

ments in multiplet notation and the Russell-Saunders coupling are abiding results from his work in this field.

Russell was also working actively on the composition of the solar atmosphere, on the pressures at the Sun's surface and on the principles to be employed in the analysis of stellar spectra. He was concerned along with others in stellar classification, in spectroscopic and trigonometrical parallaxes and in the calibration of Rowland's scale of intensities in the solar spectrum. The width of his interests is indicated by the fact that he served on no less than eleven commissions of the International Astronomical Union; he was president for several terms of the Commission on Stellar Spectra and later of the Commission on the Constitution of the Stars. Up to some fourteen years ago he was actively contributing important papers on a wide range of astrophysical subjects; in his latest papers he reverted to his early interest in eclipsing binaries.

In addition to his many scientific papers, he published books on "Stellar Parallaxes", "The Solar

System and its Origin", "The Masses of Stars", "Fate and Freedom", and in 1926 (with R. S. Dugan and J. Q. Stewart) a text-book on astronomy which has been for years the standard work on the subject. His researches were recognized by many awards. In his own country he was given the Henry Draper Medal (1922), the Bruce Medal and the Rumford Medal (1925) and the Franklin Medal (1934). France awarded him the Lalande Prize in 1922 and the Janssen Medal in 1936. He was elected an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1916, foreign member of the Royal Society in 1937, a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1939 and an honorary member of a number of other foreign academies. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, in 1941. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1933. A man of overflowing energy, never sparing himself in his own work or in assisting the researches of others, he was the most eminent and versatile theoretical astrophysicist in the United States, if not in the world. F. J. M. STRATTON

NEWS and VIEWS

Mechanical Engineering at University College, London : Prof. B. J. Lloyd-Evans

PROF. B. J. LLOYD-EVANS is to retire at the end of this session from the Kennedy chair of mechanical engineering at University College, London—a post which he has occupied since the retirement of the late Prof. G. T. R. Hill in 1948. His long and devoted service to the Mechanical Engineering Department dates back thirty-seven years, during which time he has lectured mainly on applied thermodynamics and hydraulics, and has been in charge of the workshop and mechanical engineering laboratories. Dr. Lloyd-Evans is an honours graduate of the University of London. Among his duties when first appointed as senior lecturer under the late Prof. E. G. Coker were the extension and reorganization of the workshop and the establishment and equipment of the Hawksley hydraulics laboratory. He acted as head of the Department during the War period when the Faculty of Engineering was evacuated to Swansea. After the return to London a considerable programme of modernization of equipment had to be undertaken. In spite of the heavy demands upon his time made by teaching and routine, he has carried out a good deal of original research. One of his subjects was the extinction pyrometer technique for measurement of flame temperature in internal combustion engines, while, in conjunction with the Physics Department of the College, he worked on the development of high intensity electromagnets. Throughout his career, Dr. Lloyd-Evans has been distinguished for his ability as a teacher, his personal interest in his students and his friendliness with those who have been privileged to work with him.

Dr. R. E. D. Bishop

DR. R. E. D. BISHOP, lecturer in engineering at the University of Cambridge, has been appointed to succeed Prof. Lloyd-Evans. Dr. Bishop served during the latter part of the Second World War in the Royal Navy and entered University College, London, in 1946 under the Further Education and

Training Scheme. He read mechanical engineering and took a first-class honours degree, the Diploma of the College (with distinction) and was awarded the Head Memorial Medal and Prize. Between 1949 and 1951 he held a Commonwealth Fellowship at Stanford University for study under Profs. J. N. Goodier and S. P. Timoshenko, and, while there, conducted research on elastic wave propagation. An appointment to a demonstratorship in engineering took Dr. Bishop to Cambridge in 1952. He was made university lecturer in 1955, having been admitted to a fellowship of Pembroke College in 1954. The Stanford school is specially strong in applied mechanics and, while there, Dr. Bishop became particularly interested in its various branches. He has since worked in this field, paying particular attention to the general wave motions of elastic bodies and, more recently, mechanical vibration. In the early stages of this latter work he collaborated at Cambridge with D. C. Johnson before his move to Leeds as professor of mechanical engineering. A book of vibration analysis tables recently appeared under their names and its preface states that they are producing a second book together. Dr. Bishop is a member of the Applied Mechanics Committee of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Building Science at Liverpool :

Prof. A. W. Hendry

MORE engineers and others with scientific training should be encouraged to enter the building industry, and more than a veneer of science is needed in architectural courses. The University of Liverpool, which has a strong Faculty of Engineering and School of Architecture, as well as a special section of the Department of Physics which deals with acoustics, has therefore created a new chair of building science. Prof. A. W. Hendry is to be the first holder of this chair. He initially graduated in the University of Aberdeen. After gaining practical experience with Sir William Arrol and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, he returned to lecture at Aberdeen for six years. For two further