we hear that

Richard Post wins APS plasma physics prize

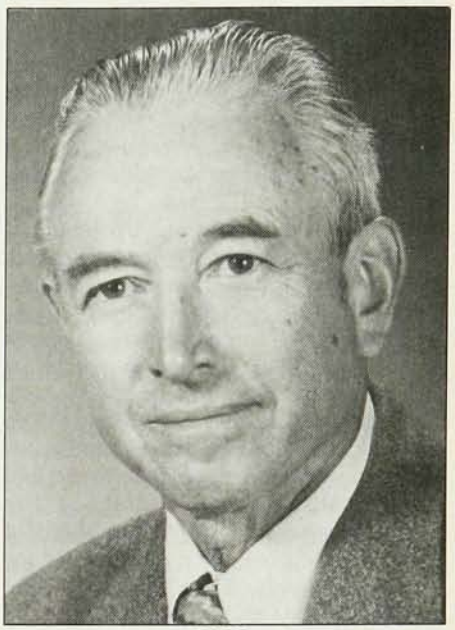
Richard F. Post of the University of California's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory is the 1978 recipient of the American Physical Society's James Clerk Maxwell Prize for Plasma Physics. Post was cited "for many original contributions to both fundamental plasma physics and the design of fusion reactors. In particular for his unswerving dedication to all aspects of the study of magnetic mirror plasma confinement."

Post received a BA degree in 1940 from Pomona College and a PhD in 1950 from Stanford University. He served as a physicist at the Naval Research Laboratory from 1942 to 1946 and then as a research associate at Stanford until 1951. He started in 1951 as a research group leader doing controlled thermonuclear research at Livermore. In 1974 he was made deputy associate director for magnetic fusion energy. He also has been professor-in-residence at the University of California, Davis at Livermore, since 1963.

Post's major research has been in magnetic confinement for controlled fusion; he is considered one of the founders of the mirror fusion program. As one of the first to understand the fundamental questions of fusion energetics, he has emphasized the importance of neutral-beam heating as an independent energy source. Although not the discoverer, he helped the technology needed to develop high-current beams as we know them today.

Honors previously bestowed on Post include the US Navy's Meritorious Civilian Service Award in 1945, the US Energy Research and Development Administration's Distinguished Associate Award in 1977 and the American Nuclear Society, Controlled Nuclear Fusion Division's Outstanding Achievement Award in 1978.

The Maxwell prize, awarded annually since 1975, is sponsored by Maxwell Laboratories Incorporated, a San Diego-based firm involved in the application of new technologies to major research and government programs. The award, which includes a prize of $3500, was established to recognize "outstanding contributions to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge of properties of highly ionized gases of natural and laboratory origin."



POST

Kaminsky to present first Muller Lecture

The W. E. Muller Lectureship for 1978 has been awarded by the Laboratory for Surface Studies at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee to Manfred Kaminsky, senior scientist and director of the surface science center of the controlled thermonuclear fusion reaction program at Argonne National Laboratory.

This new lectureship will be awarded annually to a scientist with "outstanding achievements in surface studies." The recipient of the award will teach a course in surface science during the eight-week summer session at Wisconsin and will cooperate in research projects of faculty members of the Laboratory for Surface Studies. Kaminsky will teach a course on "Surface Effects in Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion Devices."

Kaminsky received his PhD from the University of Rostok, Germany, in physics in 1957 and came to the US, joining Argonne as a research associate in 1958. He assumed his present post in 1974. He is author of *Atomic and Ionic Impact Phenomena on Metal Surfaces*, which he wrote in Germany in 1965.

Franklin Institute honors three physicists

Frank H. Stillinger, head of the chemical-physics research department at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, William Klemperer, professor of chemistry at Harvard University, and Simon Ramo, a director of TRW Inc., are among the recipients of Franklin Institute medals.

Stillinger won the 1978 Elliott Cresson Medal. He was cited for his development of a model for water molecules that proved water is composed of a disorderly, but not totally random, network of molecules. The model has been used for various meteorological, chemical, pharmaceutical and solar-energy projects. Stillinger received his BS from the University of Rochester and PhD in chemistry from Yale University (1958). In 1959, after a year of postdoctoral work at Yale, he joined Bell Labs.

Klemperer won the John Price Wetherill Medal for the development of molecular-beam techniques for understanding molecular structure. His theoretical and experimental innovations have made contributions in the fields of biochemistry, petroleum refining and atmospheric pollution. Klemperer received his AB from Harvard (1950) and his PhD from the University of California at Berkeley (1954). He returned to Harvard in 1954 as a chemistry instructor and was promoted to assistant, associate and, finally, to full professor of chemistry in 1965.

Ramo received the Delmer S. Fahrney Medal for outstanding leadership of major scientific and technological projects of national and international importance. Ramo is a cofounder of Ramo–Wooldridge Corporation, which merged with