cy of 0.1%, and for other significant contributions to thermometry measurement over a distinguished career."

APS will present its Maria Goeppert-Mayer Award to **Deborah S. Jin**, a JILA fellow, a NIST physicist, and an assistant professor adjoint at the University of Colorado in Boulder. Jin has earned the award for her "innovative realization and exploration of a novel quantum system, the degenerate Fermi atomic gas, and the scientific promise portended by her pioneering work."

Two researchers will share the James C. McGroddy Prize for New Materials. The new materials whose discovery is cited by the 2002 prize are "single-wall carbon nanotubes, which can behave like metals or semiconductors, can conduct electricity better than copper, can transmit heat better than diamond, and rank among the strongest materials known." The recipients are **Sumio Iijima** and **Donald S. Bethune**. Iijima is a professor in the department of materials science and engineering at Meijo University in Nagoya, Japan, and a special research fellow for NEC Corp. Bethune is a research staff member at the IBM Almaden Research Center in San Jose, California.

The Lars Onsager Prize is to be presented to **Anatoly I. Larkin**, William I. and Bianca M. Fine Chair in Theoretical Physics at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities. He is cited for "elucidating roles of fluctuations and randomness in collective phenomena, including critical behavior of uniaxial ferroelectrics, dependence of critical exponents in four dimensions on symmetry," and the ways in which "impurity pinning of vortices in superconductors destroys lattice order and controls critical currents."

APS will give the George E. Pake Prize to **Paul Horn**, senior vice president of IBM Corp in Yorktown Heights, New York, and director of research there. He is being honored for his "innovative contributions to the understanding of 1/*f* noise, the elucidation of surface phases and phase transitions, and his signal accomplishments in managing IBM Corporation's global research team."

The Earle K. Plyler Prize will be given to **Graham Fleming**, professor of chemistry and codirector of the Institute for Bioengineering, Biotechnology and Quantitative Biomedicine at the University of California, Berkeley, and director of the physical biosciences division at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. Fleming is being cited for his "seminal work on chemical reaction dynamics in liquids and the dynamics of fundamental biological processes using femtosecond laser spectroscopy."

AAPT Elects New Vice President

Members of the American Association of Physics Teachers recently elected a new vice president for 2002: **James "Jim" H. Nelson**, a K–12 science curriculum specialist for Seminole County public schools in Sanford, Florida. Nelson, who took office last month, will become president-elect in 2003 and president in 2004, succeeding **Charles Holbrow**, who is now AAPT's president-elect.

"AAPT promotes association among those who contribute to the physics educational system," says Nelson. "The shortage of PhD candidates as well as high-school teachers suggests AAPT pay attention to the system as a whole. Although pre–high-school teachers teach science, AAPT members recognize many of the topics as physics." He adds, "As I serve my watch on the executive board, I will encourage AAPT members to support this system. This can be as simple as an AAPT member talking with local students or as far-reaching as AAPT working to provide opportunities for teachers at every level of the system to learn physics."

NELSON

Nelson earned a BS in physics with a minor in mathematics in 1960 from Lebanon Valley College and an ME in secondary education from Temple University in 1963. In 1968, he also earned an MS in physics from Clarkson University. Between 1961 and 1991, Nelson taught chemistry, computer science, mathematics, and physics at Harriton High School in Rosemont, Pennsylvania. Along with coaching athletics and acting as an adviser for extracurricular activities, he has been an active participant in professional educational associations.

In other AAPT election results, **Charles E. Robertson** (University of Washington, Seattle) and **Deborah Rice** (Gateway Institute of Technology in St. Louis, Missouri) will serve two- and three-year terms, respectively, on the AAPT executive board.

Russel Chosen to Head SoR

The Society of Rheology has announced **William B. Russel** as its new president. Russel, who began a two-year term last October, succeeds **Gerald G. Fuller**.

Russel received both a BA in chemical engineering and an MChE from Rice University in 1969 and a PhD in chemical engineering from Stanford University in 1973. After a postdoctoral year at Cambridge University, he joined the Princeton University faculty in 1974 as an assistant professor, receiving full tenure there in 1979. From 1987 to 1996, he chaired the chemical engineering department and served as director of the Princeton Materials Institute (PMI) between 1996 and 1998. Currently, he is an A. W. Marks '19 Professor at Princeton, a joint appointment of the chemical engineering department and PMI. Russel's research focuses on the phase behavior and rheology of colloidal dispersions with recent application to associative polymers, film formation from latex dispersions, and polyelectrolytes as stabilizers.

RUSSEL

The society's new vice president is **Susan Muller** (University of California, Berkeley). Others taking office are **Jeffrey A. Giacomin** (University of Wisconsin–Madison), who retains his position as secretary of SoR; **Montgomery T. Shaw** (University of Connecticut), who was elected as treasurer of SoR; and **Morton M. Denn** (City College of the City University of New York), who was reelected as editor of the society's *Journal of Rheology*. **Donald Baird** (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), **Lisa Mondy** (Sandia National Laboratories), and **Robert Powell** (University of California, Davis) will also serve two-year terms as members-at-large on the society's executive committee.

IN BRIEF

At its annual meeting in Philadelphia last month, the Archaeological Institute of America, located in Boston, presented the 2002 Pomerance

Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology to **Garman Harbottle**. He was recognized for his "contributions in the development of the archaeological sciences and being at the forefront of applying nuclear sciences to problems in archaeology, especially in the fields of proveniencing, radiocarbon dating, and archaeometallurgy." Harbottle is a senior chemist at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York.

Last month at the 91st session of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research scientific council in Dubna, Russia, the JINR presented the Bruno Pontecorvo Prize to **Nicholas Samios**, Distinguished Senior Scientist with Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York, and former director of BNL. The JINR recognized Samios for his "outstanding contribution to particle physics."

Katepalli R. Sreenivasan joined the University of Maryland, College Park, in January as a Distinguished University Professor of Physics and Mechanical Engineering and director of the Institute for Physical Science and Technology. He was previously the Harold W. Cheel Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Yale University.

Last November, at its annual assembly in Strasbourg, France, the European Science Foundation awarded the 2001 European Latsis Prize in the field of climate research to **André Berger**, a professor of climatology and meteorology at the Catholic University of Louvain, in Belgium. Berger, who established an accurate description of the variations of the astronomical factors that influence global climate, was honored for his "outstanding contributions to the understanding of the Ice Age climate" and, in particular for "understanding how the climatic fluctuations are generated, using computer models of different complexity." The European Latsis Prize is awarded annually to an individual or group who has made the greatest contribution to a particular field of European research. It includes a cash prize of 100 000 Swiss francs (about $60 000).

The Foresight Institute in Palo Alto, California, presented its 2001 Feynman Prize in Nanotechnology, Experimental, at the conference on molecular nanotechnology held last November in Santa Clara, California. The institute awarded the prize to **Charles Lieber**, Mark Hyman Professor of Chemistry, Harvard University, for his "pioneering experimental work in molecular nanotechnology, which included seminal contributions to the synthesis and characterization of the unique physical properties of carbon nanotubes and nanowires." Lieber's work, adds the citation, "represents a significant advance toward molecular-scale computation and nanotechnology." He received a cash prize of $5000.

The Foresight Institute also handed out the 2001 Feynman Prize in Nanotechnology, Theoretical, to **Mark Ratner**. According to the citation, he has made "major contributions to the development and success of nanometer-scale electronic devices. . . . His work has been instrumental in establishing scientific understanding worldwide about the mechanisms and magnitudes of conduction in molecular junctions and, in particular, the nature of charge transport in single-molecule nanostructures." Ratner is a professor of chemistry at Northwestern University. He also received $5000.

At its annual meeting in Boston at the end of November, the Materials Research Society presented its highest honor, the Von Hippel Award, to **Simon C. Moss**, M. D. Anderson Chair of Physics at the University of Houston, for "consistently timely and essential contributions to identifying and understanding the atomic-level structure of almost every new type of material discovered in the past 30 years." The award included a $10 000 cash prize.

The Materials Research Society also handed out other awards at the Boston meeting, including the 2001 MRS Medal Award to **Norm Bartelt**, a distinguished member of the technical staff at Sandia National Laboratories in Livermore, California, and to **C. Mathew Mate**, a research staff member with the IBM Almaden Research Center in San Jose, California. The society acknowledged Bartelt for "contributions to the statistical mechanics of materials surfaces." Mate was noted for "pioneering studies of friction at the atomic and molecular level." **James R. Chelikowsky**, Institute of Technology Distinguished Professor at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, garnered the society's 2001 Turnbull Lecturer Award. He was cited for "contributions to the fundamental understanding of electronic, optical, mechanical, surface, and interface properties of bulk and nanostructured semiconductors, ceramics, and metals through ab initio calculations; and for excellence in teaching, lecturing, and writing."

After nearly 30 years with NSF, **Boris Kayser** joined the ranks of Fermilab in October as a Fermilab distinguished scientist. He previously was NSF's program director for theoretical physics, a position he had held since 1975.

In September, **Sukyoung Yi** joined the physics department at the University of Oxford as a lecturer. Yi previously was a staff scientist with Caltech.

On 1 June, **Thomas Henning** will take the position of director at the Max Planck Institute for Astronomy, located in Heidelberg, Germany. He currently is director of the Astrophysical Institute and University Observatory at the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena, Germany.

OBITUARIES

Ralph P. Shutt

Ralph P. Shutt, a leader in experimental particle physics at Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) for many years, died on 2 February 2001 in a hospital in Pt. Jefferson, New York. He had been in poor health after suffering a series of small strokes over the previous few years.

Shutt was born in St. Moritz, Switzerland, on 7 December 1913. He grew up and was educated in Berlin, receiving his BS in physics from the Technical University of Berlin in 1935. For a time, he was employed in engineering by the Siemens Co, but returned to school and received his doctorate of science in physics in 1938 from the Technical University of Berlin. His early work on cloud chambers won him a prize in recognition of his technical contributions to this new technique. He also trained as a classical pianist and faced a difficult career choice before deciding on a life in science.

Because of the threat of persecution due to his partial Jewish ancestry, Shutt left Germany and immigrated to the US in 1939. From 1939