

PHYSICS TODAY, September 1988, page 126, for coverage of the 1988 Wilson Prize.)

Stuart B. Crampton (Williams College) received this year's Award for Research in an Undergraduate Institution. He is cited for "studies using the precise frequency of the atomic hydrogen maser to study hydrogen atom interactions and for his involvement of undergraduate students in his research program."

Crampton received his BA from Williams College in 1958 and his PhD in physics from Harvard in 1964. Since 1965 he has been on the physics faculty at Williams College, where he became a professor in 1975 and is currently the Barclay Jermain Professor of Natural Philosophy. (See PHYSICS TODAY, October 1988, page 79, for coverage of the 1988 undergraduate research award.)

James Randi received this year's Forum Award for Promoting Public Understanding of the Relation of Physics to Society. Randi is cited for his "unique defense of science and the scientific method in many disciplines, including physics, against pseudoscience, frauds, and charlatans. His use of scientific techniques has contributed to refuting suspicious and fraudulent claims of paranormal results. He has contributed significantly to public understanding of important issues where science and society intersect."

"The Amazing" Randi, a magician by profession, now works primarily on investigating claims of supernatural and paranormal phenomena. Randi has helped set up controlled experiments exposing charlatanism in faith healing and debunking some ESP research. He founded the Committee to Investigate the Claims of the Paranormal.

Ashton Carter (Harvard) received the 1988 Forum Award for "his clear and lucid exposition of the physics issues in the nuclear arms race and his unique ability to combine his physics background and good judgment to clarify the technical parameters of these important public policy issues."

Carter received his BA in physics and BA in medieval history from Yale University, and his PhD in theoretical physics from Oxford University. In 1980 he joined the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, for which he co-authored a study on MX missile basing. After serving as an adviser in the office of the Secretary of Defense, Carter wrote *Directed Energy Missile Defense in Space*, an analysis of space-based defensive technology. This report explained

technical difficulties in the proposed "Star Wars" program.

In 1984 Carter joined the faculty of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. He is now a professor of public policy there, and is acting director of the Center for Science and International Affairs.

Anthony Nero (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory) received this year's Leo Szilard Award for Physics in the Public Interest. He is cited for "outstanding research on a broad spectrum of problems involving physics, the environment and public health, including the identification of radon as a major health hazard, the study of indoor air pollution, and work on nuclear proliferation and reactor safety." (See the article by Nero in PHYSICS TODAY, April, page 32.)

Nero received his BS from Fordham University in 1964 and his PhD in physics from Stanford University in 1971. Since 1975 Nero has been a senior scientist and a principal investigator in the applied science division of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

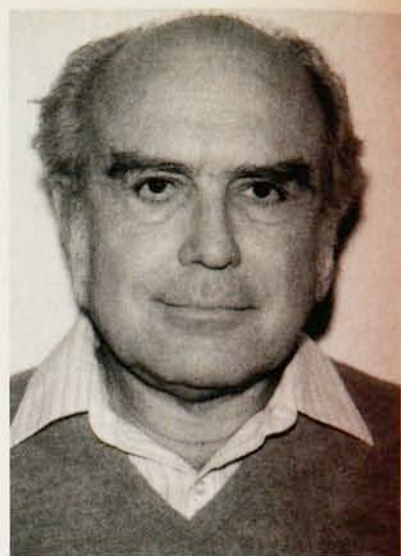
Robert H. Williams (Center for Energy and Environmental Studies) received the 1988 Szilard Award for "applying physics to end-use energy efficiency and educating physicists, members of Congress, and the public on energy conservation issues."

Williams received his PhD in theoretical physics from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1967. After four years of basic research in theoretical plasma physics at the Environmental Science Services Administration in Boulder, Colorado, he joined the physics department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor as an assistant professor and shifted his research interests to energy and environmental policy. In 1975 Williams joined Princeton's Center for Energy and Environmental Studies, where he is currently a senior research scientist. Wilson is also head of the center's technology assessment-energy policy analysis group. —MDS

ZUMINO WINS 1989 PLANCK MEDAL

In March Bruno Zumino (University of California, Berkeley) received this year's Max Planck Medal, the highest honor of the German Physical Society. Zumino is cited for his "important contributions to the expansion of our knowledge of the symmetries in the physics of elementary particles."

Early in his career Zumino contributed to the discovery of the TCP theorem, which asserts that although



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time-reversal, charge conjugation, or parity inversion may separately alter a physical interaction, the combination of all three reversals will not. Thus the theorem expresses a fundamental symmetry of nature. Zumino later worked on the chiral symmetry of hadrons. More recently, in collaboration with Julius Wess (Karlsruhe University), he contributed broadly to the development of the theory of supersymmetry, which predicts that for each fermion there is a corresponding boson, and vice-versa.

Zumino received his doctorate in mathematical physics from the University of Rome, and was on the physics faculty at New York University from 1951 until 1968. He then became a senior researcher at CERN, where he remained until 1981. He is currently a physics professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

NATIONAL MEDALS OF TECHNOLOGY CITE PHYSICS RESEARCH

In June 1988 President Reagan presented 10 National Medals of Technology. The winners were selected by the President on the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Department of Commerce. Several were honored for innovations in physics or physics-related work.

Robert H. Dennard (IBM Corporation) was cited for his "invention of the basic, one-transistor dynamic memory cell used worldwide in virtually all modern computers." After receiving his PhD in electrical engineering from the Carnegie Institute of Technology (now Carnegie-Mellon University) in 1958, Dennard joined the research