

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

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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.