

peaceful applications of atomic energy were recognized by the award to him jointly with Dr. Eugene P. Wigner of the Atoms for Peace Award for 1959. Dr. Szilard is the author of the widely read paperback book, *The Voice of the Dolphins*, five stories of social and political satire. Contrary to what one might expect, the book is not about the intelligence of the dolphin, but about the stupidity of man.

Virology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London:
Prof. K. R. Dumbell

DR. K. R. DUMBELL has been appointed to the newly created Fleming chair of virology in the University of London at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School. Dr. Dumbell graduated in medicine in the University of Liverpool in 1944, obtaining the degree of M.D. in 1950. From 1945 until 1947 he was an assistant lecturer in the University Department of Bacteriology at Liverpool and played a part in the investigation of the 1946 outbreak of smallpox in that city. In 1947 he transferred to the staff of the Common Cold Research Unit of the Medical Research Council and worked on the problems of air hygiene and the transmission of respiratory infections. This work he continued during his period of service with the Royal Air Force (1950-52) at the R.A.F. Institute of Pathology. The following year he worked at the Rockefeller Institute, New York, with Dr. Peyton Rous on the effects of chemical carcinogens on benign tumours and with Dr. Richard Shope on a virus-induced tumour of deer. On his return to Liverpool in 1953, first as lecturer and then since 1958 as senior lecturer, Dr. Dumbell resumed his early interest in smallpox and the related group of animal pox viruses. The central theme of his research has been the virulence of these viruses and the possibility of relating this property to their other characters. He has published work on the antigenic analysis of pox viruses and has made a particular study of the effect of temperature on their growth in various host systems. This work has had important practical applications in the recognition of the different varieties of smallpox virus and has led to significant contributions in the field of pox virus genetics.

Hydrography in France: M. André Gougenheim

THE development of the sciences of the sea in France since the end of the Second World War has probably owed more to André Gougenheim than to any other single individual. Born in Paris on January 31, 1902, Gougenheim had, since his entry into the service of the Hydrographic Engineering Corps of France at the age of twenty, accomplished great feats of marine surveying far and wide—not only in his homeland waters but also in those adjacent to former French possessions spread wide over the Earth. His eminently successful and very distinguished career culminated in his appointment to the directorship of the Service Hydrographique de la Marine in 1957, and it is from that post that he has recently retired after reaching the appointed age limit of sixty-two. During his occupancy of that high office, his multifarious duties never prevented him from devoting untiring effort towards the furtherance of oceanography in France.

British practitioners of the science greatly admire the journal which Gougenheim founded at the end of 1948 under the name: *Bulletin d'Information du Comité Central d'Océanographie et d'Etude des Côtes* (C.O.E.C.) and which has gone on from strength to strength as a publication of the Service Hydrographique since the appearance of the first number (in very modest dress) in January 1949. Now in its sixteenth year, it appears under the style *Cahiers Océanographiques*, and its monthly appearance affords to its readers a most valuable review of oceanographical activity over the world at large. So good and so useful is this that one is amazed at the vast amount of reading which must have gone to its production. The

same journal has been the swift medium of publication for the results of excellent French researches far and wide, though it should be added that the remarkable monthly journal is open to all comers. With his retirement from his high professional office went also Gougenheim's retirement from the presidency of C.O.E.C., but his continuing close interest is certain. Laureate of the Academy of Sciences in 1931 and recipient then of the first award of the Prix Givry, Gougenheim repeated the distinction in 1958 when the Prix Binoux was awarded to him. Recipient in 1952 of the French Navy's gold medal for scientific work, Gougenheim was ten years later elected to the Academy of Sciences. At the resulting sword-presentation ceremony, addresses from nine of his most eminent scientific confrères attested the high place which Gougenheim holds in the esteem of the great scientists of his country and their keen appreciation of the great vigour of his activity in all that has to do with the study of the sea. Throughout the ceremony there prevailed a proper measure of admiration for the fact that Gougenheim has never spared himself in his great endeavours to achieve that France shall play a worthy part in the advancement of oceanography.

M. Gougenheim's successor as director of the French Hydrographic Service is M. Guy Jean Chatel, who holds the surveying rank which is equivalent to rear-admiral. From this officer (aged fifty-seven), who has a long list of sea-going appointments behind him, and who is a member of C.O.E.C. and other French organizations connected with the sciences of the sea, British oceanographers are confident that they will receive the same close collaboration and will enjoy the same mutuality of interest as in the case of his predecessor in office.

Natural Philosophy at the University of Glasgow:

Prof. G. R. Bishop

PROF. G. R. BISHOP, associate professor in the Faculty of Sciences, École Normale Supérieure, at Orsay, has been appointed to the newly established Kelvin chair of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Prof. Bishop, who is thirty-seven, graduated B.A. with first-class honours in 1948 and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1950, both at the University of Oxford. Thereafter he was appointed as Imperial Chemical Industries Research Fellow at the Clarendon Laboratory until 1953, when he became a Research Fellow of St. Antony's College, Oxford. In 1955 he moved to France to the École Normale Supérieure and in 1962 was appointed professeur associé of the new Faculty of Sciences of Orsay. At Oxford, Prof. Bishop's research interests included problems on the photodisintegration of the deuteron at low γ -ray energies, the polarization of protons emitted in nuclear reactions and the orientation of nuclear systems at low temperatures. In 1955 he was invited to the École Normale Supérieure to form a group to carry through a research programme on two accelerators, a 600-keV Cockcroft-Walton set and a 2-2-MeV Van de Graaff, in preparation for the time when the 1-BeV electron linear accelerator, then planned for Orsay, would become available. Prof. Bishop was given the task of organizing the experimental programme for this accelerator and is at present responsible for directing the research. It is expected that Prof. Bishop will take up his new appointment at Glasgow on October 1, when he will become responsible for the programme of work planned for the University's new 100-MeV electron linear accelerator which is to be housed at the National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride. The accelerator and building are the outcome of a £1 million grant by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to the University. The accelerator, which should be fully operational by early 1966, will provide a very high intensity beam with which a wide range of new experimental researches on photonuclear problems will be possible.