

particles. There are 2,254 references to articles in English, French, Russian, German, Italian, Japanese and other languages, published during January 1948–August 1963. The authors, English title and periodical reference are given, together with an abstract in English when possible, and the bibliographical sources used were *Nuclear Science Abstracts*, *Referativnyi Zhurnal Fizika*, *Physics Abstracts*, and journals and reports submitted by member States of the Agency. The references are classified into fifteen categories: general theory; photodisintegration of the deuteron, of tritium and helium, of light nuclei, of intermediate nuclei, and of heavy nuclei; photofission; electrodisintegration; photoproduction of mesons; books and survey articles; bremsstrahlung and X-rays; resonant scattering; elastic and inelastic scattering; absorption of photons; and miscellaneous. A comprehensive author index and a subject index complete an extremely valuable bibliography. The print, though small, is extremely clear and sharp, and the presentation of the text is in many respects an improvement on that of the original sources.

Galileo Galilei

GALILEO GALILEI was born on February 15, 1564, and to celebrate the quadricentennial of his birth, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, held an exhibition, during October 1–December 31, 1964, of books and manuscripts by, and relating to, Galileo. A descriptive brochure has been prepared by J. D. Mack, the librarian of the University (*Brochure on an Exhibition of Books and Manuscripts by and Relating to Galileo Galilei upon the Quadricentennial of his Birth, 1564–1964*. Pp. 32. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Lehigh University Library, 1964). Galileo's father was a Florentine cloth merchant who was adept at drawing and who wrote extensively on music. Galileo was sent by his father to study medicine at the University of Pisa, but Galileo's main interest was in mathematics, and in 1589 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Pisa. He later moved to the University of Padua. In his comments on the 29 exhibits, Mr. Mack traces Galileo's contributions to mechanics, his astronomical observations and his arguments in favour of the Copernican cosmology, which led him into conflict with the Roman Catholic Church and finally to the judgment of the Inquisition. In addition to the works of Galileo the exhibition also contained 17 works more or less directly related to his life and writing, including a copy of Aristotle's treatise *On the Heavens*; a first edition of the *Dialogue on Music* by Galileo's father; the first English translation of Galileo's *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems* by Thomas Salisbury—a very rare edition of 1661; and Newton's *Principia*. Mr. Mack prefaces his comments on the exhibits by a brief analysis and appreciation of Galileo's contributions to science. He emphasizes that throughout his career Galileo argued that only by means of mathematics and experiment was science possible and that their introduction made it impossible for science to remain static. Galileo first achieved a European reputation through his use of the telescope, and this is indicative of the dependence of Galileo's science on technology and of his view that science should be useful.

National Lending Library for Science and Technology

A REPRINTED brochure describing the National Lending Library for Science and Technology, issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in August 1963, has now received further slight amendment. In November 1964 the Library was receiving 6,800 requests for loans weekly, of which 81 per cent were met from its own stock, about 8 per cent being passed to the Science Museum Library. Telex requests amount to about 250 per week, and photocopying requests to 550. Chemists (28.6 per cent), engineers (21.5 per cent) and physicists (11.9 per cent) are the principal borrowers, engineering

(22 per cent), chemistry (19 per cent), physics (15 per cent), biology (13 per cent) and applied chemistry (8 per cent) being the chief subjects of requests for loans. Approved borrowers now number about 2,240, and industrial firms are prominent among institutional users, accounting for just under half the weekly requests. The translating service provides current cover-to-cover translations of 16 periodicals, besides about 300 translations of articles, at a cost of £150,000 a year net or £50,000 gross. Expenditure on literature is at present about £146,000 a year, and 20,500 current titles of serial publications are being received from more than 100 centres. Of the 122 non-industrial staff, 27 are scientific and experimental grades. After English (72 per cent), German (9.8 per cent) and French (4.6 per cent) are the most frequent languages of requests, and educational establishments (29 per cent) and Government departments and establishments (12 per cent) follow private firms (44 per cent) in the proportion of requests for loans. Besides the course for postgraduate research students in January 1964, two courses were run for university library staff in April and July 1964, and a third course is being arranged for Easter 1965. Nearly 15,000 books in the English language and about 24,000 in the Russian language are held, the monthly intake being about 250 and 400, respectively, and microfilms of translations and reports equivalent to 96,000 volumes are also held, but this intake is expected to be replaced by microfiche.

Institute of Biology

ON January 14, the Institute of Biology celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a dinner at the Imperial College of Science and Technology. After the dinner, Prof. G. E. Blackman, retiring president, presented to his successor, Prof. O. E. Lowenstein, a silver-gilt badge of office to be worn by future presidents. At the preceding annual general meeting, the honorary secretary, Dr. L. Broadbent, had reported that membership of the Institute had reached 3,550 and that with a continuing growth at its present rate membership would reach 4,000 in one year's time: this would be about half the number of qualified biologists employed in the United Kingdom. The Institute has just published regulations for the award of M.I.Biol. by examination, and part-time courses are expected to start at some of the larger technical colleges in September 1965. The ferment in biological education in schools, technical colleges and universities and the Institute's own increasing responsibility for training in applied biology have led to the appointing of an education officer, Mr. L. J. J. Brandon, who will commence work in April 1965.

Symposium on Crustacea, Cochin

AN international Symposium on Crustacea, organized by the Marine Biological Association of India in conjunction with the University of Kerala, was held in the Oceanographic Laboratory, University of Kerala, Cochin-Ernakulam, during January 12–15, 1965. The symposium was under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Jones, president of the Association and head of the Central Marine Fisheries Institute, Mandapam Camp, South India. More than 100 participants registered, including a number from Europe and the United States. The symposium was inaugurated by Prof. Samuel Mathai, vice-chancellor of the University of Kerala, Trivandrum, and the accompanying exhibition on biology and fishery of crustacea was opened by Mr. Per Sandven, director of the Indo-Norwegian Fishery Project, Ernakulam. Abstracts of 144 papers were received before the meeting. Only those of authors present were read and discussed, these constituting a very full programme for the three days set aside for the reading of papers. Many aspects of biology, ecology and fishery for crustacea in various parts of the world were discussed. The progress of work on