

for organization, he was of the very greatest help in the many difficult problems we had to meet, particularly after the First World War, when the British Engineering Standards Association, as it had become, was very hard pressed for the funds necessary to carry forward its fast-growing commitments.

In 1929, the benefits of industrial standardization on a national basis were becoming more generally recognized. Requests for national specifications basic to branches of industry outside engineering were being received and acted upon, and eventually a royal charter was granted to the organization, the title being changed to the British Standards Institution as being more representative of its wider aims. It was in that year that Percy Good became deputy director, a post which he filled with ability and distinction until 1942, when he succeeded me as director.

In 1947, Percy Good was elected president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. In 1945 he was made C.B.E. for his work as chairman of a joint committee of the Ministry of Home Security and the Illuminating Engineering Society. He was a member of the executive committee of the National Physical Laboratory and of the board of the Polytechnic, Regent Street, London. To the end he was wholeheartedly devoted to the progress of the British Standards Institution, to which he had contributed so much. All who came in contact with him, both

at home and abroad, will mourn the loss of an enthusiastic colleague who, apparently, never stopped working day or night. C. LE MAISTRE

Captain E. H. Gregory

WE regret to record the death on January 5 of Captain Edgar Gregory, the only son of Sir Richard Gregory, formerly editor of *Nature*.

Captain Gregory was fifty-nine years of age. He was educated at Churcher's College, Petersfield, and at Wye and Sandhurst Colleges. He served with the Suffolk Regiment during the First World War and retired in 1925. Then he joined the staff of Rothamsted Experimental Station and took up a post in the field experiments section. He was mainly concerned in explaining the Rothamsted work to parties of farmers and technical people visiting the farm, and his demonstrations, given with characteristic humour, must be remembered by many. He was also active in the early development of the field experiments at outside centres, where his genial personality and ready wit stood him in good stead and he made many friends. Gregory left Rothamsted in 1939 on being called back into the Forces, and after the Second World War transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, where he worked in the Press and Public Relations Division.

NEWS and VIEWS

Institution of Electrical Engineers: Awards

THE Institution of Electrical Engineers has elected Mr. P. V. Hunter, past-president, to honorary membership of the Institution for his outstanding services to the electrical industry and to the Institution. The twenty-ninth award of the Faraday Medal of the Institution has been made to Mr. T. L. Eckersley, for his achievements in the field of radio research and, in particular, for his outstanding contributions to the theory and practice of radio-wave propagation.

Mr. P. V. Hunter, C.B.E.

MR. HUNTER received his technical training at Faraday House and with the firm of Willans and Robinson. After gaining practical experience with several firms, in 1919 he was appointed joint manager and chief engineer of Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., becoming a director in 1937. He is now deputy chairman of B.I. Callender's Cables, Ltd., and chairman of B.I. Callender's Construction Co., Ltd. Mr. Hunter has devoted special attention to the development of electrical transmission; he is the inventor of the split-conductor and several systems of automatic discrimination for electric-power transmission systems and improved forms of transmission cable. He has, for many years, been chairman of the National Register of Electrical Installation Contractors, and has represented the Institution on several committees. During the First World War he was engineer-director to the Experiments and Research Section of the Anti-submarine Division of the Naval Staff, and his invention early in the Second World War of the buoyant cable contributed largely to the defeat of the magnetic mine. Mr. Hunter's long association with the Institution commenced in 1910 when he was elected an associate;

he was president during 1933-34. He is also a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. T. L. Eckersley, F.R.S.

MR. ECKERSLEY was educated at Bedales School, University College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and joined the National Physical Laboratory in 1910. After serving with the Royal Engineers on wireless intelligence in Egypt and Salonika during the First World War, he joined the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., and his work with that Company has been chiefly concerned with radio-wave propagation. During the Second World War he was seconded to the Air Ministry. Among Mr. Eckersley's outstanding achievements have been his prediction of the performance of short-wave services, including the enunciation of a theory of the diffraction of waves round the earth taking into account the earth's resistance, and the application of phase-integral theory to propagation problems. By another method he produced a theory of propagation in the ionosphere, and his experiments in connexion with the interpretation of random echoes from the ionosphere led him to his now well-known theory of scattering. He was also the first to employ the method of spaced frames to achieve a direction-finding system substantially free from polarization errors. Mr. Eckersley was elected to the Royal Society in 1938; on four occasions he has received the Duddell Premium and he has also been awarded the Kelvin Premium of the Institution.

James Watt International Medal of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers: Dr. H. H. Blache

THE Institution of Mechanical Engineers has awarded the James Watt International Medal for