

spond with what industry needs, and while research done in a firm's own laboratory is seldom wasted, Dr. Blount is less certain about the adequate exploitation of that carried out in research associations or by other co-operative bodies. There is sometimes, as with the Therapeutic Research Corporation, the danger that member firms will only agree to the pursuit of lines of research in which they are not greatly interested. For a similar reason, Dr. Blount is critical of the location of research departments away from the factory; they are liable to miss the stimulus which an industrial enterprise, of which they are obviously part, can give, and at the same time are lacking in the inspiration that location in a university atmosphere can supply. Nevertheless, Dr. Blount thinks that there will always be much industrial research which requires organization co-operatively and that the research associations will have a place of continuing importance. With regard to government research, he thinks that every effort should be made on the civil side to transfer to industry or the research associations any investigations which they can properly handle; but just as industrial research requires to be located within industry for its efficient operation, so he would expect it to be necessary for a growing volume of government research to be located within the government organization. In regard to research management, Dr. Blount stressed the importance of the research manager, himself a scientist, not only having the greatest practicable freedom but also the fullest opportunity of understanding the outlook and interests of his fellow executives.

Nuclear Physics

A NEW monthly journal, *Nuclear Physics*, edited by Prof. L. Rosenfeld, of the University of Manchester, has been launched by the North Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, and Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York (1, No. 1; 1956. Subscription per vol. of about 700 pages: 53 fl., 14 dollars, 106s.; postage 8s.), and an important feature of it is its international character; this is ensured by the composition of its editorial board, which includes representatives from twenty-three countries where nuclear studies are pursued, including the U.S.S.R. and Hungary. The new periodical is devoted to the experimental and theoretical study of atomic nuclei, nuclear fields and the fundamental aspects of cosmic radiation and should prove an important and valuable addition to the rapidly growing number of scientific periodicals specializing in the field of nuclear energy. The first number contains five original articles and a progress report by P. H. Fowler (University of Bristol) describing the new results on elementary particles which were discussed at the Pisa conference held last June. R. K. Gupta and S. Jha (Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay), in their article on studies with the scintillation spectrometer, give a brief account of a single-crystal spectrometer (thallium-activated sodium iodide crystal), its calibration and its use for the examination of the gamma-ray spectrum of iodine-128. In another article E. P. George and G. S. Shrikanta (University of Sydney) present results of their observations of the energy spectrum of the cosmic radiation below ground. The underground exposures of Ilford nuclear research emulsions were made in a disused tunnel of the underground railway station at Holborn, London, at a depth equivalent to 57 m. of water. It is concluded that any explanation of the observed frequency of large-angle scatters of cosmic-ray particles

underground in terms of a significant departure of the momentum distribution from that usually assumed can now be ruled out.

The editor adds a note on nomenclature to be used in the new periodical. The word 'electron' is to be used for particles with an elementary charge of either sign, and 'positon' and 'negaton' when it is desirable to emphasize the sign of the charge. The expressions 'isobaric spin' and 'isobaric quantum number' are to replace 'isotopic spin' and 'isotopic quantum number', respectively, and the latest nomenclature adopted by international agreement will be used for the elementary particles.

Cancérologie: New French Journal of Cancer Research

A NEW journal, *Cancérologie*, has been launched by the Anti-Cancer Centre at Lille to provide facilities for the publication of original papers by members of its staff and more particularly for the publication of more general papers, not usually acceptable to other cancer journals, given at annual symposia in the Centre. Emphasis is placed on the importance of these symposia for the communication of the results and ideas of a team of workers covering a wide range of clinical and laboratory observations on cancer. In the first number (pp. 98; from the Cité Hospitalière, Lille) many of the papers give convenient and adequate summaries and discussions of varied topics without aiming at the detailed analysis and documentation provided by other periodical reviews of cancer research. These will be of much more than local interest, especially to the general reader; the expert will often need to refer to other sources for fuller information and more complete references. Within the limits set by its editors, the journal therefore seems likely to fulfil a useful purpose.

A Large Sea Bass

A SPECIMEN of what may be the world's largest species of sea bass has just been added to the collections of the Smithsonian Institution. It is a 337½ lb. fish, 78½ in. long, the third of its kind caught near the Eniwetok Atoll in the South Pacific. The great sea bass is challenged for size only by some sharks and some members of the tuna family. The largest of the Eniwetok specimens weighed 414 lb. and was more than 81 in. long. This particular fish (*Promicrops lanceolatus*) has been well known for many years to northern Australians and is highly prized for food; but this is the first record for the Marshall Islands. It ranges from the South Pacific islands to Hawaii and the Red Sea and is closely related to the giant sea bass of the Atlantic and eastern Pacific known as the jewfish. The fish is related to the freshwater large-mouthed bass of the eastern United States but belongs to a different family. It is a deep-water fish and apparently an omnivorous eater.

Studies on Benjamin Franklin

THE American Philosophical Society has devoted an issue of its *Proceedings* (99, No. 6; December 1955) to "Studies on Benjamin Franklin" in celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth. Prof. W. E. Lingelback discusses the relations of the Society with Franklin's writings and also "The Papers of Benjamin Franklin", a new edition of his writings now being prepared for publication under the auspices of the Society and Yale University. W. J. Bell, jun., writes on Franklin's relations with