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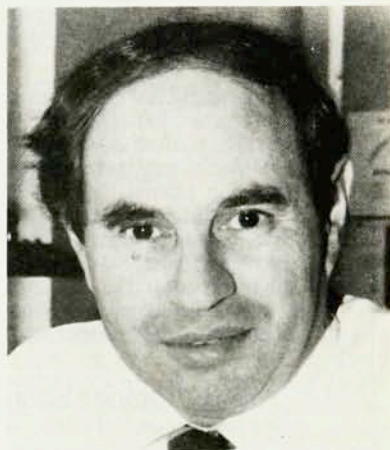
Optical Society creates new award for Max Born centennial

The first Max Born Award was presented to Leonard Mandel of the University of Rochester by the Optical Society of America. The award was created to commemorate the 100th anniversary in 1982 of the birth of Max Born, the German physicist who was instrumental in developing quantum mechanics.

The Max Born Award is endowed by United Technologies Research Center, and consists of a citation, a silver medal and a cash prize of \$1000. The Society cited Mandel for "numerous pioneering contributions, both theoretical and experimental, to our understanding of coherence and the statistical properties of light from photoelectric measurements."

Mandel received his PhD from the University of London in 1951 and was a

technical officer at Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., from 1951 to 1954. He taught physics at Imperial College of the University of London from 1955 until coming to the University of Rochester in 1964. Mandel's research interests have spanned from studies of optical coherence to consideration of the quantum interactions of light and research on lasers. He is the author of over 160 scientific papers, including co-authoring in 1965 with Emil Wolf (also of the University of Rochester) a classic paper in optical physics. He has also been instrumental in establishing the Rochester Conferences on Coherence and Quantum Optics; he was formerly the editor of *Optics Letters*, and now serves as associate editor of the *Journal of the Optical Society*.



MANDEL

Danes honor Wheeler for peaceful uses of atomic energy

John Archibald Wheeler has won the Niels Bohr International Gold Medal for his work in atomic energy. Wheeler is director of the Center for Theoretical Physics and Jane and Roland Blumberg Professor of Physics at the University of Texas, Austin.

The Niels Bohr Medal is given every three years by the Danish Society of Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Wheeler was recognized by the Society for his outstanding work toward the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

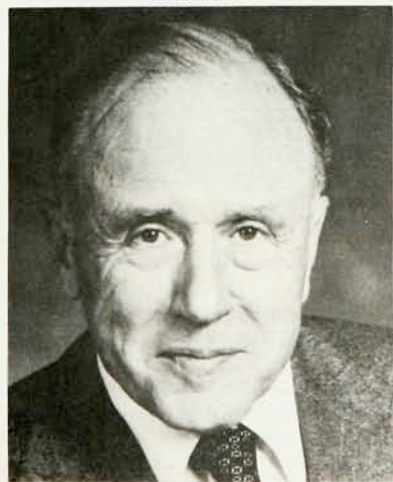
In collaboration with Niels Bohr in the 1930s, Wheeler developed a general theory of nuclear fission which became the basis for later work on nuclear fission.

After receiving his PhD in physics from Johns Hopkins University in 1933, Wheeler was a National Research Fellow at New York University and the University of Copenhagen from 1933 to 1935. He taught at the University of North Carolina from 1935-38 and at Princeton University from 1938-42, serving as a physicist on the atomic-energy research project from 1939 to 1942. He did research at the Metal Lab of the University of Chicago 1942-43, at

E. I. duPont de Nemours from 1943-44, at Hanford Engineering Works from 1944-45 and at Los Alamos from 1950-53. He returned to Princeton University in 1945 and, except for his years at Los Alamos and at various universities as a visiting professor, he remained there until 1976 and is now professor emeritus of physics concurrently with

his positions at Texas. Wheeler's research interests have included atomic and nuclear physics, scattering theory, fission, nuclear chain reactions, compound nuclei, the liquid-drop model, direct electromagnetic interactions, semiclassical analyses, muons, relativity, space-time and geometrodynamics.

WHEELER



Edward Bagley wins Bingham Medal

The Society of Rheology has selected Edward B. Bagley as the 1982 Bingham Medallist. The Bingham Medal is given annually by the Society to a resident of North America who has made an outstanding contribution to the science of rheology or who has performed meritorious service to the Society. Bagley is chief of the Horticultural and Special Corps Laboratory at the Northern Research Regional Center of the US Department of Agriculture in Peoria, Illinois.

Bagley obtained his PhD in physical chemistry from Cornell University in 1954. He investigated the viscoelastic fluid flow of polymer melts, emphasizing flow instability problems, at Cana-