

in 1928, and the two new wings added this year conform architecturally to the main building. Formal dedication ceremonies were held at Berea in April.

Stanford University's new Henry Salvatori Laboratory of Geophysics, a 4200-square-foot building that contains class and study rooms, laboratory and shop areas, and faculty offices, was dedicated on May 15th. It is the gift of Salvatori and the Western Geophysical Company of Los Angeles, of which he is president. J. L. Soske, professor of geophysics and director of the new laboratory, said that scientists and engineers would be offered both theory and practice in exploratory geophysics, with emphasis on the coordination of mineral sciences, physics, electronics, mathematics, and chemistry.

Wind Tunnels

Aerodynamics research at airflows well above the supersonic is being carried out in the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology, according to a recent Caltech announcement. Two continuously operating, hypersonic wind tunnels are in use, of which one has now attained Mach numbers as high as Mach 11, corresponding to a velocity about 11 times that of sound. Mach 5 is taken arbitrarily as the beginning of the hypersonic range. The air speed at Mach 11 under the low temperature conditions in the wind tunnel test section is about 2900 mph. It is also reported that a hypersonic shock tube is under development in a joint Ordnance-ARDC program at the laboratory for the purpose of simulating the temperature effects that missiles encounter in free flight. Employing a principle different from that of the wind tunnels, the shock tube achieves Mach 6½, its present maximum, at room temperatures or above, and can be operated only a few thousandths of a second at a time.

First successful use of another shock tube has also been announced by MIT's aeronautical engineering laboratories, where the tube is located. Used either to produce a high-speed shock wave or as a short-duration wind tunnel capable of velocities up to 1½ times that of sound, the MIT shock tube is the property of the Air Force and is being used under an ARDC contract.

Publications

A list of symbols for terms in acoustics measurement has been published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers under the title "American Standard Letter Symbols for Acoustics". Preparation of the standard was begun in 1949 by a group headed by Harry F. Olson of the RCA Laboratories in Princeton. The group was formed as a subcommittee of the sectional committee on letter symbols, for which the ASME is the sponsor under the procedure of the American Standards Association. The first list of symbols for acoustics prepared by the subcommittee was completed in September 1950. Since that time the list

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has been reviewed and suggestions obtained from the representatives of many standard organizations. The list was approved and was designated an "American Standard" by ASA last December. Copies of the new standard (ASA Y10.11-1953) can be obtained for \$1 from: Order Dept., ASME, 29 W. 39th Street, New York 18, N. Y. Discounts are available for quantity orders.

A report is now publicly available of the independent study of the Fort Monmouth security problem conducted in the period August 1953 to April 1954 by the FAS-sponsored Scientists' Committee on Loyalty and Security. The report, a 49-page document published under the title, *The Fort Monmouth Security Investigations*, can be obtained for 75¢ from the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, 5734 University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois. Included are press reports and a complete chronology of the parallel investigations conducted by the Army and the Senate Investigating Subcommittee, summaries of the formal charges made by the Army and of sworn affidavits by implicated Fort Monmouth employees in response to the charges, detailed studies of several cases, and discussions and specific recommendations made by the Scientists' Committee on Loyalty and Security in terms of its considered views of the security problem as a whole and of the Fort Monmouth situation in particular.

A new science news magazine, *Industrial Science and Engineering*, was launched earlier this year by the Industrial Laboratories Publishing Co., 201 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Illinois. Intended to "assist students in adequate preparation for a career in some phase of industrial technology", and to enable them to get a "composite view of the many phases of industrial science, whether their interest lies in sales, research, administration, or production". The editor is George Whittington.

Central Scientific Company has announced that a booklet is now available to science teachers and school administrators that contains a suggested list of materials and apparatus for demonstrations and experiments in the elementary science classroom. Other Cenco educational pamphlets available on request deal with physics, chemistry, and general science. The address is Central Scientific Company, 1700 Irving Park Road, Chicago 13, Illinois.

Fellowships and Awards

A total of twenty-seven fellowships, each worth \$2000 to \$3500, is being offered by the American Association of University Women for the academic year 1955-56. The awards, most of which are unrestricted as to subject and place of study, are for women who are completing work on their PhD degrees or who already have them and for mature scholars. For details and instructions for applying for the fellowships, write the Secretary, Committee on Fellowship Awards, American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

An annual prize of \$1000 has been established by Mrs. Mary Thornton Page in memory of her husband, the late Leigh Page, to be awarded to that first-year graduate student in physics at Yale University who "has demonstrated in the highest degree . . . the originality, industry and scholastic ability that Leigh Page encouraged and admired". Professor Page taught at Yale from 1912 until his death in September 1952. The first presentation of this prize was made to Loyal Durand III, who graduated from Yale last year.

The National Research Council of Canada has granted 236 scholarships for 1954-55 having a total value of \$283 200. Ten special scholarships have been awarded for study in the United States, and ten scholarships and seventeen postdoctoral fellowships have been granted for work in several European countries and in the United Kingdom.

The Kalinga Prize, awarded annually by a panel of judges appointed by Unesco, has been presented to Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of the *New York Times* since 1927. Mr. Kaempffert, who has also served as editor of the *Scientific American* and *Popular Science Monthly*, was nominated for the award by the Association of British Science Writers. Described in a recent issue of *Nature* as a "tribute to the great importance of the profession of science writing nowadays", the award has become a mark of recognition for "a distinguished career of public service in the interpretation of science".

Karl T. Compton, chairman of the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and former chairman of the American Institute of Physics governing board (1931-36), died in New York Hospital on June 22nd following a heart attack that had occurred a week earlier while he was visiting in New York City. He was sixty-six years old. Dr. Compton, who received his PhD in physics at Princeton in 1912, remained there for eighteen years, and during that time became chairman of the Princeton physics department. He was offered the presidency of MIT in 1930 and served continuously in that capacity until 1948. A former president of the American Physical Society (1927-28), Dr. Compton played an important role in the founding of the AIP and served as the Institute's first chairman. From 1940 to 1945 he was a member of the National Defense Research Committee and was in charge of developments in radar, fire control, and instrumentation. He was also a member of the advisory committee to the President on atomic energy matters in early 1945, and in 1948 he was appointed chairman of the Research and Development Board in the Department of Defense. He resigned as RDB chairman in 1949 for reasons of health. He received the Medal of Merit in 1946, accompanied by a citation crediting him with being "personally responsible for hastening" the end of the war. Two months before his death Dr. Compton testified before the AEC's Personnel Security Board (the Gray Board) on behalf of J. Robert Oppenheimer.