nique, as well as the elementary theory of infrared absorption by molecules. All students will obtain laboratory experience with the most recent models of infrared equipment, as well as practice in infrared analyses, interpretation of absorption curves, and the use of infrared spectroscopy in the solution of structural problems. Laboratory groups will be small. Since the course is intended mainly for workers with a mature research background, it will be restricted to those having the bachelor's degree and some research experience.

Tuition for the one-week course will be $100 (for the lecture part alone $50). No academic credit will be given. Application blanks and further information can be obtained from Professor Walter H. Gale, Director of the MIT Summer Session.

CASE AND UNION SUMMER PROGRAMS ANNOUNCED

High school physics teachers from Midwestern and Eastern states will have an opportunity to win General Electric Science Fellowships for 1951 at Case Institute of Technology and Union College; 50 of the all-expense fellowships will be awarded for each of the special summer programs in review of the physical sciences which are to be given at the two schools.

Case fellowships will be available to teachers from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Western Pennsylvania. The Union College awards will go to teachers from the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia. The Case program will run from June 25 to August 3, and the program at Union College will extend from July 1 to August 10.

Applications will be received by Dr. Elmer Hutchisson, acting president at Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, until April 14, and by the Committee on General Electric Fellowships, Union College, Schenectady 8, N. Y., until April 1.

UNESCO'S BOOK COUPONS

SALES REACH $1,000,000 MARK

Two years ago, Unesco introduced its coupon system for facilitating the international exchange of books, scientific apparatus, and educational films, and according to a recent report from Lake Success more than $1,000,000 in sales have been made during this period. Trade barriers existing before the Unesco plan was started often made the ordering of a single foreign book as involved a procedure as the importing of a quantity of industrial equipment. The same formalities applied, assuming that the individual's home government agreed to use its available exchange dollars for the purpose, so that to import either a moderately-priced book or some tens of thousand dollars worth of machine tools the buyer had first to go through the involved ritual of applying for an import license, and having obtained it to open a credit account at an import bank in the name of the seller. If the person ordering a book were fortunate, the purchase might arrive within some minimum number of weeks or months and might then be collected upon the surrender of the import license to customs officials. Quite apart from the effort and time required for such a transaction, incidental charges normally reached a total several times the retail cost of the book.

Under the coupon scheme, citizens of twenty nations participating in the plan are able to buy books which are available only in other countries and may pay for them with the Unesco coupons. Most of the coupons sold have been used to buy technical and scientific books and to subscribe to scientific journals. The United States sells the most books of any country in the program, while India has proved to be the best customer. In this country, the Library of Congress and certain other libraries have shown an interest in using the coupons to help expand their foreign book collections.

Correction: A typographical error in the article by Karl K. Darrow (How to Address the American Physical Society, *Physics Today, February, 1951*) suggests incorrectly that the author defines entropy as $\int dX/T$ between certain limits of integration. This should have read, "$\int dQ/T$".

Carl F. Eyring

Carl F. Eyring, professor of physics and mathematics and dean of the college of arts and sciences at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, died January 3rd of a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of sixty-one. Professor Eyring received his PhD in physics from the California Institute of Technology in 1924. He had served on the faculty of Brigham Young University since 1912, and was a Fellow and former president of the Utah Academy (1923). He was the vice-president of the Acoustical Society of America at the time of his death, and was a member of the American Physical Society.

John R. Loofbourow

John R. Loofbourow, forty-eight-year-old biophysicist and executive officer of the biology department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died January 22nd after a brief illness. Ten days later his wife, Dr. Dorothea Gano Loofbourow, a member of the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital, collapsed suddenly and died in her Boston office. Professor Loofbourow received his bachelor's degree at the University of Cincinnati in 1923 and was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Dayton in 1936. After several years of teaching physics and biophysics at Cincinnati and Dayton, and following five years as a research professor at the Institute Divi Thomae in Cincinnati, he joined the MIT faculty as associate professor of biophysics in 1940. He was appointed full professor in 1945. Professor Loofbourow belonged to the Optical Society and the Acoustical Society, and was a Fellow of the American Physical Society, the American Academy of Sciences, and the British Physical Society and Chemical Society. In 1948 he received the President's Certificate of Merit.

Carol Gray Montgomery

Carol Gray Montgomery, associate professor of physics at Yale University, died suddenly following a heart attack in New Haven on December 3rd. He was fifty-one years of age. A native of Denver, Colorado, Dr. Montgomery was graduated from the California Institute of Technology in 1927 and received the doctor's degree in physics at Yale three years later. He held research fellowships both at Yale and the Bartol Research Foundation (where he worked on studies of cosmic radiation) before joining the Yale faculty in 1940. Dr. Montgomery was a Fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the American Association of Physics Teachers.