World War, and through the good offices of Dr. J. A. Murray, then director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, he rejoined its staff. Back in London, he completed his medical studies at University College Hospital and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1917. His intellectual versatility and wide scientific interests found expression in the numerous papers he published between 1915 and 1939, which embraced almost every aspect of the cancer problem. Never slow himself to enter the realm of scientific speculation, he protested only last year against a tendency in cancer research "to exalt theories over facts, to make facts fit into the Procrustean bed of a theory". He was specially interested in the hormonal factor in cancer, and a by-product of his investigations in this field was the book he published in 1928, entitled "Fever, Heat Regulation, Climate and the Thyroid-Adrenal Apparatus". He retired from the Imperial Cancer Research Fund at midsummer 1939.

After taking part in the Seventh International Genetical Congress in Edinburgh in August 1939, Cramer journeyed to America for the Third International Cancer Congress. Afterwards he joined the research group which Prof. E. V. Cowdry of St. Louis University organized at the Barnard Skin and Cancer Hospital for a special investigation into epidermal carcinogenesis. He became chief pathologist to the Hospital, and in 1941 delivered the Middleton Goldsmith Lecture to the New York Pathological Society.

Cramer died in Denver, Colorado, in August last, a victim of the disease to the study of which he had so assiduously devoted the greater part of his life.

R. J. LUDFORD.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Sir Edward Farquhar Buzzard, K.C.V.O., emeritus regius professor of medicine, University of Oxford, on December 17, aged seventy-three.

Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, the well-known international economist, formerly professor of economics and finance in Princeton University, on December 16, aged seventy.

NEWS and VIEWS

Royal Institution: Appointment of Prof. E. K. Rideal, F.R.S.

As recently announced, Prof. E. K. Rideal relinquishes his post as professor of colloid science in the University of Cambridge to succeed Sir Henry Dale as Fullerian professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution and director of the Davy Faraday Research Laboratory. Prof. Rideal's great breadth of scientific interests and achievements, so befitting his new position, must have received considerable stimulus from an unusually varied career. A scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he graduated there in 1911. Upon the outbreak of the First World War he joined the Royal Engineers and was later invalided from France to the Munitions Inventions Department. During 1919–20 he was visiting professor of physical chemistry at the University of Illinois, and afterwards returned to Cambridge as Humphrey Owen Jones lecturer in the Department of Physical Chemistry.

In 1930 Rideal was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and the University of Cambridge, assisted by a grant from the International Education Board, set up a Department of Colloidal Physics with Rideal as its first professor. Shortly after, the Plummer bequest enabled the original temporary professorship to be consolidated, and the Department became the Department of Colloid Science, its objects being the study of the physics and chemistry of colloids and their application to biology. Under his guidance a small but enthusiastic nucleus concerned themselves chiefly with the study of insoluble monolayers and catalysis by solid surfaces, laying the basis for a reputation which was soon to become international. The Department grew steadily in numbers; by 1939 it housed some twenty-five research workers, the variety of nationalities represented being paralleled by the diversity of activities, which had by now spread quite naturally into the field of high polymers. To all, however complex the problem, Prof. Rideal's stimulating discussions and detailed personal interest were a never-failing source of inspiration.

War brought inevitable changes in its train. Langmuir troughs were set aside and more urgent problems taken up at the request of Government and Service Departments. This entailed innumerable committees and considerable travelling; but despite enforced absences, Prof. Rideal still gave his usual courses of lectures and showed an almost uncanny acquaintance with the details of the by now incredible mixture of activities housed in his Department. His inspiration and optimism, which never visibly failed, are familiar to all who met him in those days. The return of peace saw the Department's numbers standing at thirty-five, an acute problem of accommodation but a testimony to his war-time leadership. His many friends in Cambridge and elsewhere, and that widely spread body of his past pupils, will join in expressing their great pleasure at his appointment, and will wish him every success in his new field of activity.

Chemical Engineering at the Imperial College: Prof. D. M. Newitt, F.R.S.

PROF. D. M. NEWITT has been appointed to the Courtaulds chair of chemical engineering in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. The recent munificent gift to the Imperial College by Courtaulds, Ltd., has made possible the establishment of this chair; a trust has been set up to administer the funds, which amount to about £118,000.

Prof. Newitt has been associated with the Department of Chemical Technology at the College since 1920, where he studied under Prof. Bone and Dr. Hinchley, who was then in charge of the chemical engineering section of the Department. For many years Prof. Newitt acted as one of Prof. Bone's chief assistants in researches on combustion, being particularly associated with the work on explosions at high pressures. This led him to his well-known studies of the behaviour of materials at extreme pressures up to 20,000 atmospheres, for which skill and originality in engineering design and special knowledge of the properties of highly stressed materials were required. In the development of industrial processes operating at high pressures he has been able to give most valuable advice, and he has