

teaching staff, and by the competence of the laboratory assistants, that the best results in education are achieved. Teaching ability is a rare and priceless commodity, and when you have found a first-class teacher give him his head and don't cramp his style with any soul-destroying examination syllabus." "I know the young are apt to pity old age, but there, as in many other ways, they are all wrong. Spring is glorious, and full of promise; summer is garish and a bit vulgar; autumn is, to my mind, the best part of the year. In the autumn of life one has acquired a sense of values—one has learnt to appreciate a lot one did not discern in the spring time."

He was very proud of our great and learned profession; and that profession, in which he moved naturally in his own right as an eminent engineer, was very proud of him. Moreover, it knows full well how much it owes to Charles Inglis.

This is not the place to list his many practical achievements or his continuous output of research or his chairmanships of boards or of committees, whether engineering or political. His life is too widespread to recount here: in this respect, at least, he had much in common with Keynes, Clapham and Barcroft, his peers and close contemporaries in King's College.

E. B. MOULLIN

NEWS and VIEWS

Education and Psychology at Exeter:

Prof. S. H. Watkins

PROF. S. H. WATKINS, holder of the chair of education and psychology in the University College of the South-West of England, Exeter, is retiring at the end of this session. Prof. Watkins went from Cardiff to Exeter in 1923, succeeding Prof. Wortley, the first occupant of the chair, who held it for only four years before he went as principal to the then University College of Nottingham; the Department of Education and Psychology at Exeter is therefore, to all intents and purposes, Prof. Watkins's creation. Prof. Watkins, who had studied under Wunt at Leipzig, has remained an experimental psychologist, and has increasingly stood aloof from the more modern trends, distrusting (perhaps with good reason) the statistical developments of recent years. At Exeter, while he founded no school, his influence has been considerable. Generations of undergraduates have learnt more from personal contact with him than they have, perhaps, been aware. He has always been easy of approach. But it is probably his colleagues in the Department who have been most influenced. His readiness to listen to the development of an idea and then his sudden and unerring descent on the weak spot in the argument—all done with an engagingly genial air—must have helped many to develop to the full their own line of thought. His influence is perhaps to be detected in the number of his former colleagues who are now occupying chairs in other universities or university colleges, or important administrative positions in the educational world at home and abroad. For Prof. Watkins education is a concrete thing, not abstract and remote, and it is for this reason that the work of the Department is human and not acrid. He has done much to bring the University College and the area which it serves into close and cordial relationship and has served on the Devon County Education Committee. As deputy principal, and now acting principal of the College, and warden of Mardon Hall, his influence has not been confined to the Department of which he is head; during long years of administrative activity he has also greatly served the whole College, and played no small part in evolving the policy of a future University of Exeter.

Dr. A. C. T. W. Curle

DR. A. C. T. W. CURLE, who has been appointed to succeed Prof. S. H. Watkins, went up to New College, Oxford, in 1935, where he read history and anthropology. In 1938 he was elected, first, Coltant exhibitor and later scholar in anthropology of

Exeter College, Oxford, and made field trips to Lapland and the Middle East while working for a research degree in the Oxford Institute of Social Anthropology. At the end of the Second World War he became senior research officer to the Army Civil Resettlement Department, and in this capacity, and later as a staff member of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, he has been applying the sort of methods used in the study of primitive communities, coupled with psychological techniques, to investigate problems of contemporary European society. Dr. Curle was appointed University lecturer in social psychology at Oxford in 1950, and has since been working in the University Institute of Experimental Psychology, where he has done much to bring about closer relationships between the social and biological aspects of psychological inquiry. During this time he has also been editing and co-ordinating the community studies carried out as part of Unesco's Tensions project, and has visited Germany on behalf of the Foreign Office to lecture on recent developments in social psychology in Britain. His outstanding work in both primitive and modern society has led him to believe that problems of intellectual development and emotional adjustment in a rapidly changing society like our own can best be met by the application of sociological and psychological findings to educational matters. Dr. Curle will be greatly missed at Oxford, both academically and personally.

Unesco Science Writing Prize: Prince Louis de Broglie

THE first award of the Kalinga Prize given by Unesco for the best work in the field of popularization of science has been made to Prince Louis de Broglie, for his outstanding contributions to the popular interpretation of science. The Prize was established last year by Mr. M. B. Patnaik, a leading Indian industrialist, as a means of focusing attention on the need for greater understanding and broader use of science for human welfare. Prince de Broglie is known both for research in theoretical physics and for pioneer achievements in the popularization of science; he is the honorary president of the French Association of Science Writers and the permanent secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences. The jury for the 1952 Kalinga award consisted of three members: Dr. Göran Liljenstrand, of the Caroline Institute in Stockholm, and Prof. M. N. Saha, professor of physics in the University of Calcutta, both selected by the International Council of Scientific Unions, and M. Paul Gaultier, member of the Institut de France, chosen by Unesco. The Prize,