

The Scientists and Engineers served by Corcoran in the last year have found the difference between "a job" and "the job."

● Whether your search for a new working environment is based on a desire for larger responsibility, wider scope of action, broader technical interests, or for financial gain, the individual attention offered by Corcoran assures a greater chance of success.

● Nationwide, we serve large and small clients on a fee paid basis. Please airmail background to:

JOSEPH P. CORCORAN

Personnel Consultants

505 E Germantown Pike

Lafayette Hill, Pa. 19444

Member IEEE

U. S. NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Superintendent Nuclear Physics Division

\$23,771 per annum

Must be capable of planning and directing a broad program of basic and applied research in nuclear physics and related fields, including properties of atomic nuclei, nuclear forces, nuclear reactions, interaction of radiation with matter, radiation dosimetry, shielding against nuclear radiations, particle accelerators, nuclear reactors, and instrumentation for detecting nuclear radiations. Appropriate academic training and experience, both general and specialized, required. This is a career Civil Service position with full benefits.

Send resume of professional experience (or SF-57) to Director (Code 1813-JM), U. S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C. 20390.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

73), the result of a study that began in 1935, as a pioneering contribution to the scientific application of electronic computers and to lunar-motion theory. His computation has provided a 100-fold increase in accuracy of solutions to the "main problem" of lunar theory. (The main problem involves describing the motion of the moon subject only to gravitational forces exerted by the earth and sun. Effects due to the planets, the shape of the earth and moon, and relativity are added later as small corrections.) Eckert's description required 6000 simultaneous equations, and the solution was so accurate that it could predict to within a few feet the moon's position in space over several centuries.

Eckert is the 19th recipient of the medal, the oldest award given by the National Academy of Sciences.

Elections. The academy also announced the election of new members in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research. Among them are Jacob Bigeleisen (Brookhaven), Horace R. Crane (University of Michigan), Howard W. Emmons (Harvard), Val L. Fitch (Princeton), Richard L. Garwin (IBM Research Center and Columbia), Edward L. Ginzton (Stanford and Varian Associates), Arthur R. Kantrowitz (AVCO-Everett Research Laboratory and MIT), Robert B. Leighton (Cal Tech), Nathan M. Newmark (University of Illinois), Donald E. Osterbrock (University of Wisconsin), George C. Pimentel (Berkeley), Jack Steinberger (Columbia), Stanislaw M. Ulam (Los Alamos) and Samuel I. Weissman (Washington University).

Among distinguished scientists elected as foreign associates of the academy are Hannes Alfvén (Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm), P. M. S. Blackett (The Royal Society, London) and Pol Swings (University of Liège, Belgium). Election as a foreign associate is one of the highest honors that can be bestowed by the academy on a scientist who is not a citizen of the United States.

APS solid-state officers

Election results have been announced by the American Physical Society's

division of solid-state physics. The new executive committee includes *chairman* Michael Tinkham (Berkeley), *vice chairman* Robert H. Parmenter (RCA Laboratories), *past chairman* H. B. Huntington (Rensselaer), *secretary-treasurer* W. V. Smith (IBM Research Center), *members-at-large* Ted. G. Berlincourt (North American Aviation Science Center), F. C. Brown (University of Illinois), Albert M. Clogston (Bell Telephone Laboratories), John B. Goodenough (MIT), J. A. Krumhansl (Cornell) and Lawrence M. Slifkin (University of North Carolina).

Annie J. Cannon prize

Erika Böhm-Vitense, of the University of Heidelberg, has been awarded the 1965 Annie J. Cannon prize for her contributions to the theory of stellar atmospheres. The award is made every three years by the American Astronomical Society in recognition of distinguished research by a woman astronomer. Erika Böhm-Vitense has been associated with institutions in both Germany and the United States. At Lick Observatory in California she be-



BÖHM-VITENSE

gan studying metallic-line stars and the influence of convection and has continued this work on both sides of the Atlantic. She is currently devoting her efforts to the study of magnetic stars, as well as to raising a family.

British awards

The Institute of Physics and the Physical Society has announced the

following awards for 1966: Guthrie medal and prize to William Cochran (University of Edinburgh) for crystal-structure analysis and development of lattice dynamics; Rutherford medal and prize to Peter Kapitza (Institute of Physical Problems, USSR) for his many contributions to physics, including those on which he worked in Rutherford's laboratory; Glazebrook medal and prize to Christopher Hinton (formerly of the Central Electricity Generating Board) for his work in electric-power generation by nuclear reactors; Maxwell medal and prize to Richard H. Dalitz (Oxford University) for his many contributions to particle physics.

Eddington award

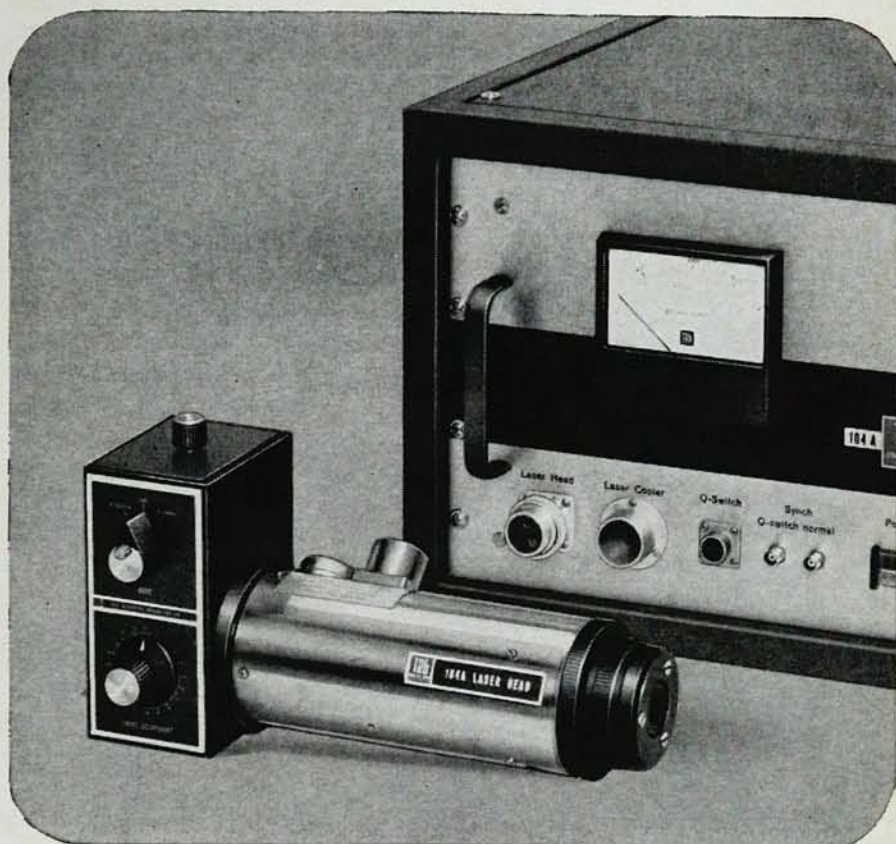
Rupert Wildt, professor of astrophysics at Yale, has been named recipient of the Eddington gold medal, the highest award given by the Royal Astronomical Society in England. Wildt is acting chairman of Yale's astronomy department as well as president of the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy (AURA). The



WILDT

medal, memorializing Sir Arthur S. Eddington, is awarded for contributions to theoretical astronomy. Wildt has been credited with two major discoveries: his theory that Jupiter and Saturn are composed primarily of compressed hydrogen was verified by observation, and he found that the absorption of radiation in the solar atmosphere is attributable to the unstable negative hydrogen ion. □

TRG's new 104A laser system



Rugged • Reliable • Versatile • Economical

TRG's new 104A laser system has been designed specifically to meet the needs of the scientific researcher and the industrial laser technologist. A medium-power, economical laser system that is capable of operation under a wide range of conditions — including those outside a laboratory environment — the TRG 104A can be used for many applications, such as: Atmospheric Studies; Ballistic Research; Chemical Research; High-speed Photography; Medical and Biological Research; Optical Ranging; Vacuum Evaporation of Thin Films; Microwelding.

Special Features

- Maintenance-free operation in excess of 25,000 cycles
- Flashlamp replacement does not require realignment of optics
- Simple function switch permits rapid selection of either normal pulse or Q-switched operation
- Optical alignment is maintained under normal operating conditions of shock and vibration

Accessories

- 104A-4 — Second Harmonic Generator
- 104A-5 — Liquid Q-switch
- 109A — Daly-Sims Single-Pulse Accessory
- 109-4A — Baseplate for mounting laser, Q-switch, and 109A accessory.

Specifications

	Output
Normal mode	3 to 5 joules
Q-switched mode	1 to 1.5 joules
Wavelength	6943Å
Minimum Recycle Time ...	15 seconds

For more complete information write: TRG Inc., Section E, Route 110, Melville (Long Island), New York 11749, Tel (516) 531-6343.



TRG | A SUBSIDIARY OF CONTROL DATA CORPORATION