of high polymers; The Pennsylvania State University (J. G. Aston, J. Eisenstein, and J. J. Fritz), paramagnetism in crystalline salts and in free radicals, and (P. Mange), physical structure of the high atmosphere; The Ohio State University (J. D. Kraus), radio mapping and design of a prototype telescope; and University of California, Berkeley (B. P. Boden), diurnal vertical migration of sonic scattering layers in the sea.

In addition NSF funds have been made available for other projects, as for example, support for scientific conferences such as the International Optical Congress (American Academy of Arts and Sciences), the World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy (University of Arizona), Conference on Low-Temperature Research (Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College), Problems of Nuclear Structure (University of Michigan), Conference on Spectroscopy (The Ohio State University), Sixth Annual Conference on High-Energy Nuclear Physics (The University of Rochester), and support of a Conference on Biophysics (Tulane University). Funds have also been made available for traveling science libraries for small high schools (American Association for the Advancement of Science), for the study to estimate supply of professional and technical manpower as of 1965 (Columbia University), and an English edition of the Russian *Journal for Experimental and Theoretical Physics* to be published by the American Institute of Physics.

Temperature Symposium Proceedings

The Third Symposium on Temperature, an international meeting held in Washington in October, 1954, under the joint auspices of the American Institute of Physics, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Army's Office of Ordnance Research, was reviewed in some detail by Arnold M. Bass in the March, 1955 issue of this journal. The full proceedings, containing the papers and discussions presented at the symposium, are to be published this month by the Reinhold Publishing Corporation under the title, *Temperature, Its Measurement and Control in Science and Industry, Volume II.* The first such symposium took place in 1919, and the second, sponsored by the AIP, was held in 1939. Proceedings of the latter meeting were published for the Institute in 1941 by Reinhold under the title *Temperature, Its Concept and Measurement in Science and Industry, Volume I.* This book is still a fundamental work in the field.

Volume II, dealing with the most recent temperature symposium reviews in 480 pages the developments that took place in the period between 1939 and 1954, with emphasis on the fundamental physical concepts of temperature and its measurement. Included are discussions of the subject of temperature-scale definition and of temperatures ranging from astrophysical levels to the vicinity of absolute zero. The book was edited by Hugh C. Wolfe, head of the department of physics at Cooper Union.

Temperature, Its Measurement and Control in Science and Industry, Volume II, can be ordered from Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., for $12.00 (the price was incorrectly listed as being $14.00 in an advertisement appearing on page 23 of the November *Physics Today.*)

Centennial

The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn concluded its year-long centennial anniversary celebration on October 8th with a convocation at which seventeen honorary doctorate degrees were conferred upon leaders in science, engineering, industry, and education. Those receiving the honorary doctor of science degree were Lloyd V. Berkner, president of Associated Universities, Inc., Mervin J. Kelly, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Marston Morse of the Institute for Advanced Study, Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology, and Frederick W. Zachariasen, chairman of the University of Chicago department of physics. The celebration (under the theme "Science, Engineering, Research for Human Well-Being") was held throughout the 1954–55 academic year, with over thirty major scientific, engineering, and educational conferences being held in connection with the Centennial program. The school was chartered in 1854 and opened its classes for the first time in September 1855.

Thomas Nash White, health physicist at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, died suddenly at his home in Santa Fe, New Mexico, on September 16, 1955. Dr. White was born August 16, 1903, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, receiving his PhD in physics from McGill University in 1929. After two years at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the California Institute of Technology, Dr. White spent the period of 1932 to 1942 with the US Public Health Service engaged in the development of x-ray equipment for biomedical research. He was with the National Bureau of Standards from 1942 to 1946 and in the following year did research on survival problems in the Arctic for the Strategic Air Command.

Dr. White joined the Los Alamos staff in 1947, soon becoming leader of the Radiological Physics Group. In this field he was responsible for all health physics work at Los Alamos and, in addition, served either as a member of the Radiological Safety Group or as advisor to the test director at all weapon tests in Nevada and at the Pacific Proving Ground from 1951 on. In recent years, he was engaged principally in research on developing new methods of forecasting fallout following atomic and hydrogen bomb detonations.

Dr. White is survived by his wife and two daughters. He was a member of the American Physical Society, the Radiation Research Society, and the American Industrial Hygiene Association. He was the program arranger for the Radiation Section at the annual meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Association last spring.