

valve voltmeter, and the first edition of his book, *Radio Frequency Measurements*, exercised a profound influence on the early development of the subject. However, his interests were not confined to radio. He taught over the whole field of electrical engineering and made contributions outside it, such as the devising of a torsionmeter for the measuring of torsion in rotating shafts, with which he experimented on the liner *Franconia* during an Atlantic crossing.

The establishment of a readership in engineering science attracted him to Oxford and to Magdalen College in 1929, and he in turn attracted to its small engineering school as research students a succession of men who benefited enormously from his stimulating inquisitiveness and incisive search for understanding. He supervised programmes of research into the properties of dielectrics, the mechanisms of electrical noise and the characteristics of aerial systems, and was always at pains to ensure that his own publications in these fields—which were many—did not detract from those of his young colleagues, to whom he gave intimate personal attention.

It was perhaps unfortunate that his services were lost to teaching during the Second World War, but he was anxious to play a direct part in the development of new radio and radar devices, and, in 1939, he joined the Admiralty Signals Establishment at Portsmouth for this purpose. In 1942 he transferred to the Research Laboratories of Metropolitan Vickers in Manchester, and found many opportunities there to apply his outstanding mathematical and experimental abilities to similar ends.

At the end of the War he returned to Cambridge as the first professor of electrical engineering and as a Fellow of King's College, and he then devoted himself to the reorganization of the teaching arrangements in his subject and the preparation of books on aerial systems and on electrical machines. He also gave unsparingly of his time to the work of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and was its president during the 1949–50 session. He was elected to honorary membership of the Institution earlier this year.

Moullin's contributions to teaching and research spanned a period of quite fantastic change. During this period several new branches of his subject emerged, became of considerable industrial importance, and demanded educational attention. He searched continually for the inter-relationships between these specialist fields and for means of presenting them as components in a coherent whole, and his efforts were of great assistance to others who, like himself, were not finding this an easy matter.

Eric Moullin was extremely proud of his Guernsey ancestry and was overjoyed when, in 1947, he inherited the Fief des Eperons as great-great-great-grandson of Jean Rougier. In this capacity it fell to him to pay his feudal homage when the Queen visited the Island in 1957, and to offer to Her Majesty, on bended knee, a pair of golden spurs dating back to 1675. As Seigneur de Fief des Eperons he was hereditary head of the feudal court, comprising a Seneschal and a Douzaino of honest men, which had powers over boundaries and other matters of land in Guernsey.

WILLIS JACKSON

NEWS and VIEWS

David Rivett Memorial Lecture

FOLLOWING the death in April 1961 of Sir David Rivett, formerly chief executive officer and later chairman of the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (*Nature*, 190, 958; 1961), several of his colleagues proposed that a suitable memorial should be established to help preserve the vigorous stimulus of his leadership. Sir David, more than any other person, was responsible for establishing the pattern of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization as it is known to-day. Those who worked with Sir David felt that the most fitting memorial to him would be the establishment of a memorial fund which could be used to finance a formal lecture to be delivered in one or other of the capital cities of Australia every two years by a man who had reached the highest ranks of achievement in scientific research. An appeal for contributions was quickly over-subscribed and a memorial fund established. The first memorial lecture, "Development of Modern Science", was delivered at the Wilson Hall, University of Melbourne, on September 5 by Sir Howard Florey, president of the Royal Society and Nobel laureate (p. 397 of this issue of *Nature*).

Deputy Controller of Aircraft, Ministry of Aviation:
Mr. H. Davies, C.B.

MR. H. DAVIES has been appointed deputy controller of aircraft (research and development), Ministry of Aviation, in succession to Mr. M. B. Morgan, who was recently appointed controller of aircraft (see *Nature*, 199, 431; 1963). Mr. Davies was born at Aberdare, South Wales, in 1912, and was educated at Aberdare Grammar School and University of Wales (Cardiff). He entered the Scientific Civil Service in 1936 and served at the Royal Aircraft Establishment until 1942. During the period 1942–46 he was employed at Headquarters on the long-term planning of Air Staff Requirements. He then returned to the Royal Aircraft Establishment and

in 1948 became Superintendent of the Aero Flight Division. He was promoted to deputy chief scientific officer in 1952 and appointed chief superintendent, Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, Boscombe Down, where he remained until 1955, when he was promoted to chief scientific officer and seconded to the Air Ministry as scientific adviser. In 1956 he was appointed director general of scientific research (air), and since 1959 he has been serving as deputy director (air) at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough.

Mr. L. F. Nicholson

MR. L. F. NICHOLSON has been appointed deputy director (air) at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, in succession to Mr. H. Davies. Mr. Nicholson was born at Watford in 1918, and was educated at Taunton School and King's College, Cambridge. He entered the Scientific Civil Service in 1939 and served at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, until 1959. He became superintendent of the Supersonics Division of the Aerodynamics Department in 1951 and was promoted to deputy chief scientific officer in 1953. In 1956 he was promoted to chief scientific officer and appointed head of the Aerodynamics Department. Since 1959 he has been serving as director general of scientific research (air).

Psychiatry at Leeds:

Prof. M. Hamilton

DR. M. HAMILTON has been appointed to the Nuffield chair of psychiatry in the University of Leeds, in succession to the late Prof. G. R. Hargreaves, from a date to be arranged. Dr. Hamilton was educated at the Central Foundation School, Cowper Street, University College and University College Hospital Medical School, London. He gained his M.B. and B.S. (London) in 1937. In 1946 he was awarded the Diploma in Psychological Medicine and a doctorate in medicine of the University of London in 1950. From 1934 until 1939, Dr. Hamilton worked in the field of general medicine and surgery and