

to consolidate the theory of stability into approximately the form in which it now exists.

In 1919, Sir Leonard became professor of aerodynamics and the first head of the Aerodynamics Division in the newly formed Department of Aeronautics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Four years later, he was appointed Zaharoff professor of aviation and head of the Aeronautics Department, a post which he held until he retired in 1945.

Sir Leonard was a member of Britain's Aeronautical Research Council for thirty-five years. He served as its vice chairman from 1940 to 1945 and as chairman from 1949 to 1952. He was also vice president of the Royal Aeronautical Society from 1930 to 1934.

#### Emil Ott

Emil Ott, research professor of chemistry at Rutgers University, died in Princeton, N. J., on September 29. Dr. Ott was also a research professor at the Stevens Institute of Technology and a trustee of the Plastics Institute of America.

He was born in Zurich on May 19, 1902, and was educated at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, where he received a diploma in 1925 and a DSc degree in chemistry and physics in 1928.

He then came to the United States to study at Johns Hopkins University under an American Petroleum Institute fellowship. He became assistant professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins in 1929.

In 1933, Dr. Ott assumed the post of research chemist at the Hercules Powder Company and served as director of research there from 1939 to 1955. In the latter year he joined the staff of Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation and served until 1960 as vice-president and director of research and development of the firm's Chemical Division.

Dr. Ott was the author of *Cellulose and Cellulose Derivatives*, published in 1943. He was president (1959) of the American Institute of Chemists and was a member of a number of scientific organizations. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society.

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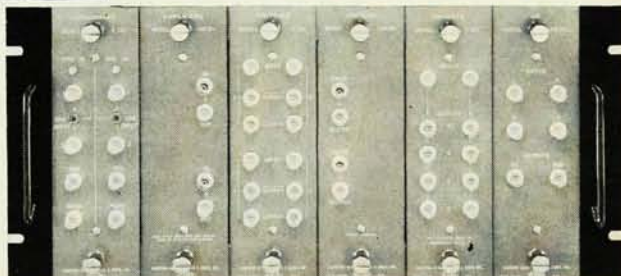
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