

ing, all financed by the Atomic Energy Commission, is about one-half million dollars. The University's medical research project which will make use of the synchrotron is under the direction of Robert S. Stone, professor of radiology and a pioneer in the application of nuclear physics in medicine.

The new synchrotron will have considerable flexibility since it will cover the range between twenty and seventy million volts. The machine was expected to be completely assembled and in working order by November 1st, according to Gail Adams, physicist in charge of operating the accelerator.

Spectroscopy at Illinois Tech

Research Program Supported by OOR

A \$12,000 contract has been awarded to Illinois Institute of Technology by the United States Office of Ordnance Research to support the regular research program of the Institute's spectroscopy laboratory, according to a recent announcement. The spectroscopy laboratory, a part of the physics department, is engaged in research on the molecular structure and thermodynamic properties of various chemical compounds. Most of the laboratory's work is done with methane and ethane compounds, and the information obtained is of considerable value to research in such industries as petroleum and synthetic rubber. The research program is under the direction of Forrest F. Cleveland, professor of physics, and Arnold G. Meister, associate professor.

Standardization

First ASA Gold Medal Awarded

In recognition of a lifetime of service and leadership in the cause of standardization, the first award of an annual gold Standards Medal has been made to Paul G. Agnew, consultant to the American Standards Association and an outstanding authority on standards in the United States. Formal presentation of the medal, which will be given each year by the American Standards Association, was made at the Second National Standardization Conference in New York City, October 22-24.

Dr. Agnew, who was 70 in July, has spent 45 years in standards work. He served as first administrative head of the American Standards Association from the time it was founded in 1919 until his retirement to consultant status in 1947. Before joining the ASA in 1919 he served for 13 years with the National Bureau of Standards, joining that organization as a physicist a few years after it was founded.

Dr. Agnew's testimony before the hearings of the Temporary National Economic Committee on trade barriers in 1940 was an important milestone in bringing standardization to the attention of government and industry officials as a major factor in eliminating restraint of trade. He has been active in international standards work, participating in meetings which led to the founding of the International Organization for Standardization in 1946 and helping to draft its constitution at

meetings in Paris and London in that year. Dr. Agnew, who is sometimes called "Mr. Standards" by his friends and associates, received a PhD in physics at Johns Hopkins in 1911 and is the author of many pamphlets and articles on physics, electrical engineering, and standards. He wrote the section on standardization in the 1940 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

Popularized Science

Kalinga Prize Established

Establishment of the Kalinga Prize of £1000 sterling to be awarded annually for the most outstanding works of scientific popularization has been announced by Unesco, under whose auspices the award will be made. Rules for the yearly competition will be drawn up and published by Unesco with the cooperation of the International Council of Scientific Unions and it is anticipated that the first award will be made next year. Established by an Indian industrialist, M. B. Patnaik, the Prize is named after the ancient kingdom of Kalinga, which two thousand years ago or more included much of Southern India and Indonesia. Further details regarding the Kalinga Prize can be obtained from Unesco headquarters at 19 Avenue Kleber, Paris XVI.

New Electronics Program

Offered at Saint Joseph's College

Saint Joseph's College of Philadelphia has announced that its department of physics has recently instituted a five-year cooperative curriculum in electronics leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in electronic physics. Through agreements between the College and five of the major electrical and electronic industries in the Philadelphia area, pre-junior students who qualify spend alternate three-month periods in the plants of the co-operating industries. Freshman and sophomore years under the new plan are the same as for those students who are majoring in pure physics. The exchange program between academic and industrial work continues for twelve quarters until graduation.

Edwin L. Hettinger

Edwin L. Hettinger, for more than thirty years director of optical research at Willson Products, Inc., Reading, Pennsylvania, died on September 2nd at the age of seventy-two. A specialist in the industrial applications of glass as an eye protective material, he was one of the pioneers in the development of the modern safety goggle, particularly through his work on the process of heat-treating glass lenses to increase their impact resistance. Mr. Hettinger was a Fellow in the American Ceramic Society, and was a member of the Optical Society of America, the American Chemical Society, the American Standards Association, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Sun Glass Institute, and the British Society of Glass Technology.