in the Biochemistry Institute of the University of Szeged. Later in 1938, he became an assistant in the Institute of Atomic Physics at the Technical University of Budapest. In 1946, he was named docent and in 1948, associate professor. From 1938 until he left Hungary in 1949, he also served as a consultant to the Tungsram Lamp Factory.

After coming to the United States in 1949, Dr. Papp joined the faculty of George Washington University as a research associate in electronics. He became associated with the ITT Laboratories (then the Farnsworth Electronics Company) as a principal engineer in 1952. He was named as a consultant to the firm in 1960. From 1956 to 1960 he also served on the Purdue University faculty, first as a lecturer and later as affiliate professor.

Frederick H. Seares

Frederick H. Seares, retired assistant director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, died in Honolulu on July 20, 1964. He was 91 years old.

He was born in Cassopolis, Michigan, and graduated from the University of California in 1895. He pursued graduate studies at the University for the next four years, during which time he also served as an instructor in astronomy. He studied at the University of Berlin in 1899 and at the University of Paris during the following year. In 1901 he was appointed professor and director of the Laws Observatory at the University of Missouri. He left Missouri in 1909 to become superintendent of the computing division and editor of publications at Mt. Wilson. In 1925 he was appointed assistant director of the Observatory, a post which he held for the next fifteen years. He was named a research associate of the Observatory in 1940, and he retired from academic life in 1946.

Dr. Seares served as a collaborating editor on the *Astrophysical Journal* during the periods 1927-34 and 1941-45. During the intervening period, from 1934 to 1941, he was an associate editor. He was chairman of the Committee on Stellar Photometry of the International Astronomical Union from 1919 to 1938. A member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, Dr. Seares was the organization's president in 1929. Three decades earlier he had served as its vice president for two terms (1897-98), and in 1940 he received the Society's Bruce Medal. He was also a member of the American Astronomical Society and a foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Charles E. Porter, Jr.

Charles E. Porter, Jr., a physicist at Brookhaven National Laboratory, died on August 14, 1964, at the age of 37.

Born in St. Paul, Minn., Dr. Porter received his bachelor's and master's degrees in mathematics in 1947 and 1949, respectively, from the University of Minnesota. He was awarded his doctorate in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1953, and spent the next three years as an associate physicist at Brookhaven. In 1956, he went to Finland for a year as a Fulbright lecturer. There he gave lectures at the University of Helsinki as well as at the physics institutes in Turku. Upon returning to the United States, he joined the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory as a consultant. The following year, he was appointed a lecturer at the University of Minnesota. He returned to Brookhaven in 1960 as a staff physicist and remained there until his death.

Dr. Porter was most interested in nuclear reactions and statistical physics. He was the author of some 25 papers, mainly treating various aspects of the compound nucleus. The Feshbach, Porter, and Weisskopf article, "Model for Nuclear Reactions with Neutrons" [Phys. Rev. **96**, 448 (1954)], provided an early theoretical framework for understanding low-energy, neutron-nuclear interactions. Two years later, Porter and Thomas published "Fluctuations on Nuclear Reaction Widths" [Phys. Rev. **104**, 483 (1956)], the first appearance of the Porter-Thomas distribution. Recently, Dr. Porter finished editing *Statistical Theories of Spectra: Fluctuations*, which is scheduled for publication by Academic Press this year.

Dr. Porter was a member of the American Physical Society.