

Another spin-off was the program in controlled thermonuclear research at Los Alamos, known in the early days as Project Sherwood. Begun in 1952 under Kellogg's leadership, it received his strong support and invaluable advice. In 1962 he became its research adviser.

In the later 1950s Kellogg saw new opportunities for phasing low-energy nuclear-physics technology into space-science research. With his encouragement, the Physics Division participated in the development and instrumentation of the Vela Satellite Program developed to support international arms limitation agreements by surveillance of nuclear explosions. The Division also developed devices for measuring natural radiation in space that have provided the observations for far-reaching scientific research in solar-system phenomena and astrophysics.

From 1949 until mid-1953 Kellogg served as a Senior Responsible Reviewer for declassifying technical and scientific information to be made available to scientists around the world.

In 1964 Kellogg became assistant director for scientific personnel; in 1966 he retired.

JAMES COON
JOHN MANLEY
JAMES PHILLIPS
LOUIS ROSEN

Los Alamos National Laboratory



SLATER

research physicist. From 1966 she was research professor of chemistry at the University of Florida until she retired in 1974.

During her years at Newcomb she was very active in the Southeastern Section of the American Physical Society. A charter member, she served as program chairman, member of the executive council, vice-chairman, and chairman (1946-47). In 1980 she was honored by the Southeastern Section with the Special George P. Pegram Award for Excellence in the Teaching of Physics.

GRACE MOULTON
*Florida State University
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Rose C. L. Slater

Rose C. L. Mooney Slater died on 21 November 1981 at the age of 79. In her early years as a physicist she was an inspiring teacher at Newcomb College of Tulane University. In addition, throughout her career she received numerous awards for her achievements as a research crystallographer.

Slater received her BA degree from Newcomb College in 1926 and her PhD in physics from the University of Chicago in 1932. She was an instructor in physics at Newcomb from 1926 to 1930. She returned in 1932 as assistant professor of physics, becoming associate professor in 1935 and professor and head of the department in 1941. She remained at Newcomb until 1953, spending a number of summers at various research institutions: Johns Hopkins, Caltech, the University of Michigan, Argonne, Oak Ridge, Polaroid and Dupont. In 1939-1940 she spent a year at Leiden as a Guggenheim fellow. In 1943-1944 she took a leave of absence to join the Manhattan Project to establish an x-ray crystallography laboratory there with W. H. Zachariasen.

In 1952 she became a senior physicist at the National Bureau of Standards, and in 1956 she joined her husband, John C. Slater, at MIT, where she was a

Jacob Kastner

Jacob Kastner died on 10 February 1982. He began his professional career with the Canadian Research Council after receiving his PhD in nuclear physics from the University of Toronto. He emigrated from Canada in 1952 to accept a position with the General Electric Company in Cleveland. While at GE, he established their nuclear laboratory at Nela Park. From 1958 to 1961, he was involved in medical research with the Picker X-Ray Corporation, also in Cleveland.

In 1961, he joined the Argonne National Laboratory as a group leader in the radiological physics division and performed some of the early research in thermoluminescent dosimetry, in the determination of environmental neutron fluences, in the use of etched-film heavy-particle track recorders and in the application of nuclear techniques for human dosimetry. In addition, he served as an adviser to numerous students who pursued their studies at Argonne.

Kastner joined the regulatory side of the Atomic Energy Commission (now

the Nuclear Regulatory Commission) in June 1971 with a chapter to establish a technical group capable of evaluating radiological consequences of routine reactor operation. In addition to meeting his mandate, he contributed to the national dialog on several major policy issues, including the definition of "as low as is reasonably achievable" radioactive releases for nuclear power plants. Most recently, he was a member of a four-person team that drafted new regulations defining NRC radiation protection standards for workers and the general public. This contribution, among his others to the radiation protection community, was international in scope.

One of Kastner's most outstanding attributes was his ability to communicate with people at all levels over a wide range of topics. In addition to publishing numerous technical articles in professional journals, he prepared information booklets on radiation for high-school students and popular articles for encyclopedia yearbooks.

A scholarship fund has been established in his name at The American University, Washington, D. C. Contributions can be sent to The Jacob Kastner Memorial Fund, Office of University Development, Hamilton Building 209, The American University, Washington, D. C. 20016.

FRANK J. CONGEL
US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Venkatraman Subramanian

Venkatraman Subramanian, a postdoctoral research fellow at the Crystallography Centre of the University of Western Australia, died tragically on 27 December 1981 at the age of 30 as a result of a swimming accident.

He obtained a BSc in chemistry at Madras University in 1972, MSc at Birla Institute of Technology in 1974 and a PhD in chemistry at the University of Hawaii in 1980.

Subramanian made, in the course of his short career, significant contributions to a number of fields. His work on zeolite crystal structures at the University of Hawaii contributed much to the understanding of these complex systems. He was also very interested in improving application techniques in crystallography. This led to his appointment at the University of Western Australia in July 1980 as a research fellow, where he worked on development of crystallographic computer software, collaborating in a number of publications on the precision of normalized structures.

SYDNEY R. HALL
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