

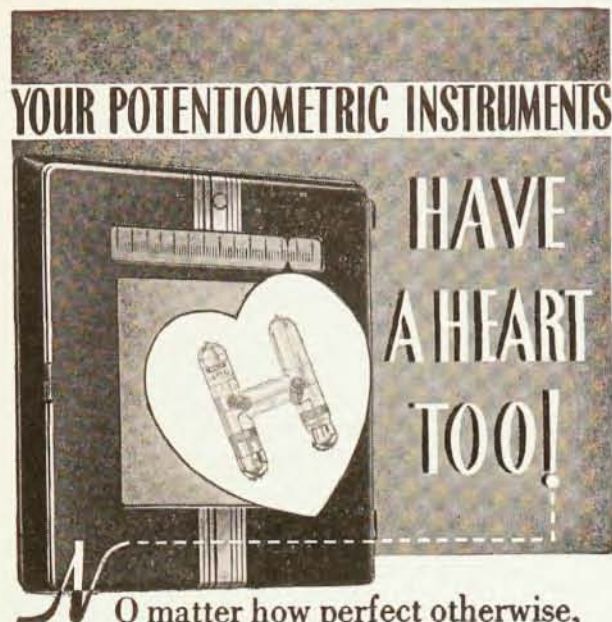
established by the National Research Corporation in Cambridge, Mass. The new laboratory is under the direction of John C. Simons, head of the firm's Applied Physics Department. Equipment available includes ultrahigh vacuum test chambers in which pressures in the range of 10^{-10} mm Hg can be reached.

Publications

Contemporary Physics, a journal devoted to review articles on "various aspects of physics of a standard suitable for teachers in schools and in technical colleges, scientists in industry, and others striving to keep in touch with modern developments", has recently been launched by Taylor & Francis Ltd. The journal, under the editorship of G. R. Noakes, will appear six times a year and will include descriptive surveys of advances in physics, relatively elementary interpretations of theoretical matters, and papers on the historical, philosophical, and educational aspects of modern physics. It will also carry book reviews and interpretive essays dealing with other publications, both books and original papers. The editorial board of *Contemporary Physics* includes Sir Lawrence Bragg and Sir George Thomson as consultant editors and L. F. Bates, K. A. G. Mendelssohn, and F. A. Vick as advisory editors. The journal can be ordered (at a subscription price of \$4 per volume) from Taylor & Francis Ltd., Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London E. C. 4, England.

In order to reduce to a minimum the number of frequencies at which acoustical measurements need to be tabulated, the American Standards Association has issued a new standard, *Preferred Frequencies for Acoustical Measurements* (S1.6-1959). Developed under the Association's sectional committee procedures, the new standard was sponsored by the Acoustical Society of America. It applies to the fields of physical acoustics, including architectural acoustics, electroacoustics, sonics and ultrasonics, and underwater sound, but excludes those aspects which pertain to safety, tolerance, and comfort. Copies are available at 35 cents each from the American Standards Association, Dept. PR 140, 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

ASTIA, the Armed Services Technical Information Agency at Arlington Hall, Va., is currently undergoing a "massive transition to automation" which eventually will result in the storing on magnetic tape of complete information on all of the nearly one million documents in the ASTIA collection—a collection which is growing at the rate of 30 000 titles per year. Until an automatic data processing system went into operation in February, ASTIA relied on the use of some seven million catalog cards. Approximately 1200 copies of reports had to be "hand-tailored" every day, and the number of requests for specific documents is reported to run as high as 3500 per day. A preliminary account of the program has been issued by the Department of Defense under the title, *Automation of ASTIA* (PB



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A 10-page selected bibliography of material dealing with science, education, and careers for the science and engineering student, entitled *Closing the Gap*, is now available without cost from the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.

Jerome B. Green, a physicist in the Operations Research Office of The Johns Hopkins University, died of a coronary thrombosis on January 27. His age was 61. Born in New York City, Dr. Green received his BS degree from the College of the City of New York and then went to the University of Wisconsin where he received his MS degree and (in 1925) his PhD degree in physics. From 1925 to 1927 he was a National Research Fellow in Physics at Harvard University and from 1927 to 1943 he taught at Ohio State University, where he rose to the rank of full professor.

In 1943 Dr. Green joined the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory and during the period 1945-50 he was with the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in White Oak, Md., as assistant chief of the Research Department. He then joined the Operations Research Office and served for a year with an ORO team assigned to US forces in Germany, where he was responsible for much of the early basic work underlying the Army's doctrine for tactical employment of atomic weapons. Known for his work in spectroscopy, with particular reference to the Zeeman and Paschen-Back effects, Dr. Green was a fellow of the American Physical Society.

Donald J. Hughes, senior physicist at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, died in the Laboratory's hospital on April 12 following a heart attack suffered a week earlier. He was 45 years of age.

A native of Chicago, Dr. Hughes did his undergraduate work at the University of Chicago and in 1940 received his PhD in physics from that institution. In 1941 he was a member of a cosmic-ray expedition in the Andes Mountains. After his return he directed a section on underwater ordnance research at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory until 1943, at which time he returned to the University of Chicago to join the Manhattan District's wartime Plutonium Project. He served until 1949 as director of the Nuclear Physics Division at Argonne National Laboratory, where he and his co-workers developed a method of measuring neutron interactions which became the basis of Gamow's theory



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