Dumbarton shipbuilders. He held the Sir William White Research Scholarship of the Institution of Naval Architects during 1927–29. In 1948, he was awarded the degree of D.Sc. by the University of Glasgow for his pioneer work in the development of ship roll stabilizers, now a familiar feature of many passenger ships.

From 1926 until 1948 he was on the staff of the ship model experiment tank at Dumbarton; during the last six years of this period he was in charge of the department. In 1948, he was appointed superintendent of the Ship Division of the National Physical Laboratory.

Since Dr. Allan's appointment, the Division has considerably widened its range of activities and, under his enthusiastic guidance, the new National Physical Laboratory Ship Hydrodynamics Laboratory at Feltham was planned and construction begun. In this Laboratory the work of the Division in carrying out experiments for ship-builders on new designs and in basic research into the hydrodynamic problems of ships will be continued in the ways in which he so firmly believed.

Dr. Allan was an international figure in the world of naval architecture; he served on many committees and published a number of notable papers. He was a member of Council of the Institution of Naval Architects and of the Scholarships and Publications Committee. He took a leading part in the organization of the triennial International Towing Tank Conference (formerly International Conference of Ship Tank Superintendents), serving on the Conference Standing Committee, and was an active member of several British Shipbuilding Research Association technical committees, acting as chairman of the Propulsion Sub-Committee. The papers which Dr. Allan published dealt with many different ship design problems, including scale effects on propellers and shaft supports, the resistance of barges, hull forms for drifters, and the comparison of ship-trial results with model predictions. His paper on "The Stabilization of Ships by Activated Fins" was awarded a premium of the Institution of Naval Architects in 1945, and that dealing with "The Effect of Roughness on Ship Resistance", which he presented jointly with Mr. R. S. Cutland to the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders last year, gained the M. C. James Medal.

In addition to the work described in these papers, Dr. Allan was actively engaged during the Second World War on the development of a high-speed hydrofoil-supported torpedo boat, and at the time of his death was vigorously developing new ship features. His loss will be keenly felt, not only at the National Physical Laboratory but also in shipbuilding circles throughout the world. It is particularly tragic that his services will not be available at the time when the new ship research laboratory, one of the most comprehensive in the world, is to be put into operation.

NEWS and VIEWS

Royal Society of Edinburgh: New Fellows

THE following have been elected Honorary Fellows of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: Dr. H. J. Bhabha, chairman, Atomic Energy Commission of India, Bombay; Sir Alexander Fleck, director, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Dr. R. J. Heim, director, Museum of Natural History, Paris; Prof. Olaf Holtedahl, professor of historical geology in the University of Oslo; Sir Rudolph Peters, professor emeritus of biochemistry in the University of Oxford; Prof. C. E. Tilley, professor of mineralogy and petrology in the University of Cambridge.

Mathematics in the University of Manchester: Prof. G. J. Kynch

PROF. GEORGE JAMES KYNCH, at present professor of applied mathematics in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth (see *Nature*, 169, 266; 1952), has been appointed to the new chair in mathematics in the faculty of technology in the University of Manchester. Prof. Kynch graduated at the Imperial College of Science and Technology with honours in physics in 1935. He then read for honours in mathematics and obtained a first-class degree in the following year, together with a University prize and research scholarship. He obtained the Ph.D. and the diploma of the Imperial College in mathematics in 1939. His research on valence theory and magnetism at the Imperial College during 1936–40 was under the direction of Dr. (now Sir) William Penney. Dr. Kynch was appointed to a lectureship at the University of Birmingham under Prof. R. E. Peierls, and also undertook part-time research as a member of the Ministry of Supply "Tube Alloys" team at the University of Birmingham. Since 1952 he has been professor of applied mathematics in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Prof. Kynch will take up his duties at Manchester in September.

Chemistry at Auckland University College: Prof. D. R. Llewellyn

DR. D. R. LLEWELLYN, who has recently been appointed professor of chemistry at Auckland University College, New Zealand, graduated with first-class honours in chemistry from the University of Birmingham in 1941. During 1941–44 he carried out research under the direction of the late Prof. F. Simon at Oxford, where he obtained the D.Phil. degree, and in the following year he went as a research assistant in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. His university teaching work on a full-time basis started in the University College of North Wales in 1945, when Prof. E. D. Hughes held the chair of chemistry at Bangor. Llewellyn was a lecturer there until 1949, when he was appointed to an Imperial Chemical Industries fellowship, tenable at University College, London, where he became a lecturer in 1952.

Dr. Llewellyn's published work has dealt with the chemistry of uranium, the preparation of stable isotopes by fractional distillation, and the use of various tracers in the study of the mechanism of reactions. In 1952, he was awarded the Weizmann Prize for a paper on the separation of isotopes, published in collaboration with Drs. I. Dostrovsky and J. Gillis. He has shown marked ingenuity in the design and construction of physical apparatus, especially large-scale distillation columns of high efficiency. His natural aptitude in this direction was, no doubt, fostered when he worked as a physical

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