By Aaron Rapport

Dr. Linus Pauling, recipient of both the Nobel Peace Prize in 1962 and the Nobel Chemistry Prize in 1954, delivered the Karl Taylor Compton Lecture on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry. In the morning, talks were given by Dr. John M. Deutch, Director of Energy Research (US Department of Energy) and by Dr. Edward K. Kane, President of E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company. The afternoon session, initiated by Dean Robert A. Berdahl of the School of Sciences, began with a lecture by Dr. John Rogers, Frederick G. Keyes Professor of Chemistry. Following Ross, Albery introduced Dr. Linus Pauling, citing part of his educational background. Albery, a student of Pauling's himself, said that Pauling received his undergraduate training at the California Institute of Technology and earned his Ph.D. in chemistry at the California Institute of Technology. (It was indicated that he was only the second of his graduating class, the first being an unknown student from Caltech.) Albery pointed out that Dr. Pauling did not speak until the last minute and later received an honorary one. Dr. Pauling then ascended the lectern and amid loud applause began his talk.

Pauling's lecture centered around the achievements of Arthur A. Noyes, founder of the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry and principal founder of the California Institute of Technology. In an anecdotal and often humorous style, Pauling described his personal and professional relationship with Noyes, who at age 84 had been in motivating Pauling to study the nature of chemical bonding and electrical structure of molecules in the MIT community will be the annual Karl Taylor Compton Lecture, delivered by Nobel Laureate Arthur A. Noyes. The lecture is scheduled for next month to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the laboratory's founding. The lecture will be delivered by Dr. Linus Pauling, a long-time friend and collaborator of Noyes. Pauling, who received his Ph.D. in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology in 1925, will discuss Noyes' contributions to the field of physical chemistry and his work on the nature of chemical bonding. The lecture is free and open to the public.