

from November 1961; Mr. I. C. McKellar, of the New Zealand Geological Survey, to assist him in studying glacial geology, Pleistocene stratigraphy and techniques in glaciology in British Columbia, during April and May 1961; Dr. S. S. Qadri, reader in zoology, University College of Science, Osmania University, to enable him to learn protozoological techniques at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for a year from January 1961.

#### Electrical Research Association: New Appointments: Dr. R. H. Golde

FOLLOWING the retirement of Mr. H. M. Lacey on September 30, Dr. R. H. Golde was appointed head of the Surges and Transformer Department of the Electrical Research Association. Dr. Golde is secretary of the Study Committee on Lightning and Surges of the Conférence Internationale des grands réseaux électriques, a member of the International Committee on Lightning Protection and of several British Standards Institution, Institution of Electrical Engineers and International Electrotechnical Commission committees. He was educated at the Technical University of Berlin. He joined the Electrical Research Association in 1935 and took his Ph.D. degree at Queen Mary College, London, and has been awarded the D.Sc. (Eng.) by the same University.

#### Mr. M. Waters

MR. M. WATERS has been appointed deputy head of the Surges and Transformer Department. Mr. Waters received his early training with A. Reyrolle and Co., Ltd., and during his apprenticeship there he won the scholarship of the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, which enabled him to proceed to King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne, where he graduated with honours in electrical engineering. Mr. Waters returned to Reyrolle's, working in the Research Department. After gaining experience in power station construction with Parolle Electrical Plant Co., Ltd., he joined the Electrical Research Association in 1946 to undertake research on power transformers.

Mr. L. Gosland has been appointed deputy director of the Electrical Research Association. This appointment is additional to his position of research manager, which he will continue to hold. Mr. C. G. Garton and Mr. E. W. Golding are appointed assistant directors of the Association. Mr. Garton will continue as head of the Materials Department, and Mr. Golding will continue as head of the Rural Electrification Department, and also as overseas liaison officer.

#### The British Association for the Advancement of Science: Norwich Meeting

THE annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1961 is to be held at Norwich during August 30–September 6. This will be the third time that the meeting has been held at Norwich, the previous occasions being during 1868 and 1935, and again it promises a programme with a strong East Anglian interest. Concurrently with the main meeting will be a series of four illustrated lectures for young people, who will themselves organize an exhibition designed to illustrate the scientific work being carried out in the Norwich and county schools. Appointments to the three special lectures are as follows: Kelvin Lecture, Prof. D. J. E. Ingram, professor of physics, University College of North Staffordshire, on investigations in the microwave region of the electromagnetic spectrum; Darwin

Lecture, Dr. Judith Milledge, lecturer in crystallography, University College, London, possibly on the importance of borderline subjects—with special reference to crystallography; Lister Lecture, Dr. R. G. Lipsey, reader in economics, University of London, on a subject connected with theory and observation in economics. In addition to the programme for young people at Norwich, Junior British Association meetings will be arranged in 1961 in the West Midlands, Cornwall, Sheffield and Tees-side. The first of a new venture—"Science Fairs"—will be organized in Manchester during March (in collaboration with the Manchester Federation of Scientific Societies), in Tees-side during December and at Newcastle upon Tyne at Easter 1962. Further information concerning the activities of the Association can be obtained from the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

#### Theology and the Sciences at Birmingham

THE University of Birmingham is undertaking a development in its Department of Theology of more than ordinary interest. A second chair, provided by the Edward Cadbury Trust, has been established for a period of seven years in the first instance. This chair will be filled by someone whose interests stretch across the borders between the natural sciences, philosophy and theology. It is hoped that the new professor will pioneer research and teaching in this general area. In Birmingham the sciences have always been strongly represented, and, at present, half the students in the University are reading for degrees in the Faculty of Science. Moreover, last October the Faculties of Arts and Law moved to Edgbaston, and, for the first time for nearly sixty years, all the departments of the University were gathered in a single place. This development seemed to offer an opportunity for interesting and profitable work in exploring the little-known territories where theology, the natural sciences and philosophy meet. The Department of Theology itself, now twenty years old and growing steadily, is non-denominational and widely representative.

#### Statistical Review of England and Wales for 1958

THE Registrar General for England and Wales has recently issued the third part of his "Statistical Review for 1958", containing the commentary on the vital events of that year (Pp. xiv + 222. London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1960. 13s. net). In this volume, which appears after the medical and civil tables, the official statisticians take a careful look at the figures and discuss the implications and trends of vital rates. During 1958, the home population rose by 199,000, of which 185,000 was natural increase (excess of births over deaths), and 14,000 the balance of migration, which it must be remembered includes migration from Scotland and Ireland. It is estimated that there was a net loss of 5,000 on overseas migration, and a net gain of 19,000 on migration within the United Kingdom. Marriage-rates continued to be high, and a continuation of 1958 nuptiality would imply that only 5 per cent of the population would have remained single at age 50, a lower proportion than any ever actually recorded. The number of unmarried men aged 17½–45 exceeded that of unmarried women aged 15–42½ by 6 per cent; only seven years earlier in 1951 this figure had shown a 3 per cent deficiency. On the reverse side, new divorce petitions continued to decline in number;