

the Establishment as from March 1. Dr. Marshall will assist the director of the Establishment, Dr. R. Spence, in the overall planning and management of the Establishment. Dr. Marshall is thirty-four years old. He was born in Cardiff, and took a B.Sc. in mathematical physics at the University of Birmingham in 1952 and a Ph.D. in 1954. He joined the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell in 1954, and spent the period 1957-59 in the United States at Berkeley and Harvard carrying out fundamental physical research. He then returned to Harwell, where he was promoted rapidly, becoming, in 1960, head of the Theoretical Physics Division. In 1964 he was made a member of the Research Group Management Board, a Fellow of the Institute of Physics, a member of the Council of the Institute of Physics and the Physical Society, Maxwell Medallist, and Kelvin lecturer of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Inorganic Chemistry in the University of Southampton: Prof. I. R. Beattie

DR. I. R. BEATTIE, at present senior research officer in inorganic chemistry at the University of Oxford, has been appointed to the new chair of inorganic chemistry at the University of Southampton. Dr. Beattie was a student at University College, Nottingham, and, after a period of 5 years in industry, was appointed an assistant at the University of Aberdeen. He joined the staff of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Sheffield in 1953 and moved to King's College, London, 2 years later. In 1962 he was promoted to the post of reader in inorganic chemistry. He left King's College in 1964 to join Prof. J. S. Anderson at the Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory at Oxford. He is a Fellow of Oriol College. Dr. Beattie's earlier research interests centred around diffusion mechanisms in alumino-silicates and the chemistry of dinitrogen trioxide. His more recent work concerns applications of vibrational spectroscopy to the stereochemistry of inorganic compounds. Dr. Beattie will take up his duties in the University of Southampton in October.

Experimental Pathology at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, Melbourne : Dr. J. F. A. P. Miller

DR. J. F. A. P. MILLER, reader in experimental pathology at the Institute of Cancer Research, has been invited to be the head of the Experimental Pathology Department at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, Melbourne. Dr. Miller graduated at the University of Sydney in 1955 and was awarded the Gaggin research fellowship in 1958 to carry out cancer research for two years at the Chester Beatty Research Institute, London, where he was appointed to the staff in 1960. He obtained his Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees from the University of London in 1960 and 1965 respectively. In 1963 he was awarded an Eleanor Roosevelt fellowship and spent a year at various research centres in the United States. Dr. Miller has carried out investigations into the importance of the various factors involved in murine leukaemogenesis. These led him to the discovery of the special role of the thymus in immunological function. He found that removal of the thymus at birth leaves the animal with deficient immunological competence and that this organ continues to function during adult life. His experiments provided evidence indicating that a humoral factor, elaborated by the thymus, might also be involved in the establishment of immunological responsiveness. These observations led to the intensive research on the basic mechanism of the immune response which is being conducted all over the scientific world. The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute specialized in this field under its former director, Sir Macfarlane Burnet, and Dr. Miller is joining its staff in April because the new director, Prof. G. Nossal, is expanding its research facilities (see also *Nature*, 208, 729; 1965).

United Kingdom Patent Law

IN reply to a question in the House of Commons on February 17, the Minister of State, Board of Trade, Mr. G. Darling, said that the President of the Board of Trade had decided not to publish with the report of the Patents Liaison Group on the effects of the 1963 Strasburg Convention on United Kingdom Patent Law (see *Nature*, 209, 765; 1966) the memorandum in which three members of the Group set out their reasons for refusing to sign the report. He considered that the memorandum dealt with matters outside the scope of the original request to the Group and that, in the main, it was concerned with proposals for future action by the Government. The President thought it more appropriate to consider the memorandum together with other comments in the report, but he had arranged for the memorandum to be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 25. At the same time, comments on it which the chairman of the Group made at the time of its submission would be published.

British Teachers Overseas

IN moving approval of the Commonwealth Teachers (Extension of Financial Authority) Order, 1965, in the House of Commons on February 9, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Overseas Development, Mr. A. E. Oram, said that the purpose of the Order was to increase to £11 million the limit of £6 million for expenditure on Commonwealth Educational Co-operation imposed by the Commonwealth Teachers Act, 1960. This would cover expected expenditure in the financial years 1965-66 and 1966-67 and it was the Government's intention to introduce legislation to amend the Act so as to obviate the need for further Orders in Council. The main reason for the rise in expenditure from £5 million in the five-year period 1960-65 to £6 million in the subsequent two years was the increased volume and level of current activity. The Order was generally welcomed in the House, and in replying to the debate Mr. Oram said that the original thirty posts under the Aid for Commonwealth English scheme had been filled and the first six of a new contingent of thirty teachers were at present being trained. Half the additional 100 bursaries under the Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursary Scheme had been taken up in the present academic year and it was hoped that the remaining places would be filled by October 1966. In the first 2 years, 150 places had been taken up at Makerere College under the 'study and serve' scheme, but the pace would have to be stepped up if the 1,000 places were to be filled in the next few years. The present level of capital expenditure was about £3 million. Mr. Oram agreed that a close watch should be kept on costs. The grant to the Centre for Educational Television Overseas would be £40,000 in the next 2 years and might be increased thereafter. Last year, 1,000 teachers came forward to do a period of service overseas, and while there might still be difficulties about superannuation, more and more local education authorities were operating the code of secondment. The Ministry was supporting, in conjunction with the University of Ibadan, an experimental study of the effectiveness of the Initial Teaching Alphabet in teaching English as a second language. Mr. Oram agreed about the importance of the development of agriculture, and said that the need for education in agriculture in developing countries was fully recognized.

Wool Research

IN moving the approval by the House of Lords on February 21 of the Wool Textile Industry (Scientific Research Levy) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1966, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Lord Rhodes, said that the purpose of the Order was to increase the total current annual yield of the two levies (on the