



**Edoardo Amaldi**  
**1989 Winner**  
**John T. Tate**  
**International Award**

*for Distinguished Service  
to the Profession of Physics*

THE JOHN T. TATE INTERNATIONAL AWARD for distinguished service to the profession of physics recognizes such service by a foreign national and is awarded every few years. Recipients have been: Paul Rosbaud (1961), Harold W. Thompson (1966), Gilberto Bernardini (1972), Abdus Salam (1978), and Pierre Aigrain (1981). The award consists of a medal, \$5,000, and a certificate.

EDOARDO AMALDI received his doctorate in physics from the University of Rome in 1929, and continued his postdoctoral work under Peter Debye at the University of Lipsia, then at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, Columbia University, and the Carnegie Institute of Washington. In 1937 he became Professor of Experimental Physics at the University of Rome, where he also served as Director of the Physics Department from 1949–1960.

Amaldi's involvement in Italian nuclear physics research includes his having served as the Director or President of: the Center of Nuclear Physics from 1945–1952; the Roman Section of the Italian Institute for Nuclear Physics (INFN) from 1952–1960; National Committee for Nuclear Research (CNRN, later CNEN) from 1956–1960; and of the Scuola di Perfezionamento in Fisica in Rome from 1952–1960. One of Amaldi's most important international roles was the one he played in the founding of CERN, where he subsequently served as Vice-Director in 1954 and 1955 and later as Chairman and member of CERN's Scientific Policy Committee. He has also been an officer of a number of European research organizations, most notably the International Union for Pure and Applied Physics, serving as Vice-President from 1948–1954 and President from 1957–1960, and has participated in various committees for EURATOM, the CNEN, INFN, and the European Committee for Future Accelerators (ECFA).

The broad scope of Amaldi's research ranges from molecular spectroscopy to pion electroproduction. His pre-war research focused on neutron research, resulting in the discovery of "slow neutrons" and the production of new radioisotopes. After World War II, Amaldi turned his attention to cosmic rays and elementary particle physics, investigating the properties of cosmic ray muons, pions, K-mesons, and hyperons in studies that prefigured later work with high-energy accelerators, and led to the first systematic investigation of the annihilation of Bevatron-produced antiprotons.

Amaldi is a fellow of the Lincei National Academy, a member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Uppsala, the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Sciences, the Royal Institute of Great Britain and the Royal Society, the International Academy of Astronautics, and the Royal Academy of the Netherlands. Among the awards and prizes Amaldi has received are the golden medal of the Italian Physical Society and the Seal of the Sorbonne.

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The certificate of citation presented to Amaldi with the award reads:

*The John T. Tate International Award for Distinguished Service to the Profession of Physics is awarded to Edoardo Amaldi for his crucial role in the rebuilding of Italian and European physics following the devastation of World War II, for his leadership in the establishment and operation of CERN as a great international laboratory, and for his many other contributions to international physics.*