

visory committee in making their appraisal and should be sent by the writer directly to the above address.

The Polish Government has announced the establishment of a state council for the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. Headed by Wilhelm Billig, the purposes of the new council encompass study of plans and problems connected with the uses of nuclear energy, training of personnel, and cooperation with foreign countries. The council's membership comprises representatives of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Government agencies, and leading experts in the field. Long-range plans of the council include the construction of an atomic power plant.

Arthur Lewis Clark, former Dean of Science at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, died on September 19 at the age of 83. Born in Worcester, Massachusetts, Dr. Clark received his bachelor's degree from Worcester Polytechnic Institute and his doctorate from Clark University. He taught mathematics and science at Bridgton Academy in Maine and later taught physics for seven years at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. In 1907 Dr. Clark joined Queen's University as head of the Physics Department and in 1919 was appointed dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, serving the University in that capacity until his retirement in 1943. Dr. Clark was also chairman of Queen's science-research committee.

Gordon Ferrie Hull, Professor Emeritus of Physics at Dartmouth College, died on October 7 at Hanover, New Hampshire. His age was 86. Born in Garnet, Ontario, Canada, Dr. Hull received his bachelor's degree from the University of Toronto and his doctorate from the University of Chicago. After teaching at the Universities of Toronto and Chicago, he joined the Physics Department at Dartmouth in 1899. Dr. Hull was known for his introductory course in physics which he taught continuously at Dartmouth until his retirement in 1940.

A prolific scientist with broad interest, Dr. Hull received international recognition for the series of experiments he performed with the late Ernest Fox Nichols, leading in 1901 to confirmation of the existence of radiation pressure, which had been theoretically postulated three decades earlier by Maxwell. In World War I, as a physicist with the ballistics staff of the Army Ordnance Department, he devised the "boat tail" streamlining of artillery shells, and in 1919, at General Electric's Edgewood Arsenal, Lynn, Mass., he experimented with air foil design at speeds greater than sound. He was also a specialist in microwave radio propagation and his work in this field was instrumental in the ultimate development of radar and electronic height-finding equipment.

Dr. Hull was a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the American Association of Physics Teachers.



Laboratory chart from "The Moon" by H. P. Wilkins and Patrick Moore, Macmillan, 1956

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