# In Brief

The Spectroscopy Society of Pittsburgh has announced that **Alan G. Marshall** will receive the 2002 Pittsburgh Spectroscopy Award at the society's annual conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, next March. Marshall is being recognized for his "co-invention (with Melvin Comisarow) of the Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometry (FT-ICR MS) technique and other advancements he has stimulated in mass spectrometry." He is the Kasha Professor of Chemistry at Florida State University and director of the ion cyclotron resonance program at the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory in Tallahassee, Florida.

At its annual meeting held this month in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the Eastern Analytical Symposium presented the 2001 EAS awards to seven individuals, two of whom conduct physics-related work. **Ray Freeman** received the EAS Award for Achievements in Magnetic Resonance. He retired in 1999 as the Plummer Professor of Magnetic Resonance in the chemistry department at the University of Cambridge in the UK and is currently writing an introductory book on magnetic resonance. The EAS Award for Achievements in Near-Infrared Spectroscopy was given to **Yukihiro Ozaki**, a professor of chemistry at Kwansei-Gakuin University in Nishinomiya, Japan.

The Commission on Cosmic Rays of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics handed out its awards for 2001 in August at the International Cosmic Ray Conference in Hamburg, Germany. The Shakti P. Duggal Award went to **Teresa Montaruli** in recognition of "significant contributions to cosmic-ray physics by a young scientist of outstanding ability." Montaruli is an associate researcher with a joint appointment at Bari University and the National Institute of Nuclear Physics (INFN), both in Italy. **Vitaly Lazarevich Ginzburg** received the O'Ceallaigh Medal for "outstanding contributions to cosmic-ray physics." He is a scientific adviser at the Lebedev Physical Institute in Moscow and a professor at the Moscow Physics and Technology Institute. **Reuven Ramaty** was acknowledged with the Yodh Prize for "significant and outstanding contributions to the field of cosmic-ray astrophysics." A senior scientist at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, he was informed of this honor shortly before his death this past April.

This past July, **Gordon E. Pike** was appointed editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Materials Research*. He is concurrently working as a senior manager at Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He replaces **Robert P. Frankenthal**, who retired from the journal after three years as its editor-in-chief. Frankenthal continues to work as a consultant, primarily to Bell Labs, Lucent Technologies, in Murray Hill, New Jersey.

**Royce Zia** won an Alexander von Humboldt Research Award this year from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in Bonn, Germany. He is a professor of physics and codirector of the Center for Stochastic Processes in Science and Engineering at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, Virginia. The foundation acknowledged Zia for his "seminal contributions to the theory of critical and interfacial phenomena," adding that he "has played a pioneering role in recent years in advancing our understanding of the statistical mechanics of nonequilibrium systems, in particular, driven diffusive systems." The award recognizes past accomplishments of winners, who are invited to carry out research projects of their choice in Germany. Zia will conduct his research at the University of Essen with Hans Werner Diehl.

**Beverly Karplus Hartline** joined Argonne National Laboratory last April as deputy director. She previously was the acting deputy associate laboratory director of the strategic and supporting research directorate at Los Alamos National Laboratory.

The International Centre for Diffraction Data, located in Newtown Square, Pennsylvania, presented the 2001 J. D. Hanawalt Award in August to **Raymond P. Goehner** and **Joseph R. Michael**, both of Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, New Mexico, for "excellence in the field of x-ray powder diffraction." After receiving the award, Goehner, manager in the materials characterization department, and Michael, distinguished member of the technical staff, both presented the Hanawalt Award Lecture entitled "Phase Identification Using Electron Backscatter Diffraction in the SEM [Scanning Electron Microscope]: A Powerful Tool for Materials Science" at the annual Denver x-ray conference in Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Earlier this year, **Lyle Schwartz** became the new director of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, headquartered in Arlington, Virginia. Schwartz, previously the director of the aerospace and materials sciences directorate at that office, replaced **Joseph F. Janni**, who retired in March after five years as director. Janni plans to work as a research consultant in the science community.

# Obituaries

## Clifford Glenwood Shull

Clifford Glenwood Shull, a 1994 Nobel Prize winner in physics for his pioneering work in neutron scattering, died of kidney failure on 31 March 2001 in Lexington, Massachusetts.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on 23 September 1915, Cliff enrolled at Carnegie Tech (now Carnegie Mellon University) in Pittsburgh to study aeronautical engineering. Influenced by Emerson Pugh, he switched to physics after his freshman year, earning a BS in physics in 1937. He then went on to graduate school at New York University, where he received a PhD in nuclear physics in 1941. His thesis at NYU, under Frank Myers, involved the construction of a Van de Graaf accelerator and the scattering of polarized electrons.

During the time Cliff was working on his thesis, exciting things were happening at NYU involving the theory of neutron scattering from magnetic materials and the initial experimental efforts in the magnetic scattering of neutrons. In 1939, Otto Halpern and Montgomery Johnson of NYU published their definitive paper on the magnetic scattering of neutrons. At the same time, Martin Whitaker of NYU was using this theory in experimental attempts to measure the neutron magnetic moment using polychromatic neutrons from a radium–beryllium source. Cliff would later play a critical role in establishing the correctness of the Halpern and Johnson theory and in exploiting this theory in a series of brilliant experiments that opened the entire field of