

aldosterone in bony fish. More recently, he has investigated the control by corticosterone of the capacity of nasal glands of birds to secrete a sodium chloride solution hypertonic to the body fluids. The move to Hong Kong will make available to him the rich and varied fauna of the East. His research skills and dynamic enthusiasm will ensure that he makes full use of this opportunity.

#### F.A.O. Fisheries Project in Pakistan :

Mr. E. Nyholm

MR. ERIK NYHOLM, of Grenaa, Denmark, has been appointed by the Food and Agriculture Organization as fisheries economist for a technical-assistance project in Pakistan. Mr. Nyholm, stationed in Dacca, will assist the Pakistani Government in improving the storage, processing, transport and marketing of fish products in East Pakistan. This is Mr. Nyholm's first assignment with the Food and Agriculture Organization. He is familiar, however, with the Organization's work, as he was manager of the fish market in Takoradi, Ghana, from 1959 until June of this year. This market was opened following a pilot scheme by the Food and Agriculture Organization carried out in Ghana. Mr. Nyholm graduated from the Grenaa Handelskole in 1943, and carried out his apprenticeship at the Grenaa Havns Fiskeauktion during 1942-46.

#### The John Scott Medal Awards for 1962

THE John Scott Awards for 1962 have been given to Mr. J. W. Sparke of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, for his invention of the 'Visual Glide Path Indicator', and to Dr. H. Bickel (University of Marburg), Prof. J. Gerrard (University of Saskatchewan) and Dr. Evelyn Hickmans (formerly, Children's Hospital, Birmingham) for their work on a method of controlling phenylketonuria. Prof. Gerrard and Drs. Bickel and Hickmans carried out their original work at the Children's Hospital, Birmingham, where they devised a diet free from phenylalanine—the substance causing phenylketonuria—which, when started within a few days of birth, prevents mental retardation of children who otherwise would become hopeless inmates of mental institutions. The Award, which consists of a copper medal, scroll and a cash prize of 1,000 dollars for each invention, was established in 1816 by John Scott, a chemist of Edinburgh, who bequeathed 4,000 dollars in trust to the City of Philadelphia. To-day, the funds amount to more than 110,000 dollars. Scott's Will directed that the income "be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions". The Awards are made by the Board of Directors of City Trusts of Philadelphia.

#### The Institution of the Rubber Industry

THE Institution of the Rubber Industry has made the following awards for 1962: *The Colwyn Medal*, to Dr. L. C. Bateman, controller of research, Malayan Rubber Fund Board, Kuala Lumpur (see *Nature*, 196, 217; 1962), in recognition of his original work on the chemistry of vulcanization and services to the natural rubber industry; *The Hancock Medal*, to Mr. C. H. Birkitt, director of Hubron Rubber Compounds, Ltd., for his services to the rubber industry and the Institution.

Mrs. L. F. C. Parker has been elected to the fellowship of the Institution and as such is the first woman to gain this honour. Mrs. Parker obtained a science degree at Queen Mary College in 1936, and the

Associateship of the Institution by examination in 1938. She is the author of published works on identification and estimation of natural and synthetic rubbers and is engaged in technical and quality control at Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.

#### The Imperial College of Science and Technology

It is very dusty in South Kensington now that the last major phase of the building programme of the College has begun, warned Sir Patrick Linstead, rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, in his report at the annual Commemoration Day ceremony held on October 25 in the Royal Albert Hall, at which Sir Keith Murray, chairman of the University Grants Committee, was the special visitor (see also p. 710 of this issue). Material progress was encouraged by the visit of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh in the summer to inspect the new engineering buildings. Recently, another royal link was confirmed with the discovery in the site of the old City and Guilds building of a casket, containing contemporary coins and newspapers, placed there eighty years ago by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. This will be carefully preserved. New buildings for electrical and mechanical engineering have now been finished; one for civil engineering is almost complete, as are the halls of residence in Prince's Gardens. Two other projects have been started, one for the Royal School of Mines and one for the Department of Biochemistry. The next phase is another mammoth job of demolition, including much of the old Imperial Institute. The closing of Imperial Institute Road will eventually produce an attractive College precinct. The number of academic staff has increased by forty-eight, including six new professors. Research has continued at a high level, particularly assisted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and also by many private individuals. Student numbers have now reached 2,900.

#### Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa

IN a written answer in the House of Commons on October 25, the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, Mr. D. Vosper, stated that an important advance towards the establishment of a system of effective international organizations for the control of locusts had been made when a Convention for the establishment of a Desert Control Organization for Eastern Africa was signed on August 20 by Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. A further step was the holding of a meeting in Teheran on October 1 to initiate the formation of a regional locust control organization for Western Asia. A similar regional organization for West Africa based on Dakar had been operating for some years. The international basis for the organization controlling the migratory locust in its outbreak area in Mali had been broadened under a new Convention subscribed to by sixteen African States, and the analogous organization for control of the red locust in Northern Rhodesia was seeking increased African support. Most of the scientific impetus for new thinking on locust control had come from the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London and the pioneering work of its founder, Sir Boris Uvarov. Mr. Vosper was very glad of the opportunity to pay tribute to the achievements of the Centre which was wholly supported by his Department, which was also ready to supply further