we hear that

ries in 1960 and later became head of the physical chemistry research and development department at Bell Labs. He was adjunct professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania and visiting professor of chemistry at the University of Tel Aviv and at MIT.

Rentzepis, a pioneer in studies of picosecond chemical phenomena, has applied his techniques to chemistry, biology and communications technology.

Fisher, who is Horace White Professor of Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics at Cornell University, won his award, which also consists of a citation certificate and $1500, in recognition of his work in the area of the statistical mechanics of phase transitions.

Fisher received his PhD at Kings College, London (1957). He has lectured and served as guest researcher at The Rockefeller Institute, the Institut des Hautes Etudes in Paris and Stanford University. Fisher has been affiliated with Cornell since 1966. He was named Horace White professor in 1973.

Fisher developed the mathematical tools necessary to analyze the statistical mechanics of the phase transitions in matter.

Physicist climbs Annapurna mountain

IBM physicist Irene B. Miller was among the first Americans to scale the 26 500-foot mountain Annapurna in Central Nepal last fall. Miller, who climbed with nine other climbers, many of whom were also scientists, and a photographic crew, said that although the peak had been climbed four times before, it had never been climbed by an American. The climb took seven weeks. Miller is a research staff member working in computer modeling of magnetic recording physics at IBM in San Jose, California.

Nambu wins Japanese Order of Culture Award

The Order of Culture Award of the Emperor of Japan was presented to Yoichiro Nambu, Harry Pratt Judson Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago, in recognition of his outstanding contributions in theoretical physics. The award was instituted in 1937 and is conferred upon individuals in the arts and sciences who have helped promote culture in Japan. Nambu was one of five recipients of the award in 1978.

After receiving the DSc degree from Tokyo University in 1952, Nambu served as a professor at Osaka City University and was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. In 1954 he became a research associate at the Enrico Fermi Institute at The University of Chicago. He was promoted to associate professor in 1956, professor in 1958 and Distinguished Service Professor in 1971. He also served as chairman of the Department of Physics from 1974 to 1977.

"Particularly noteworthy," according to Nambu's citation, "is his theory of elementary particles based on an analogy to superconductivity. The concept of spontaneous breakdown of symmetry which he introduced in this work broke new ground in particle physics." Nambu was also cited for his work in quark binding forces, crystal statistics, quantum electrodynamics, models of elementary particles and scattering theory.

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