

NOTICES

- **IN MEMORIAM: GREG HJORTH.** Greg Hjorth died of a heart attack in his birth city of Melbourne, Australia, on January 13, 2011. He was forty-seven.

Hjorth was recognized as a young chess whiz in his primary school years. He quickly advanced to tournament chess, becoming joint Commonwealth Champion in 1983 and earning his International Master title in 1984. He played Garry Kasparov, among other accomplished chess rivals, but took his own later advice that, “if you’re not in the top 100 by 21, get out.” Hjorth’s passion for chess played over to mathematical logic, a field that saw him reach great heights with high academic honors and wide recognition.

After receiving his undergraduate degree in mathematics and philosophy at the University of Melbourne, Hjorth continued his studies at the University of California, Berkeley, where he received his Ph.D. in mathematics in 1993 under the supervision of Hugh Woodin. As a graduate student, Hjorth was recognized for his exceptional talent, and his thesis was awarded the first Sacks Prize in 1994 for his research in descriptive set theory and its surprising consequences concerning the relationship between projective sets and large cardinals. Hjorth pursued his postdoctoral studies at Caltech for two years, after which he joined the mathematics faculty at UCLA in 1995, where he was made full professor in 2001. Beginning in 2006, he spent two quarters of each year at the University of Melbourne as a prestigious Australian Research Council professorial fellow.

Over his sixteen years at UCLA, Hjorth was acknowledged as a world leader in mathematical logic and its applications to other fields of mathematics. He made a series of stunning and far reaching contributions, in particular to ergodic theory and orbit equivalence of group actions. These included the development of entirely new theories, including what is now called Hjorth’s theory of turbulence, which has had a major impact in contemporary work in set theory and its applications. Hjorth was known as a brilliant problem solver, having been able to achieve major breakthroughs in problems that were previously considered intractable, including his remarkable work on the famous topological Vaught Conjecture and most recently, his results on the incomparability of treeable equivalence relations.

His work consistently amazed his colleagues with its uncanny originality and technical wizardry, and has been recognized by many honors, including a Sloan Foundation Fellowship in 1997, an invited lecture at the International Congress of Mathematicians in 1998, the ASL Karp Prize in 2003 (joint with Alexander Kechris), and last year, an invitation to deliver the Alfred Tarski Lectures at Berkeley. Hjorth supervised eight Ph.D. students at UCLA, including 2008 Ph.D. Inessa Epstein, who also was awarded the prestigious Sacks prize.

Hjorth will be richly remembered by fellow colleagues as a brilliant mathematician in constant pursuit of solutions to intractable problems, and as a committed and caring teacher. He is survived by his parents Noela and Robert, and his sister Larissa.

- **THE 2010 ASL ELECTION.** The ASL membership has elected Charles Steinhorn (Vassar) as Secretary-Treasurer, Ulrich Kohlenbach (Darmstadt) and Itay Neeman (UCLA) to the Executive Committee, and Thierry Coquand (Göteborg) and Antonio Montalban (Chicago) to the Council. Their terms of office are for three years beginning January 1, 2011. The Nominating Committee consisted of Jeremy Avigad, Elisabeth Bouscaren, Sam Buss, Carlos Di Prisco, Mirna Džamonja, Donald A. Martin (Chair), and Yiannis Moschovakis.
- **THE 2010 SACKS PRIZE AWARDED TO U. ANDREWS.** The ASL Committee on Prizes and Awards has selected Uri Andrews of the University of Wisconsin-Madison as the recipient