

to the Chicago Operations Office of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, which administers the program. A preponderance of the contracts, which are negotiated with universities, colleges, research institutions, and laboratories throughout the country, are unclassified and are aimed to support fundamental research in nuclear science.

The pattern of unclassified basic research programs carried out under contract has been modified, according to the Commission, in order to bring these long-term studies in the physical sciences into closer association with program problems of the entire atomic energy project. Working through scientists who have been investigated and cleared, the Commission has kept them informed of research work in AEC laboratories and has encouraged them to use this information as guidance in selecting areas for their own research and in giving direction to other unclassified work in their institutions. Scientists having security clearance have been asked to submit proposals for research when they felt their contribution to the program needed financial support.

The Commission has also announced that it plans to decrease its general fellowship program, and eventually to liquidate it, except in some specialized fields. The AEC recognizes the great need for this type of training, according to a statement in its tenth semiannual report to the Congress (U. S. Government Printing Office, July, 1951. \$0.35), but feels that the type of training it previously sponsored might best be administered by an organization such as the National Science Foundation.

Astrophysics and Astronomy

ONR Basic Research Contracts Available

The Office of Naval Research has announced that it again intends to make available limited funds for the support of pure research in astronomy and astrophysics for the year June 1952-June 1953. At the request of ONR, the National Research Council has appointed an advisory committee of astronomers to recommend specific projects for support by ONR. The Committee has suggested that the average cost per project should be about \$3,000, with a maximum not appreciably in excess of \$5,000. It is understood that if a proposal is selected for support by ONR, negotiations will be entered into for a contract between the U. S. Navy and the institution at which the research will be conducted. The committee has recommended that for these relatively small contracts the maximum overhead charges should not be in excess of 10 percent, but all legitimate expenses in connection with the project will be chargeable to the contract. Applications for the support of projects to be considered this winter should be received at the Office of Naval Research *on or before December 10, 1951*. These should be addressed to Chief of Naval Research, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: Dr. Mina Rees, Director, Mathematical Sciences Division. Each applicant is requested to submit *ten* copies of all application material (legible carbon copies on thin paper

acceptable). Each application should contain a full description of the project, accompanied by a cost breakdown and, if possible, a letter of approval from the institution(s) at which the work will be performed. Letters of recommendation will be helpful to the members of the Advisory Committee in making their appraisal and should be sent by the writer directly to the above address, also by December 10th.

Under the suggested arrangements, the ONR announcement stated, it will not be possible to pay for the cost of publication of the results of the research. It is, however, understood that research results may be published freely through the usual channels.

Scientific Equipment

SAMA Reports Increase in Sales

Sale of industrial and laboratory instruments and apparatus for the first half of 1951 was 44.5 percent over the corresponding period a year ago, according to figures released by the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, the industry's national organization. Sales reported for the first two quarters totaled \$90,113,292, according to Kenneth Andersen, executive vice president of the Association. Figures are for the Laboratory Apparatus, Laboratory Equipment, Optical, and Industrial Instrument Sections of SAMA, he said, and do not include the Recorder-Controller Section whose companies do not report sales figures, nor the Nautical, Aeronautical, and Military Section whose members cannot report them. Increase in sales is general throughout the industry, according to Andersen, and while part of it is accounted for by the spurt in production brought about by the Korean War and rearmament program, he pointed out that a large percentage of the increase comes from growing emphasis on research and development and on growing use of instrumentation in industry.

Diet of Scientists

The Science Council of Japan

The president of the Science Council of Japan, Naoto Kameyama, formerly dean of engineering at Tokyo University and director of the University Institute of Science and Technology, has been a recent visitor in the United States, according to information from the National Science Foundation. Dr. Kameyama, who came to this country to attend the International Congress on Pure and Applied Chemistry in New York last month, also compared notes on problems of national science agency operation with NSF director Alan T. Waterman and with the Foundation's assistant director, Harry C. Kelley, who was formerly in charge of scientific matters for the occupying powers in Japan.

Only slightly older than the U. S. National Science Foundation, the Science Council of Japan was established by Japanese scientists early in 1949 as part of the nation's reconstruction program. At the close of the war, Japanese scientists, seriously depressed by the war's economic aftermath, conceived the idea of or-

ganizing a "Diet" of Japanese scientists to represent the point of view of scientists at the national level. The Council itself is made up of two hundred and ten members, elected to office by scientists of recognized qualifications and achievements throughout the nation. Membership is allocated evenly among seven divisions: (1) literature, philosophy, and history, (2) law and politics, (3) economics, (4) natural sciences, (5) engineering, (6) agriculture, and (7) medical sciences, including dentistry and pharmacy. The thirty members in each division are elected by colleagues in their own field.

This electoral procedure provides for widespread geographical representation, according to Dr. Kameyama, who has explained that the Japanese Science Council was established to encourage the development of science and its effective utilization by the government. The Council advises the government on such matters as the distribution of government grants and subsidies for the promotion of scientific research, policies regarding the budgets and administration of governmental institutions and laboratories, and subjects relating to the research programs and the training of scientists in universities and their institutes. Liaison between the Japanese Government and the Council is effected by the Scientific and Technical Administration Commission (STAC). Half of the twenty-six members are proposed to the Government by the Japanese Science Council, and the other half are vice ministers of the cabinet. With the help of STAC, the views of Japanese scientists are brought to bear directly on governmental problems.

Dr. Kameyama expressed the view that Japanese science owes much to the United States, and he commented particularly on the two scientific missions to Japan from the National Academy of Sciences. The first, which visited Japan in 1947, was under the chairmanship of Roger Adams of the University of Illinois; the second, in 1948, was headed by Detlev W. Bronk of the Johns Hopkins University. Both missions traveled extensively throughout Japan, met many scientists, and visited many research institutions, and Dr. Kameyama felt that the recommendations of these missions had proven highly beneficial to Japanese science.

In commenting upon the present status of research and development in Japan, Dr. Kameyama said that such fundamental sciences as theoretical physics and mathematics were fairly well advanced, but he saw the need for considerable progress in the applied sciences, particularly as they relate to Japanese industry.

AIP Affiliates Please Note

Member Rates Available for AIP Journals

The American Institute of Physics has announced that members of its eight Affiliated Societies may subscribe yearly at reduced member rates to the following Institute journals: *Journal of Applied Physics* (\$10), *The Review of Scientific Instruments* (\$6), *The Journal of Chemical Physics* (\$12), and *Physics Today* (\$3.50). Foreign rates are \$1 higher in each case. So-

cieties affiliated with the AIP are the American Crystallographic Association, the Electron Microscope Society of America, the Physical Society of Pittsburgh, the Physical Society of Chicago, the Physics Club of Philadelphia, the Cleveland Physics Society, the Physics Club of the Lehigh Valley, and Sigma Pi Sigma.

Joseph A. Ball

Joseph Arthur Ball, formerly a technical expert in the physics of color photography for the motion picture industry, died in Los Angeles last August 27th at the age of fifty-seven. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Ball received an "Oscar" from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in 1938 for his outstanding contributions to the use of color in motion picture photography. During his career in this field, he served for a number of years as an executive with Technicolor, Inc., and later as a consultant on color technology with the Springdale Laboratories of Time, Inc. at Stamford, Connecticut, the Walt Disney Productions, and with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Mr. Ball was a member of the Optical Society of America.

Earl K. Fischer

Earl K. Fischer, chief of the organic coatings section of the National Bureau of Standards, died August 3rd after a brief illness, at the age of forty-five. A physical chemist widely known in the protective coating field, Dr. Fischer joined the Bureau staff in 1949 as a research specialist in rheology for three of the NBS technical divisions. Before coming to the Bureau, Dr. Fischer was head of the physical chemistry division of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Virginia. His book, *Colloidal Dispersions*, appeared in 1950. He served as Secretary of the Society of Rheology from 1947 to 1949, and was a member of the American Institute of Physics, the American Chemical Society, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Wendell H. Kinsey

Wendell H. Kinsey, associate professor of physics at the University of Connecticut, died at his home in Storrs, Connecticut on September 17th. He was fifty-three years of age. Professor Kinsey had been a member of the University's faculty for more than twenty-two years, first having joined the physics department as assistant professor in 1929. A graduate of Indiana University and a member of Indiana's varsity football team, Professor Kinsey retained his interest in college sports and during his career at the University of Connecticut served as chairman of the athletic committee. In 1945 and 1946, while on leave of absence from Connecticut, he was a lecturer in the United States Army University in France. Professor Kinsey was a member of the American Association of Physics Teachers.