investigations of those natural phenolic resins which formed the subject of his Tilden Lecture to the Chemical Society in 1942. Since 1939 he has held the Sheffield chair, directing important work, especially on the colouring matter purpurogallin and the chemistry of the tropolone system, and on the hydrolysable tannins. He has served as vice-president of the Chemical Society; he was elected to the Royal Society in 1944 and was awarded its Davy Medal in 1956. During the Second World War, and in the difficult years of expansion which have followed, Prof. Haworth has conducted the affairs of the Department with conspicuous vigour and skill. He collected an efficient and congenial team of academic associates and maintained good external relations to the advantage of the Department. The present impressive laboratories owe much to his inexhaustibly patient and knowledgeable co-operation with the architects. Prof. Haworth, who has been appointed Leverhulme Visiting Professor to India, is to be succeeded to the Firth professorship by Prof. G. Porter (see *Nature*, **198**, 737; 1963).

The Imperial College of Science and Technology

Prof. P. M. S. Blackett has asked that he be allowed to relinquish the headship of the Department of Physics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology at the end of the present academic year. The Governing Body, in agreeing to this request, has recorded its great appreciation of his outstanding services in that position during the crucial years of the expansion of the College and the construction of the new physics building. Prof. C. C. Butler has been appointed to succeed Prof. Blackett. Prof. Butler, who has served on the staff of the College for ten years, has been a professor of physics since 1957. Prof. Blackett will remain as a professor of physics and as Pro-Rector of the College.

The Councils for Training of Health Visitors and Social Workers

Sir John Wolfenden has resigned from the position of chairman of the Council for the Training of Health Visitors and the Council for Training in Social Work following his appointment as the new chairman of the University Grants Committee. Sir Charles Morris, who is about to retire from the vice-chancellorship of the University of Leeds, has been appointed to succeed Sir John Wolfenden. The two Councils were set up last October, under the Health Visiting and Social Work (Training) Act, 1962. Under the First Schedule of the Act the Privy Council appoints one person to be chairman of both Councils.

The International Atomic Energy Agency and Trieste Centre for Theoretical Physics

An international centre for theoretical physics is to be established in Trieste in the first half of 1964 under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Centre will be established on a provisional basis; its work will be evaluated so that the Agency, after two years, can decide on the future direction of the Centre's activities. A further evaluation will be made to enable the Board to determine if it is desirable to move the Centre to a developing country after four years. The Italian Government has offered to construct a new building for the Centre and housing facilities for the staff and the fellows; it has further offered a cash contribution of 250,000 dollars per year for five years, staff services and fellowships. The International Atomic Energy Agency will contribute fellowships and professorships to an annual value not exceeding 55,000 dollars for four years and additional annual contributions not to exceed a total of 110,000 dollars in the same period.

The 1964 programme of work and budget for the International Atomic Energy Agency reflects a small increase over 1963. Administrative costs have been trimmed down further through a reduction in staff and decreased costs both for the scientific meetings and the sessions of the Board and the Conference. The Board recommends a regular budget of 7,444,500 dollars as compared with 7,337,500 dollars in 1963. For the operational programme, an expenditure of 2,367,500 dollars is proposed to be financed from voluntary contributions of 2 million dollars, special contributions, miscellaneous income and income from reimbursable services. The 2 million dollar target for voluntary contributions is the same as that of last year. The combined regular and voluntary budgets of 9,812,000 dollars do not include the funds made available to the International Atomic Energy Agency from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, estimated at a little more than 1 million dollars.

United Kingdom Funds for Nuclear Energy Research

In a written answer in the House of Commons on June 17, the Parliamentary Secretary for Science, Mr. D. Freeth, stated that the United Kingdom was at present called on to pay about 23 per cent of the budget of the European Nuclear Energy Agency, but in the period 1957–62 only £155,000 of the £192,000 provided in the Atomic Energy Estimates was actually required. The contribution for the year ending December 31, 1963, was £30,000, but contributions to the Agency's joint project were separately assessed. It was not possible at this stage to give an estimate of the financial commitment of the United Kingdom to these projects. The commitment of the United Kingdom to the 20-MW *Dragon* project at present under construction at Winfrith was £10,200,000, of which £4,556,000 had been paid, leaving £5,644,000 to be paid over the period 1963–64–1966–67; £2,100,000 was provided in the 1963–64 Estimate. Some additional assistance was given in kind and in certain income tax liabilities of foreign staff attached to the project.

The National Reference Library of Science and Invention

At the report stage of the British Museum Bill in the House of Lords on June 18, when a motion providing for the separation of the National Reference Library of Science and Invention from the British Museum under a separate body of trustees was again pressed to a Division, a further amendment was moved by the Earl of Cranbrook requiring the new Library to provide the staff to operate a National Scientific Abstracting Service. The Earl of Cranbrook expressed the view that it would be essential for an abstracting service to be built around the new Reference Library, though he did not think that a complete abstracting service covering all the sciences was necessary or desirable. Moreover, he referred to a recommendation of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in its latest report that the Commonwealth countries and the United States should consider together the whole problem of science abstracting in English-speaking countries. For the Government, the Earl of Dundee said that the whole subject of technological abstracting had been considered by the British Commonwealth Scientific Council and a report was about to be issued. In the Patent Office Library a study was being made at the instance of the British Museum Trustees of the use of the scientific literature in the Patent Office as part of the planning of the new reference library. At the instance of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, Prof. B. H. Flowers was undertaking another study on the difficulties experienced by research workers in keeping up to date with new developments. The Earl of Dundee said that the Trustees recognized that it was most desirable that the new Reference Library should play a leading part in considering the adequacy of the coverage of existing abstracting systems, in setting up machinery for co-ordinating them, identifying overlaps and omissions and seeking all possible means of removing them. It was