

Rowland and Stone win APS Forum prizes

The American Physical Society Forum on Physics and Society has selected F. Sherwood Rowland and Jeremy Stone to receive the Forum's prizes for 1979.

Rowland has won the Leo Szilard Award for Physics in the Public Interest for "his identification and warnings of the hazards of the release of chlorofluorocarbons to the Earth's protective ozone layer." Rowland received his PhD from the University of Chicago in 1952. Between 1952 and 1956 he was a chemistry instructor at Princeton University. In 1956 he joined the faculty of the University of Kansas as an assistant professor and was later promoted to professor. Since 1964 he has been a professor of chemistry at the University of California at Irvine. Between 1964 and 1970 he served as chairman of the chemistry department at Irvine. His research has included the chemical effects of nuclear transformations, radiation chemistry, tracer reactions and isotopes applied to geochemistry.

Stone won the APS Forum Award for Promoting Public Understanding of the Relation of Physics to Society "for his role as director of the Federation of American Scientists, a non-profit civic organization



ROWLAND

licensed to lobby in the public interest, and as editor of the influential and highly regarded *FAS Public Interest Report*."

Stone has a PhD in mathematics that he received from Stanford University in 1960. He has served as a research associate at Harvard University, as a member of the professional staff of the Hudson



STONE

Institute and as an assistant professor at Pomona College. He has written widely on the subject of national security. In 1970 Stone became director of FAS.

Both awards consist of a plaque and a check for \$250 and were presented at the APS General Meeting in Washington, D.C. last month.

Royal Astronomical Society honors Eugene Parker

Eugene N. Parker of the University of Chicago's departments of astronomy and astrophysics and physics has been awarded the Chapman Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society "for his work on the theory of the solar wind, closely related to Sidney Chapman's own interests and particularly appropriate for a Chapman medalist." Chapman performed fundamental work on the solar corona in the 1950's which eventually led to the concept of solar wind.

Parker received his PhD in 1951 from Caltech and began his career as a mathematics instructor at the University of Utah. In 1953 he became an assistant professor in the physics department at Utah. Two years later he was offered a position at the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago. He

was promoted to assistant professor in 1957, associate professor in 1960 and professor in 1962. Parker will be presented with the award in November.

Institute of Physics presents annual awards

The (British) Institute of Physics has announced the winners of its 1979 annual awards.

Donald H. Perkins, group leader in elementary-particle physics at Oxford University, has been awarded the Guthrie Medal and Prize "for his outstanding contributions in the fields of cosmic rays and elementary particle physics."

The Charles Chree Medal and Prize has been presented to John T. Houghton of the department of atmospheric physics at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford. Houghton was cited "for his outstanding

contributions to the understanding of the structure and dynamics of planetary atmospheres."

Claude Cohen-Tannoudji of the Collège de France has been awarded the Thomas Young Medal and Prize "for his contributions to the study of the interaction of photons with atoms."

Christopher L. Smith, lecturer in the department of theoretical physics at Oxford, has received the Maxwell Medal and Prize "for his many contributions to theoretical high-energy physics."

The Glazebrook Medal and Prize has been awarded to Thomas G. Pickavance, formerly chairman of the European Committee on Future Accelerators, "for his many contributions to the construction and utilization of large particle accelerators both in the UK and the rest of Europe."

John Sandercock, research physicist at RCA Laboratories of Zurich, has been

getting someone else's COLD can be very expensive

When you purchase an LTS-21 closed cycle refrigerator system, you get:

- Fast cool down (300K to 10K in about half an hour)
 - Smaller size
 - State-of-the-art instrumentation
 - System flexibility
 - Capability to operate two cold heads simultaneously from one compressor
 - Long maintenance interval
- LTS-21 closed cycle refrigerator systems combine state-of-the-art refrigerator technology and instrumentation in packages designed with the flexibility required to perform many different tasks with a minimum of set-up time.



Standard systems and accessories are available for:

- Spectroscopy
- Matrix isolation
- Hall effect
- X-Ray and neutron diffraction

In Europe: Cryophysics

Oxford, England (865) 722824 Geneva, Switzerland (22) 329520
Darmstadt, W. Germany (6151) 74081 Versailles, France (1) 9506578

In North America:



**LAKE SHORE
CRYOTRONICS, INC.**

64 East Walnut St., Westerville, Ohio 43081
(614) 891-2243 Telex: 24-5415 Cryotron WTVL

Circle No. 47 on Reader Service Card

we hear that

presented the Duddell Medal and Prize "for his development of the multipass Fabry-Perot interferometer and its application to Brillouin scattering spectroscopy."

The C. V. Boys Medal and Prize was won by Derek C. Robinson of the Culham Laboratory "for his contributions to the study of the magnetic properties of pinched discharges."

Sister Maureen Hurst, a field officer for the Schools Council of England, has been awarded the Bragg Medal and Prize "for her distinguished record as a school-teacher and for her contributions to curriculum development."

Tullio Regge receives Albert Einstein Award

The Albert Einstein Award was presented to Tullio Regge of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, and the University of Turin, Italy. The prize, established by the Lewis and Rosa Strauss Memorial Fund, is awarded irregularly and consists of a cash prize of \$15 000 and a gold medal bearing the likeness of Einstein.

Regge received his doctorate from the University of Turin and a PhD from the University of Rochester. In 1962 he was named professor at Turin and in 1965 he joined the faculty of the School of Natural Sciences at the Institute for Advanced Study. Regge was cited for his work in particle scattering processes, stability of collapsed objects in general relativity and symmetries in field and particle dynamics.

Maurer and Kao win Ericsson Prize

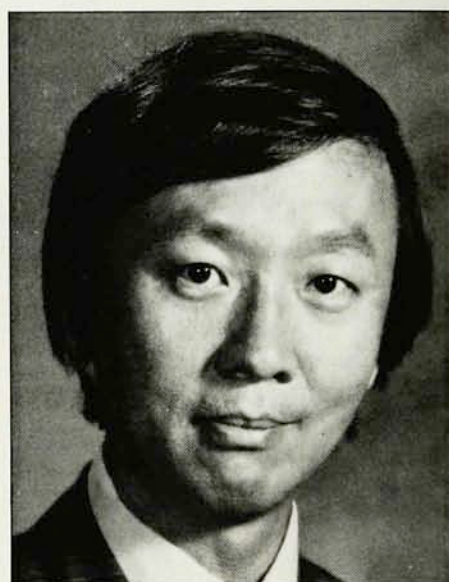
The 1979 Ericsson International Prize was presented this month to Robert D. Maurer, a research fellow at Corning Glass Works and Charles K. Kao of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company for their work in long-distance optical fiber transmission.

The prize consists of 100 000 Swedish Kroner (about \$25 000), which will be shared by Maurer and Kao, and gold medals. Sponsored by the L. M. Ericsson Telephone Company of Sweden, the award honors the memory of the company's founder, Lars Magnus Ericsson, and is presented every three years. The prize was established to encourage and advance research and development in telecommunications engineering.

Maurer was cited for research which led to the development of practical, workable methods of producing high purity glass waveguides for telecommunications. He holds a PhD degree in physics from MIT (1951). He joined Corning in 1952 and in



MAURER



KAO

1963 was named manager of applied physics research. Last year he was named a research fellow.

Kao, a native of Shanghai, holds a PhD from the University of London. He has been a professor of electronics at the Chinese University of Hong Kong and has been with IT&T's electro-optical products division since 1974, where he is now a vice president and chief scientist. Kao was cited for early recognition of the feasibility of using glass fibers as a telecommunications medium.

American Institute of Chemists honors Calvin

Melvin Calvin, director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory's chemical biodynamics division and University Professor of chemistry at the University of California, Berkeley, received the 1979 Gold Medal of the American Institute of Chemists earlier this month. The Gold Medal, regarded as the AIC's highest honor, "is bestowed annually to a person