

will again be given this year from June 16 to June 28. The course, under the direction of Benjamin M. Siegel, will have James Hillier of the RCA Laboratories and C. E. Hall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as guest lecturers this summer. The program is particularly designed for those research workers, institutional and industrial, who have recently entered the field of electron microscopy or who are now planning to undertake research problems involving applications of the instrument. Further inquiries should be addressed to Dr. Benjamin M. Siegel, Department of Engineering Physics, Rockefeller Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

MIT has announced plans for a number of courses to be given during its 1952 summer session. Two special mathematics programs intended for scientists, economists, and engineers will be offered. A. W. Tucker of Princeton will give a course on the theory of games from July 9 to July 18 which will be based on J. von Neumann's theoretical work developed to provide a rational basis for evaluating the strategies available to competitors in any contest mixing skill with chance and uncertainty. From July 21 to August 29 a course in special functions of interest in mathematics and physics will be presented by Hans Rademacher of the University of Pennsylvania. The theory and practice of feedback control systems will be considered in a course given from June 9 to 20 under the direction of Donald P. Campbell of MIT's department of electrical engineering, and from July 21 to August 21 a special program concerning digital computers and their applications will be presented under the direction of J. M. Forrester and C. W. Adams of the MIT Digital Computer Laboratory. A special course in the theory and applications of dielectric materials is planned for the period from September 3 to 12 under A. R. von Hippel's direction. Other courses include a program in infrared spectroscopy to be given by R. C. Lord (MIT) and F. A. Miller (Mellon Institute of Industrial Research) from June 16 to 27, and a review of recent developments in aeroelasticity under the direction of R. L. Bisplinghoff (MIT) from July 14 to 22. Since enrollment in many of the summer courses is expected to be limited, it has been suggested that applications should be made at an early date. Additional information can be obtained by writing to Dr. Ernest H. Huntress, Director of the Summer Session, Room 3-107, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts.

Felix Ehrenhaft

Felix Ehrenhaft, Austrian physicist who had returned to Vienna after having resided for ten years in the United States, died on March 4th at the age of seventy-

three. Dr. Ehrenhaft came to this country in 1939 after the Nazi occupation of Austria and he subsequently became a U. S. citizen. For many years he had been associated with the Third Physics Institute of the University of Vienna, having joined its staff in 1907 and having become director in 1920. In 1949 he returned to Europe to accept an appointment as guest professor at the Institute. A controversial figure in physics, Dr. Ehrenhaft challenged the concept of the elementary nature of the electron almost forty years ago when he claimed to have discovered proof for the existence of a "sub-electron" having a charge less than the accepted electron value. Some ten years ago, he presented evidence before the American Physical Society based upon a series of experiments which, he contended, established the existence of a "magnetic current" by the same criteria from which the existence of the electrical current had been deduced.

Rudolph Ladenburg

Rudolph W. Ladenburg, retired Cyrus Fogg Brackett professor of physics at Princeton University, died April 3rd at Princeton Hospital at the age of sixty-nine. A native of Germany, Professor Ladenburg received his doctorate in physics at the University of Munich in 1906 after having studied at Heidelberg, Breslau, Cambridge, and Berlin. He served on the faculties of the Universities of Breslau and Berlin and later joined the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin, where he headed the department of physics. In 1931, he came to the United States to accept the Brackett professorship at Princeton, replacing Karl T. Compton who had been named President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Ladenburg served at various times as a civilian consultant to the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society.

Donald C. Stockbarger

Donald C. Stockbarger, associate professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died on February 23rd at his home in Belmont, Massachusetts. He was fifty-six years of age. A native of Walkerton, Indiana, Dr. Stockbarger received the degree of Doctor of Science at MIT in 1926 after having served on the faculty for several years as an instructor in physics. He remained at MIT until the time of his death. During World War II he was director of both the National Defense Research Committee project and the Naval Ordnance project which were carried out at the Institute. A consulting physicist for a number of commercial concerns during his career, Dr. Stockbarger received international recognition for his development of fluorite crystals for optical use. He was a member of several professional societies, among them being the American Physical Society, the Optical Society of America, and the American Association of Physics Teachers.