

all but a finite number of values of n . By an appeal to the method of symmetrization and the idea of the transfinite diameter, he has shown, moreover, that the above is a special case of corresponding results for p -valent functions. Again, in an earlier paper he disproved a conjecture of Wiman by showing that, if $m(r)$, $M(r)$ denote the minimum and maximum moduli of a non-constant integral function, then the inequality $m(r) > M(r)^{-A \log \log \log M(r)}$ holds for some large values of r if $A = 2.2$, but not always if $A = 0.09$. In the course of a short career he has already gained many of the distinctions most coveted by mathematicians. These include the Smith's and Adams's Prizes at Cambridge as well as the Junior Berwick Prize of the London Mathematical Society. Dr. Hayman's early education was received at Gordonstoun School, whence he proceeded in 1943 as a Major Scholar to St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1947 he was elected a Fellow of his College and, after a short period as lecturer at King's College, Newcastle, joined the staff of University College, Exeter.

Physical Chemistry at Haifa : Prof. F. Kőrösy

DR. FRANCIS KŐRÖSY has been appointed head of the Section for Physical Chemistry at the Technion (Technical College), Haifa, Israel. The last two professors in this post were Prof. A. Samuel and Prof. J. Shereshefsky. The Hungarian authorities, in accord with their constant desire to further international cultural co-operation, have given permission to Dr. Kőrösy and his family to leave Hungary for Israel and take up his duties at the Technion, where he is expected to arrive in a few weeks time. Dr. Kőrösy studied at the Technische Hochschule at Karlsruhe and graduated there as Dipl.-Ing.Chem. in 1927. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree with first-class honours at the University of Budapest in 1929 after having worked under Prof. Zemplén in organic chemistry. He returned as assistant to Karlsruhe, working in the Departments of Dr. J. Tausz and Prof. E. Előd on problems of adsorption in connexion with textile chemistry. Returning to Hungary in 1931 he joined the staff of the Tungstam Research Laboratory at the United Incandescent Lamp Co. During his work in this institution he carried out fundamental research on barrier layer cells with the late Prof. P. Selényi and worked with Dr. I. Brody on krypton and on krypton-filled and pressurized incandescent lamps. He published several papers on different subjects of general and inorganic chemistry and invented a buffer preparation against gastric acid disorders. He visited the United States before the War and then returned to Hungary. After the War he became *Privatdozent* at the University of Budapest with applied physical chemistry as his subject and received the degree of *Candidate* in 1953. He has been teaching at the University ever since and has also taught at the evening courses of the Technical University for the past three years. His experimental work and published papers range from pharmaceutical chemistry through organic and inorganic problems, always emphasizing the physical chemist's point of view.

Directorship of the London Museum :

Dr. D. B. Harden

THE directorship of the London Museum, which has been vacant since Prof. W. F. Grimes left to become director of the University of London Institute of Archaeology (see *Nature*, January 7, p. 16), has been

filled by the appointment of Dr. D. B. Harden, who since 1945 has been keeper of the Department of Antiquities and secretary of the Griffith Institute at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Dr. Harden is at present vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and during 1950-54 was president of the Council of British Archaeology. As honorary secretary of the Museums Association, he has also had much experience of museum problems outside Oxford. He has served on the Council of the British Association and was the recorder of Section H (Archaeology) for a number of years. He is an expert on ancient glass. But all these activities, and many more, are of the kind that could be extracted from a book of reference. What would not be mentioned there is his tact and genial personality. It is not easy to be a well-liked and successful recorder of a section at meetings of the British Association. Not only have programmes to be arranged, but also during the meeting itself all the members have got to be kept contented. It may be added that, in this regard, Dr. Harden has always been ably seconded by Mrs. Harden. There can be no doubt that his appointment as director of the London Museum is a wise one, and will be popular.

Institute of Industrial Management : Awards

THE Bowie Medal for 1955 of the Institute of Industrial Administration has been awarded to Mr. E. F. L. Brech, management consultant and senior partner of Urwick, Orr and Partners, Ltd. The Medal, which was established in 1954, is awarded annually to a member of the Institute for a noteworthy contribution to management. Mr. Brech has been chairman of the London Centre of the Institute of Industrial Administration and is at present a member of council; he was founder-chairman of the Association of Supervisors' Discussion Groups.

The Institute has also awarded the Wilson Medal, and special premium of £25, for 1955/56 to Mr. C. R. Perks (Cardiff Branch) for his paper on the establishment of overseas subsidiaries; honourable mention has been given to Mr. N. G. Westcombe (London Branch) for his paper on emotional attitudes in management.

International Geophysical Year : Conference in Paris

THE Third Antarctic Conference of the International Geophysical Year was held in Paris during the past week. The United Kingdom delegation consisted of Sir David Brunt (secretary of the Royal Society), Mr. James Wordie, Dr. V. E. Fuchs and experts in those problems likely to be met in next year's Antarctic programme. The delegation presented a report on what has been achieved by the Royal Society advance party, the advance party of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition and the existing bases of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. Other nations, including Australia, France, the United States and the U.S.S.R., also presented reports. The plans for the programme in Antarctica of the International Geophysical Year were discussed; arrangements for co-operation in radio communications, central weather forecasting services and mutual logistic support were considered.

Hazards of Nuclear and Allied Radiations

A SHORT debate in the House of Commons on July 16 on the report of the Committee on the Hazards to Men of Nuclear and Allied Radiations was opened by Dr. Edith Summerskill, who urged