

1947-48, and Gordon McKay professor of applied physics in Harvard University during 1948-49. He also served for six years on the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission. He is vice-chairman of President Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee and has served on other government committees. He is a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. He joined the technical staff of the Bell Laboratories in 1939, and during the Second World War he headed the Bell Laboratories group engaged in developing microwave magnetrons for high-frequency radar. After the War he was in charge of electronics and solid-state research.

Dr. M. J. Kelly

DR. KELLY is one of America's leaders in the field of industrial research. He began his Bell System career in 1918 as a research physicist with the research division of the Western Electric Company's engineering department. This department was later incorporated as the Bell Telephone Laboratories. After serving as director of vacuum tube development and as development director of transmission instruments and electronics, he was elected director of research in 1936. He became executive vice-president in 1944 and president of the Laboratories in April 1951. He has had wide experience not only in research and development programmes relating to communications, but also in projects for the Armed Forces. In the course of the Second World War, the Bell Laboratories were devoted almost completely to military research and development programmes, all of which were under Dr. Kelly's guidance, and he was awarded the Presidential Certificate of Merit. Since the War he has held many public service appointments in Washington, particularly with the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Defense. He is a member-at-large of the Defense Science Board. He has been awarded the James Forrestal Memorial Award of the National Security Industrial Association and will receive the 1959 John Fritz Medal for "his achievements in electronics, leadership of a great industrial research laboratory, and contributions to the defense of the country through science and technology". Dr. Kelly is also active in the field of education. He is a life member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation and a member of its Executive Committee; a trustee of Stevens Institute of Technology; and serves on advisory committees at M.I.T., New York University, Case Institute of Technology, Columbia University, and the New York City Board of Education. He is a member of the New York City Health Research Council, a trustee and member of the corporation of Atoms for Peace Awards, a trustee of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. E. I. Green

MR. GREEN has a long record of distinguished engineering experience and achievement, including more than seventy patents granted for his inventions. He is also the author of many articles on scientific and personnel subjects. He began his career in 1921 with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's development and research department, and with that department transferred to the Bell Laboratories in 1934. For many years he specialized in planning the development of new transmission systems, and services and facilities for special cus-

tomers. During the Second World War he was engaged in development work on radar testing apparatus and other electronic equipment. He was appointed director of transmission apparatus development in 1948 and headed the development of systems components, including electronic components for transistorized systems. In 1953 he was elected director of military communications systems, in charge of planning and development in that area. He became vice-president of the Bell Laboratories in charge of systems engineering in June 1955. In that post he has been responsible for all Bell Laboratories work related to the systematic analysis and planning of future communications developments and systems.

The Royal Society: Tercentenary Celebrations

ON November 28, 1660, a group of originally minded men meeting together in the City of London decided to form themselves into a scientific society. King Charles II, being informed of this, constituted himself the formal Founder, and the new society, now the premier scientific society in the world, came to be known as the Royal Society of London, or more generally, 'The Royal Society'. The Society, the apartments of which are now in Burlington House, Piccadilly, announces that it proposes to celebrate the tercentenary of its foundation during July 18-26, 1960, and a committee, with Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, president, as chairman, has begun to arrange appropriate celebrations to mark this event. Leading scientists from all nations are expected to attend the meetings, which are to include special visits to the City of London and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, both of which have important links with the Society's development over three centuries. The members of the Committee are: Sir Cyril Hinshelwood (*chairman*), Lord Adrian, Sir Gavin de Beer, Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, Sir Lawrence Bragg, Sir Lindor Brown, Sir Charles Dodds, Sir Alexander Fleck, Sir Howard Florey, Prof. W. V. D. Hodge, Sir Harry Melville, Sir William Penney and Dr. H. G. Thornton. The secretary to the Committee is Dr. D. C. Martin (assistant secretary of the Royal Society).

Nuffield Collection of Meteorites at the British Museum (Natural History)

A SUBSTANTIAL part of Dr. H. H. Nininger's collection of meteorites, consisting very largely of falls hitherto unrepresented in British collections, has been purchased for the British Museum (Natural History) through a gift of £50,000 from the Trustees of the Nuffield Foundation, to celebrate the centenary of Prof. N. Story-Maskelyne's appointment as first keeper of minerals. To the 837 falls hitherto represented in the Museum, the Nuffield purchase adds a further 197, bringing the total to 1,034, or about 67 per cent of all known falls. Together with the 72 additional specimens of falls already represented, this greatly strengthens the reserves available for further exchanges. This large accession of meteorites is to be known as the Nuffield Collection. The British Museum's collection of meteorites is the largest and among the oldest in the world, dating back to 1776 when a specimen of the stony-iron found at Krasnojarsk, Siberia, was presented by the Russian Academy of Sciences. For many years the collection remained a relatively minor one, until Prof. N. Story-Maskelyne became the first keeper of minerals in 1859. A judicious series of exchanges and purchases soon improved the status of the collection, and when