

major contributions to medical parasitology in connexion with the epidemiology of malaria; the vectors of schistosomiasis and the development of the worms in the final host; metazoan immunity; the reaction of the human host to the bites of insects; the epidemiology of filariasis, especially loaiasis; and the deposition and development of trypanosomes deposited in the mammalian host by tsetse flies. One of his most notable achievements was his investigation of the behaviour of the mouthparts of blood-sucking arthropods during the act of feeding. He and his colleagues devised a method by which the mouthparts could be photographed on cine colour

film in the host's tissues while feeding, and several cine films were made.

As a man, Prof. Gordon earned the affection of his junior staff and colleagues. He was deeply loyal to the School and to his friends, and he took a personal interest in encouraging the development of his young research workers. He was a tireless worker, a very fine teacher and an amusing companion. His wide experience and broad vision enabled him to throw fresh light on any problem he investigated, and his stimulating approach and constructive criticism will be sadly missed by workers in the field of medical parasitology.

T. H. DAVEY

NEWS and VIEWS

Fluid Mechanics at Glasgow :

Prof. T. R. F. Nonweiler

DR. TERENCE NONWEILER has been appointed to the Mechan chair of aeronautics and fluid mechanics at the University of Glasgow in succession to the late Prof. W. J. Duncan. For the past four years Dr. Nonweiler has been a senior lecturer in aeronautical engineering at the Queen's University of Belfast, having previously held the same office at the College of Aeronautics. For some years he has acted as consultant to the Admiralty. He is an Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society and also of the Institute of Aero Space Sciences and a Fellow of the British Interplanetary Society. Dr. Nonweiler is well known for his many contributions to theoretical aerodynamics, to space technology and to the problem of the stability of submarines. In addition, he has been a moving spirit in the recent campaign for the achievement of man-powered flight.

The appointment of Dr. Nonweiler to a chair with responsibilities for the education of both aeronautical and mechanical engineers is particularly felicitous in that his interests and experience cover the whole range of fluid mechanics. Moreover, several fields in which he has long been interested are likely to become increasingly prominent in the immediate future.

Progress on the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor at Windscale

THE 135-ft. diameter containment building which encloses the advanced gas-cooled reactor, now nearing completion at the Windscale Factory of the Atomic Energy Authority, Cumberland, was successfully tested over the August Bank Holiday week-end. The holiday period was chosen so as to cause minimum interference with other work on the site and with the Factory. Very satisfactory results were obtained from sub-atmospheric strength and leak tests. The pneumatic strength test at 12.5 lb./sq. in. (gauge) necessitated the diversion of traffic from the adjacent public road as a precautionary measure. The advanced gas-cooled reactor represents the next phase of development of the graphite-moderated gas-cooled reactor beyond the basic Calder Hall design adopted for the first round of British nuclear power stations now being built. The main objective of the reactor is to reduce the capital cost of reactor installation, and this will be done by raising the steam temperature and increasing thereby the amount of heat generated

from a given size of reactor. Higher temperatures will be made possible by the use of uranium oxide fuel, which will be put into the reactor in stainless steel and beryllium 'cans'.

Industrial Water and Effluents Group

A NEW group of the Society of Chemical Industry, to be known as the Industrial Water and Effluents Group has been formed under the chairmanship of Dr. B. A. Southgate, director of the Water Pollution Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The new Group will be concerned with the broad subject of industrial water, from supply, through treatment and use, to ultimate disposal. Among the subjects which will receive special attention by the Group are: availability of water for the future needs of industry; quality requirements for water for industrial use; treatment of water for process, steam raising and cooling purposes; conservation and re-use of industrial water; methods of treatment and disposal of water-borne wastes; industrial location and development, as governed by water supply and waste water disposal facilities; effects of industrial effluents on natural waters. The first meeting of the Group will take place at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, W.1, on November 1. Applications for membership and further information can be obtained from the General Secretary, Society of Chemical Industry, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

Atomic Research and International Co-operation

A REPORT, *New Trends in Atomic Research and their International Significance*, prepared by Dr. L. Kowarski, scientific adviser to the European Nuclear Energy Agency, and submitted to the Agency's Steering Committee, surveys the scope for international action in nuclear research and the opportunities of co-operation and makes several suggestions for such action (Pp. 36. Paris: Organization for European Economic Co-operation, European Nuclear Energy Agency, 1961). These are to be examined by a meeting of experts from member and associated member countries which is expected to take place during October. Dr. Kowarski assumes that fundamental research in this field is likely to be carried out in a clearly autonomous division of a large centre or in a separate centre, and that the need for large-scale planning, especially in semi-applied research, will encourage international co-operation. He believes