

of Arts and Sciences and will represent the British Association there. He will also give lectures and visit agricultural research institutions on behalf of the British Council.

British Association: Exhibition of Scientific Instruments

ONE of the many interesting features of the Brighton meeting of the British Association was a display of the latest scientific instruments, and particularly of electronic equipment, arranged by the Scientific Instruments Manufacturers Association of Great Britain in the Corn Exchange. The stands were well set out in the ample space available, so that visitors were not subjected to the crowding so often occurring at such exhibitions. In opening the exhibition on September 13, the president of Section A, Sir Lawrence Bragg, paid tribute to the enterprise of instrument manufacturers in organising the display at a time when they were actively engaged in participating in the British Exhibition in Copenhagen. He stressed the importance of accurate, and often very elaborate, instruments both in modern scientific research and in the industrial field. The research worker, he said, has outlived the days of home-made apparatus largely constructed of jam-jars and sealing-wax and has become more and more dependent upon the skill of the instrument maker; and it is necessary for the two to work hand in hand to secure progress. There was a time, and that not long ago, when the scientific world looked mainly to the United States and Germany for the most accurate instrument work, but to-day Great Britain can hold its own in every section of instrument making, and in many it leads the world; in this sphere, at least, Britain no longer fears foreign competition. On the following morning, the whole session of Section A was given up to a symposium on instrumentation and control, including industrial applications of electrical devices, opened by Sir Ewart Smith.

Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Cambridge: Dr. G. H. S. Bushnell

FOLLOWING the resignation of Dr. T. T. Paterson, Dr. G. H. S. Bushnell has been appointed curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Cambridge. Dr. Bushnell is the son of the Rev. D. G. S. Bushnell; he was educated at Wellington and Cambridge, taking his degree in 1925; recently (1947) he obtained the degree of Ph.D. In July 1926 he went to Ecuador as a geologist with Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields, Ltd., and remained there with intervals of leave until 1938. It was while working in Ecuador that archæology first attracted his attention, and he examined the southern part of the coastal plain, which up to then had never been studied. He also travelled in Peru, visiting Lima, the Cuzco region, etc., and began to write up the results of his investigations. During the War he held a commission in the Royal Engineers. While an important work is still in the press awaiting publication, there have been numerous articles from Dr. Bushnell's pen on such subjects as an archæological collection from Macas in Ecuador east of the Andes in Oran, and reviews, etc., in various learned journals. Dr. Bushnell is on the Councils of the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Anthropological Institute. As a keen student of medieval archæology he has also been appointed vice-chairman of the Chelmsford Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Care of Churches. From every point of view Dr. Bushnell

should make an ideal curator, for he has considerable personal charm and can arouse enthusiasm in others.

Mathematics in King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne:

Dr. A. E. Green

ON the retirement of Prof. G. R. Goldsbrough, the chair of applied mathematics at King's College has been filled by the appointment of Dr. A. E. Green. Dr. Green obtained distinction at Cambridge in Part III of the Mathematical Tripos, was a Smith's Prizeman and research fellow of Jesus College. Since 1939 he has held the post of lecturer in mathematics at the Durham Colleges. Dr. Green's published work mainly covers the subjects of hydrodynamics and elasticity. In the former he has dealt with the production of small eddies from large ones, the gliding of a plate on a stream and the fluctuations of pressure in a turbulent fluid. In elasticity he has investigated the stability of thin twisted strips and corrugated plates, and numerous problems in the stress systems of æolotropic plates.

Dr. W. W. Rogosinski

THE chair of pure mathematics at King's College, vacated by Prof. A. C. Offord on his appointment to the chair at Birkbeck College, has been filled by the election of Dr. Werner W. Rogosinski. Dr. Rogosinski studied at the Universities of Breslau, Freiburg and Göttingen. At the last-named he proceeded to the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1921. He held the appointment of *Privatdozent* and later *Ausserordentliche Professor* at the University of Königsberg. In 1937 he came to Great Britain and did some teaching at Cambridge. Later he was appointed assistant in the Mathematics Department of the University of Aberdeen and in 1945 lecturer at King's College, University of Durham, where he was further raised to the status of reader in mathematical analysis in 1947. Dr. Rogosinski has written numerous papers on trigonometric series, Dirichlet's series and problems of complex analysis. He also published "Fouriersche Reihen" (Sammlung Schubert, 1930), and, with the late Prof. G. H. Hardy, the Cambridge Tract on "Fourier Series".

Nicolas Copernicus

IN an article in *The Times* of September 7 on "Poland's Northward Thrust", reference is made to Thorn (now Torun) Allenstein (renamed Olsztyn) and Frauenburg (now Frombork), the three places, in what was formerly East Prussia, in which Copernicus lived and died. To-day the district is a scene of destruction unparalleled elsewhere in Europe. Torun, where Copernicus was born, became Polish after the First World War, and Olsztyn, where he lived for a time, and Frombork, where he worked and died, are now also Polish. In Olsztyn castle, fortunately undamaged, one can see the chamber occupied by Copernicus when he was a canon and administrator of his uncle's diocese; and at Frombork, a small town completely ruined by the War, is the house he lived in and the cathedral in which he was buried. The Polish Government has given a sum of money towards restoring the old quarters of Copernicus in the cathedral close and his tower and observatory. Of the body of Copernicus, however, no trace can be found. "It appears," says the article, "that shortly after the Russians entered Frombork, unknown vandals raided the coffins of bishops and noble-men buried under the cathedral on the basis of a report that many of them wore gold and diamond rings."