

THE ERNEST ORLANDO LAWRENCE AWARDS 2026

Celebrating Scientific Leadership and Discovery

NOVEMBER 13 - 2:00 - 4:30 PM EST

1000 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, D.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT of ENERGY | Office of Science

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The Honorable Chris Wright,
Secretary of Energy
welcomes you to the presentation of the

Ernest Orlando Lawrence Awards

2026 Award Recipients

Eric J. Schelter
University of Pennsylvania

Patrick Chain
Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL);
New Mexico Consortium

Samuel W. Williams
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL)

Thomas Epps, III
University of Delaware

Gregg T. Beckham
National Laboratory of the Rockies (NLR);
University of Colorado-Boulder

Andrea L. Kritcher
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Charles Polly
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

Michael Reed
Nevada National Security Site

Lijuan Ruan
Brookhaven National Laboratory

November 13, 2026
United States Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC

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2026 Award Laureate Citations

Eric J. Schelter, Ph.D.

University of Pennsylvania

Atomic, Molecular, and Chemical Sciences Award Selectee

For fundamental chemical studies of energy-critical metals leading to new methods for their selective and sustainable separations.

Patrick Chain, Ph.D.

Los Alamos National Laboratory; New Mexico Consortium

Biological and Environmental Sciences Award Selectee

For pioneering work in genomics and microbiome science, including discoveries of new bacterial-fungal interactions and revolutionizing the application of bioinformatics tools.

Samuel W. Williams, Ph.D.

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Computer, Information, and Knowledge Sciences Award Selectee

For pioneering contributions in performance modeling, hardware/software design optimization, and novel computer architecture for high performance computing, enabling modeling of complex computational solutions, and increasing analysis speed, simulation accuracy, and computational efficiency.

Thomas Epps, III, Ph.D.

University of Delaware

Condensed Matter and Materials Sciences Award Selectee

For fundamental contributions to chemistry and materials science with applications in the chemical upcycling of polymeric waste, generation of high-performance materials from biomass feedstocks, and development of membranes for lithium-ion battery technologies.

Gregg T. Beckham, Ph.D.

National Laboratory of the Rockies and University of Colorado-Boulder

Energy Science and Innovation Award Selectee

For transformative research in the conversion of lignocellulosic biomass and waste plastics via biology, chemistry, and engineering, yielding building blocks for sustainable fuels, chemicals, and materials.

Andrea L. Kritcher, Ph.D.

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Fusion and Plasma Sciences Award Selectee

For exceptional design efforts leading to the first-ever achievement of fusion ignition in the laboratory, which is of major scientific impact to institutional and national missions, the private sector, and fusion interests within academia.

Charles C. Polly, Ph.D.

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

High Energy Physics Award Selectee

For exceptional scientific and technical contributions to low-energy precision measurements in particle physics, most notably leadership of the experimental measurement of the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon with the Muon g-2 experiment.

Michael Reed, Ph.D.

Nevada National Security Site

National Security and Nonproliferation Award Selectee

For vital contributions to national and international nuclear emergency response through the Advanced Visualization & Integration of Data (AVID) software, which broke existing paradigms by simultaneously fusing all radiological data into a single interface connected seamlessly to world-wide expertise.

Lijuan Ruan, Ph.D.

Brookhaven National Laboratory

Nuclear Physics Award Selectee

For outstanding leadership and ingenuity in the design, construction, and operation of novel detector systems in the STAR experiment, transforming dilepton final states into precision probes of heavy ion collisions.



Atomic, Molecular, and Chemical Sciences

Eric J. Schelter, Ph.D.

University of Pennsylvania



Dr. Eric J. Schelter is the Hirschmann-Makineni Professor of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. His research focuses on separating rare earth elements and other critical materials, which are essential for energy technologies. The methods developed in his group contribute to reducing waste and energy consumption as well as helping secure supply chains for critical materials.

After earning his Ph.D. in inorganic chemistry from Texas A&M University and completing a postdoctoral fellowship at U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Los Alamos National Laboratory, Dr. Schelter joined the University of Pennsylvania in 2009.

With support from DOE's Office of Basic Energy Sciences since 2011 – including an Early Career Research Award – his group has pioneered new methods for purifying rare earth elements. In particular, he applies principles of molecular design to separations methods. His work led to improvements in separating neodymium and dysprosium (critical elements for permanent magnets) compared to commercial methods. His group also further expanded these principles towards novel electrochemical and magnetic separations. These discoveries laid the groundwork for others to use coordination chemistry to create new systems that address a variety of critical metal separations problems.



Biological and Environmental Sciences

Patrick Chain, Ph.D.

Los Alamos National Laboratory; New Mexico Consortium



Dr. Patrick Chain is a Laboratory Research Fellow and senior scientist at DOE's Los Alamos National Laboratory who also holds a joint appointment with the New Mexico Consortium. He specializes in genomics and microbiome science, particularly the dynamics of environmental microbiomes and interactions between hosts and microbes. He has also made significant advances in developing and applying bioinformatics tools to analyze genomic data, to characterize assemblages of microbes, and to understand how they function in a range of environments.

After a significant tenure as a biomedical scientist and group leader at DOE's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, he earned his Ph.D. in Microbiology and Molecular Genetics from Michigan State University. During these formative years, he was also a scientist at the Joint Genome Institute (a DOE Office of Science User Facility), where he led the Microbial Interactions Program, the Microbial Genome Program's Finishing group, and the Metagenome Program's Assembly team.

Dr. Chain's early accomplishments at both Livermore Lab and the Joint Genome Institute were instrumental in establishing DOE as a leader in advanced microbial genomics and bioinformatics. His work overturned established scientific views and provided a basis for understanding the function and evolution of environmental microbes as well as pathogens. He also led the effort to create the "Empowering the Development of Genomics Expertise" or "EDGE Bioinformatics" platform, which has contributed to the democratization of genomic analysis. He continues to push the boundaries in the genomics field by applying new methods to extract functional information from sequencing and experimental data. His work now leverages breakthroughs in machine learning and large language models, alongside advances in omics and microscopy, to better understand microbes, communities, and the intricate cross-species networks governing ecosystem function.

Dr. Chain has received multiple R&D 100 awards and mentored more than 50 students and postdoctoral researchers.



Computer, Information, and Knowledge Sciences

Samuel W. Williams, Ph.D.

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory



Dr. Samuel W. Williams is a Senior Scientist at DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. His research focuses on the interplay between performance analysis, optimization, portability, productivity, and hardware-software co-design in high-performance computing.

He earned his Ph.D. in computer science from the University of California, Berkeley, while also serving as a graduate student researcher at Berkeley Lab. Since then, he has demonstrated a longstanding commitment to research, service, and scientific advancement at the Laboratory.

His signature accomplishment is the development of the Roofline Performance Model. It transformed performance analysis by enabling programmers and computer architects to rapidly analyze, visualize, and optimize application performance. The model is widely used across national computing facilities, academia, and industry and has been integrated into tools such as NVIDIA Nsight Compute. The Roofline model has helped advance the performance, efficiency, and scalability of applications spanning scientific computing, machine learning, and many other fields.

Dr. Williams has authored more than 200 publications, many addressing the challenges of achieving high performance for scientific applications on emerging architectures. This work has yielded significant insights into and techniques on performance portability and productivity, including automatic performance tuning, source-to-source translation, and super intelligence.

Dr. Williams is a dedicated mentor to students and early-career researchers. He organizes tutorials on the Roofline model at major conferences, helping researchers better understand, evaluate, and optimize performance on modern accelerated systems. Through his research, mentorship, and community engagement, he has made lasting contributions to the advancement of high-performance computing and the broader scientific community.



Condensed Matter and Materials Sciences

Thomas Epps, III, Ph.D.

University of Delaware



Dr. Thomas H. Epps, III is the Allan & Myra Ferguson Distinguished Professor of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering at the University of Delaware (UD). He also leads a number of research centers, serving as the Deputy Director of the Center for Plastics Innovation (CPI) – a DOE Energy Frontier Research Center – as well as the Director of the Center for Research in Soft matter & Polymers (CRiSP) and the Center for Hybrid, Active, & Responsive Materials (CHARM) – a National Science Foundation (NSF) Materials Research Science and Engineering Center. He has made major contributions to research in chemical upcycling of polymeric waste, high-performance materials derived from biomass feedstocks, and membrane technologies for next-generation lithium-ion batteries.

Dr. Epps received his Ph.D. in chemical engineering from the University of Minnesota and then served as a National Research Council Postdoctoral Fellow in Polymer Physics at the National Institute of Standards and Technology prior to joining UD. He has played key roles in support of DOE initiatives, including as a member of the DOE Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee and as a member of the Bio-Optimized Technologies to Thermoplastics out of Landfills and the Environment (BOTTLE™) Consortium Technical Advisory Board.

Complementing his academic appointments, Dr. Epps is a co-founder and the Chief Scientific Officer of Lignolix, Inc. This role and his 17 issued patents reflect his commitment to translating fundamental research into commercial applications.

Dr. Epps also has an unwavering dedication to service, mentorship, and leadership. In addition to mentoring more than 100 graduate students, undergraduate students, and postdoctoral researchers, he has played essential roles in the NSF-funded Future Faculty Workshop program, the American Chemical Society Project SEED site at the University of Delaware, and the UD CHARM-supported HighRise program to provide research internships to local high school students.



Energy Science and Innovation

Gregg T. Beckham, Ph.D.

National Laboratory of the Rockies and University of Colorado-Boulder



Dr. Gregg T. Beckham is a senior research fellow and group leader at DOE'sNational Laboratory of the Rockies (NLR), an adjoint professor at the University of Colorado Boulder, and an affiliate faculty member at Colorado State University. His research integrates biology, chemistry, engineering, and materials science to develop new approaches for converting renewable and waste carbon resources into valuable chemicals, fuels, and materials.

After earning his Ph.D. in chemical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Beckham joined NLR (then called the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, NREL) as a research engineer.

Throughout his career, he has pioneered approaches for converting lignin to valuable products, developed processes to produce drop-in chemicals and performance-advantaged bioproducts from carbohydrates, and advanced technologies for plastics recycling and redesign. He also founded and leads the DOE-funded Bio-Optimized Technologies to Thermoplastics out of Landfills and the Environment (BOTTLE™) Consortium, which focuses on plastics recycling and the design of new, performance-advantaged polymers.

To date, Gregg has published more than 375 peer-reviewed papers, is an inventor on 35 patents, and has advised or co-advised more than 140 postdoctoral researchers and PhD students.



Fusion and Plasma Sciences

Andrea L. Kritcher, Ph.D.

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory



Dr. Andrea L. Kritcher is the integrated model team lead for inertial confinement fusion at DOE's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). Among her significant accomplishments, she led the design effort that resulted in the National Ignition Facility reaching fusion ignition – a worldwide first.

Dr. Kritcher earned her Ph.D. in nuclear engineering at the University of California, Berkeley. After spending much of her time as a graduate student and postgraduate researcher as a named Lawrence fellow at LLNL, she joined the Laboratory in 2012 as a career scientist and was elected to be an American Physical Society Fellow in 2023. Other notable honors include the John Dawson Award for Excellence in Plasma Physics, recognition as one of TIME magazine's 100 Most Influential People in the World, and inclusion in Nature's 10, highlighting individuals who shaped science.

Since then, her work has profoundly impacted the field. Her innovations have advanced fundamental fusion and plasma science in the context of inertial fusion energy. This research has both supported inertial fusion energy as a potential energy source and supported the country's national security through the Stockpile Stewardship Program.

Through her guidance, the national inertial fusion energy program has not only made groundbreaking accomplishments but reinvigorated global interest in the field. In addition, Dr. Kritcher has served on numerous national and international committees related to fusion research and future researchers.



High Energy Physics

Charles C. Polly, Ph.D.

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory



Dr. Charles "Chris" Polly is a senior scientist at DOE's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, where his research focuses on precision measurements that probe the fundamental laws of particle physics. He has played a leading role in advancing muon physics, most notably through the Muon g-2 experiment, which has provided one of the most precise tests of the Standard Model.

During his Ph.D. at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Dr. Polly worked on an earlier muon experiment at DOE's Brookhaven National Laboratory. Following research appointments at Indiana University and the University of Illinois, he joined Fermilab in 2009, where he also served as an analysis co-coordinator for the MiniBooNE neutrino experiment.

Dr. Polly helped establish Fermilab's Muon Campus and served as project manager for the $46 million Muon g-2 experiment, delivering it on schedule and within budget. The project included transporting a 50-foot-diameter superconducting storage ring from Brookhaven to Fermilab and transforming it into the centerpiece of a new precision experiment. He subsequently served as scientific co-spokesperson through the experiment's first published result. Muon g-2 delivered a landmark measurement of the muon's anomalous magnetic moment, providing a powerful test of the Standard Model and a window into possible new physics. The collaboration received the 2026 Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics for its achievements.

Building on this success, Dr. Polly now leads construction of Mu2e, the next major experiment at Fermilab's Muon Campus. It seeks to discover charged-lepton flavor violation and open a new window into physics beyond the Standard Model.



National Security and Nonproliferation

Michael Reed, Ph.D.

Nevada National Security Site



Michael Reed is a Distinguished Scientist at the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), where he is program manager for Site-Directed Research and Development, the site's internal R&D program supporting technical vitality and innovation across the NNSS national security missions.

Reed earned his Ph.D. in Nuclear Engineering from Texas A&M University, specializing in computational physics and particle transport. As a graduate student, he spent summers at DOE's Los Alamos National Laboratory with the Monte Carlo N-Particle development team and the Transport Methods Group.

He joined the NNSS Remote Sensing Laboratory in 2008 as a data scientist with the Aerial Measuring System, developing aerial radiological data processing methods, conducting field surveys, and deploying on exercises and real-world responses, including Fukushima Daiichi. In 2010, he became the NNSS Laboratory program manager for the Technology Integration program of the NNSA Office of Nuclear Incident Response. There he led, collaborated on, or oversaw more than 150 R&D projects delivering new capabilities for nuclear emergency response, including the Advanced Visualization & Integration of Data (AVID) software. From 2021 to 2024, he also served as leader of the Computing and Data Science Division, cultivating staff growth and collaboration and fostering critical computing and data science capabilities at the NNSS.

Reed has held a myriad of Nuclear Emergency Support Team (NEST) responder roles, including three team leader positions. He remains a NEST responder and is actively involved in emergency response R&D, advising and leading projects across NNSA's counterterrorism and counterproliferation mission. His career has followed a steady progression: advancing the science, developing the technology, and fielding the toolset for domestic and international nuclear emergency response, then building and empowering the teams that carry that mission forward.



Nuclear Physics

Lijuan Ruan, Ph.D.

Brookhaven National Laboratory



Dr. Lijuan Ruan is a physicist at DOE's Brookhaven National Laboratory. Her research focuses on the experimental study of quark-gluon plasma and low-mass dileptons.

Dr. Ruan earned her Ph.D. in nuclear physics from the University of Science and Technology of China and then became a postdoctoral fellow at DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

Since she joined Brookhaven National Laboratory in 2007, Dr. Ruan has made groundbreaking contributions to heavy-ion physics through her work on the Solenoidal Tracker at RHIC (STAR) experiment experiment at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC). She pioneered measurements of low-mass dileptons, which serve as penetrating probes of the quark-gluon plasma and provide important insights into the restoration of chiral symmetry under extreme conditions. She also led the development of STAR's compact Muon Telescope Detector, significantly enhancing the experiment's capabilities. Together, her contributions have advanced precision measurements of penetrating probes, deepening our understanding of the properties of quark-gluon plasma and quantum chromodynamics under extreme conditions.

The STAR collaboration elected Dr. Ruan twice as co-spokesperson, a major leadership position within a team of more than 700 members. During this period, she also led the local STAR group. Since May 2026, she has led the Brookhaven Lab Physics Division group that is working closely with an international collaboration and the project team behind the next groundbreaking nuclear physics research machine, the Electron-Ion Collider, to develop and realize ePIC, a state-of-the-art detector for that collider.



LIFE

of

Ernest Orlando Lawrence

Biography excerpted from "E. O. Lawrence: Physicist, Engineer, Statesman of Science," by Glenn T. Seaborg, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., Nuclear and Plasma Science, 5 Society News, June 1992.



Ernest Orlando Lawrence's scientific accomplishments and influence on science are unique in his generation and rank among the most outstanding in history. His cyclotron was to nuclear science what Galileo's telescope was to astronomy. A foremost symbol of the rise of indigenous American science in the twentieth century, Lawrence, perhaps more than any other man, brought engineering to the laboratory, to the great benefit of scientific progress. He originated a new pattern of research, of the group type and on the grand scale, which has been emulated the world over.

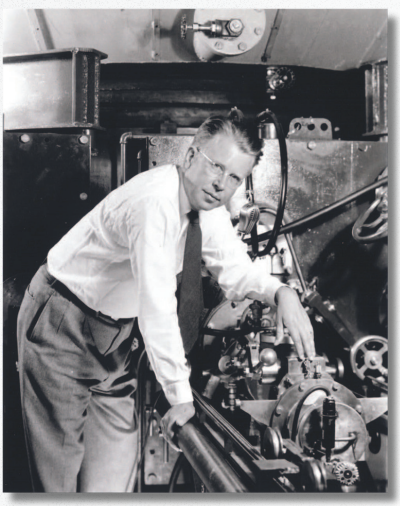
Rarely, if ever, has any person given so many others, in such a small span of years, the opportunity to make careers for themselves in science. Lawrence was a leader in bringing the daring of science to technology, in wedding science to the general welfare, and in integrating science into national policy.

Lawrence was born in Canton, South Dakota on August 8, 1901. He was the son of educated Norwegian immigrants. Lawrence received his B.S. degree from the University of South Dakota and his M.A. in physics from the University of Minnesota. He continued his studies at the University of Chicago for two years, then transferred to Yale, where he received his Ph.D. in 1925. In 1928, Lawrence went to the University of California as an associate professor, and in 1930, at the age of 29, he became the youngest full professor on the Berkeley faculty.

His doctoral thesis was in photoelectricity. Later, he made the most precise determination to that time of the ionization potential of the mercury atom. With J.W. Beams, he devised a method of obtaining time intervals as small as three billionths of a second, and he applied this technique to study the early stages of electric spark discharge. He originated a new and more precise method for measuring e/m, which was perfected by F.G. Dunnington.

Lawrence had been contemplating the problem of accelerating ions for some time. In 1929, while scanning the literature, he happened upon a sketch in a German publication. Within minutes, he formulated the principles of the cyclotron and the linear accelerator and so set himself upon a course that was to fundamentally influence scientific research and human events. Between the brilliant, simple concept and operating machines lay engineering barriers not previously encountered. Lawrence's willingness to tackle new engineering problems and his success in solving them, as he reached for successively new energy ranges, was a departure in scientific research that is an important part of his contribution. The hard road he chose was recognized when W.D. Coolidge, presenting Lawrence with the National Academy of Sciences' valued Comstock Prize in 1937, said, "Dr. Lawrence envisioned a radically different course ... [which] called for boldness and faith and persistence to a degree rarely matched." By 1936, the scale of research and supporting engineering development was so large that the Radiation Laboratory was created at the University of California. The prototype of the big laboratory had been born.

Lawrence championed interdisciplinary collaboration. He strongly encouraged physicists to work with biologists, and he set up his own radioisotope distribution system, supplying isotopes to hundreds of doctors and numerous institutions in the prewar period. With his brother John, director of the University's medical center, he used the cyclotron to irradiate malignant tissues with neutrons.



In July 1958, Lawrence traveled to Geneva to take part in developing an agreement on means for detecting nuclear weapon tests. In the midst of negotiations, he became ill and was forced to return to Palo Alto, California, where he died on August 27, 1958.

Lawrence received many awards during his lifetime, including the 1939 Nobel Prize in Physics, the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society, the Medal for Merit, the Faraday Medal, the American Cancer Society Medal, the 1957 Enrico Fermi Award, and the first Sylvanus Thayer Award. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society and recipient of many honorary degrees and memberships in foreign societies.

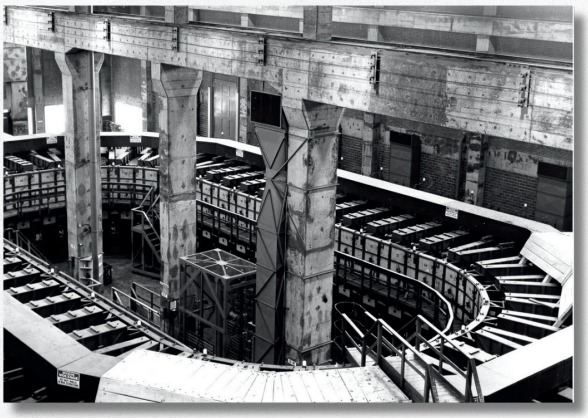


The Ernest Orlando Lawrence Award

History

The Ernest Orlando Lawrence Award was established in 1959 in honor of a scientist who helped elevate American physics to world leadership.

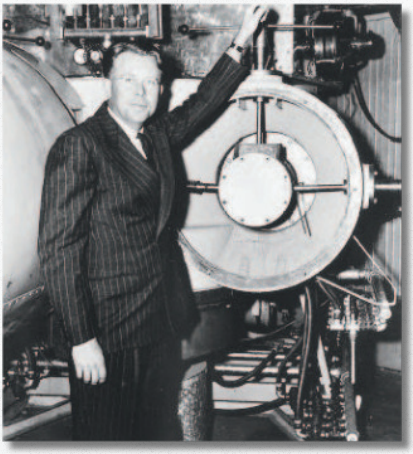
E. O. Lawrence was the inventor of the cyclotron, an accelerator of subatomic particles, an achievement for which he was awarded the 1939 Nobel Prize in Physics. The Radiation Laboratory he developed at Berkeley during the 1930s ushered in the era of "big science," in which experiments were no longer done by an individual researcher and a few assistants on the table-top of an academic lab but by large, multidisciplinary teams of scientists and engineers in entire buildings full of sophisticated equipment and huge scientific machines. During World War II, Lawrence and his accelerators contributed to the Manhattan Project, and he later played a leading role in establishing the U.S. system of National Laboratories, two of which (Lawrence Berkeley and Lawrence Livermore) now bear his name.



Alpha Track Calutron at the Y-12 Plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee from the Manhattan Project, used for uranium enrichment by electromagnetic separation process.

Shortly after Lawrence's death in August 1958, John A. McCone, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, wrote to President Eisenhower suggesting the establishment of a memorial award in Lawrence's name. President Eisenhower agreed, saying, "Such an award would seem to me to be most fitting, both as a recognition of what he has given to our country and to mankind, and as a means of helping to carry forward his work through inspiring others to dedicate their lives and talents to scientific effort." The first Lawrence Awards were given in 1960.

The Lawrence Award honors scientists and engineers at mid-career (defined as within 20 years of receiving a Ph.D.), showing promise for the future, for exceptional contributions in research and development supporting the Department of Energy and its mission to advance the national, economic, and energy security of the United States.



The Lawrence Award may be awarded in each of the following nine categories: Atomic, Molecular, and Chemical Sciences; Biological and Environmental Sciences; Computer, Information, and Knowledge Sciences; Condensed Matter and Materials Sciences; Energy Science and Innovation; Fusion and Plasma Sciences; High Energy Physics; National Security and Nonproliferation; and Nuclear Physics. The Lawrence Awards are administered by the Department of Energy's Office of Science.

Each Lawrence Award category winner receives a citation signed by the Secretary of Energy, a gold medal bearing the likeness of Ernest Orlando Lawrence, and a $20,000 honorarium; if there are co-winners in a category, the honorarium is shared equally.







Past Laureates
1960 - 2021

The Ernest Orlando Lawrence Award Laureates

2021
Matthew C. Beard
Luis Chacón
Andrew J. Landahl
Jennifer Pett-Ridge
Sofia Quaglioni
Philip C. Schuster
Rachel A. Segalman
Daniel B. Sinars
Natalia Toro
Jie Xiao

2020
Yi Cui
Dana M. Dattelbaum
Dustin H. Froula
M. Zahid Hasan
Daniel Kasen
Robert B. Ross
Susannah G. Tringe
Krista S. Walton

2014
Mei Bai
Carolyn R. Bertozzi
Pavel Bochev
Eric E. Dors
Christopher L. Fryer
David J. Schlegel
Brian D. Wirth
Peidong Yang
Jizhong (Joe) Zhou

2013
Adam P. Arkin
Siegfried H. Glenzer
Stephen C. Myers
John L. Sarrao
John C. Wagner
Margaret S. Wooldridge

2011
Riccardo Betti
Paul C. Canfield
Mark B. Chadwick
David E. Chavez
Amit Goyal
Thomas P. Guilderson
Lois Curfman McInnes
Bernard Matthew Poelker
Barry F. Smith

2009
Joan F. Brennecke
William Dorland
Omar Hurricane
Wim Leemans
Zhi-Xun Shen
Sunney Xie

2006
A. Paul Alivisatos
Malcolm J. Andrews
Moungi G. Bawendi
Arup K. Chakraborty
My Hang V. Huynh
Marc Kamionkowski
John M. Zachara
Steven John Zinkle

2004
Nathaniel J. Fisch
Bette Korber
Claire E. Max
Fred N. Mortensen
Richard J. Saykally
Ivan K. Schuller
Gregory W. Swift

2002
C. Jeffrey Brinker
Claire M. Fraser
Bruce T. Goodwin
Keith O. Hodgson
Saul Perlmutter
Benjamin D. Santer
Paul J. Turinsky

1998
Dan Gabriel Cacuci
Joanna S. Fowler
Laura H. Greene
Steven E. Koonin
Mark H. Thiemens
Ahmed H. Zewail

1996
Charles Roger Alcock
Mina J. Bissell
Thom H. Dunning, Jr.
Charles V. Jakowatz, Jr.
Sunil K. Sinha
Theofanis G. Theofanous
Jorge Luis Valdes

1994
John D. Boice, Jr.
E. Michael Campbell
Gregory J. Kubas
Edward William Larsen
John D. Lindl
Gerard M. Ludtka
George F. Smoot
John E. Till

1993
James G. Anderson
Robert G. Bergman
Alan R. Bishop
Yoon I. Chang
Robert K. Moyzis
John W. Shaner
Carl Wieman

1991
Zachary Fisk
Richard Fortner
Rulon Linford
Peter Schultz
Richard E. Smalley
J. Pace VanDevender

1990
John J. Dorning
James R. Norris
S. Thomas Picraux
Wayne J. Shotts
Maury Tigner
F. Ward Whicker

1988
Mary K. Gaillard
Richard T. Lahey, Jr.
Chain Tsuan Liu
Gene H. McCall
Alexander Pines
Joseph S. Wall

1987
James W. Gordon
Miklos Gyulassy
Sung-Hou Kim
James L. Kinsey
J. Robert Merriman
David E. Moncton

1986
James J. Duderstadt
Helen T. Edwards
Joe W. Gray
C. Bradley Moore
Gustavus J. Simmons
James L. Smith

1985
Anthony P. Malinauskas
William H. Miller
David R. Nygren
Gordon C. Osbourn
Betsy Sutherland
Thomas A. Weaver

1984
Robert W. Conn
John J. Dunn
Peter L. Hagelstein
Siegfried S. Hecker
Robert B. Laughlin
Kenneth N. Raymond

1983
James F. Jackson
Michael E. Phelps
Paul H. Rutherford
Mark S. Wrighton
George B. Zimmerman

1982
George F. Chapline, Jr.
Mitchell J. Feigenbaum
Michael J. Lineberry
Nicholas Turro
Raymond E. Wildung

1981
Martin Blume
Yuan Tseh Lee
Fred R. Mynatt
Paul B. Selby
Lowell L. Wood

1980
Donald W. Barr
B. Grant Logan
Nicholas P. Samios
Benno P. Schoenborn
Charles D. Scott

1977
James D. Bjorken
John L. Emmett
F. William Studier
Gareth Thomas
Dean A. Waters

1976
A. Philip Bray
James W. Cronin
Kaye D. Lathrop
Adolphus L. Lotts
Edwin D. McClanahan

1975
Evan H. Appelman
Charles E. Elderkin
William A. Lokke
Burton Richter
Samuel C. Ting

1974
Joseph Cerny
Harold Paul Furth
Henry C. Honeck
Charles A. McDonald
Chester R. Richmond

1973
Louis Baker
Seymour Sack
Thomas E. Wainwright
James Robert Weir
Sheldon Wolff

1972
Charles C. Cremer
Sidney D. Drell
Marvin Goldman
David A. Shirley
Paul F. Zweifel

1971
Thomas B. Cook
Robert L. Fleischer
Robert L. Hellens
P. Buford Price
Robert M. Walker

1970
William J. Bair
James W. Cobble
Joseph M. Hendrie
Michael M. May
Andrew M. Sessler

1969
Geoffrey F. Chew
Don T. Cromer
Ely M. Gelbard
F. Newton Hayes
John H. Nuckolls

1968
James R. Arnold
E. Richard Cohen
Val L. Fitch
Richard Latter
John B. Storer

1967
Mortimer M. Elkind
John M. Googin
Allen F. Henry
John O. Rasmussen
Robert N. Thorn

1966
Harold M. Agnew
Ernest C. Anderson
Murray Gell-Mann
John R. Huizenga
Paul R. Vanstrum

1965
George A. Cowan
Floyd L. Culler Jr.
Milton C. Edlund
Theodore B. Taylor
Arthur C. Upton

1964
Jacob Bigeleisen
Albert L. Latter
Harvey M. Pratt
Marshall N. Rosenbluth
Theos J. Thompson

1963
Herbert J.C. Kouts
L. James Rainwater
Louis Rosen
James M. Taub
Cornelius A. Tobias

1962
Andrew A. Benson
Richard P. Feynman
Herbert Goldstein
Anthony L. Turkevich
Herbert F. York

1961
Leo Brewer
Henry Hurwitz, Jr.
Conrad L. Longmire
Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky
Kenneth E. Wilzbach

1960
Harvey Brooks
John S. Foster, Jr.
Isadore Perlman
Norman F. Ramsey, Jr.
Alvin M. Weinberg



No individual is alone responsible for a single stepping stone along the path of progress, and where the path is smooth progress is most rapid.

- Ernest Orlando Lawrence

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