Benedict

(Retired from Page 1)

education in nuclear engineering, initially at the graduate level.

Dr. Benedict received his bachelor's degree in chemistry from Cornell University in 1928 and the degree of doctor of philosophy in physical chemistry from MLT, in 1933. From 1933 to 1946 he worked with the M. W. Kellogg Company and developed a widely used equation of state for hydrocarbon mixtures.

From 1946 to 1948 he was associated with Kellex Corporation and was in charge of the process design of the gaseous diffusion plant for the concentration of Uranium-236 which was built for the Manhattan Project at Oak Ridge, Tenn. In 1948 he was Chairman of the Technical Committee on the Control of Atomic Energy of the War Department.

Prior to his return to the Institute, Dr. Benedict was Director of Process Development for Hydrocarbon Research, Incorporated. Dr. Benedict is a member of the Atomic Energy and Research committees of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He is a member of the Reactor Safeguards Committees of the Atomic Energy Commission and a member of the Visiting Committee for the Reactor Science and Engineering Department of Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Dr. Benedict is the author of numerous scientific papers on hydrogenation, hydrocarbon chemistry, separation processes, and physical-chemical measurements.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

such as those of Roosevelt's sister and private secretary. In all, about 166 collections, 29 of them in Europe, have been checked and useful letters microfilmed for use of the project.

In addition, members have reviewed a considerable number of letters submitted by individuals for possible value to the work. Unfortunately, most of these are Roosevelt's thoughts on topics with personal problems that came to his attention. Most of them have little historical importance.

To give the letters full meaning, members of the project are involved in three auxiliary jobs.

1. At least 5,000 individuals mentioned by Theodore Roosevelt have already been identified and the important facts in their living are extracted. These include many nearly-anonymous figures as relicts of minor state appointments made by Roosevelt when governor of New York. The vital volumes will include footnotes much of the research described in this report, such as those of Roosevelt's sisters and private secretary. In all, about 166 collections, 29 of them in Europe, have been checked and useful letters microfilmed for use of the project.

2. The equivalent of a period of academic study has been spent by the members of the project in West Germany during the academic year November 1, 1951-July 31, 1952, on the history of personalities and issues surrounding the Wilson administration in its foreign relations.

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