

California as Whiting research instructor in physics until 1909, when he joined the National Bureau of Standards as chief of the Thermal Expansivity Section. In 1916, Dr. Gray entered industry as director of physical research for the L. D. Caulk Co. in Delaware, where he remained for nine years. He served in a research capacity with various firms until 1937, and from then until his retirement in 1950 he was an independent consultant in physics and metallurgy. Dr. Gray was a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the Optical Society of America.

Arthur S. King, retired physicist, died at his home in Pasadena, California, on April 25 at the age of 81. Born in Jerseyville, Ill., Dr. King received his BS and MS degrees at the University of California in Berkeley and, in 1903, received the first PhD awarded by that University in physics. After serving as a Whiting fellow at the University of Bonn and a Carnegie research assistant at Berlin University, he returned to California as an instructor of physics.

In 1908, Dr. King joined the staff of the Mount Wilson Observatory as head of the Physics Laboratory, a position he held until 1943. During his 35 years at Mount Wilson, he supervised the construction and operation of a high-temperature furnace which was a valuable tool in the interpretation of solar spectra in relation to temperature, and did important work on meteorites, the classification of spectrum lines, and the spectra of rare earths. He was the discoverer of carbon 13.

Dr. King joined the physics staff at the California Institute of Technology for two years during World War II, and from 1946 until his retirement in 1954 he served as a mathematician with the Naval Ordnance Test Station in Pasadena. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the Optical Society of America.

Joseph W. Kennedy, chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., died of cancer on May 5. His age was 40. Born in Nacogdoches, Tex., he graduated from Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College and received his MA from the University of Kansas in 1937. He completed his PhD at the University of California at Berkeley in 1939 and remained there until 1943. It was during this period that Dr. Kennedy, collaborating in experiments with E. M. McMillan, G. T. Seaborg, E. Segrè, and A. C. Wahl, became one of the discoverers of the element plutonium. In 1943 Dr. Kennedy went to Los Alamos, where he served as the war-time division leader of the Chemistry and Metallurgy Division. In recognition of his contributions to the work of the Manhattan Project, he received the Army Medal of Merit, the highest award a civilian can receive from the military. In 1946 Dr. Kennedy joined the staff of Washington University where he became chairman of the Chemistry Department. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society.

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