

Herdman) was antiquarian—it was classical music, old castles and churches that aroused his keenest interest, and one would often find him reading some eighteenth-century writer in the 'tube train' on his way to College. Prof. Jackson's main success was, however, personal, and it is in this that his old students and colleagues will remember him—the kindly interest he took in their schemes, great or small; the touches of humour and the deft similes with which he enlivened his lectures; the breadth of his sympathies for, and the wise and tolerant attitude to, the endless succession of activities that make up the daily life of a thriving university college.

A. GRAHAM

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Sir William Benham, K.B.E., F.R.S., emeritus professor of biology in the University of Otago, on August 21, aged ninety.

Prof. Costantino Gorini, *correspondant* for the Section of Rural Economy of the Paris Academy of Sciences and formerly professor of agricultural bacteriology in the Istituto Superiore Agrario, Milan, on September 3, aged eighty-five.

Prof. E. A. Milne, M.B.E., F.R.S., Rouse Ball professor of mathematics in the University of Oxford, on September 21, aged fifty-four.

Mr. C. T. White, Government botanist in Queensland.

## NEWS and VIEWS

### Use of the Term 'Vitamin P'

At the meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Atlantic City, April 17–21, 1950, the following recommendation of the Joint Committee on Biochemical Nomenclature of the American Society of Biological Chemists and the American Institute of Nutrition was adopted: "The term 'vitamin P' was first applied to a substance present in lemon juice. It was said to be effective in reducing the extent of hæmorrhages and extending the duration of life in scorbutic guinea pigs and was also proposed for the treatment of vascular purpura. Subsequent studies have failed to substantiate these claims, and the identity of a substance of a vitamin nature has not been established. Continued application of the term 'vitamin P' to one or another of a group of polyphenolic substances will lead only to confusion. It is therefore recommended that the term 'vitamin P' should no longer be employed."

### Study of Statelessness

THE United Nations Department of Social Affairs has issued "A Study of Statelessness" (pp. xiii+190. Lake Success, N.Y.: United Nations; London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1949. 1.25 dollars; 9s.), which presents a general survey of national legislation and international agreements relating to stateless persons, and indicates the main systems in force. The survey, which was made at the request of the Economic and Social Council, considers both the improvement of the status of stateless persons and the elimination of statelessness. The former, however, only offers a temporary solution, and the real goal is the elimination of statelessness. As a preliminary measure, the study recommends that States be invited to refrain from taking discriminatory measures against stateless persons in territories under their jurisdiction and to deal with them in accordance with the Conventions of 1933 and 1938. It is also recommended that, in consultation with the International Refugee Organisation and other specialized agencies concerned, a fresh convention be drafted which would include provisions concerning such subjects as personal status, property rights, the exercise of trades and professions, education, a travel document taking the place of a passport, the procurement of documents enabling stateless persons to perform various acts of civil and administrative life, entry, sojourn and expulsion. To eliminate the source of statelessness the study further recommends that every child should receive a nationality at birth and that no person throughout his life should lose his or her nationality until he

or she has acquired a new one. Certain principles are also suggested for reducing the number of existing cases of statelessness.

### British Institute of Management

IN his chairman's address at the annual general meeting of the British Institute of Management on July 26, Sir Charles Renold said that in little more than two years remarkable progress had been made in getting the Institute established as a national organisation. Its conferences, which are meeting a definite need, have been a major factor to this end. Besides the absorption of the British Management Council and the Confederation of Management Associations and the projected merger with the Institute of Industrial Administration, a further measure of co-ordination is being achieved by the contacts facilitated by the accommodation of various bodies with the Institute at Management House. The goodwill of *Industry* and *British Management Review* has been purchased by Management Publications, Ltd., and, under the new title *The Manager*, the former is being developed as the organ of British management. The Information Service of the Institute is constantly developing, and a series of specialist handbooks is in preparation. A handbook giving full details of the national scheme for intermediate certificates in management studies, which the Institute is conducting in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and the Scottish Education Department, is to be issued, and a subcommittee has been studying the whole question of foremanship training in technical colleges.

Sir Charles referred in some detail to the considerations which have led the Council of the Institute to conclude that the time is now ripe for the Institute to set about the development of professional qualifications in general management as the basis for building a professional membership. The Council recognizes that such professional qualifications are desirable only in so far as they can establish themselves with industry as significant indications of capacity to undertake general management responsibility, and that an indispensable element in granting such qualifications is an assessment of personal qualities. It is intended to make it clear from the outset that the Institute is building for the future, and that its primary concern is with the young manager. Arrangements will nevertheless be made for senior managers, whose practical achievements merit recognition, to be associated with the Institute, for example, in a separate 'transitional' category of professional