

MULTI-CHANNEL PULSE ANALYZER

Model 201 will record high counting rates. Especially designed for short half-life measurements.

NON-OVERLOADING AMPLIFIERS

Model 154 is designed for use in scintillation detector systems where bursts of high level signals paralyze conventional amplifiers.

PRECISION HIGH VOLTAGE SUPPLIES

Reversible polarity
Long term stability
Low ripple
Low noise
Small reset error

BEVA LABORATORY

1640 Olden Ave. Ext.
TRENTON, N. J.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICISTS

For the expansion of a small group of competent physicists and engineers who are concerned with the development of new devices and with the solution of advanced instrumentation and measurement problems. This group is responsible for devising methods for the solution of special problems and for the experimental verification of these methods. The final engineering and packaging is normally carried out by other groups in the organization. The varied nature* of this work requires both recent graduates and experienced people capable of accepting primary responsibility for the solution of problems of varying degrees of complexity.

Excellent opportunities for advancement and advanced study.

Salary commensurate with experience and education level.

* Some of the current investigations are in the fields of mass spectrometry, electron multipliers, electron and ion optics, fast pulse techniques, ultrasonics, radiography, and wideband sensors for the measurement of pressure, temperature, and flow.

for further information please contact:

**PERSONNEL DIRECTOR
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M Meetings

Structure of Glass

The first Gordon Research Conference on glass, held at Kimble Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, August 15 to 19, had as its particular subject the structure of glass. The scientists participating in the conference arranged under the chairmanship of F. C. Flint, Hazel Atlas Glass Company, included those working in the fields of unusual inorganic glasses and organic high-polymer glasses as well as the more conventional silicate glasses. They included representatives from England, Belgium, Norway, Japan, and Sweden.

Research approaches discussed included the relatively direct investigation of structure by x-ray and neutron diffraction and electron microscopy, the investigation of glass transformation phenomena through measurements of heat capacity, viscosity, high pressure, and ultrasonic effects. Theoretical treatments of the glassy transition, particularly in polymers, raised considerable discussion of the applicability of these theories to inorganic glasses.

E. U. Condon conducted the final session of the conference, which was given over to résumé and conclusions. He emphasized the lack of general agreement as well as the good prospects for clearing up much of the mystery of glass as he called upon various scientists for a five-minute description of their current endeavors.

O. L. Anderson, Bell Telephone Laboratories, this year's vice chairman, was named chairman for next year. Harrison Davies of the Mellon Institute will be vice chairman. Other members of this year's committee were N. J. Kreidl and J. R. Hensler, Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.

N. J. Kreidl

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company

AAAS Meets in Atlanta

The 122nd meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Atlanta, Georgia, December 26-31) will include some 300 sessions of 17 AAAS sections and of 63 participating organizations.

The program of Section B (Physics) of AAAS includes symposia on the following subjects: Radiation Measurements (December 27, afternoon); The Role of Physics in Premedical Education (December 28, morning), program of Sigma Pi Sigma, cosponsored by Alpha Epsilon Delta and Section B; Research Progress in Physics (December 28, afternoon); Training for Careers in Physics (December 29, afternoon); and Radiation Chemistry and Related Fields, Parts I and II (De-