

In Brief **FREE**



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scopic methods, and especially for experiments using these methods to measure dynamical processes in condensed phase systems.”

IN BRIEF

Last month, **Jochen R. Schneider** joined the board of directors of the German Electron-Synchrotron (DESY) in an expansion of the board from five to six members. The new directorship oversees research with synchrotron radiation. **Robert Klanner** is the new DESY research director, in charge of elementary particle physics. He succeeds **Albrecht Wagner**, who became director general of DESY last July.

In a ceremony at Rockefeller University last November, **Steven Weinberg** received the university's 1999 Lewis Thomas Prize, which honors scientists for their artistic achievement. He was cited for “his extraordinary achievements in conveying, with passionate clarity, the ideas, history, explanatory power and aesthetic dimensions of fundamental physics.” Weinberg holds the Josey Regental Chair in Science at the University of Texas at Austin and is a member of both the physics and astronomy departments.

Robert J. Birgeneau, the dean of the school of science at MIT for the last eight years, has been tapped to be the next president of the University of Toronto. He will assume his new position on 1 July.

Last September, **Paul S. Peercy** became the new dean of the University of Wisconsin—Madison's College of Engineering. Since 1995, Peercy had been president of SEMI/SEMATECH, a nonprofit consortium of semiconductor industry suppliers, based in Austin, Texas.

After 21 years as editor of *Reviews of Scientific Instruments*, **Thomas H. Braid** retired from the journal at the end of last year. His successor is **Albert T. Macrander** of Argonne National Laboratory.

Gordon Thomas retired from Lucent Technologies, Bell Laboratories last December and has moved to MIT, where he is a visiting professor of physics in the Harrison Spectroscopy Laboratory.

In October, Fusion Power Associates presented its 1999 Distinguished

Career Awards to **Thomas H. Stix**, a professor emeritus of astrophysical sciences at Princeton University and a former associate director for academic affairs at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory; **J. Bryan Taylor**, a professor at Culham Science Centre in Oxfordshire, England; and **Masaji Yoshikawa**, a former president of the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute. FPA also presented its 1999 Excellence in Fusion Engineering Awards to **Per Peterson** and to **Michael D. Williams** in October. Peterson is a professor of nuclear energy at the University of California, Berkeley and chair of the university's Energy and Resources Group. Williams is head of the engineering and technical infrastructure department at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory.

Alan Chodos, a senior research physicist and lecturer in physics at Yale University, is the new assistant executive officer of the American

Physical Society. He succeeds **Barrett Ripin**, whose five-year term ended last month.

Benoit Mandelbrot, who coined the term “fractal” in the 1970s, has been appointed the Sterling Professor of Mathematical Sciences at Yale University. He is also an IBM fellow emeritus at the T. J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York.

Dimitrios Cokinos and **C. Ruth Kempf**, both researchers at the U.S. Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory, were honored in November by the American Nuclear Society for their contributions to nuclear safety and nonproliferation. Cokinos garnered the 1999 Standards Service Award for “his years of leadership and dedication to setting standards for the safe and efficient design and operation of nuclear reactors.” Kempf received the 1999 Women's Achievement Award.

OBITUARIES

Henry Way Kendall

Henry Way Kendall, who, with Jerome I. Friedman and Richard E. Taylor, won the 1990 Nobel Prize in Physics for establishing experimentally that quarks exist, died on 15 February 1999 while fresh-water diving in Florida. The range of his accomplishments, commitments, and avocations is reminiscent of prodigiously energetic and versatile Victorian scientists. He was a key figure in a groundbreaking development in fundamental physics, a world-class mountaineer in his younger years, a photographer and diver at the professional level, and an outstanding

leader in bringing the concerns of scientists about the societal impact of technology to public attention.

Henry was born in Boston on 9 December 1926. In his own words, from his Nobel autobiography: “I developed, or had been born with, an active curiosity and interest in things mechanical, chemical and electrical, and do not remember when I was not fascinated with them and devoted to their exploration.” After obtaining an undergraduate degree in mathematics at Amherst College in 1950, he earned his doctorate at MIT in 1954 with a difficult experiment on the spectrum of positronium, which had recently been discovered by his research adviser Martin Deutsch.

In 1956, following a postdoctoral fellowship at what later became Brookhaven National Laboratory, Henry joined Stanford University's physics department. There he met Friedman and Taylor, who were to become his



HENRY WAY KENDALL

