ment in 1941. In 1955, he organized and directed the International School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at Argonne. Several years later, he was leader of a field mission to review the atomic energy programs of 17 Latin American Republics, for the International Atomic Energy Agency. He was director at Argonne from 1957 to 1961, and a senior scientist there from 1961 to 1964.

### *Compton Medal Conferred Upon Alan T. Waterman*

The American Institute of Physics has chosen Alan T. Waterman as the recipient of its highest award, the Karl Taylor Compton Gold Medal for Distinguished Service in the Advancement of Physics. Established in memory of K. T. Compton, first chairman of the AIP governing board, the award recognizes outstanding statesmanship in science. It has been awarded on three other occasions since its inception in 1957.

Waterman, who retired as first director of the National Science Foundation in 1963, has been instrumental in formation of attitudes and policies concerning basic research in the US. Convinced of the importance of universities as a source of basic research,

**WATERMAN**

he sponsored the federal grant to universities as a means of supporting fundamental investigations in science. He was successful in promoting a policy that led to the support of research by other federal agencies. He rejected the concept of the NSF as sole agency for the support of such research. Waterman encouraged long-range stimulation of scientific endeavor even in areas that did not seem to be of

current value to national problems. He urged that scientific policy should not be arbitrarily decided in Washington and actively sought the service of scientists and engineers in advisory and consultant capacities. Stressing the importance of adequate science training, Waterman fostered programs through the NSF that have had a profound impact on science education.

Along with many other activities, Waterman has served on the Science Advisory Committee in the Executive Office of the President, 1950–56, as consultant to the President's Science Advisory Committee, 1957–63, on the National Aeronautics and Space Council, 1958–60, on the Federal Council on Science and Technology, 1958–63, and on the board of directors of the American Association for Advancement of Science, 1957–63. He was AAAS president in 1963. He is presently serving as consultant to the director of the NSF, to the president of the National Academy of Sciences and as consultant to the administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He has been chosen as a member of the recently formed Committee on Physics and Society of the AIP.

## X-Ray Spectroscopist Charles Shaw is Dead

Professor of physics at Ohio State University, Charles H. Shaw, was killed in an automobile accident on 5 June. After receiving a PhD from Johns Hopkins University in 1933, he became a National Research Council fellow at Cornell and then an American Philosophical Society fellow at Johns Hopkins.

Active in the field of x-ray physics, Shaw was one of the first to use cryogenic techniques in x-ray spectroscopy. He and his students did the early work on the absorption edges in the inert gases in the solid state. His other work included studies of electronic band structures, electron scattering in gases, industrial radiography and x-ray satellites. He also did work in acoustics. Shaw taught physics at Johns Hopkins and was a senior physicist at the Johns Hopkins Applied Research Laboratory from 1942 to 1946. He joined Ohio State in 1946 as an associate professor and was professor there from 1954 until his death.

## William J. Shonka Was Head Of St Procopius Department

William J. Shonka died on 12 Aug. after open heart surgery. Born in Linwood, Neb., he began his high-school studies at St Procopius and joined the Benedictine Order in 1924. Shonka was ordained to the priesthood in 1929 and received his PhD in physics from the University of Chicago in 1933. His work included the study of motion of atoms at absolute zero, and development of electronic equipment for instructional purposes. Shonka served as a consultant to Argonne National Laboratory. As department head, he did much to develop the physics program at St Procopius College.

## Jakub Klinger, Innovator Of Physics Equipment, Dies

The founder of Klinger Scientific Apparatus Corporation, Jakub Klinger, died on 5 May at the age of 58. Born and educated in Poland, Klinger received his PhD in 1933 from the University of Lwow. While serving on its faculty for a period of 13 years, he was consultant to Polish firms engaged in producing scientific equipment, where he gained practical knowledge and experience in designing special devices for demonstration of modern physics.

He adapted Geiger counters and Wilson chambers, and created special models for their use. Klinger also helped to modernize the techniques of demonstrating physical laws in mechanics, heat, light, electricity and radioactivity. In conjunction with Max von Laue, he worked on methods of electron-diffraction analysis.

Klinger came to the US in 1950 and in 1953 founded the firm that carries his name. His extensive background in the practical applications of physics, its teaching and its theories helped him to build his firm as a major developer and innovator of scientific instruments and teaching apparatus.

DOROTHY DARVIN □