

years on the Tables Committee of the British Association, now the Tables Committee of the Royal Society, and his own table, "Farey Series of Order 1025", was the first volume of the Royal Society series. The belief that the professional mathematician need not concern himself with pedagogical problems has never been accepted by Prof. Neville, and he has taken a leading part in the work of the Mathematical Association in the improvement of the teaching of mathematics. In particular, the Association's reports on the teaching of geometry in schools owe much of their power and authority to Neville's committee work. He was librarian to the Association during 1923-53, and president in 1934. Between the two World Wars, Prof. Neville was the British representative on the Central Committee of the International Commission on the Teaching of Mathematics.

Dr. R. Rado

PROF. NEVILLE will be succeeded by Dr. Richard Rado, at present reader in mathematics in King's College, London. Dr. Rado, who is forty-eight and Hungarian born, studied first at the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen, taking his Dr.phil. (Berlin) in 1933, before going to Cambridge to study under Prof. G. H. Hardy, where he took his Ph.D. in 1935. During 1936-47 he was on the staff of the Mathematics Department at Sheffield, becoming a naturalized British subject in 1940, and in 1947 he was appointed to his present post in London. He is at present secretary to the London Mathematical Society, having been a member of the Council since 1948. Dr. Rado has published in all nearly fifty papers, many of them very substantial, in various learned journals. His main interest has been in general problems of combinatorial analysis, and especially in results of the type: "Every random system of some specified class contains a highly regular sub-system of some other specified class", such problems arising in number theory and in algebra, and being in any event worth studying for their own sake. His work also includes researches on graphs (one-dimensional topology), affine invariants of convex bodies, inequalities (he assisted in the preparation of the book "Inequalities" by Hardy, Littlewood and Polya), and transfinite numbers, where properties are sought which reveal differences of structure and behaviour of such numbers. The high distinction of his researches, the authority of his scholarship and his well-known brilliance as a lecturer have all contributed to the powerful influence which he has latterly exerted on the development of mathematics, particularly in London.

Biological Division of the Wellcome Research Laboratories: Colonel H. W. Mulligan, C.M.G.

COLONEL H. W. MULLIGAN assumes on September 1 the appointment of head of the Biological Division, The Wellcome Research Laboratories, Beckenham, previously held, in association with other duties, by Dr. J. W. Trevan, who retired in August 1953. After graduating from the University of Aberdeen in 1923, Colonel Mulligan served in the Indian Medical Service until its disbandment in 1947. He was posted to its Medical Research Department in 1928 and remained in this branch except for three years on active service during the Second World War, when he ultimately became consultant malariologist, Persia and Iraq Command. Among the appointments he held in India were those of director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and later of the Central Research

Institute, Kasauli, where at an earlier date he was in charge of the Serum and Vaccine Department. In 1947 he went to West Africa to create an institute for research into all aspects of trypanosomiasis, both in human beings and in domestic animals. This task is now completed, and the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research is an actively functioning and successful organization. Colonel Mulligan is the West African representative on the Scientific Council for Africa, and a member of the International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research and of the World Health Organization Expert Panel on Parasitic Diseases. During the past three years he has been engaged in planning the co-ordination of medical research activities in the West African Colonies. His efforts in this matter did much to pave the way for the inauguration of the West African Council for Medical Research, which was established by ordinance a few months ago.

Comptroller-General of the Patent Office:

Mr. J. L. Girling

MR. JAMES LAWRENCE GIRLING, who has been appointed comptroller-general of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks in succession to the late Sir John Blake, was born on July 8, 1901, and was educated at Eastwood Ho! College, Felixstowe, during 1910-14 and at Ipswich Secondary School 1914-18. He became a Draper's Scholar at East London College during 1918-21. He was awarded a London B.Sc. degree with second-class honours in electrical and mechanical engineering and in his last year studied civil engineering. Mr. Girling was appointed to the Patent Office as an assistant examiner in November 1921, was promoted to examiner in 1927 and to senior examiner in 1937. He served in the R.A.F. from 1939 until October 1945, leaving with the rank of squadron leader. He was promoted to the grade of principal examiner in the Patent Office *in absentia* in April 1944 and superintending examiner in April 1950, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in the same year.

European Organization for Nuclear Research

THE European Organization for Nuclear Research is the direct outcome of a general inquiry initiated in October 1946 by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations into the establishment of United Nations research laboratories. It was established by the convention of July 1, 1953, adopted by representatives of Belgium, Denmark, France, the German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, and will come into force when ratified by Switzerland and six other countries. A report on this general question was published in December 1948, and at a meeting of Unesco in Florence in 1950 a resolution was adopted authorizing the Director-General of Unesco to inquire into the needs and possibilities of such regional research centres and to make initial surveys of cost estimates and locations. No specific fields of research or regions were mentioned in this resolution; but out of it arose in 1952 the European Council for Nuclear Research, and two years of work has now led to the establishment of a permanent organization for nuclear research on a site at Meyrin, near Geneva. A pamphlet entitled "European Co-operation in Nuclear Research" (Unesco and its Programme, No. 11. Pp. 26. Paris: Unesco; London: H.M.S.O., 1954. 1s. net) describes the purposes and resources of