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(Editors: For further information, please contact Robert Byers, M.I.T. Public Relations, UN 4-6900, Ext. 2705, or at his home, Marshfield, Mass., TEmple 4-6317.)

Dr. Philip Franklin, 66, retired Professor of Mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a former Secretary of the M.I.T. Faculty, died Wednesday (January 27) at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Professor Franklin was recovering from surgery at the hospital when he died unexpectedly. He had been admitted to the hospital January 8.

A memorial service will be held at the M.I.T. Chapel at 3 p.m. Sunday (January 31).

Professor Franklin officially retired in June, 1964, after teaching mathematics at M.I.T. for 40 years. He had continued to conduct classes on a part-time basis since then.

Professor Franklin made friends easily and throughout his career interested himself in virtually all the affairs of the Institute, particularly those relating to student activities and welfare. He was especially interested in continual improvement of mathematics teaching and in the grading system used to evaluate student performance. As Secretary of the Faculty for the five years before retirement he served as chairman of the Institute's Committee on Academic Performance and his colleagues on the committee, when he retired, presented him with an engraved silver bowl describing him as "anonymous friend of students over many years." At that time, too, M.I.T. President Julius Stratton paid tribute to him as a teacher "who has devoted himself with special distinction to the welfare of students and to the process of teaching."

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FRANKLIN
OBIT.

Professor Franklin was managing editor of the M.I.T. Journal of Mathematics and Physics from 1929 to 1945 and an editor since then. He was the author of some 60 research papers in the fields of geometry, topology and analysis and the author of seven books, including Methods of Advanced Calculus (1944) and Compact Calculus (1963). Three of his books, at various times, were used as textbooks in M.I.T. courses. He also was widely known for a monograph on mathematical aspects of the four color problem, published in 1941 as part of the Galois Lectures. In 1936, he was invited to present a lecture on transcendental numbers before the American Mathematical Society.

Professor Franklin was born in New York City October 5, 1898, and received the bachelor of science degree from the City College of New York in 1918. In 1943, CCNY awarded him its Townsend Harris Medal for an alumnus who achieved notable postgraduate distinction.

Following graduation from CCNY, Professor Franklin served the U.S. Army as a ballistics computer for one year, then went to Princeton University where he received the master of arts degree in 1920 and the doctor of philosophy degree in 1921. He taught at Princeton for a year and was Benjamin Pierce Instructor in Mathematics at Harvard University for two years before joining the M.I.T. Department of Mathematics in 1924. He was made assistant professor in 1925, associate professor in 1930 and full professor in 1937.

During the 1927-28 academic year, Professor Franklin was a Guggenheim Fellow in Germany and Switzerland and during the 1935-36 academic year, while on leave from M.I.T., he was a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. In 1948, he was a lecturer on mathematical physics at Harvard.

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His memberships included the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

Professor Franklin made his home at 312 Pleasant St., Belmont, Mass. Survivors include his wife, the former Constance Wiener, sister of the late Professor Norbert Wiener of M.I.T., and three children, David Franklin of Belmont; Janet, whose husband, Dr. Vaclav E. Benes, is a mathematician at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.; and Hope, whose husband, Dr. Barrett O'Neill, is a mathematics professor at the University of California at Los Angeles; and five grandchildren.