Ride* (1959) and *Fifth Planet* (1963) and the plays, *Rockets in Ursa Major* (1962) and *A for Andromeda* (1962).

The new director of Texas A&M University's Institute of Solid State Electronics is **Wilbur A. Porter**. He succeeds **Clovis R. Haden**, who is now chairman of the University of Oklahoma's electrical engineering department.

Joining the physics faculty of Kansas State University are **Patrick Richard**, of the University of Texas, as professor and **James McGuire**, of Texas A&M University, as assistant professor. The department has also promoted **Chander P. Bhalla** to professor and **Nathan O. Folland** to associate professor. **James C. Legg**, an associate professor, has been named director of the university's Nuclear Sciences Laboratory.

Frank A. Halden, formerly with the Stanford Research Institute, has joined Crystal Technology Inc as vice-president of research and development.

Promotions at Oklahoma State University included **James N. Lange** and **Delbert L. Rutledge** to professors and **Timothy M. Wilson**, **Paul A. Westhaus** and **Earl E. Lafon** to associate professors. The university has also appointed **Hugh L. Scott Jr** assistant professor.

RCA Advanced Technology Laboratories has appointed **Richard F. Kenville** as manager of the electro-optic laboratory and **Dennis J. Woywood** as manager of the applied physics laboratory.

William J. Welch, a leader in developing and applying electronic techniques for astronomical research, has been promoted to director of the Radio Astronomy Laboratory at the University of

Abrikosov receives Fritz London Award

For his "theoretical work in low temperature physics, especially the discovery of type II superconductivity," Alexei Alexievitch Abrikosov, of the Landau Institute for Theoretical Physics, USSR, was awarded the eighth Fritz London Award. The award was made during the 13th International Conference on Low Temperature Physics held in Boulder, Colorado 20-26 August. Pierre Hohenberg, of Bell Telephone Laboratories, delivered Abrikosov's acceptance address.

Most of Abrikosov's work on type II superconductivity was done during the period from 1950 to 1960, while he was a student of Lev Davidovich Landau at the Institute of Physical Problems in Moscow. (Landau's group at this institute moved to the Institute for Theoretical Physics around 1965, and Abrikosov has worked there ever since.) Abrikosov's discovery of type II was first published in 1952 and again, in a more refined form, in 1957 in the *Zhurnal eksperimentalnoi i teore-*