the award of these diplomas to successful students should continue to be submitted in the normal way to the Secretary of the National Council for Technological Awards. The statement also indicates that the Council will make degrees available for students completing courses at honours level in science and technology, whether awarded on a full-time or a sandwich basis. As soon as a Business Studies Board has been established, the Council will consider proposed honours courses in business studies, planned in accordance with the report of the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce (the Crick Report), and colleges are invited to submit proposed courses for consideration.

Support of University Research in Canada

THE annual report on *Support of University Research 1963–64*, issued by the National Research Council of Canada and the Medical Research Council, lists the awards made in the year ending March 31, 1964, to university staffs and in scholarships and fellowships (Pp. v+205. *NRC*. No. 8253. Ottawa: National Research Council and Medical Research Council, 1964. 50 cents). For the National Research Council, direct support in 1963–64 totalled 12·85 million dollars, compared with 10·6 million dollars in 1962–63, of which 1·45 million dollars was for scholarships, 686,000 dollars in fellowships and 7·3 million dollars in research grants, with a further 1·05 million dollars for major installations. For the Medical Research Council, the total for 1963–64 was 5·16 million dollars compared with 4·36 million dollars in 1962–63; of this 426,000 dollars was for fellowships, 100,000 dollars for scholarships and 4 million dollars for research grants. Information is included on university research programmes administered by the National Research Council for the Atomic Energy Control Board, the Fisheries Research Board and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Science and the State in India

IN his presidential address to the combined fifty-first and fifty-second session of the Indian Science Congress at Calcutta, H. Kabir discusses science and the State, and makes some reference to the migration of scientists overseas generally (Pp. 8. Calcutta: Indian Science Congress Association, 1964). Most gifted scientists, he believes, are attracted to foreign countries by more satisfactory conditions of work and the promise of earlier and greater achievement, but he does not think that the problem has yet assumed serious proportions in India. The tendency for scientists to migrate to the United States is most effectively checked by building up scientific teams within the home country, by expanding research facilities in universities and the laboratories and by improving the conditions of service. The conditions which obtain within a university department or research laboratory have a direct bearing on the movement of scientists, but it is only where there is no atmosphere of creative activity that frictions abound. The creation of such an atmosphere is primarily the work of the senior scientists, though the State could help by removing impediments or creating conditions where scientific work could be easily carried out. To this end he suggests that the creation of a number of centres of research in particular fields might be of advantage. In this the Indian Science Congress has an important part to play as the most representative body of scientists in India. However, the State must play a greater part in supporting scientific research without trying to influence directly the aims or programmes of scientific organizations, or individual scientists. Special organizations are required to supplement the research work of the universities, and the National Research Councils seem to be the most suitable instruments for the purpose, provided they work in close contact with the universities and share in training future generations of scientists. National Research Councils can be most effective when they have complete autonomy in their own fields, but it is also desirable to create three or four advanced research centres in each major field of science with the necessary staff and equipment and facilities. Individual scientists should be given the freedom, and indeed encouraged, to pursue independent lines of research, and special attention should be directed to developing the initiative of younger scientists. For effective guidance of research an Advisory Council is needed on which the various National Research Councils, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Defence Science Organization, the University Grants Commission, and independent scientists, are represented.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

NOTICE is hereby given of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its plenary powers in connexion with the following cases, full details of which will be found in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (21, Part 6; December 31, 1964): (1) Validation of the probable vernacular usage of '*tergipes*' in a generic sense by Cuvier, 1805; suppression of *Tergipes dicquemari* Risso, 1818, and *Tergipes brochi* Risso, 1818 (Gastropoda). *Z.N.(S.)* 1044. (2) Grant of precedence to *Eolis farrani* Alder and Hancock, 1844, over *Amphorina alberti* Quatrefages, 1844 (Gastropoda). *Z.N.(S.)* 1102. (3) Suppression of *Kalydon* Hutton, 1884, *Murex mancinella* Linnaeus, 1758, *Triplex foliatus* Perry, 1810, *Fusus duodecimus* Gray, 1843, and *Murex hippocastanum* Linnaeus, 1758; designation of type-species for *Mancinella* Link, 1807, *Polyplex* Perry, 1810, and *Thalessa* H. and A. Adams, 1853 (Gastropoda). *Z.N.(S.)* 1623. (4) Designation of type-species for *Gymnetis* MacLeay, 1819 (Insecta, Coleoptera). *Z.N.(S.)* 1641. (5) Either (*a*) removal from the *Official List of Specific Names*, and suppression for the purposes of the Law of Priority of *Mytilus anatinus* Linnaeus, 1758, or (*b*) designation of a neotype for *Mytilus anatinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Bivalvia). *Z.N.(S.)* 1643. (6) Emendation to *Stringocephalus* of *Strygocephale* Defrance, 1825 (Brachiopoda). *Z.N.(S.)* 1646. (7) Designation of a type-species of *Cryptorhynchus* Illiger, 1807 (Insecta, Coleoptera). *Z.N.(S.)* 1648. (8) Validation of *Thunnus* South, 1845 (Pisces). *Z.N.(S.)* 1652. (9) Designation of a lectotype for *Turritella kanieriensis* Harris, 1897 (Gastropoda). *Z.N.(S.)* 1659. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the foregoing cases should do so in writing to the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, before June 31.

Society of Chemical Industry: Chemical Engineering Group

THE *Proceedings of the Chemical Engineering Group* (*Society of Chemical Industry*) for 1962 has recently been published (Vol. 41; 1962) as a separate bound volume of reprints from *Chemistry and Industry* (1965, 1 guinea). Apart from the annual report for 1962, the papers presented are: "Pottery in the Home", by G. N. Hodson and G. S. Shipley; "Some Effects of Surface-active Agents on Waves and Ripples", by J. T. Davies; "Industrial Applications of Explosives", by R. Westwater; "The Production of Acetylene by the Partial Oxidation of Methane", by E. M. Hughes, E. H. Howland, P. Grootenhuis and N. P. W. Moore; and "Modern Methods of Aluminium Production (Summary)", by A. R. Carr and C. E. Rinsley. Discussions of the last four papers are separately printed at the end of the volume. The titles reflect the progressively wide outlook and interests of the Chemical Engineering Group of the Society, and the papers maintain the high standard we have long associated with its members.