



Bruce P. Bogert, the most recent recipient of the Biennial Award of the Acoustical Society of America, has been a member of the technical staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories at Murray Hill, N. J., since 1948. He received a cash prize of \$100, a certificate from the Society, and a complete bound set of the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*.

during a banquet held as part of the Society's spring meeting in Washington, D. C. The award is presented during the spring of even-numbered years to "a Member or Fellow of the Society who is under 35 years of age and who, during a period of two or more years immediately preceding the award, has been active in the affairs of the Society and has contributed substantially through published papers, to the advancement of theoretical and/or applied acoustics". Dr. Bogert's most recent investigations have been in the fields of physical acoustics and speech transmission. He is now in charge of a transmission research group assigned to long-range studies of new telephone instruments which will be suitable for high-speed switching systems of the future.

Publications

A quarterly review called *Cybernetica* was inaugurated in May by the International Association for Cybernetics. Each approximately 70-page issue will include articles related to the field of cybernetics (which will be either in English or French) and news of the activities of the Association. Subscriptions have been fixed at 300 Belgium francs (\$6) per year and may be obtained from the International Association for Cybernetics, 13 rue Basse Marcelle, Namur, Belgium.

A summary of the properties of intense gamma-ray (bremsstrahlung) beams produced with linear electron accelerators has been offered free of charge to those interested by Applied Radiation Corp., 2404 North Main Street, Walnut Creek, Calif., a firm specializing in the manufacture of linear accelerators. The document (ARCO Report AM-100) includes data on radiation lengths, forward intensity, angular distribution, total conversion efficiency, spectral shape, and shielding calculations.

A list of all scientific papers to be presented at the 1958 International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held September 1-13 in Geneva,

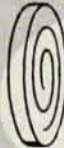
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Switzerland, is now available and may be obtained free of charge from the Physics Document Service, The Chronicle of UN Activities, 234 East 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

Frederick Bedell, emeritus professor of physics at Cornell University and one of the founding members of the American Physical Society, died on May 3 at his home in Pasadena, Calif. He was 90 years of age. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Prof. Bedell graduated from Yale University and received both his MS and PhD (in physics) from Cornell. He was appointed to the Cornell faculty as an instructor in 1892 and by 1904 had risen to the rank of full professor. He remained a member of the Cornell faculty until his retirement in 1937. Shortly thereafter he moved to Pasadena and continued to be active as a consulting physicist.

Prof. Bedell was an associate editor of *The Physical Review* from the time of its inception in 1893 until it was transferred to the American Physical Society in 1913. At that time he was named managing editor, a position he held for the next 10 years. He was one of the 38 physicists present at the meeting of physicists held in May 1899 at Columbia University which resulted in the formation of the Physical Society. His own engaging account of that event is contained in his article, "What Led to the Founding of the American Physical Society?", which appeared in the May 15, 1949 issue of *The Physical Review* (75, 1601).

Leonard R. Ingersoll, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Wisconsin, died on April 25 in his laboratory at the University after suffering a heart attack. His age was 77. Prof. Ingersoll was born in New York City and graduated from Colorado College in 1902. In 1905 he received his PhD in physics from Wisconsin and in the same year was named to that university's faculty as an instructor. By 1924 he had advanced through the teaching ranks to the position of full professor of physics.

Although he reached the university's mandatory retirement age in 1950, at which time he was named professor emeritus, Ingersoll continued his work at the laboratory and was doing research on the Faraday effect to the very end. He was the coauthor of several physics texts and the inventor of the glarimeter, an instrument used to measure the gloss of high quality paper and adopted by the federal government as a standard testing device. Wisconsin's president, E. B. Fred, in a statement made in tribute to Ingersoll for "his long study, his fine teaching, and his warm friendship", noted that Prof. Ingersoll was "at his best with undergraduates and led them into the complex world of physics in a way that kept many dedicated to the field for life".

Prof. Ingersoll was a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the American Association of Physics Teachers.