equipping departments of science, engineering, architecture and building, commerce, women's subjects, and not least a school of art, were just such as to appeal to Sir Richard's 'universal' mind. He gave me much practical advice and designed not a few special pieces of equipment for me. He afterwards addressed the students with great success. The building of the College organ also interested him, and at the opening recital he sketched the instrument and the organist. There must be many like myself who cherish memories of his ready, generous and expert counsel and assistance. H. LOWERY

NEWS and VIEWS

Dr. Karl Jordan, F.R.S.: Ninety-fourth Birthday Presentation

DR. KARL JORDAN, the distinguished entomologist, was honoured on his ninety-fourth birthday by the presentation of a jubilee volume at a meeting of the Royal Entomological Society held at the Society's house in Queen's Gate, London, on December 7. The volume contains a series of essays and scientific papers by entomologists of many countries reflecting the numerous facets of Dr. Jordan's work. The essays include a biography, and reviews of Jordan's work in organizing the International Congresses of Entomology, his work for the organization of zoological nomenclature, his work on fleas, his influence on current concepts of systematics and evolution, his contributions to the systematics of Anthribid beetles and his work on the Lepidoptera. There follow a bibliography listing some 460 items written by Dr. Jordan over a period of seventy years, and twenty scientific papers. Few men can have contributed more to the science of entomology than Dr. Jordan, and it was fitting, and a sign of the high regard in which he is held throughout the world, that the jubilee volume was initiated in the United States. It was Mr. H. K. Clench, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, who fired the enthusiasm of friends of Dr. Jordan in the United States, Canada and in Britain, and who was responsible for a large part of the work of assembling the contributions. The Royal Entomological Society of London, of which Dr. Jordan is an Honorary Fellow, undertook the publication of the volume.

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: India and the United Kingdom

THE United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority states that discussions between the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the Indian Department of Atomic Energy have led to the conclusion of an agreement which ensures that there shall be close co-operation and mutual assistance between the Authority and the Department in the promotion and development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agreement provides for the Authority and the Department to arrange for members of their staffs to consult and work together on mutually agreed topics. In furtherance of this agreement, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority will provide the Indian Department of Atomic Energy with enriched uranium fuel elements for a 'swimming pool' reactor now under construction at Bombay. The agreement also includes arrangements for the Authority to assist in the design and construction of a high-flux research reactor which may be built at a later date.

Technical Education in Great Britain

REPLYING to questions on technical education in the House of Commons on December 13, the Prime Minister re-affirmed the Government's determination to make a big advance in technical education and said that the Minister of Education would make a further statement shortly on technical colleges. Sir Anthony Eden did not think that appointment of a committee to inquire into all aspects of scientific, technological and technical training or of a Minister for Technical Education would help. He gave no direct reply to questions regarding the position relative to the U.S.S.R., but said that last year about £4·5 million was spent on improvements in various spheres of technical education. This year £7 million is being spent and next year £9 million. No contracts for technical colleges in Britain were placed during 1946–47, but during subsequent years the figures are: 1948–49, £222,000; 1950–51, £874,000; 1952–53, £3,307,000; and last year just under £7 million.

Sea-going Facilities for Naval Scientific Workers

INCREASING facilities are being granted by the Royal Navy so that scientists, designers and others concerned with the development of new equipment for the Navy can serve afloat and study the problems of those who use their equipment. For some time naval officers have been specially appointed to naval research and development establishments in an endeavour to ensure that civilian officers fully appreciate naval problems, but it is being more and more realized that knowledge and appreciation cannot be fully acquired through the experience of others. Long periods at sea are possible only for a small proportion of those in the Royal Naval Scientific Service engaged on research, design and the production of naval equipment, but many, including draughtsmen, do visit ships for trials and inspections, even if they do not always proceed to sea. During fleet exercises a number of civil officers are embarked in various units of the fleets as observers to study the general problems of operation and weapon efficiency, and there are, of course, members of the Royal Naval Scientific Service attached to the staffs of the Commanders-in-Chief, Home Fleet and Mediterranean Fleet, as fleet scientific advisers. During recent years the amount and complexity of electronic equipment now fitted in ships have increased to such an extent that special efforts are made to enable the designers and producers of this equipment to study at sea the problems of the user and the maintenance staff. During the past eighteen months the fleets have been able to accommodate in various ships, for periods varying between a few days and four or five weeks, about one hundred civil scientific officers engaged in this sort of work; included in this number are staff representatives from Ministry of Supply Establishments, which are responsible for most of the airborne electronic equipment for the Navy, and also designers and engineers of industrial firms engaged on Admiralty work.