

movies. Together with his partner in this research, Herbert Kalmus, Comstock produced a commercial film in 1922, although Technicolor did not become a commercial success until 1932.

After receiving a BS from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1904 and a PhD from the University of Basel in 1906, Comstock taught at MIT until 1917. He was vice-president of Kalmus, Comstock and Wescott, Inc from 1914 to 1925. In 1912 he became research director of Comstock & Wescott, Inc., advancing to president in 1925. Comstock was a fellow of the American Physical Society.

Ragnar Holm Did Fundamental Work on Electric Contacts

Ragnar Holm, much honored for his basic research on contact theory and applications, died of a heart attack on 27 February 1970 at the age of 90. His contributions were so great that the electric-contact conferences have been called, "The Holm Seminars on Electric Contacts." Just recently he had received the 1969 Contribution Award, Parts, Materials and Packaging Group of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Born in Sweden, Holm earned his PhD at the Upsala University in 1908. He worked for the Siemens Companies in Berlin during 1909-1945. In 1947 Holm became a consulting physicist with the Stackpole Carbon Company in St Mary's, Penna., where he remained until 1968. Together with his wife, Else Holm, he had co-authored the *Electric Contact Handbook*.

Bernard Bertman Was a Low-Temperature Physicist

Bernard Bertman died recently at the young age of 37. At the time of his death he was an associate professor of physics at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, where he had created a major low-temperature physics laboratory.

Entering graduate school in biophysics at Yale University, Bertman soon switched to physics. He received his MS from Yale and his PhD from Duke University in 1965. After engaging in low-temperature physics research at Brookhaven National Laboratories, Bertman joined the Wesleyan faculty in 1967. □

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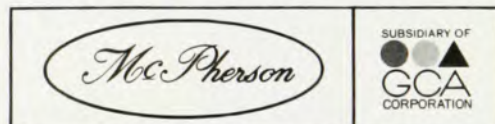
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