

New Jersey. During the anticommunist witch hunts of the early 1950s, and with Teller's testimony against him, Oppenheimer lost his security clearance and, consequently, access to Los Alamos. Perhaps the birthday present he would have most appreciated is congressional resolution 321, currently headed to the floor of the Senate. Sponsored by Senators Domenici, Bingaman, and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), the resolution recognizes Oppenheimer's outstanding contributions "to theoretical physics, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the development of nuclear energy, and the common defense and security of the United States."

Paul Guinnessy

News Notes

New tech prize honors Web inventor.

Tim Berners-Lee, inventor of the World Wide Web, is the first winner of the Millennium Technology Prize. The prize, which is to be awarded every two years by a Finnish public-private partnership, honors "an outstanding technological innovation that directly promotes people's quality of life, is based on humane values, and encourages sustainable economic de-



Berners-Lee

velopment." It comes with €1 million (\$1.2 million) and will be bestowed this month in Helsinki at a conference entitled "Future Society—Future Technology."

Berners-Lee conceived of the Web as a tool to aid collaboration among CERN scientists. It was made openly available on the Internet in the summer of 1991. After leaving CERN in 1994, Berners-Lee founded the World Wide Web Consortium, an international group headquartered at MIT that coordinates Web development. **TF**

Neutron scattering archives. Clifford Shull's three sons have given their father's scientific papers to his alma mater, Carnegie Mellon University. Shull shared the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1994. He died in 2001 (see *PHYSICS TODAY*, October 2001, page 86).

The collection spans Shull's professional career, from his undergraduate work to his retirement from MIT, where he was on the faculty for 30 years. It includes letters to and from Shull, notes from courses he taught, the first neutron Laue photograph, and records related to his role in the discovery of antiferromagnetism and his work on the crystal structure of ice.

The Shull collection will be preserved and cataloged with the help of a grant from the American Institute of Physics, and digitized with funds from the Shull family. The collection in Carnegie Mellon's archives is open now to researchers, and is slated to be accessible online in 2006. **TF ■**

WEB WATCH

<http://www.heavens-above.com>



The **Heavens-Above** Web site provides a range of tools for calculating the visibility of the *Hubble Space Telescope* and other orbiting spacecraft. Developed and maintained by Chris Peat of the company Heavens-Above, the site and its underlying software generate charts and tables in real time for your location and time zone.

<http://www.imss.fi.it>

Housed in a Florentine palazzo, the **Institute and Museum of the History of Science** is both a noted repository of science artifacts and a research institute. Many of its holdings can be viewed online, along with explanatory notes in Italian and English.



<http://bethe.cornell.edu>

Five years ago, at the age of 93, Hans Bethe lectured the members of his retirement community in Ithaca, New York, on quantum mechanics. **Three Lectures by Hans Bethe** are now available online. Bethe's biographer, Silvan Schweber, provides an introduction, and his former post-doc Edwin Salpeter provides an appreciation.

To suggest topics or sites for Web Watch, please visit <http://www.physicstoday.org/suggestwebwatch.html>.

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