

tries, Ltd. In 1947, he returned, as a lecturer in organic chemistry, to the Imperial College where he collaborated with the late Sir Ian Heilbron and afterwards with Sir Patrick Linstead. He was awarded the Meldola Medal of the Society of Macca-bæans and the Royal Institute of Chemistry for 1952, and became reader in organic chemistry in 1955. Dr. Weedon is well known for his distinguished work in the fields of natural and synthetic polyenes, carotenoids and vitamin A, terpenes, acetylenes, fatty acids, pigments and other constituents of algae, fungi and bacteria, and the reactions of organic compounds in molten alkali and at electrodes. He is co-author, with Sir Patrick Linstead, of "A Guide to Qualitative Organic Chemical Analysis", and this year became scientific editor of *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, a journal to be published by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Dr. Weedon will be a source of great strength to the Chemistry Department at Queen Mary College in the period of expansion and development which undoubtedly lies ahead.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (Australia) Division of Entomology

DR. DOUGLAS F. WATERHOUSE has been appointed chief of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (Australia) Division of Entomology in succession to Dr. A. J. Nicholson, who has occupied the post for twenty-seven years. The Division of Entomology was one of the first Divisions formed when the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was set up in 1926. Dr. Nicholson has been appointed to a C.S.I.R.O. research fellowship and will continue in the Division of Entomology his notable research in the field of animal populations. He was a foundation Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science and a member of its first Council, and has held the offices of secretary (1954-55) and vice-president (1955-57).

Dr. Waterhouse graduated with first-class honours and the University Medal from the University of Sydney in 1937. During the War he held the rank of captain in the Australian Army Medical Corps. He was awarded the degree of D.Sc. from his University in 1952, and in the following year he shared the David Syme Research Prize with Dr. F. J. P. Dwyer. He has made two trips overseas in connexion with his research work in insect physiology and toxicology, spending six months in Cambridge just after the War, and six months in New Haven, U.S.A., during 1955-56.

Movements of Scientific Men

IN a written answer in the House of Commons on May 19, the Minister of Education, Sir David Eccles, as representing the Minister for Science, stated that the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research is at present undertaking, in co-operation with industry, a series of combined technical and economic studies of particular industries of national importance designed principally to discover where additional scientific research and development effort can most usefully be applied. A question was also asked referring to the emigration to the United States of another member of the scientific team working the Jodrell Bank radiotelescope. Sir David stated that as regards investigation into the reasons for emigration of scientists, he had nothing to add to replies given on March 28 and April 14, when he had pointed

out that the general problem had been under consideration for some years by the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, and had stated that, while there were no complete statistics of scientists who had emigrated to the United States or Canada, in 1958 7 scientists were recruited in America by the Civil Service Commissioners and the Atomic Energy Authority and in 1959, 16 were so recruited. Many scientists go overseas purely for further education, and others obtained valuable experience with which they later returned to Britain. In Sir David's opinion, a scientist should not be denied such opportunities, nor does it seem feasible for Britain to provide in every field of science, facilities identical with those in the United States.

Industrial Research in the United States

THE final results of surveys, conducted for the National Science Foundation by the United States Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics, of funds and personnel for industrial research and development in 1956 present a picture generally very similar in character to that shown in Britain by the recent report from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Science and Engineering in American Industry—Report on a 1956 Survey. Pp. ix+117. (NSF 59-50.) (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1960.) 70 cents). There was an increase of 75 per cent in expenditure on industrial research and development in the period 1953-56 from 3,500 million dollars to 6,200 million, and in January 1957, 223,000 scientists and engineers and 396,000 other personnel were engaged in research and development. The Federal Government's contribution rose by 126 per cent to almost 3,000 million dollars and company-financed research and development increased by 45 per cent; in 1956 about 48 per cent of industrial research and development was Government-financed, compared with 37 per cent in 1953. In 1956 basic and applied research projects accounted for nearly one-fourth of the volume of research and development, basic research accounting for 244 million dollars and applied research for 1,200 million dollars. Manufacturing and other industries employed 728,000 scientists and engineers in all activities in January 1957, an increase of 28 per cent on January 1954, as well as 570,000 technicians, of whom 157,000 were employed in research and development. It is estimated that independent commercial laboratories, engineering service firms and trade associations spent more than 100 million dollars on research and development in 1956, and employed a further 5,000 engineers and scientists and 7,000 other personnel on such activities. The chemical industry spent about 55 million dollars on basic research in 1956 and the electrical equipment industry 50 million dollars, aircraft manufacturing coming third with 41 million dollars. Projects in engineering sciences accounted for about 30 per cent of the total cost of basic research and research in chemistry for another 30 per cent, but the most rapid growth in basic research was in the medical sciences, on which the chemical industry spent nearly 25 per cent of its basic research effort.

Haffkine Institute of Bombay

THE annual report of the Haffkine Institute for 1958 (pp. iii+56. (Bombay: Government Books Depot; London: High Commissioner for India, 1959.) Rs. 0.62; 1s. 1d.) records the supply of large