A D V A N C E M A T T E R

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Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, head of the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1947, has been appointed Dean of the School of Engineering, Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., President of the Institute, announced last night.

Admiral Cochrane succeeds Dr. Thomas K. Sherwood, Dean of Engineering since 1946, who has asked to be relieved of the administrative duties of the dean's office to devote full time to teaching and research in chemical engineering, in which he has been a member of the faculty since 1930.

"With his distinguished background of experience in both engineering and administration, Admiral Cochrane," said President Killian, "is admirably qualified to fill this major administrative post at the Institute and to succeed Dean Sherwood, who has demonstrated superb qualities of leadership as Dean."

Admiral Cochrane is at present on leave of absence to serve as head of the Federal Maritime Board in Washington. He is expected to take over the duties of Dean of Engineering during the coming summer.

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Admiral Cochrane, former Chief of the Material Division of the United States Navy and of the Bureau of Ships, is a native of Mare Island, California, where he was born in 1892. He is the son of Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Cochrane of the United States Marine Corps and Elizabeth (Lull) Cochrane. After studying at the University of Pennsylvania from 1909 to 1910, he entered the United States Naval Academy, was graduated with distinction in 1914 as an ensign, and advanced through the grades to his present rank of vice admiral in 1945. He carried on post graduate work at the United States Naval Academy until 1916, and was then sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for further advanced work in naval construction for which he was awarded the degree of master of science in 1920. Admiral Cochrane attended the United States War College in 1939.

From 1917 to 1919 he was assigned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, after which he came to M.I.T. for his graduate work and returned to Philadelphia, where he remained from 1920 to 1924, first in charge of construction of two battle cruisers, and later in charge of repairs. From 1924 to 1929 he was assigned to the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, specializing in submarine and general ship design.

In 1929 Admiral Cochrane was technical advisor to the United States Delegation of the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, which was held in London. He was in charge of design and construction of submarines at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N.H., 1929 to 1933, when he was assigned as the Force Constructor on the staff of the Commander in the Scouting Force of the United States Fleet from 1933 to 1935. From that year until 1939 he was in

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charge of contract design, and from 1939 to 1940 he served as assistant to the head of the Design Division of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. It was in 1940 that Admiral Cochrane was appointed Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in London and a year later he was assigned to the post of Hull Assistant to the head of the Design Division of the Bureau of Ships, where he served until his appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Ships in 1942.

Admiral Cochrane was awarded the Mexican Campaign Medal in 1914, the Victory Medal, World War I in 1919, and the American Defense Medal in 1942. He holds the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, which he was awarded in 1944, and the American Theatre Medal as well as the Victory Medal, World War II, both awarded in 1945. The David W. Taylor Gold Medal for notable achievement in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering was awarded to Admiral Cochrane in 1945, when he was also made a Knight Commander, Military Division, of the Order of the British Empire. The Navy bestowed upon him in 1946 its Distinguished Service Medal.

Admiral Cochrane holds the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Hahnemann Medical College, conferred in 1943, and the honorary degree of doctor of engineering which was awarded by Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1946. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the British Institution of Naval Architects, the United States Naval Institute and the American Branch of Newcomen Society of England. His clubs are the Army and Navy of Washington, the Army and Navy Country Club of Arlington, Va., the Chevy Chase and the Capital Yacht Clubs of Washington.

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Dr. Sherwood, widely known in educational and industrial circles as one of the country's leading chemical engineers, is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and was educated at McGill University, Montreal, where he received the degree of bachelor of science in 1923, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he took post-graduate work leading to the degree of master of science in 1924, doctor of science in 1929, in the field of chemical engineering.

During the war Dr. Sherwood was in turn a technical aide, a section chief, and division member of the National Defense Research Committee with which he was associated from 1940 to 1945. In 1942 he was a consultant to the Baruch Committee which was concerned with the production of synthetic rubber from petroleum. In 1944 he was appointed Expert Consultant to the War Department with assignment to an Army mission on scientific intelligence which followed closely behind the retreating Germans in France and Belgium. Dr. Sherwood also directed several research projects at M.I.T. under government or industrial sponsorship.

Some of the more important projects with which Dr. Sherwood was concerned during the five-year period of the war included the development of a process for drying of penicillin, new processes for making certain explosives, fuels for rocket planes, an inert gas system for preventing explosions of aircraft fuel tanks, improved photo-flash bombs, a simple chemical method of re-pressurizing portable flame-throwers in the field, the development of large screening-smoke generators, the production of concentrated hydrogen peroxide, and many others.

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers chose Dr. Sherwood to receive the William H. Walker Award in 1941. In February

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1948 he was awarded the Medal for Merit, highest civilian award, by President Truman. The citation reads as follows: "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United States from June, 1940 to December, 1945....Dr. Sherwood's effectiveness contributed materially to the successful development of materials and methods of outstanding importance to the war effort."

Dr. Sherwood is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma, and Tau Beta Pi. He is a trustee of Associated Universities, Inc., which operates the Brookhaven National Laboratory, and is a director of Arthur D. Little, Inc. He is the author of "Absorption & Extraction" (with R. L. Pigford), "Applied Mathematics in Chemical Engineering" (with C. E. Reed), and more than sixty technical publications on various chemical engineering subjects.

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