

national service in the Royal Air Force, entered the University of Oxford in 1948 as a member of St. Catherine's Society to read chemistry. He took his B.A. degree with first-class honours, and then the B.Sc. and D.Phil. degrees after research with the late Dr. S. G. P. Plant and Sir Robert Robinson, respectively. He was appointed an Imperial Chemical Industries Fellow and later a lecturer and tutor at Pembroke College. In 1958 he was appointed a University demonstrator at Cambridge, and a year later an Official Fellow and director of studies in chemistry at Churchill College. Dr. Katritzky's research has been mainly in heterocyclic chemistry, where he has been engaged in particular in the application of physical methods, especially infra-red, ultra-violet and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, to the study of the structure, tautomerism and reaction mechanisms of various heterocyclic systems. He is also well known for his text-book, *Heterocyclic Chemistry* (with Mrs. J. M. Lagowski), which appeared in 1960 and contains a very considerable mass of material in a comparatively slender volume. At the age of thirty-three he has about a hundred published research papers, and in addition to the above text-book has other books, written or edited, in the press. He is the senior editor of the English translation of *Russian Chemical Reviews*.

Metallurgy at the Manchester College of Science and Technology : Prof. K. M. Entwistle

DR. KENNETH MERCER ENTWISTLE has been appointed to a newly created chair in metallurgy by the Councils of the University of Manchester and the Manchester College of Science and Technology. Dr. Entwistle, who is thirty-seven years of age, was educated at Urmston Grammar School, Manchester, and at the University of Manchester, where he graduated with honours in electrical engineering in January 1945. He was awarded the degree of M.Sc. in December 1945 and after postgraduate research in the Department of Metallurgy was appointed assistant lecturer in metallurgy in the University of Manchester in October 1947. He was awarded the degree of Ph.D. in July 1948. He became lecturer in metallurgy in October 1949, senior lecturer in metallurgy in October 1954, and reader in metallurgy in October 1960. He has been a member of the United Kingdom Group at the World Metallurgical Congress, Detroit (1951), and was British Council visiting lecturer at the Bergakademie, Clausthal-Zellerfeld, West Germany, for two weeks in 1954. He is a past-president of the Manchester Metallurgical Society. Dr. Entwistle will take up his new appointment on September 1.

Biochemistry at Queensland : Prof. E. C. Webb

AT the age of forty-one, Dr. E. C. Webb has been appointed the first professor of biochemistry in the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, and will take up his duties there in August. Dr. Webb was born in Dorset and educated at Poole Grammar School and Clare College, Cambridge. He went to Clare College in 1939 to read science and was placed in the First Class in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos, with biochemistry as the subject for Part II. From 1942 until 1944 he engaged in extra-mural research at Cambridge for the Ministry of Supply, which related to the mechanism of action of the so-called nerve poisons. This was carried out in collaboration with Dr. Malcolm Dixon, with whom he has remained in close partnership ever since. From

1944 until 1946 Dr. Webb held a Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research and then was appointed successively demonstrator, and lecturer, in biochemistry in the University of Cambridge. His research work has been particularly concerned with the isolation of enzymes and the study of their kinetics and specificity of action. He was co-author with Dr. Malcolm Dixon of the monumental book on *Enzymes* published in 1958. Dr. Webb has been a member of the Commission on Enzyme Nomenclature set up by the International Union of Biochemistry, and is secretary of the Standing Committee which keeps the subject of enzyme nomenclature under review. He was formerly a member of the Cambridgeshire County Council, and for twelve years has been a member of the Board of Governors of the United Cambridge Hospitals. He has also served as a member of the Governing Bodies of the Cambridge Technical College, of the Perse School for Girls and of the Perse School for Boys. Dr. Webb goes to Brisbane with a firmly established scientific reputation, wide experience of university teaching and good experience of administrative matters.

Unit Cost of Nuclear Power Production

IN a written statement circulated with the official report on July 16, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Power, Mr. J. Peyton, gave the following estimated total costs of generation at nuclear power stations, 1962-66: Berkeley, 1.05*d.* per unit; Bradwell, 0.95*d.*; Hinckley Point, 0.85*d.*; Trawsfynydd, 0.81*d.*; Dungeness, 0.66*d.*; Sizewell, 0.66*d.*; Oldbury, 0.66*d.* The average cost of generation at conventional stations in 1960-61 was 0.88*d.* per unit, and varied from an estimated 0.55-0.7*d.* for plant commissioned in 1962 to about 0.5-0.65*d.* for plant commissioned in 1960.

British Manpower in Countries now Independent

IN a written answer in the House of Commons on July 26, the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, Mr. D. Vosper, gave the number of pensionable British expatriate officers now serving in Ghana as 30 compared with 580 at the time when that country gained independence. For Sierra Leone the corresponding figures are 115 and 250, and for Nigeria: Federation, 555 and 870; North, 640 and 900; East, 90 and 105; West, 110 and 135. Mr. Vosper had no firm figures of contract officers.

British Assistance to Latin America

IN replying for the Government to a debate on the international situation in the House of Lords on July 25, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Dundee, said that while Lord Lindgren had criticized, perhaps justly, certain features of the execution of American aid in Latin America, he thought that President Kennedy's plan of massive aid to South American countries towards economic progress with liberty, "The Alliance for Progress", was one of the greatest and most imaginative projects of this century. Moreover, Britain would wish to help as much as her balance of payments allowed. In recent years, Britain had greatly expanded her cultural and information efforts in Latin America, and lately a plan had been started for technical assistance now costing £70,000-£80,000 a year. What the South Americans perhaps needed most was the expert technical knowledge to use their resources. Together with the University Grants Committee, Britain had also been considering ways and means