

mechanisms by which the meteorological and social cycles are incorporated into reproductive behaviour remain open questions. It may, however, be pointed out that in the sixteenth century, if the excess of marriages in November resulted in conception within two months of marriage in about 58 per cent of the cases, and live birth, the maximum in births around September would be explained. A good deal of the bimodality, therefore, may be due to customs relating to marriage time combined with a disproportionate significance of primiparous births in a society with a fairly high adult death rate.

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- <sup>1</sup> Cowgill, U. M., *Proc. U.S. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, **52**, 1149 (1964); *Man* (in the press); *Ecology* (in the press).
- <sup>2</sup> *Yorkshire Parish Register Society*, 1 (1899); 11 (1901); 36 (1909); 41 (1911); 52 (1915); 70 (1922); 73 (1923); 100 (1935); 102 (1936).
- <sup>3</sup> *Yorkshire Parish Register Society*, 113 (1942).
- <sup>4</sup> *Dictionary of National Biography*, 1-63 (1885), Suppl. (1903), edit. by Lee, S. (Macmillan Company, London); (1931-1940), edit. by Wickham Legg, L. G. (Oxford University Press, London).
- <sup>5</sup> *Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage*, 1900 (Dean and Son, Ltd., London).
- <sup>6</sup> *Who's Who 1941* (Adam and Charles Black, London).
- <sup>7</sup> Huntington, E., *The Season of Birth* (John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1938).
- <sup>8</sup> Ellis, H., *A Study of British Genius* (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, 1927).
- <sup>9</sup> Drake, M., *Econ. Hist. Rev.*, **14**, 427 (1962).
- <sup>10</sup> Laslett, P., and Harrison, J., *Historical Essays, 1000-1750*, edit. by Bell, H., and Ollard, R. H., 157 (Browns and Nobel, London, 1963).
- <sup>11</sup> Frazer Roberts, J. A., *Brit. Med. J.*, **1**, 320 (1944).
- <sup>12</sup> Pasamanick, S., Dinitz, S., and Knobloch, H., *Milbank Mem. Fund. Quart.*, **33**, 248 (1960).
- <sup>13</sup> *The Victoria History of the Counties of England, The History of the County of Yorkshire, The City of York*, edit. by Tillett, P. M., 162, 212 (Oxford University Press, London, 1961).

## NEWS and VIEWS

### Nuclear Physics Division, Science Research Council :

Mr. John Clemow

MR. JOHN CLEWOW has been appointed head of the Nuclear Physics Division of the Science Research Council in succession to Dr. A. C. W. Clarke. Mr. Clemow has been a director of G.E.C. (Electronics) since 1961. Previously he was chief engineer (weapons) and a special director of the Vickers-Armstrong (Aircraft) Co., Ltd., Weybridge. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he read mathematics, Mr. Clemow served with the Royal Artillery and was on the staff of the Military College of Science during the Second World War. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications and a Member of the British Nuclear Energy Society. In 1948 he was seconded to the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and later joined the former Ministry of Supply as director of Guided Weapons Projects.

### Applied Mathematics in Monash University :

Prof. B. R. Morton

DR. MORTON, senior lecturer in mathematics in the University of Manchester, has been appointed to a chair of applied mathematics in Monash University, Melbourne. Dr. Morton graduated in physics and mathematics in 1948 in the then Auckland University College. He took the mathematical tripos at the University of Cambridge in 1952, and went on to carry out research in fluid mechanics under Dr. G. K. Batchelor and Sir Geoffrey Taylor, qualifying for the Ph.D. degree in 1956. During 1949-50 he was junior lecturer in physics at Auckland University College, and during 1955-56 assistant lecturer in mathematics, University College, London. He joined the University of Manchester as a lecturer in 1956 and became senior lecturer in 1965. In the past few years he has been especially concerned with the organization of postgraduate courses in fluid mechanics at Manchester. Dr. Morton's present research interests are centred mainly on geophysical fluid dynamics and low-speed fluid mechanics. Research projects in which he is at present engaged include: dynamics of rotating fluids, including buoyant jets in a rotating environment and applications to vorticity amplification in the atmosphere, and termination of concentrated vortex cores at boundaries with applications to tornadoes and waterspouts; dynamics of stratified fluids, including motion of vortex parts in a stratified environment and double convection of hot salt systems; flame and fire problems, including turbulent diffusion flames, pool fires, and the ascent of very hot masses of gas; cumulus dynamics, including the development of

time-dependent models for growth of cumulus clouds; and a class of pipe flows in which buoyant and centrifugal forces produce important flow rearrangement with interior stagnation and flow reversal. He is a member of a sub-committee of the Meteorological Research Committee of the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence.

### Research in Education

IN a written answer in the House of Commons on February 15, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mr. A. Crosland, stated that the support of the Department for educational research in 1965-66 included about £250,000 for projects related to the schools and schoolchildren, about £55,000 of which would be included in payments to the National Foundation for Educational Research. None of the Department research funds were allocated through the local education authorities, but those authorities, charitable foundations and universities also supported such research.

### Directorate of Research and Information

IN a written answer in the House of Commons on February 14, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Public Building and Works, Mr. J. Boyden, stated that the work of the Directorate of Research and Information included advising on research policy and specific projects, commissioning research work, activities concerned with the dissemination of technical information, and investigation of problems connected with the maintenance of buildings and with the use of computers in the construction industry. The Directorate also dealt with training and education for that industry. The Directorate was headed by a Director, who was a deputy chief scientific officer, and an assistant secretary, supported by twenty-one professional and scientific officers, ten technical, nine executive and twelve clerical officers. The direct cost of the Directorate for 1965-66 was about £165,000, and overheads were estimated at £42,000.

### University Building Programme

IN a written answer in the House of Commons on February 14, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mr. A. Crosland, stated that some 25 per cent of the building programme for universities, including the colleges of advanced technology, for 1965-66 would now be started in 1966-67. The building programme of £120 million for the four years 1966-67 to 1969-70 was not affected by the revised arrangements for dealing with deferment announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on February 8.