

and the Admiralty on the structure of hydrocarbons. This work led to significant improvements in aviation fuels. In 1947 he became reader in spectroscopy at Cambridge and in 1949 was appointed to his present post in the University of Michigan. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1949.

#### Zoology in University College, Swansea : Prof. E. W. Knight Jones

DR. E. W. KNIGHT JONES, deputy director of the Marine Biology Station at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, has been appointed to be the first occupant of the chair of zoology in the University College of Swansea. Educated at Epsom College and at the University College of North Wales, Dr. Knight Jones graduated with first-class honours in zoology in 1938 and started research on the nervous system of *Saccoglossus*, one of the Enteropneusta. He was awarded a Meyricke Scholarship of Jesus College, Oxford, in 1939 and continued his research under Dr. (now Prof.) J. Z. Young. At the outbreak of war he joined the Army, being commissioned in the Royal Artillery. He was promoted captain, mentioned in dispatches and wounded during the crossing of the Rhine in 1945. On demobilization he returned to Oxford to complete his studies on the enteropneustan nervous system, for which he was awarded the degree of D.Phil. From 1946 he was engaged on shellfish research under Dr. H. A. Cole in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, being naturalist-in-charge at the then newly formed Burnham-on-Crouch station, until he returned to Bangor in 1950 on the foundation of the Marine Biology Station. Much of Dr. Knight Jones's work has been concerned with problems of larval settlement, to which he has made contributions of fundamental importance. He has shown the importance of gregariousness during spat-fall and has directed attention to the constancy of direction of metachronal waves and its relation to the direction of beat in the ciliary tracts of both larvæ and adults. Recently he has shown that many planktonic animals are sensitive even to small changes of hydrostatic pressure, a finding that is likely to prove of great significance in relation to vertical movements.

#### Institution of Electrical Engineers : Awards

SIR STANLEY ANGWIN has been elected to honorary membership of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in recognition of his outstanding life's work in the field of telecommunication, both national and international, and of his distinguished services to the Institution. Sir Stanley, who was engineer-in-chief of the Post Office during 1939-46, is a past president of the Institution and was awarded the Faraday Medal of the Institution in 1953 (see *Nature*, 171, 287; 1953).

#### Prof. G. W. O. Howe

THE thirty-fourth award of the Faraday Medal of the Institution has been made to Prof. George William O. Howe for his pioneering work in the study and analysis of high-frequency oscillations and on the theory of radio propagation, and for his outstanding contributions to engineering education. After graduating from Armstrong College (now King's College), University of Durham, Prof. Howe gained industrial experience in electrical engineering, and then in 1905 went to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, as a lecturer, being appointed assistant professor of electrical engineering

in 1909. For a brief spell in 1920 he was head of the Department of Electrical Standards and Measurements of the National Physical Laboratory, and in the following year he was appointed James Watt professor of electrical engineering in the University of Glasgow, a position he held until his retirement in 1946. During 1920-22 he was editor of the *Radio Review*, and in 1926 became editor of the *Wireless Engineer*, an office he still holds. Prof. Howe's association with the Institution of Electrical Engineers began in 1905 when he was elected an associate member. He took a prominent part in the formation of the Wireless (now Radio and Telecommunication) Section of the Institution in 1919, and in 1924 he gave the first of the Institution's Faraday Lectures, his subject being "World-Wide Radio Telegraphy".

#### New York Academy of Medicine : Awards

THE Medal of the New York Academy of Medicine has been awarded to Dr. Eugene Floyd DuBois for his fundamental contributions to the science of metabolism and the understanding of disease, for his work in the development of clinical science and medical education and for his services to the United States during two World Wars in the solution of physiological problems in aviation medicine and submarine warfare. The Medal was founded twenty-seven years ago and is awarded from time to time for distinguished service in medicine, the present award being the tenth to be made. Dr. DuBois, who was formerly professor of physiology and biophysics in Cornell University Medical College, New York, is probably best known for his studies of the physical mechanism of fever, particularly his calorimetric work in skin temperature and heat radiation. The Academy has also presented a plaque to Dr. Malcolm Goodridge for his outstanding services to the Academy, particularly as president during the early years of the Second World War.

#### Imperial College of Science and Technology

QUESTIONS were raised in the House of Lords on January 25 regarding the expansion of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, replying for the Lord President of the Council, said that, in view of the urgent need to increase the output of scientists and technologists in Britain, the Government has decided to adhere to the scale of development for the Imperial College originally announced. To enable this decision to be given effect, new premises for the Imperial Institute will be provided elsewhere. He said that he does not think there is now anything to hold up the original building plan of the Imperial College; the Government is fully aware of the urgency of the problem of expanding technological education.

#### Manchester College of Science and Technology

SPEAKING at the associateship ceremony of the Manchester College of Technology on November 26, the principal, Dr. B. V. Bowden, referred to the conferment of a Royal Charter on the College, with the title of the Manchester College of Science and Technology, and paid tribute to the efforts of the past: beginning in 1824 with the building of a Mechanics Institute, which was opened in May 1827, successive developments led to a much larger Institute in 1857, to a Technical School in 1883 and then to what Mr. A. J. Balfour described, in opening it in October 1902, as "the greatest fruit of this kind of