In 1917 she accompanied her husband to Johannesburg and became head of the department of parasitology in the South African Institute for Medical Research, serving also as senior lecturer in parasitology in the University of the Witwatersrand and as examiner in zoology and animal parasitology at both institutions. She remained in South Africa until 1933 when she accompanied her husband to Canada, where she remained until 1938 as research associate in zoology at McGill University, Montreal. On the death of her husband (during October 1937) she was invited by the secretary of the Zoological Society of London (Dr. (now Sir) Julian Huxley) to become honorary parasitologist at Regent's Park, a post she filled with great success until a few months prior to her death.

The furtherance of zoology and especially animal parasitology was almost the sole interest in Annie Porter's long life. Always ready to help anyone interested in animals, she will long be remembered by her many pupils and friends who are now widely scattered over the globe. Her dedication to zoological science transcended all other interests and amounted to a passion when stimulating her co-workers in the several team projects with which she was associated.

Her early interest in mycology found expression during the lean periods of the Second World War when she combed the areas around her home for edible fungi, samples of which she generously bestowed on her friends. She spent long hours propagating the edible species by spreading their spores in suitable localities in Regent's Park.

Apart from her scientific work Dr. Porter devoted her time to social welfare and particularly to the education of spastic children, for whom once a year she borrowed live animals from the Zoo for demonstration.

Out of her large estate in Great Britain, Dr. Porter willed £10,000 to Christ's College, Cambridge, to endow a research scholarship in animal parasitology and protozoology, £5,000 each to University College and to the Zoological Society of London for similar research scholarships, besides £5,000 to the University of the Witwatersrand for a research scholarship "to be held in any University in the British Empire" and £1,000 to McGill University for a research scholarship.

W. C. Osman Hill

NEWS and VIEWS

The U.S. National Science Foundation: Dr. Alan T. Waterman

On the retirement of Dr. Alan T. Waterman as first director of the National Science Foundation, the three Presidents of the United States under whom he had served paid tribute to his skilled leadership in establishing the Foundation and guiding it through the crucial years of its existence as a Federal agency in support of basic research and education in the sciences. The statements of the three Presidents, as well as tributes from the scientific community, were read at a dinner given for Dr. and Mrs. Waterman by the National Science Board on June 21, 1963. President Kennedy observed: "Through the work of the Foundation in sponsoring basic research, the Nation has embarked on exciting and critical adventures in science that will contribute importantly to human progress. The NSF has helped extend our horizons to the innermost workings of man and his society and the outermost reaches of our planet and the universe". Dr. Waterman, who continues as a consultant to the Foundation, is also president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and next year will become chairman of the Board of Directors. Dr. Waterman has deferred for the time being further plans for the future until he avails himself of the holiday which he consistently neglected in order to devote himself to the work of the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Leland J. Haworth

Dr. Leland J. Haworth succeeded Dr. Alan T. Waterman as director of the National Science Foundation on July 1. He has been one of the five commissioners of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission since 1961. Prior to his appointment as commissioner, Dr. Haworth was associated with the Brookhaven National Laboratory, one of the United States' major facilities devoted to high-energy physics. He became director of the Laboratory in 1948, and in 1960 he was, in addition, made president of Associated Universities, Inc., a non-profit corporation of nine eastern universities which operates the Laboratory for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the National Radio Astronomy Observatory for the National Science Foundation. A native of the Middle West, Dr. Haworth was educated at the University of Indiana, where he received his A.M. degree, and at the University of Wisconsin, where he was awarded his doctorate in physics in 1931. During 1938–47 he was professor of physics in the University of Illinois. During the Second World War he was on leave of absence from Illinois to work on radar development at the Radiation Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Haworth's intimate knowledge of Government research and development problems has been further enhanced by membership of a number of advisory committees and panels. His most recent personal research interests include high-energy physics, and high-energy accelerator design. In earlier years he worked on secondary emission of electrons, Joule–Thomson effects at very low temperatures, nuclear physics, and electronics.

Mathematical Physics at Birmingham: Prof. T. H. R. Skyrme

Mr. T. H. R. Skyrme has been appointed to the chair of mathematical physics at the University of Birmingham as from October 1, 1964. Mr. Skyrme succeeds, as professor and head of the Department of Mathematical Physics, Prof. R. E. Peierls, who has been appointed Wykeham professor of physics in the University of Oxford (see *Nature*, 196, 1038; 1962). Mr. Skyrme's academic career started with scholarships at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where after taking a double first in mathematics he became a Fellow of his College. During the Second World War he was with Prof. Peierls for two years as a member of a British mission sent to work with American scientists in New York and later in New Mexico; he returned to the United Kingdom with Prof. Peierls as a Research Fellow in the Department of which he is now to be the head. Here he met and married Dr. Dorothy Millest, at that time lecturer in the Department of Physics. Since leaving Birmingham in 1948, Mr. Skyrme and his wife have been on the staff of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Harwell, except for two years when he held fellowships at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Princeton, a period when he was a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania, and the time since 1962 when they have been teaching at the University of Malaya. Thus Mr. Skyrme, who is aged forty, goes to Birmingham in 1964 with experience of eight universities and research institutes in three continents. He has carried out research in the theory of atomic nuclei and of sub-nuclear particles, especially in field theory.