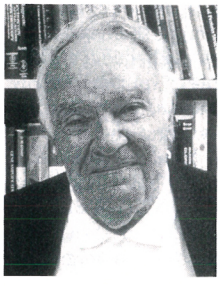
WE HEAR THAT

Fano and Kamen Honored with Fermi Award

President Clinton announced in December that two researchers will receive the 1995 Enrico Fermi Award, given for a lifetime of achievement in nuclear energy. **Ugo Fano**, a professor emeritus in the department of physics and the James Franck Institute at the University of Chicago, has been selected for "pioneering contributions to the theory of atomic and radiation physics, work that has had great implications for the field of nuclear medicine." His research has been important to the development of the gas laser and the use of radiation in medical diagnosis and therapy.

UGO FANO

Martin Kamen is being honored for "his co-discovery [with the late Sam Ruben] of carbon-14 and his development of its use as a tracer atom—one of the most powerful research techniques of this century—and for his work on photosynthesis." Kamen is a professor emeritus in the department of chemistry and biochemistry at the University of California, San Diego, and a professor emeritus of biological sciences at the University of Southern California.



MARTIN KAMEN

AGU Honors Five at Fall Meeting

At its fall meeting in San Francisco, the American Geophysical Union presented medals to five individuals.

Stephen A. Fuselier, space plasma group leader at the Lockheed Martin Palo Alto Research Laboratory, received one of two Macelwane Medals given at the meeting. AGU cited Fuselier for his analysis, with colleagues, of various ion species inside and outside the magnetopause. Their results have helped provide "persuasive direct evidence for the occurrence of reconnection [at Earth's magnetosphere]," the medal citation stated, "thus placing one of the conceptual cornerstones of magnetospheric physics on a much firmer basis."

The other Macelwane medalist was **Jonathan I. Lunine**, a professor of planetary science at the University of Arizona. "Best known in the planetary community for his work on the nature of icy bodies," the award citation noted, Lunine was also honored for his contributions to the planning of several space missions, including "his major role in the Titan probe for the upcoming Cassini mission to Saturn."

The Maurice Ewing Medal was presented to **Jean-Guy E. Schilling**, a professor of oceanography at the University of Rhode Island. AGU cited Schilling for, among other things, "his important contributions in first introducing trace elements and rare-earth chemistry to provide evidence for the existence and characterization of mantle plumes." He was also commended for leading numerous expeditions to collect seafloor basalts from ocean hot spots.

The Charles Whitten Medal went to **Donald L. Turcotte**, the Maxwell Upson Professor of Engineering at Cornell University. "[Turcotte's] 1967 paper with Ron Oxburgh on the dynamics of mantle convection was one of the pivotal theoretical advances upon which rested the widespread acceptance of the new theory of plate tectonics," the medal citation stated. Also praised was Turcotte's recent work on the role of chaos and complexity in earthquakes, hydrologic processes and weather.

Wallace S. Broecker, the Newbury Professor of Geology at Columbia University, received the Roger Revelle Medal. The citation that accompanied the medal called Broecker "a leading figure in current efforts to predict [the] effects of human activity on the carbon cycle specifically and on climate more generally" and "an authority on Pleistocene climate and on the chemistry of the ocean."

AAS Divisions Award Prizes for 1995

Each year several divisions of the American Astronomical Society bestow prizes on individuals who have furthered their particular areas of expertise. The following people are the awardees for 1995.

Brian Marsden of the Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics received the Brouwer Award from the AAS division on dynamical astronomy. According to the award citation, Marsden "has computed an incredible number of comet and asteroid orbits," including his determination, soon after the discovery of comet Shoemaker–Levy 9, that the comet would collide with Jupiter. Marsden was also praised for "his service to the astronomical community through his stewardship of the International Astronomical Union Circulars."

The recipient of the 1995 Bruno Rossi Prize given by the high-energy astrophysics division of AAS is **Carl E. Fichtel**, chief scientist for the Laboratory for High Energy Astrophysics at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Fichtel was cited for his "key role in the development of the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory mission, for his leadership of the EGRET instrument team and for the discovery by EGRET of the new class of 'gamma-ray blazars.'"

At the annual meeting of the AAS division for planetary sciences, held in Hawaii in October, **Michael J. S. Belton**, an astronomer at the Kitt Peak National Observatory, was given the Gerard P. Kuiper Prize. According to the prize citation, "Belton has been a leader in merging scientific questions with spacecraft capabilities, illustrated [by] his leadership of the imaging team on Galileo and in his ideas for new types of interplanetary missions to allow the study of the numerous smaller bodies of the solar system. He also has played a key role in the availability of ground-based instrumentation for planetary science."

Also at the DPS meeting, **Emmanuel Lellouch**, a staff member of the Observatoire de Paris–Meudon in France, accepted the Harold C. Urey Prize, which recognizes outstanding achievement in planetary research by a young scientist. According to the prize citation, Lellouch "tackles difficult observational problems, particularly in microwave spectroscopy but also in other areas such as infrared spectroscopy." The citation also noted Lellouch's recent work on comets, including his observation of carbon monoxide emission from comet P/Schwassman–Wachmann and his study of Jupiter's atmosphere after the impact of comet Shoemaker–Levy 9.

William Brunk received the DPS's Harold Masursky Meritorious Service

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