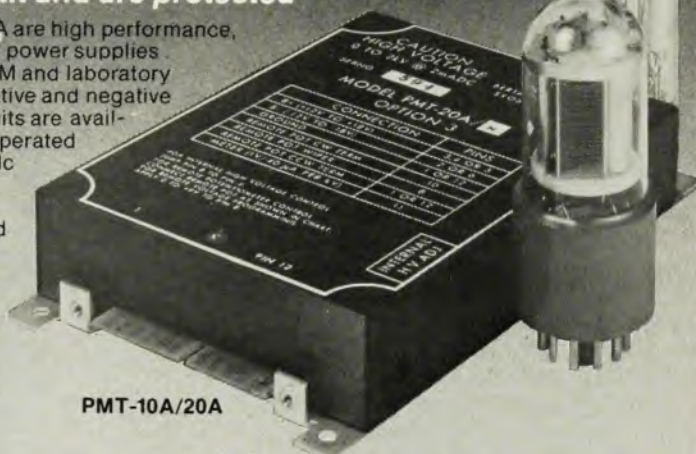


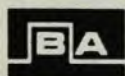
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obituaries

physics department of the University of Kentucky in 1964. Schrils's primary research interest was theoretical nuclear physics. His early work was in the theory for the interaction and structure of elementary particles. He also showed a keen insight into the solution of problems relating to the structure of atomic nuclei and worked well with experimental physicists in the analysis of nuclear scattering experiments. Some of Schrils' more important work was the theoretical interpretation of nucleon scattering experiments he performed in the University of Kentucky Van de Graaff accelerator laboratory. He will be remembered as a dedicated and energetic teacher who was concerned about both the academic and personal welfare of his students. Schrils' zest for life, be it demonstrated by an enthusiastic lecture or a well played set of tennis, was an inspiration to all who knew him.

JOHN W. WOODRING
Transylvania University
Lexington, Ky.

FLETCHER GABBARD
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

George Russell Harrison

George Russell Harrison, retired emeritus dean at MIT and a noted optical spectroscopist died on 27 July at the age of 81.

Harrison first drew scientific attention in the 1930's as the compiler of the so-called MIT Wavelength Tables, which are still used as basic spectrographic reference. During the Second World War, he headed the instruments section and later, the optics division of the National Defense Research Committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. There, he supervised the development of many military optical devices including the infrared "sniperscope" for night warfare.

Harrison earned his BA (1919), MA (1920) and PhD in physics (1922) from Stanford University. He instructed in physics at Stanford from 1919 to 1923, and then went to Harvard on a National Research Council Fellowship. After two years in Boston, he returned to the Stanford faculty where he remained for the next five years. In 1930, Harrison joined MIT as professor of physics. After his retirement from MIT in 1964, he continued to work on improving "ruling engines"—machines that etch the grooves on diffraction gratings.

The Optical Society has honored Harrison three times: the Frederick Ives Medal (1949); the C.E.K. Mees Medal (1964) and the William F. Meggers Award (1970). □

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