

Dr. D. A. Jackson, lecturer in spectroscopy, University of Oxford, distinguished for his method for separating close spectral lines and measuring their wave-lengths; by this means he was the first to determine magnetic and mechanical moments of various atomic nuclei.

Prof. G. Jefferson, professor of neurosurgery in the University of Manchester, distinguished for the leading part he has played in the development of the surgery of the brain and spinal cord, in the treatment of head injuries, and for his studies of the physiological disorders resulting from brain injury.

Prof. H. A. Krebs, professor of biochemistry, University of Sheffield, distinguished for his work on intermediary reactions in cell metabolism.

Dr. F. G. Mann, reader in organic chemistry and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, distinguished for his work on stereochemistry with particular reference to complex metallic salts and derivatives of arsenic, phosphorus and antimony.

Prof. P. B. Moon, professor of physics, University of Birmingham, distinguished for his researches in atomic physics and for his contributions to the development of micro-wave radar and to the subject of atomic energy.

Dr. E. Orowan, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, distinguished for his fundamental contributions to

the physics of metals; his work on plastic deformation, fracture and fatigue is characterized by particular originality and elegance.

Prof. F. A. Paneth, professor of chemistry, University of Durham, distinguished for his pioneering researches in radio-chemistry and for the discovery of free organic radicles of short life; he has undertaken chemical and radio-chemical work in connexion with atomic energy.

Muriel Robertson, head of the Department of Protozoology of the Lister Institute, London, distinguished for researches on the life-cycles of Protozoa and on immunology.

Prof. F. J. M. Stratton, professor of astrophysics, University of Cambridge, fellow of Gonville and Caius College, and general secretary, International Council of Scientific Unions, distinguished for his researches on novæ, and for his part in planning and organising work for the observation of eclipses.

Prof. C. H. Waddington, professor of animal genetics, University of Edinburgh; chief geneticist of the Animal Breeding Research Organisation (Agricultural Research Council); distinguished for his work on experimental embryology and its relation to genetics.

Air Commodore F. Whittle, adviser (engines) to the Controller of Supplies (Aircraft), Ministry of Supply, distinguished for his work on jet propulsion.

NEWS and VIEWS

Coal Gas and Fuel Industries at the University of Leeds: Prof. A. L. Roberts

IN 1910 the gas industry endowed the Livesey chair at the University of Leeds to perpetuate the memory of Sir George Livesey, the eminent engineer of the South Metropolitan Gas Company. It was first held by W. A. Bone, who was followed by J. W. Cobb in 1912, and by D. T. A. Townend in 1938. When in 1945 the University granted Prof. Townend leave of absence to take charge of the British Coal Utilisation Research Association (*Nature*, 155, 783; 1945), Dr. A. L. Roberts, senior lecturer in refractory materials, was appointed acting head, and he has now been appointed to the chair.

Educated at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Prof. Roberts held an Ackroyd Scholarship at Leeds, and afterwards undertook research under the direction of Prof. R. Whytlaw-Gray into the redetermination of the atomic weight of silicon. In 1930 he was appointed demonstrator in refractory materials in the Department of Coal Gas and Fuel Industries, in succession to Dr. (now Sir) Hubert Houldsworth, a field in which, after collaborative research with Prof. Cobb, he rapidly became eminent. In recent years Prof. Roberts has taken a leading part in the research associated with the gas industry, under the Joint Research Committee of the University of Leeds and the Gas Research Board, for which the University is renowned, specializing in the newer applications of radiant heat to drying, etc., processes. He has also collaborated with the Yorkshire Industrial Gas Development Centre in the development of the permeable lining principle in furnace practice, and with the British Refractories Research Association in an investigation into long-dated effects which occur

in siliceous refractories used in carbonizing plant. In another field he has studied the influence of constituent minerals on the working properties of refractory materials, revealing a new species of kaolinitic mineral in plastic fireclays; and during the Second World War he undertook Government work upon the fundamentals of recrystallization of highly refractory materials, an important research since then supported by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and having wide applications, including that in gas turbines, etc. In this connexion he visited Germany in 1945, and has served on a number of Government committees. He has been closely associated with the recent developments in chemical engineering in the University of Leeds, and is a leading figure in local sections of several professional bodies in the Yorkshire area.

Meteorological Stations in the Arctic

THE Canadian Government, in close association with the Government of the United States, is planning the establishment of nine meteorological stations in the Arctic. The project will probably take several years to complete, because of the limited period each year during which the sea north of the Arctic Circle is navigable. It is intended that the stations, once established, will be supplied by air. Meteorologists have long felt the need for an increase in the number of stations making regular weather reports in the Arctic regions of the North American continent. The principal requirement is not just for short-lived series of surface observations such as are obtained from expeditions, but rather for the operation of fixed stations making *radio-sonde* measurements of pressure, temperature, humidity and wind over a