

## CENCO OFFERS FELLOWSHIPS

The Central Scientific Company is offering two scholarships in the physical and engineering sciences for the academic year 1951-52. Awards of \$1,000 and \$1,500, the former for a student working for his master's degree and the latter for a pre-doctoral candidate, will be granted. Letters of application, containing full personal data, the school at which graduate study is planned, contemplated course of study, and college transcript, plus separate letters of recommendation, should be addressed to the Scholarship Committee, Central Scientific Company, 1700 Irving Park Road, Chicago 13, Illinois, and mailed not later than May 15.

## FLORIDA STATE ASSISTANTSHIPS AVAILABLE

Florida State University's physics department has announced that several assistantships will be awarded for the academic year 1951-52. These awards, which bear a stipend of \$100 per month (and will also defray certain fees for out-of-state students), will be granted to qualified applicants for either part-time teaching or research duties. Appointees will be permitted to carry from six to twelve hours of course work towards a Master's Degree. Research opportunities exist in the fields of x-ray spectroscopy, electron microscopy, x-ray scattering, electronics, and theoretical physics. Further details and application blanks may be obtained by writing to Harold Richards, Head, Department of Physics, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

## NEW RESEARCH CORPORATION GRANTS

Additional grants in support of basic scientific research have been announced by Research Corporation, a nonprofit educational and scientific foundation with headquarters in New York City. Forty-six scientists in twenty-five states and the District of Columbia have received a total of \$86,000 for projects in physics and chemistry. The current grants, according to the foundation, emphasize its policy of helping to expand the nation's facilities by providing necessary equipment, materials, and other assistance for smaller colleges, many of which previously could not carry out research programs. Thirty-nine of the awards are intended to stimulate young scientists and their students as well as to support the work they propose. One of the grants was a special award to the U. S. Committee on Crystallography of the National Research Council for the publication of the International Tables of Crystallographic data.

Research Corporation derives its funds for the support of scientific research from the manufacture and sale of Cottrell precipitators and the management of patents assigned to it under agreements with colleges, universities, and public-spirited inventors. Further information on the foundation may be obtained by writing to C. H. Schauer, Research Corporation, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

## Harald August Bohr

Harald Bohr, well-known Danish mathematician and the brother of Nobel Prize physicist Niels Bohr, died in Copenhagen on January 22nd at the age of sixty-three. He had been professor of mathematics at the University of Copenhagen for more than twenty years. In 1946 Dr. Bohr spent several months in the United States at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. While in this country, he lec-

tured at an international conference on mathematics which was held at Harvard University. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society.

## Arthur Taber Jones

Arthur Taber Jones, Professor Emeritus of Physics at Smith College, died suddenly February 8, 1951. Dr. Jones was born in 1876 at Vassalboro, Maine, received his BS degree from the University of Chicago 1899, and his PhD from Clark University 1913. He was on the teaching staff of Purdue University from 1902 to 1911, at Iowa State College 1913-14, and at Smith College from 1914 until his retirement in 1946. Dr. Jones was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Physical Society, the Acoustical Society of America, and a member of the American Association of Physics Teachers, American Association of University Professors, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Xi. He was well known for his research work in acoustics, particularly on the subject of bells. He was instrumental in the formation of the American Acoustical Society, was a member of its Council from 1935 to 1938, and has been a frequent contributor to its meetings and its journal. He was still very active in this work and was also at the time of his death a member of the editorial board of the American Journal of Physics.

## Yoshio Nishina

Yoshio Nishina, recognized as the father of Japanese physics, died in Tokyo on January 10th at the age of sixty-one. As pre-war head of the Physico-Chemical Research Institute, he taught many of Japan's rising atomic scientists, including Hideki Yukawa, winner of the Nobel Prize in physics for 1949. Dr. Nishina was himself a student of Niels Bohr, and in 1949 returned to Denmark to attend the fifth congress of the International Academic Conference in Copenhagen. At the end of the war, American scientists were dismayed to learn of the dismantling and subsequent destruction by the U. S. occupation troops in Japan of the cyclotron used by Dr. Nishina in his research work. Active in cosmic ray research, he was one of the authors of the Klein-Nishina formula for predicting the Compton collision probability for photons. He had served as president of the Science Research Institute in Tokyo, and after the war was instrumental in its reconstruction. Dr. Nishina had also served as vice president of the Science Council of Japan.

## Sergei Vavilov

Sergei Ivanovitch Vavilov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, died on January 25th in Moscow at the age of sixty. A member of the Academy since 1932 and its president since 1945, he was also the director of the Lebedev Institute of Physics and the State Optical Institute, and organized and directed the All Union Society for the Dissemination of Knowledge. He specialized in optics, making his most important contributions in the field of quantum fluctuations of light. He was also regarded as an authority on photoluminescent phenomena. Dr. Vavilov was a graduate of Moscow University, and served as professor in physics prior to becoming director of the Institute of Physics. He frequently contributed to Soviet newspapers and periodicals, translated scientific works into Russian, and edited numerous technical and popular scientific works. Dr. Vavilov, although not a member of the Communist party, received two Orders of Lenin and the Stalin Prize for work in optics in 1942.