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Publications

In a recent statement,* the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) presented in brief form its new recommendations on maximum permissible radiation levels, a revision of those contained in National Bureau of Standards Handbook 59, *Permissible Dose from External Sources of Ionizing Radiation*. The introduction of these new working levels makes necessary the revision of some of the Committee's other recommendations, which are also published in the NBS Handbook Series. These deal with various phases of radiation protection such as monitoring methods, waste disposal, safe handling of isotopes, and radiation legislation.

Until detailed revisions can be completed, corrective statements are being prepared for each of the handbooks, indicating the changes needed to comply with the new maximum permissible levels. The first such statement, for Handbook 60, *X-Ray Protection*, has been completed. Holders of Handbook 60 may obtain copies of this addendum on request to the National Bureau of Standards, Editorial and Printing Section, Washington 25, D. C.

Volume 1, Number 1 of a new journal entitled *Semiconductor Electronics* appeared in January. The periodical is "devoted exclusively to the theory, production, and use of semiconductor materials and devices". Its contents will consist chiefly of a monthly survey of the published literature in the field. The journal, under the editorship of Geoffrey Knight, Jr., formerly director of research for Clevite Transistor Products, is to be published monthly by Semiconductor Information Service, Box 407, Cambridge 39, Mass. The subscription rate is \$8 per year.

The American Philosophical Society has announced, in connection with the recent death of Henry Norris Russell, that a limited number of copies are still

available of his monograph, "The Arc Spectrum of Iron (Fe I)", which was published as Vol. 34, Pt. 2 of the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa. (Price: \$1.50.)

Theories of communication, computers, and automatic control are to be treated in *Information and Control*, a new international journal to be published for the first time this month by Academic Press Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y. The editors are Leon Brillouin (Columbia University), Colin Cherry (Imperial College of Science and Technology, London), and Peter Elias (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). While the purpose of the journal will be to publish original papers devoted to theories of information and control, manuscripts presenting experimental evidence or theoretical results bearing on the use of ideas from these theories will also be considered for publication. Volume I, 1957, consisting of four issues, will be available at a subscription price of \$10.

The first issue of *Annals of Physics*, also published by Academic Press, made its appearance in April. Devoted to "papers describing original work in all areas of basic physics research", Vol. I, No. 1 of the *Annals* contains (in 111 pages) the following six papers: Irreversible Gibbsian Ensembles (J. L. Lebowitz and P. G. Bergmann), Spontaneous Emission and the Noise Figure of Maser Amplifiers (R. V. Pound), On the Theory of Liquids (L. Goldstein), Mesons and the Structure of Nucleons (B. T. Feld), Grüneisen Parameters for the Equation of State of Solids (T. H. K. Barron), and Causality and the Dispersion Relation: S-Matrix for the Maxwell Field (D. Y. Wong and J. S. Toll). In an introductory statement, the editors explain that the journal is "intended to provide a medium for original work of broad significance, in which the author will be able to give attention to clarity and intelligibility, so that his paper may be read by the widest possible audience. Opportunities for presentations of this kind are rather limited today. Compression and a generally unintelligible, telegraphic style are more often encountered, which tend to encourage specialization and discourage those who have interest in many fields of physics and who like to think of physics as a unified, nearly monolithic, structure of high esthetic appeal." Concerning the contents of the first issue, the editors suggest that the preponderance of theoretical papers "is but one of the inevitable transients which occur when a system is set into motion", and offer assurances that it is one "which will rapidly be damped".

Arthur W. Gray, consultant in physics and metallurgy, died on April 6 at the age of 82. A graduate of the University of California, Dr. Gray was a Whiting traveling fellow in Germany, where he received his PhD from the University of Berlin in 1904. In that and the following year he served as an assistant to Kamerlingh Onnes at Leiden. He then returned to the University of

* Maximum permissible radiation exposures to man, a preliminary statement of the NCRP, NBS Tech. Bul. 41, 17 (Feb. 1957). Copies of the preliminary statement, for insertion in Handbook 59, are available to holders of that Handbook on request to the National Bureau of Standards, Editorial and Printing Section, Washington 25, D. C.

California as Whiting research instructor in physics until 1909, when he joined the National Bureau of Standards as chief of the Thermal Expansivity Section. In 1916, Dr. Gray entered industry as director of physical research for the L. D. Caulk Co. in Delaware, where he remained for nine years. He served in a research capacity with various firms until 1937, and from then until his retirement in 1950 he was an independent consultant in physics and metallurgy. Dr. Gray was a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the Optical Society of America.

Arthur S. King, retired physicist, died at his home in Pasadena, California, on April 25 at the age of 81. Born in Jerseyville, Ill., Dr. King received his BS and MS degrees at the University of California in Berkeley and, in 1903, received the first PhD awarded by that University in physics. After serving as a Whiting fellow at the University of Bonn and a Carnegie research assistant at Berlin University, he returned to California as an instructor of physics.

In 1908, Dr. King joined the staff of the Mount Wilson Observatory as head of the Physics Laboratory, a position he held until 1943. During his 35 years at Mount Wilson, he supervised the construction and operation of a high-temperature furnace which was a valuable tool in the interpretation of solar spectra in relation to temperature, and did important work on meteorites, the classification of spectrum lines, and the spectra of rare earths. He was the discoverer of carbon 13.

Dr. King joined the physics staff at the California Institute of Technology for two years during World War II, and from 1946 until his retirement in 1954 he served as a mathematician with the Naval Ordnance Test Station in Pasadena. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the Optical Society of America.

Joseph W. Kennedy, chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., died of cancer on May 5. His age was 40. Born in Nacogdoches, Tex., he graduated from Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College and received his MA from the University of Kansas in 1937. He completed his PhD at the University of California at Berkeley in 1939 and remained there until 1943. It was during this period that Dr. Kennedy, collaborating in experiments with E. M. McMillan, G. T. Seaborg, E. Segrè, and A. C. Wahl, became one of the discoverers of the element plutonium. In 1943 Dr. Kennedy went to Los Alamos, where he served as the war-time division leader of the Chemistry and Metallurgy Division. In recognition of his contributions to the work of the Manhattan Project, he received the Army Medal of Merit, the highest award a civilian can receive from the military. In 1946 Dr. Kennedy joined the staff of Washington University where he became chairman of the Chemistry Department. He was a fellow of the American Physical Society.

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