Two visiting associateships in test development (one in science and one in mathematics) are being offered to secondary-school or college teachers by the Educational Testing Service. The associates, whose appointments will be for July and August, 1959, will work primarily on tests at the college-entrance and higher levels. They will analyze existing tests and work on planning new ones. The stipend is $700 plus transportation to and from Princeton. Application forms must be submitted by February 27, 1959. All inquiries should be addressed to Mrs. W. Stanley Brown, Test Development Division, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J.

Humanities Fund, Inc., of New York City is offering a Boris Bakhmeteff Research Fellowship for the 1959–60 academic year. The fellowship will be awarded in an amount up to $3000 for "research of an original and creative nature in the general field of fluid mechanics". The recipient must be a full-time graduate student who is a candidate for the master's or doctoral degree. Study and research may be undertaken at an institution of the fellow's choice. Applications should be filed by February 15, 1959 with Dean William Allan, School of Technology, The City College of New York, New York 31, N. Y.

AEC Reactor Policy

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced the appointment of an ad hoc Advisory Committee on Reactor Policies and Programs for the purpose of reviewing the Commission's civilian power program and advising the Commission in connection with its future power reactor policies. Members of the Committee are James Black (Pacific Gas and Electric Co.); Marion W. Boyer (Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey); Harvey Brooks (Harvard University); Eger V. Murphree (Esso Research and Engineering Co.); Henry D. Smyth (Princeton University); Eugene Starr (Bonneville Power Administration); and Robert E. Wilson (formerly chairman of the Board of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana). The chairman of the Committee is A. Tammaro, assistant general manager for research and industrial development. The Committee elected Henry D. Smyth as its vice chairman.

Claude W. Heaps, emeritus professor of physics at The Rice Institute, Houston, Tex., died in Houston on June 23. He was 70 years of age. Born in Kewanee, Ill., Prof. Heaps graduated from Northwestern University and received his PhD from Princeton University in 1912. After two years as an instructor at the University of Missouri, he joined the physics staff at Rice where he remained a member of the faculty until his retirement in 1957.

He was named full professor in 1928 and for more than twenty years he taught the introductory course in physics at Rice. An outstanding teacher whose lectures were never dull, his course is famous among the Rice

graduates in both humanities and science. His research efforts principally involved magnetic effects in solids and included work on magnetostriction, magnetoresistance, and the Hall and Barkhausen effects. Many papers produced during his years of active research appeared in *The Physical Review*.

A fellow of the American Physical Society, Prof. Heaps was local secretary for the APS meetings which were held in Houston in 1947, 1951, and 1956.

Linville L. Hendren, emeritus dean of Faculties of the University of Georgia in Athens, died on May 7 at the age of 78. Born in Raleigh, N. C., Dean Hendren received his AB and MA degrees from Trinity College (N. C.) and his PhD in physics from Columbia University in 1905.

After serving as associate professor of applied mathematics at Trinity College from 1905–08, he joined the faculty of the University of Georgia as professor and head of the Department of Physics. Between 1932 and 1945 he served as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, dean of Administration, and dean of Faculties and in 1945 he was named dean emeritus.

A colleague at Georgia has described him as a man of varied human interests who "Invariably played the game of life to win and always talked to a definite purpose." Dean Hendren was a member of the American Physical Society.

Frederic Joliot, French nuclear physicist and Nobel laureate, died in Paris on August 14 at the age of 58. A native of Paris, he was educated there, graduating from the School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry and receiving his doctorate from the University of Paris. He served as an assistant in the Radium Institute, a lecturer at the Sorbonne, and in 1937 was appointed to the rank of professor at the Collège de France and was named director of the Laboratoire de Synthèse Atomique at Ivry, near Paris.

Two years earlier he and his late wife, Irene Joliot-Curie, shared the Nobel Prize in chemistry when they succeeded in producing for the first time artificially synthesized radioactive elements. He later became director of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and, in 1946, was appointed to serve as the French High Commissioner for Atomic Energy, a post from which he was finally expelled by the French government during the Korean conflict because of his outspoken enthusiasm for the Communist cause. During World War II he was active in the Resistance and when France was overwhelmed he successfully arranged for the shipment to England of more than 40 gallons of heavy water so that it would not fall into German hands.

Prof. Joliot was the recipient of many awards for his scientific and other activities. In addition to the Nobel Prize, he received the Henri Wilde Prize of the French Academy, the Quinquiennale Barnard Medal, the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre, and the Stalin Peace Prize.