

X-Ray Spectroscopist Charles Shaw is Dead FREE



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current value to national problems. He urged that scientific policy should not be arbitrarily decided in Washington and actively sought the service of scientists and engineers in advisory and consultant capacities. Stressing the importance of adequate science training, Waterman fostered programs through the NSF that have had a profound impact on science education.

Along with many other activities, Waterman has served on the Science Advisory Committee in the Executive Office of the President, 1950-56, as consultant to the President's Science

X-Ray Spectroscopist Charles Shaw is Dead

Professor of physics at Ohio State University, Charles H. Shaw, was killed in an automobile accident on 5 June. After receiving a PhD from Johns Hopkins University in 1933, he became a National Research Council fellow at Cornell and then an American Philosophical Society fellow at Johns Hopkins.

Active in the field of x-ray physics, Shaw was one of the first to use cryogenic techniques in x-ray spectroscopy. He and his students did the early work on the absorption edges in the inert gases in the solid state. His other work included studies of electronic band structures, electron scattering in gases, industrial radiography and x-ray satellites. He also did work in acoustics. Shaw taught physics at Johns Hopkins and was a senior physicist at the Johns Hopkins Applied Research Laboratory from 1942 to 1946. He joined Ohio State in 1946 as an associate professor and was professor there from 1954 until his death.

William J. Shonka Was Head Of St Procopius Department

William J. Shonka died on 12 Aug. after open heart surgery. Born in Lincoln, Neb., he began his high-school studies at St Procopius and joined the Benedictine Order in 1924. Shonka was ordained to the priesthood in 1929 and received his PhD in physics from the University of Chicago in 1933. His work included the study of

Advisory Committee, 1957-63, on the National Aeronautics and Space Council, 1958-60, on the Federal Council on Science and Technology, 1958-63, and on the board of directors of the American Association for Advancement of Science, 1957-63. He was AAAS president in 1963. He is presently serving as consultant to the director of the NSF, to the president of the National Academy of Sciences and as consultant to the administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He has been chosen as a member of the recently formed Committee on Physics and Society of the AIP.

motion of atoms at absolute zero, and development of electronic equipment for instructional purposes. Shonka served as a consultant to Argonne National Laboratory. As department head, he did much to develop the physics program at St Procopius College.

Jakub Klinger, Innovator Of Physics Equipment, Dies

The founder of Klinger Scientific Apparatus Corporation, Jakub Klinger, died on 5 May at the age of 58. Born and educated in Poland, Klinger received his PhD in 1933 from the University of Lwow. While serving on its faculty for a period of 13 years, he was consultant to Polish firms engaged in producing scientific equipment, where he gained practical knowledge and experience in designing special devices for demonstration of modern physics.

He adapted Geiger counters and Wilson chambers, and created special models for their use. Klinger also helped to modernize the techniques of demonstrating physical laws in mechanics, heat, light, electricity and radioactivity. In conjunction with Max von Laue, he worked on methods of electron-diffraction analysis.

Klinger came to the US in 1950 and in 1953 founded the firm that carries his name. His extensive background in the practical applications of physics, its teaching and its theories helped him to build his firm as a major developer and innovator of scientific instruments and teaching apparatus.

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