Chalklin was meticulously careful as a research worker and equally so as a teacher and examiner. He was a very pleasant colleague to work with, always being anxious to take his full share of the work of a university department. His quiet and charming manner was associated with a friendly and sociable disposition. Although his natural enthusiasm was primarily devoted to physics, he possessed the Kentishman's love of cricket and of games in general—he played tennis and badminton.

Prof. Chalklin leaves a widow and three children (one son and two daughters). He will long be remembered by his former colleagues at University College, London, who have welcomed this opportunity of recording their appreciation of past associations with him and their deep sorrow at the untimely end to his career.

H. S. W. MASSEY

Mr. A. A. Pearson

By the death of Mr. A. A. Pearson on March 13, British mycology has sustained a great loss.

Arthur Anselm Pearson was born on April 12, 1874. He attended a school in Belgium for some years, but at the age of fifteen entered the firm of British Belting and Asbestos, Ltd., of which company he eventually became director and chairman. For the purpose of building up a large export trade, he set himself to learn foreign languages, and became a fluent speaker and writer in French, German, Spanish and Italian, an accomplishment which was also to be of great value in his scientific work. He took up the study of botany as a hobby, starting with wild flowers, but soon becoming attracted to the larger fungi. He loved foraging in the woods near his home, and was an excellent collector. At first he was interested in the lower Basidiomycetes, but later turned his attention more especially to the Agaricaceae, to the study of which he applied modern microscopic and chemical technique. He became well known both in Britain and abroad as an authority on the agarics, and during the season was kept busy naming specimens and answering queries sent by correspondents.

Pearson joined the British Mycological Society in 1911, and from 1919 until 1946 served the Society as its treasurer; he was president in 1931 and again in 1952, when he attended the foray held in Normandy in conjunction with the Société Mycologique de France, and delivered his presidential address in French. In 1946 he was made an honorary member of the British Mycological Society and in the same year was elected president of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union. He became a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1917. He was also a member of the Société Mycologique de France and of the Mycological Society of America. He regularly attended the forays organized by the British Mycological Society and also often those of the Société Mycologique, and was always most courteous and helpful to students who sought his assistance. After he settled at Hindhead, he became closely associated with the Haslemere Educational Museum, of which Mr. E. W. Swanton was then curator, and during the Second World War he took an active part with Mr. Swanton in collecting fungi to be tested at Oxford for the presence of antibiotics.

In 1948 he was invited by the Federal Government to visit South Africa in order to assist workers there in the study of the agarics of the Union. The result was an interesting paper describing many new species, published in the *Transactions of the British Myco-*

logical Society (1950). Numerous scientific papers published between 1915 and 1950 have added much to our knowledge of the British fungus flora, and many of the younger mycologists use with gratitude his keys to various difficult genera.

In addition to his scientific work, Pearson was interested in music, and was known as a singer of unaccompanied folk-songs. On more than one occasion he filled in a blank evening at forays of the British Mycological Society by entertaining members in this way. His genial presence and his energy and helpfulness will be greatly missed.

E. M. WAKEFIELD

Mr. F. K. Goward

FRANK KENNETH GOWARD, who died on March 10, was a senior principal scientific officer in the Department of Atomic Energy. Born on August 30, 1919, he was educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wakefield, whence he was awarded a major open scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1938. After only two years at the University, he took an honours degree in physics and, in 1940, he was directed to take part in the vital task of calibrating radar-chain stations. After service in Scotland, Mr. Goward joined the Telecommunications Research Establishment in Malvern in December 1942, where he quickly established a reputation as an able research worker.

Soon after the end of the War, Mr. Goward transferred to the staff of the newly formed Atomic Energy Research Establishment to take a leading part in the design of a novel particle accelerator, the electron synchrotron. By November 1946, collaborating with D. E. Barnes, he had established the validity of the new principle by accelerating electrons from 4 to 8 MeV. This was the start of a career of intense scientific activity during which Goward became an internationally recognized authority not only on the design of particle accelerators, but also in their use in (γ, n) studies of the nucleus. A man of remarkable energy, he took part in the design of the University of Glasgow 300-MeV. electron synchrotron, the 140-MeV. machine for the University of Oxford and the 30-MeV. machine at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell.

In 1950 Mr. Goward was invited to attend a committee of scientists called together by Unesco. From these early discussions, plans were developed for an international laboratory under the auspices of the Council for European Nuclear Research (C.E.R.N.). In 1952 Mr. Goward was appointed deputy director of the group responsible for the design study of a proton synchrotron to give a proton beam with an energy greater than 10 GeV. By October 1953 the work had progressed to the stage when it was necessary to bring together the scientists working on this project. Goward was granted leave of absence to join the Council's staff, and moved with his family to Geneva. There he became active in the setting up and scientific direction of the Group. In February he became seriously ill and had to return to Britain.

Frank Goward was an outstanding young physicist; during his career he presented many scientific papers covering a wide field of research. His ability, combined with an irrepressible sense of humour, earned him great respect among his many friends and colleagues. We offer our deepest sympathy to his wife and two young children.

D. W. FRY