

facilities and has placed difficulties in the way of conducting some experiments properly. In order to remedy this state of affairs the Joint Commission on High Altitude Research Stations (JCHARS) was created by the International Council of Scientific Unions with the International Union of Biological Sciences as its parent body. Donald H. Menzel of Harvard College Observatory is currently president of JCHARS; the other American members are Robert Brode of the University of California and Serge A. Korff of New York University. The function of JCHARS is to acquire and publish information on high-altitude stations; for this purpose a comprehensive questionnaire was recently circulated to the directors of fifty such stations. Dr. Korff was in charge of preparing the resulting catalogue, copies of which are now available to interested persons and institutions upon request (address Dr. S. A. Korff, New York University, University Heights, New York 53, New York). The qualifications of the listed stations are primarily an altitude in excess of 7500 feet; their facilities are described in the booklet and range from nonexistent to primitive to adequate to sumptuous.

Scientific aspects of the International Geophysical Year, which is to consist of a series of coordinated world-wide observations during 1957-58 on geophysical phenomena with particular reference to solar-terrestrial relationships, have been dealt with in a symposium held at the 1954 Annual Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. The papers presented there, which describe the motivation for the undertaking, have been published in the *Proceedings* of the Academy for October.

Proceedings are now available on short courses held at The Pennsylvania State University during June 1954, dealing with high-temperature properties of materials and mechanics of creep. The proceedings on the high-temperature properties of materials course were prepared by C. Zener, B. J. Lazan, G. V. Smith, M. J. Manjoine, W. D. Manly, and D. R. Miller. The proceedings of the mechanics of creep short course were prepared by J. E. Dorn, G. R. Irwin, L. F. Coffin, F. R. Shanley, G. D. Lubahn, and E. A. Davis. For further information, write Dr. Joseph Marin, Department of Engineering Mechanics, The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa.

Jerome Fleeman, an associate physicist at Brookhaven National Laboratory since August 1952, died on September 30th at his family's home in Miami, Florida. He was thirty-four years old. Dr. Fleeman received his BS in physics from the University of Michigan in 1943 and his PhD from Stanford University in 1949. During World War II he was connected with the Manhattan District at Los Alamos as a sergeant in the U. S. Army. After being honorably discharged from service, he joined the North American Aviation Corporation in California. From March 1950 to 1952, he was affiliated with the National Bureau of Standards and worked on the interactions of electrons with matter. After joining

the staff at Brookhaven, Dr. Fleeman was engaged in a study of radiation effects in metals in the Solid State Physics Group. He was a member of the American Physical Society.

Gustaf W. Hammar, senior supervising physicist with the Navy Ordnance Division of Eastman Kodak Company, died in Rochester on August 19th. He was sixty-one years old. The Swedish-born physicist attended both the University of Idaho, receiving his Master's degree in 1924, and California Institute of Technology, where he received his PhD in 1927. He taught at Idaho from 1926 to 1946, being appointed head of the department in 1934. He joined Eastman Kodak in 1946. Dr. Hammar was a member of the American Physical Society.

John E. Hoyt, a former member of the Drexel Institute of Technology physics department, died in Philadelphia on September 12th at the age of seventy-five. A Tyndale fellow at the University of Pennsylvania from 1904 to 1906, Dr. Hoyt received his PhD from the University in 1911. He began his long association with the Drexel Institute in 1906 as a physics instructor, and after 1916 he served as head of the department (evening school). During World War II he worked as a research engineer with the Franklin Institute. He was a member of the Physics Club of Philadelphia, serving as president in 1927.

Theodore Lyman, Hollis professor of natural philosophy emeritus at Harvard University since 1926, died on October 11th at the age of 79. A native of Boston, Professor Lyman received his doctorate in 1900 at Harvard, where he had begun his investigations of the far ultraviolet spectrum under W. C. Sabine which led to his discovery of the fundamentally important series of spectral lines known as the Lyman Series. He also studied in Germany at Göttingen and in England under J. J. Thompson at Cambridge. During World War I he was commissioned a captain in the Army Signal Corps, serving at Chateau Thiery and St. Mihiel. He was an enthusiastic explorer and traveler as well as scientist, and early in the century he made trips into British Columbia and Alaska, British East Africa, and the Altai Mountains of Central Asia. Professor Lyman was associated with Harvard throughout his academic career. He became an instructor in the physics department in 1902 and by 1917 had risen to the rank of professor. He was named Hollis professor in 1921. He was also director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory at Harvard from 1910 to 1947. The Lyman Laboratory of Physics was named in his honor upon his retirement. A former president both of the American Physical Society (1921-22) and the American Academy of Sciences, he was the recipient of the Academy's Rumford Medal (1918), the Elliott Cresson Medal of the American Philosophical Society (1930), and the Frederic Ives Medal of the Optical Society of America (1931).