York State Teachers College and W. M. Fairbank of Amherst, both of whom showed microwave experiments, by E. M. Rogers who showed several "experiments without words", and by H. P. Knauss of the University of Connecticut who demonstrated a fairly exact hydrodynamic analog of radioactive decay.

R. M. Sutton

THE SMALLER THE BETTER

POCKET-SIZE SOUND-LEVEL METER

A sound-level meter, flashlight size and weighing slightly over two pounds, has been announced by Hermon Hosmer Scott, Incorporated. It covers the range from 34 to 150 decibels above standard ASA weighting characteristics which duplicate the ear response at various loudness levels and is run on readily available batteries. At last there is an easy way of finding out whether one's neighbor is really playing his radio too loud or whether one is just jumpy.

FELLOWSHIPS

NEXT YEAR'S FULBRIGHT OPPORTUNITIES

Awards made under Public Law 584 of the 79th Congress, the Fulbright Act, which authorizes the Department of State to use certain foreign currencies and credits acquired through the sale of surplus property abroad for educational exchange programs with other nations, will permit more than one thousand United States citizens to undertake graduate study, teaching, or research abroad during the 1951–52 academic year. Opportunities will also be available for a comparable number of foreign nationals to come to the United States. Countries included in next year's Fulbright Program are Belgium (and Luxembourg), Burma, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and British Colonial Dependencies, Australia, Egypt, Iran, and Turkey.

Those applying as visiting lecturers must have had teaching experience in an institution of higher learning, while those applying as advanced research scholars must have the doctoral degree or equivalent recognized standing in a profession. Lecturing and research applications must be submitted by October 1, 1950; forms may be obtained by writing to the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, Committee on International Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

Those wishing to teach in national secondary schools abroad should apply to the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C., while applications for teaching in American secondary schools abroad should be sent to the American Schools Service, American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The closing date for these two categories is October 15.

Students applying for graduate study abroad who are enrolled in American colleges or universities should get in touch with their local Fulbright Program Student Advisors. Others should apply to The Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y. The closing date for graduate study applications is October 31, 1950.

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORPORATION FELLOWSHIPS

Grants for research fellowships at the University of Wisconsin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Notre Dame, and Purdue have been renewed by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, Wisconsin. In addition, it has been announced, the University of Minnesota has been included in the program for the present year. The fellowships are intended to implement graduate studies of subjects of interest to the pulp and paper industry, including work in physics.

EDITORS OF PHYSICAL REVIEW

GROUP PHOTO WANTED

Several snapshots were taken of all editors of *The Physical Review* who had assembled at Ithaca for the first summer meeting of the American Physical Society in about 1930. The group included E. L. Nichols, Gordon S. Fulcher, Ernest Merritt, and John Tate. Would anyone with a copy in his possession be kind enough to lend it to the Institute? It will be properly cared for and then returned. Please address Henry A. Barton, American Institute of Physics, 57 East 55 Street, New York 22, N. Y.

TATE FELLOWSHIP FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED

Word has been received that a John T. Tate Fellowship Fund has been created at the University of Minnesota and that a fellowship committee, including friends of Dr. Tate from the University and about the country, has been appointed. Details will be announced later, but in the meantime contributions are being received from Dr. Tate's many friends. Those who wish to be included should make their checks payable to the University of Minnesota and send them to Dean T. C. Blegen, Graduate School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

INFORMATION ON LABS NEEDED

The American Institute of Physics frequently receives requests for advice on what laboratories might be approached on some particular research or development problem. It is difficult to give these callers a wide choice because the information on hand is so scanty.

An attempt is therefore being made to set up a roster of research and development laboratories which take work on assignment. The information desired is the name, address, size of laboratory, geographical area served, types of problems handled, fields covered, minimum fees, and any other information relevant to a general inquiry file of this sort.

It will be appreciated if those who have this information will kindly send it to Laboratory Information Serv-

ice, American Institute of Physics, 57 East 55 Street, New York 22, New York.

ESTABLISHED

ARGENTINA'S AEC

A National Atomic Energy Commission for Argentina has been created by the Perón government for the stated purposes of controlling official and private scientific investigations in the field and of making studies and recommendations concerning the adoption of whatever precautions are deemed necessary to protect Argentina against possible atomic attack.

APS

Authorization has been granted by the council of the American Physical Society for the establishment of a division of chemical physics in the society. Plans for the organization of the new division are being prepared by a committee headed by R. S. Mulliken.

NEW COURSE AT NYU

The graduate division of the New York University College of Engineering will institute a new course called "Physical Chemistry Applied to Electron-Tube Phenomena" during the first term of the academic year 1950–51. The course, to be given by Harold Jacobs of the thermionics branch of the Evans Signal Laboratory, will cover basic chemical physics involved in the selection of mateials for electronic equipment in terms of their physical-chemical properties, as required for such problems as chemical deterioration, melting, heat radiation, cleaning, diffusion, heat-flow, adhesion, oxidation, and reduction.

NEW CURRICULUM AT LEHIGH

Lehigh University has adopted a new five-year curriculum in electrical engineering and engineering physics. Designed to attract students with particular interests in the communications fields, the new program will be supervised by Loyal V. Bewley, head of the department of electrical engineering, and Frank E. Myers, head of the department of physics. Students will be granted a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering at the end of the fourth year, and the degree of bachelor of science in engineering physics at the end of the fifth year.

MEETING TO BE HELD

X-RAY SPECTROSCOPY AND THE SOLID STATE

Announcement has been received of plans for a conference on the applications of x-ray spectroscopy to problems in solid state physics. Sponsored jointly by the University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and the Office of Naval Research, the conference is to take place at the University next October 23–25. Arrangements are being made cooperatively by N. F. Mott of Bristol and by the Wisconsin physics department. Visitors to the conference who will discuss European work in the field include, in addition to Professor Mott, Professor Cauchois of Paris, Dr. Kiestra of Groningen, and Dr. Sandström of Upsala. J. Slater of MIT and F. Seitz of the University of Illinois will review theoretical aspects of the subject. It is expected that interest will center around band widths and structures as determined by soft x-ray spectroscopy and the electronic structure of crystals exhibiting partly metallic and partly homopolar bonding. The announcement adds, however, that any descriptions of recent work will be welcome.

The formal program will be arranged to cover no more than three days, but the European visitors will remain until the end of the week for informal discussions. Most of the American experimental groups are expected to be represented at the conference and hope is expressed that as many as possible of those attending may be able to stay during the period set aside for discussions.

A final program will be available sometime in September. Correspondence should be addressed to W. W. Beeman, Department of Physics, Sterling Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

ERRATUM

CONCAVE NOT CONVEX

Arthur R. Laufer, author of the article on "Ultrasonics" which appeared in the August issue of *Physics Today*, has called our attention to an error in the caption at the bottom of page 12 of that issue. The photograph shows the focusing of an ultrasonic beam by a Lucite lens. Since the velocity of ultrasonic waves is greater in Lucite than it is in water or other liquids, it is necessary to use a negative lens in order to produce convergence of the beam. The lens shown in the photograph is a plano-*concave* lens and not a plano-convex lens as stated in the legend.

NORMAN R. BEERS

Norman R. Beers, former head of the meteorology group at Brookhaven National Laboratory who took over the editorship of the McGraw-Hill magazine *Nucleonics* in 1949, died June 27 of a heart ailment in the Fort Hamilton Veterans Hospital in Brooklyn. He was 38 years old. Mr. Beers, a graduate of the University of Missouri, went to England as a Rhodes Scholar in 1934 and in 1937 received a degree in astrophysics from Oxford University. After becoming editor of *Nucleonics* he continued his relationship with the Brookhaven National Laboratory as a consultant. He was forced to leave the magazine in May because of ill health.

F. T. PEIRCE

Frederick T. Peirce, who for twenty-four years was associated with the British Cotton Industry Research Association at Manchester (the Shirley Institute) as a textile physicist, died April 11 in Australia. Dr. Peirce came to this country in 1944 to aid in the development of suitable clothing for warfare in the tropics at the request of the U. S. Quartermaster Corps, and the following year accepted an offer from North Carolina State College to direct research in the School of Textiles. Shortly thereafter he suffered a stroke from which he never fully recovered. Forced to discontinue his work, he left the United States to return to his native Australia.