## we hear that

## **Goudsmit receives AIP Compton Medal**

The American Institute of Physics has presented its Karl Taylor Compton Medal for Distinguished Statesmanship in Science to Samuel A. Goudsmit. The Institute cited him as "... widely known as the co-discoverer of electron spin, as the leader of the Alsos mission to Europe ..., and as the founder and first editor of Physical Review Letters ... He leaves Physical Review and Physical Review Letters as pre-eminent journals of our profession."

Goudsmit was Managing Editor and Editor-in-Chief of the American Physical Society during 1951–74. At Brookhaven National Laboratories he was senior scientist during 1948–70, chairman of the physics department, 1952–60 and

deputy chairman, 1960-67.

He earned his doctorate in 1927 from the University of Leiden, the Netherlands, and has been professor of physics at the University of Michigan, Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Northwestern University. From May 1944 until December 1945 Goudsmit was Chief of Scientific Intelligence (Alsos) Mission to Europe. His



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previous honors include the US Medal of Freedom, Research Corporation Science Award and the Max Planck Medal. ics and natural philosophy at Harvard University. The medal is awarded quadrennially to recognize achievements in theoretical physics. Past recipients have included Max Planck, Wolfgang Pauli, Arnold Sommerfeld and Peter Debye.

Van Vleck is best known for his contributions to the quantum theory of atomic structure and magnetism. He earned his doctorate from Harvard in 1922 and returned there in 1934 after teaching at the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin. During World War II he led the theory group of Harvard's radio research laboratory and acted as consultant to the radiation laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was Harvard's Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy from 1951 until his retirement in 1969. Van Vleck was president of the American Physical Society during 1952-53 and he has been vice president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

Harry D. Fair Jr, acting director of the US Army's energetic materials laboratory at Picatinny Arsenal, has been awarded the Secretary of the Army Research and Study Fellowship for 1974–75. He will travel to the Royal Institution of Great Britain and to the University of Paris to investigate fast physical and chemical processes in solids subjected to high static and dynamic pressures.

Rufus Cone, Robert Goble and Larry Kirkpatrick have joined the physics department of Montana State University as assistant professors.

Bruce H. Billings has been appointed vicepresident at the Washington, D.C. office of the Aerospace Corporation.

Bradford A. Smith has been named associate professor at the University of Arizona department of planetary sciences and lunar and planetary laboratory. He was formerly associate professor of astronomy and director of planetary research at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces.

Stephen Quon and David A. Cammack have joined the exploratory research group at Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.

## Franklin Institute honors four physicists

The Franklin Institute has presented awards to four physicists—Aage Niels Bohr and Ben Roy Mottelson of the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen, Denmark, Robert A. Dicke of Princeton University and Peter Sorokin of the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, N.Y.

Bohr and Mottelson, research partners since 1952, received John Price Wetherill Medals for their work in developing the theory of collective states of atomic nuclei. Bohr (the son of Niels Bohr) earned his doctorate at the University of Copenhagen and has spent his career at the Niels Bohr Institute, holding its directorship during 1963–70. Mottelson received his PhD from Harvard University and has been at the Bohr Institute ever since.

The Elliott Cresson Gold Medal went to Dicke in honor of his theoretical and practical contributions to modern physics, particularly gravitational theory. He received his doctorate from the University of Rochester in 1941. He worked on radio and radar at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at Princeton, on development of the gas-cell atomic clock and infrared and optical lasers. With Carl Brans, Dicke developed a gravitational theory that has yielded more precise radar distances to other planets. He is currently Brackett Professor of Physics at Harvard University.

Sorokin was awarded the Albert A. Michelson Medal in recognition of his contributions to quantum optics, especially the invention of the organic dye laser. He received his doctorate in 1958 from Harvard University and holds eleven patents in microwave and optical physics.

## Van Vleck awarded 1974 Lorentz Medal

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences has presented the 1974 Lorentz Medal to John H. Van Vleck, emeritus professor of mathemat-