

Universities of Chicago, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Eastman Kodak Company has provided for fellowships for advanced study at seventeen colleges and universities throughout the country. To be awarded to students in their last year of study for the doctorate, ten of the fellowships are in chemistry, four in physics, and three in chemical engineering.

A Frederick Gardner Cottrell grant of \$4962 has been awarded the University of Connecticut by the Research Corporation for research in low-temperature physics under the direction of C. A. Reynolds. Research Corporation was founded in 1912 by Cottrell, scientist and inventor of the electrical precipitator. Since that time, the corporation has distributed nearly \$7 million in the form of grants in aid of basic scientific research. Its sources of funds are the manufacture of precipitation installations and, in recent years, the management of patents for institutions and individual inventors.

A million dollar grant has been made by the Ford Foundation to the University of Michigan to aid in the construction of a nuclear reactor for research. This will be the second privately-owned reactor in the country, the first being the one under construction at the University of North Carolina.

Research contracts granted since the first of the year by the Air Research and Development Command include projects at the following colleges and universities: McMaster University (H. E. Duckworth), atomic mass measurements; the University of Pennsylvania (B. R. Russell), effects of lattice defects upon the lattice constants of alkali halide crystals; California Institute of Technology (Fritz Zwicky), theoretical coordination of investigation of plasticity in crystals, and (D. S. Clark), experimental investigation of plasticity in crystals; Illinois Institute of Technology (Paul L. Copeland), surface changes caused by sliding and rolling friction; and Alfred University (R. C. Turnbull), study of basic mechanism of diffusion of metals into ceramic materials.

Industry

Burroughs Adding Machine Company has announced the establishment of an electronic instruments division in Philadelphia to produce a line of electronic laboratory apparatus and other special devices. The new division will also offer a scientific computation service, employing the Burroughs electronic digital computer and other computing equipment.

Nuclear-Chicago is the name that will be used by the Nuclear Instrument and Chemical Corporation of Chicago to identify itself in the future. Possible confusion with other companies having names similar to the full title of Nuclear-Chicago is the reason for this change, according to James A. Schoke, president of the firm.

A new AEC laboratory for the study of uranium recovery from ores has been established in Winchester, Massachusetts, and is to be operated by the American Cyanamid Company. The work of the laboratory was begun in 1945 at the Watertown Arsenal under a contract with MIT, and the increasing scale of the work and its essentially commercial nature led to the transfer of responsibility for its operation to American Cyanamid.

A European subsidiary of G. M. Giannini and Company, Inc., manufacturers of components for servomechanisms and computers, has been established in Milan, Italy, to provide for the distribution and servicing of the Company's products as well as to maintain a research laboratory and experimental shop for developing new instruments of European origin.

Vivian Leroy Chrisler, sixty-eight, died on March 10th at his home in Virginia. Mr. Chrisler had been head physicist at the David Taylor Model Basin in Maryland since 1948. He came to the Model Basin in 1943 after having served for ten years with the National Bureau of Standards as assistant and as associate physicist. An acoustical expert, Mr. Chrisler had been an acoustical consultant to the architect of the U. S. Capitol. A Fellow of both the Acoustical Society of America (vice-president from 1936 to 1938) and the American Physical Society, he was awarded the Distinguished Civilian Service Award in 1946.

Ernest J. Jones died on June 16th at the age of fifty-five. Dr. Jones, a research physicist in government laboratories for twenty-three years, did research in the field of negative and positive ion behavior at the National Bureau of Standards where he served from 1946 until his retirement in 1951. Born in Clement, North Dakota, Dr. Jones attended the Universities of Minnesota and California, receiving his PhD degree from the former school. He was a Fellow of the American Physical Society and an associate member of the Optical Society of America.

Milton S. Van Dusen, for 35 years a member of the staff of the National Bureau of Standards, died on May 20th after a brief illness. Dr. Van Dusen joined the NBS heat and power division after his graduation from Syracuse University in 1913. He received his PhD in physics at Johns Hopkins University in 1921, was chief of the heat transfer section from 1925 to 1941, and from 1942 to 1946 served as chief of the pyrometry section. He retired from active service in 1948. Among his scientific contributions were original developments in the measurement of temperature, and especially in the measurement of the thermal conductivity of insulators and of metals. Dr. Van Dusen was a member of the American Physical Society, the Washington Philosophical Society, and the Washington Academy of Sciences.