

1952, on promotion to superintending veterinary officer, Reid returned to London. In the past twelve years he has taken increasing responsibility in connexion with the control of animal diseases, particularly those of poultry. In 1963 he was appointed as the first director of veterinary field services, a post parallel to the directorship of the veterinary laboratories. Reid's career has progressed steadily to the post of chief veterinary officer in which he will be professional head of some 550 Civil Service veterinarians in the field, the Veterinary Laboratories and the Veterinary Investigation Service.

Biochemistry in King's College, London:

Prof. H. R. V. Arnstein

DR. H. R. V. ARNSTEIN, a member of the scientific staff of the Medical Research Council at the National Institute for Medical Research, has been appointed to the chair of biochemistry in King's College, London, in succession to Prof. H. Harris, who has been appointed Galton professor of human genetics at University College, London (see *Nature*, 187, 286 (1960); 198, 1148 (1963)). Dr. Arnstein, a graduate of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, was one of the original team working on the structure of penicillin under Sir Ian Heilbron and Dr. A. H. Cook. After spending a year as a Post-doctoral Fellow at the University of Rochester, New York, he joined the Biochemistry Division of the National Institute for Medical Research at Hampstead in 1948 and collaborated with Dr. A. Neuberger on glycine metabolism. In his work on penicillin biosynthesis, and more recently on protein synthesis, he has been one of the leaders in the application of radioactive isotopes to biochemical problems. Dr. Arnstein has also been an active officer of the Biochemical Society, having served both as meetings secretary and as committee secretary, as well as being for several years a member of the Editorial Board of the *Biochemical Journal*.

Applied Physical Sciences in the University of Reading:

Prof. P. D. Dunn

MR. P. D. DUNN, principal scientific officer in the Applied Physics Group of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, has been appointed to a professorship of applied physical sciences in the University of Reading. Mr. Dunn gained B.Sc. degrees at Nottingham (1950) and London (1951). In 1950 he joined the Linear Accelerator Group of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Malvern, where he was concerned with various problems of electron linear accelerators and a design study of a linear magnetron. The Group moved to Harwell in 1953 to build a proton linear accelerator, and his particular interest was in systems of coupled resonators for acceleration from about 150-MeV upwards. In 1957 he was much involved in the design studies leading to the choice of a constant gradient proton synchrotron (*Nimrod*) for the National Institute for Research in Nuclear Science, and he set up a group to design, construct and commission the radiofrequency accelerating system. Concurrently, he started an entirely separate programme of work on the investigation of thermoelectric, thermionic and magnetohydrodynamic methods of producing electricity directly from heat, and the consideration of feasibility in relation to reactors. In 1960 he was promoted to a Band post (senior principal scientific officer equivalent) as group leader of the two groups. In September 1963, after the successful commissioning of *Nimrod*, he again became a full-time member of Harwell staff and the direct conversion studies were somewhat broadened in the Applied Physics Group which he led. The factors which have contributed to the undoubted success of so many activities are originality, a sound knowledge of physics and engineering, and the ability to direct and inspire others. Besides having a general interest in further education Mr. Dunn has been greatly concerned with the training of engineers at Harwell. He has frequently

lectured on engineering and allied topics at training courses and has directed particular attention to the training and supervision of young engineers who have worked in his group on various problems of engineering physics. He is an associate member of both the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

The Linnean Gold Medal and the H. H. Bloomer Award

DR. J. HUTCHINSON, lately keeper of museums of botany, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and Dr. J. Ramsbottom, lately keeper of botany, British Museum (Natural History), has been nominated for the award of the Linnean Gold Medal for 1965. The Linnean Gold Medal, the Society's highest award, is awarded annually in recognition of the recipient's services to science. Mr. E. C. Wallace has been awarded the H. H. Bloomer Award. This Award is given to an amateur naturalist in recognition of important contributions to biological knowledge. The presentations will be made at the anniversary meeting of the Linnean Society on May 24.

Relationship of Pharmaceutical Industry and the National Health Service

In the House of Commons on March 3, the Minister of Health, Mr. K. Robinson, announced that he had decided to set up a Committee of Enquiry to examine the relation of the pharmaceutical industry in Great Britain with the National Health Service, having regard to the structure of the industry, to the commercial policies of the firms comprising it, to pricing and sales promotion practices, to the effects of patents, and to the relevance and value of research. The Committee would draw up recommendations based on its findings. In reply to questions, Mr. Robinson added that he thought it would be impossible to examine British pharmaceutical companies which were subsidiaries of American companies without examining the relation between the two; the establishment of the Committee had been welcomed by the industry, with which there had been informal consultations.

The Science and Technology Bill

At the report stage of the Science and Technology Bill in the House of Lords on March 9, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Technology, Lord Snow, said that, to meet certain objections raised by Lord Bridges, the Government was making suitable administrative changes. The Science Research Council would have delegated authority to approve projects for grants up to £100,000 and also power to authorize the creation of new posts in its laboratories to a level equivalent to senior principal scientific officer in the Civil Service. As regards the National Institute for Research in Nuclear Science, the Science Research Council would replace the Atomic Energy Authority and approval of the Department and of the Treasury would only be required for items of expenditure exceeding £100,000. Lord Snow also met Lord Bridges's views by moving an amendment giving effect to the Government's decision to authorize the Science Research Council to recruit new staff to the Rutherford Laboratory of the Institute on terms enabling them to be members of the Atomic Energy Authority's pension scheme if they so chose. It was not intended to apply this provision to the Daresbury Laboratory, and it was not intended to make any difference in terms of employment for those recruited under the Atomic Energy Authority's scheme if they went to other employment under the Science Research Council. At the third reading on March 11, Lord Bridges questioned the wisdom of excluding the 100 members of staff at Daresbury from the Atomic Energy Authority's pension scheme if they wished to join. Lord Snow replied that this was an administrative decision. The Bill, as amended, passed its third reading, and was returned to the House of Commons, where the Lords amendments were agreed on March 15.