

However, Fawcett possessed such a superabundance of energy that his anatomical labours, considerable as they were, by no means exhausted it. In 1919 he founded the Bristol Spelæological Society, and held office as president from its foundation until 1936. He published numerous reports on human skeletal remains submitted to him for examination, and indeed at the time of his death two such reports were awaiting publication, one dealing with remains associated with a beaker at Corston, Somerset, the other with some human bones from a Roman stone coffin exposed during the recent air-raids on Bath.

During his latter years, Prof. Fawcett was engaged in work of an archaeological nature, in which he took great delight. As in his anatomical, so in his archaeological work, he was influenced by two factors, the consideration of form and of development. He made a study of the ancient chairs to be found in Bristol and the surrounding counties, and arranged them according to their structural evolution. The same principles made him an accurate student of medieval architecture, for he made detailed observation of mouldings and other architectural features, and so was able to fix the date of a building or part of a building with authority.

He made complete lists of the achievements of royal arms in churches in the counties of Somerset, Gloucester and Wiltshire, and the City of Bristol, and he knew the arms of every family living within thirty miles of Bristol. His eye for detail led him to be the first person to record the anthropophagous figures which appear, often at a great height from the ground, on the external fabric of some churches.

Prof. Fawcett leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.  
J. M. YOFFEY.

#### Dr. Leonard Klatzow

THE death of Dr. Leonard Klatzow occurred on September 22 at the age of thirty-five. Dr. Klatzow was educated in South Africa, and came to England in 1930 as a Rhodes Scholar, obtaining his D.Phil. after three years' research work at the Electrical Laboratories, Oxford, during which he published several valuable papers in collaboration.

In 1934 Klatzow entered the research laboratories of Electrical and Musical Industries, Ltd., at a time when experimental development of high-definition television was beginning. The successful establish-

ment of the London Television Station owed a considerable part to the improvements arising out of his work on photo-electric surfaces and allied subjects; among his colleagues he acquired an enviable reputation as a master of this difficult and delicate art. He maintained, as is not always easy in an industrial laboratory, a close contact with pure science, and was always quick to see the value of academic discoveries for the solving of practical problems. His work, largely unpublished, did not receive the wide recognition it deserved, but there is no doubt that a career of increasing distinction was opening before him.

His lively and generous personality made him a particularly agreeable colleague, at once stimulating and sympathetic, and led him to take a keen interest in the welfare of those around him, especially of the junior staff under his care. The shock of his loss was keenly felt when, at the end of a period of especially intense work, he died suddenly, of a long-standing but unsuspected heart weakness, literally at his post of duty.  
B. M. CROWTHER.

THE secretary of the Association of Scientific Workers writes:

The name of Dr. Leonard Klatzow will always be associated, by a large circle of friends and fellow-workers, with the renaissance of the Association of Scientific Workers in recent years. He joined the Association in 1936, at the end of a public meeting held in the Imperial College of Science on "Defence and the Responsibility of the Scientist", and immediately threw himself wholeheartedly into its work. Nobody who met him failed to be infected by his enthusiasm for the Association and the ideas it stood for, which gave full scope for his sense of responsibility to his fellow scientific men and to the community as a whole. His lively imagination, methodical mind and personal charm admirably fitted him for this work, and within a few months he was elected to the executive committee and appointed honorary treasurer, a post which he held for more than three years. In two major enterprises at least he played a leading part, namely, the setting up of the Scientific Films Committee, and, later, of the London Scientific Films Society; and the complicated negotiations which led to the establishment of the Unemployment Benefit Fund for scientific workers.

## NEWS and VIEWS

### Soviet Scientific Work on Potatoes

A LONG cable has been sent by Prof. Lysenko, president of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, to Sir John Russell, chairman of the Anglo-Soviet Scientific Collaboration Committee, describing recent results of Soviet scientific work on the potato crop which in the U.S.S.R., as in Great Britain, is now of very great importance as human food. The message begins by stating that the Odessa Institute of Genetics and Selection, of which he was for a long time director and where much of this work was begun, had been evacuated before the Germans captured the city. The investigations now being made under Lysenko's general direction by various scientific bodies, like all other scientific investigations in the U.S.S.R., are exclusively directed to the war effort;

in this case to help the Collective and State farms increase the output of food and raw materials. Genetics, he says, is the science dealing with the nature of the living organism and its reactions to various environmental influences at different stages of its development. The better the laws of inheritance are understood, the easier it is to govern the nature of the plant organism and modify it in any desirable direction, thereby creating new plants possessing characters useful to man.

War conditions have made it necessary greatly to increase the area under potatoes in the U.S.S.R. because they furnish more food and industrial raw material per acre than any other crop. The difficulty arose, however, that supplies of 'seed' were insufficient to allow of much expansion. The