We Hear That

Heilmeier to Receive **Kyoto Prize**

lectronics engineer George H. **Heilmeier**, whose research led to the development of the LCD, is one of three recipients of the 21st annual



Heilmeier

Kyoto Prizes. awarded by the Inamori Foundation in Kyoto, Japan. Chairman emeritus of Telcordia Technologies Inc of Piscataway, New Jersey, Heilmeier will receive the 2005 Kyoto Prize in Advanced Technology "for pioneering contribu-

tions to the realization of flat-panel displays using liquid crystals." Heilmeier will receive a diploma, a Kyoto Prize medal, and a cash prize of ¥50 million (approximately \$460 000) when he and other laureates convene for ceremonies in November in Kyoto. The other recipients do not work in physics-related fields.

In Brief

he former senior adviser for the Office of International Science and Engineering at NSF has been named deputy director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars' Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC. Julia A. Moore, who had been with NSF for 10 years. began her new post on 27 June and will focus on nanotechnology's societal impacts.

rive scientists involved with development of the *Corona* satellite the world's first operational photo reconnaissance satellite, designed to observe Soviet missile capabilities during the Cold War-have been jointly awarded the 2005 Charles Stark Draper Prize, one of engineering's top honors, by the National Academy of Engineering. Minoru Sam Araki, Francis J. Madden, Edward A. Miller, James W. Plummer, and Don H. Schoessler were presented with the award at a February ceremony in Washington, DC, "for

the design, development, and operation of Corona," and will share its \$500 000 cash prize. Araki, former president of Lockheed Martin Missiles and Space Co, is CEO and president of ST-Infonox in San Jose, California. Madden is chief engineer of the Corona camera system at Bellingham, Washington-based Itek Corp's optical systems division; Miller is a former General Electric Co program manager and project engineer; Plummer is former vice president of Lockheed Martin; and Schoessler is a former senior supervising development engineer at Eastman Kodak Co.

The invention of a blood glucose sensor and a device for measuring blood oxygen levels won Leland C. Clark Jr the National Academy of Engineering's Fritz J. and Dolores H. Russ Prize, which he received at a February ceremony in Washington, DC. Clark is a Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus at the College of Medicine at the University of Cincinnati, the retired head of the neuro-

physiology division of the Children's Hospital of Cincinnati, and professor of science at Antioch College.

eong H. Kim has been named Upresident of Lucent Technologies' Bell Labs, located in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. Kim, a venture businessman and the founder and former chief executive of Yurie Systems Inc, which Lucent acquired in 1998, succeeds Bill O'Shea, who has retired after 33 years of service.

Murray Gell-Mann, discoverer of the quark and winner of the 1969 Nobel Prize in Physics, is the 2005 recipient of the American Humanist Association's Humanist of the Year Award. Gell-Mann is being honored for his contributions to science, his dedication to the environment, and his critical inquiry and skepticism, according to Tony Hileman, AHA executive director. Currently Gell-Mann is a Distinguished Fellow of the Santa Fe Institute, and his recent research has focused on complex adaptive systems.

Obituaries

Asher Peres

sher Peres, one of the founders of Aquantum information theory, died on 1 January 2005 in Haifa, Israel.

Asher Peres was born Aristide Pressman in Beaulieu-sur-Dordogne, France, on 30 January 1934 to Shlomo (Solomon) and Shulamit (Salomea) Pressman, Jewish émigrés from Lemberg, which is now L'viv, Ukraine. The family was deported to Poland soon after Asher's birth but was allowed to return to France shortly before the outbreak of World War II.

After the fall of Paris, the family fled to Asher's birthplace to hide from the Nazi regime. Following exposure of their Jewish identity by local anti-Semites and after extortion attempts, Asher's father joined the Resistance and mother and son went into hiding. Asher related his wartime experiences in a memoir entitled "I Am the Cat Who Walks by Himself," after Rudyard Kipling's tale (see http:// arXiv.org/abs/physics/0404085).

Reunited after the war, the family immigrated to Israel in 1949; Asher

For Physics Today to consider an obituary for publication, we must be notified within five months of the scientist's death.



Asher Peres

enrolled at the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa in 1952. His father, a down-to-earth electrical engineer, believed there were no job opportunities for a physicist in the new country and persuaded his son to study mechanical engineering.

Asher was a brilliant but challenging student. After he had pointed out an embarrassing error in a proof, one of his math professors promised him