

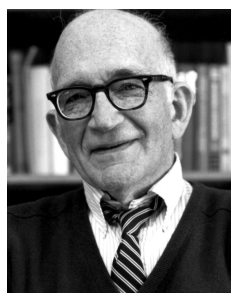
WE HEAR THAT

Fermi Award Bestowed on Three Scientists

In Washington, DC, this past December, Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson presented the Enrico Fermi Award to **Sheldon Datz**, **Sidney Drell**, and **Herbert York**. The Fermi Award, the US government's oldest science and technology award, established in 1956, is administered by the Department of Energy to recognize people of international esteem who have made exceptional contributions during their career to the development, use, or control of nuclear energy. Each winner was given a gold medal and a \$66 000 honorarium.



DATZ



DRELL

The award acknowledged Datz, a senior corporate fellow at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, for his "pioneering studies in the fields of crossed-beam and molecular beam chemistry and atomic physics, channeling of ions in solids, and recent insightful experiments using the apparatus of particle physics to cast light on the chemistry of the universe," according to the citation. Datz began his career as a research chemist at the lab in 1951. From 1951 through 1954, he and Ellison Taylor, then the head of the lab's chemistry division, developed a technique for studying chemical reactions with molecular beams. Their work was the foundation of the current field of chemical dynamics. Later, Datz focused on the physics of atomic and molecular collisions in gases and solids.

Drell, emeritus professor of theoretical physics at SLAC, deputy director of SLAC until 1998, and a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, was recognized for his "major contributions to our understanding of elementary particles, and for his major contributions to arms control and national security, in particular for technical studies showing that a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is compatible with maintaining the safety and reliability of US nuclear weapons." An arms control specialist, Drell has provided technical advice to the US government on national security and defense issues. He is a founding member of JASON. Drell also has conducted important theoretical work in quantum field theory and has helped guide long-range planning of national accelerator laboratories.

York, founder (in 1983) and director emeritus of the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation, a research unit that serves the entire University of California system, received the award for his "contributions to formulating and implementing arms control policy under four presidents, for his founding direction of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and his leadership in research and engineering at the Department of Defense, and for his publications analyzing and explaining these complex issues with clarity and simplicity." During World War II, York worked on the Manhattan Project at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. He was the first director of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory and the founding chancellor of the University of California, San Diego. He has served as an adviser to presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson on defense research and arms control, and was an ambassador and chief negotiator for the comprehensive test ban negotiations during the Jimmy Carter administration. York also was the cofounder of the Advanced Research Projects Agency (now the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency).

Holbrow Will Lead AAPT in 2003

The American Association of Physics Teachers has elected **Charles H. Holbrow**, a nuclear physicist from Colgate University,

vice president for 2001. Holbrow, who takes office this month, will become president-elect in 2002 and president in 2003, succeeding **Chris Chiaverina**, a physics teacher at New Trier Township High School in Winnetka, Illinois.

A challenge for the AAPT is "to deal effectively with the astonishing changes that applications of technology to teaching are bringing to education in general and to physics education in particular," says Holbrow. "We also need to increase the amount of communication between AAPT and other science education groups with whom we share common concerns and interests."

Holbrow earned his PhD in physics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1963 and also has a master's degree in history from Columbia University. He continues to combine these interests: He is currently collaborating with diplomatic historian Andrew Rotter to teach a course at Colgate on the making of the atomic bomb. Holbrow has taught at Colgate for 33 years, where he has pushed for exposing students earlier to modern physics. For example, one project highlights the more unusual aspects of quantum mechanics through undergraduate laboratory experiments.

Also taking office at AAPT this month are **Mary Beth Monroe**, a mathematics and physics instructor at Southwest Texas Junior College, who will serve a two-year term as secretary, and **Mary H. Fehrs**, a professor of physics at Pacific University, who will serve a three-year term on AAPT's executive board.

Gould Is AAPM President-Elect

Robert G. Gould, a professor of radiology and bioengineering at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), took office as president-elect of the American Association of Physicists in Medicine on 1 January. He will become president in 2002 and then chairman of the



HOLBROW



YORK