would by themselves have been notable, but his influence on the development of teaching and research generally in both hemispheres has been still more important, and it is to be hoped that his activity in that direction is still far from concluded.

Mr. E. E. Evans-Pritchard

Mr. E. E. Evans-Pritchard, who has been appointed to succeed Prof. Radcliffe-Brown, studied anthropology under the late Prof. C. G. Seligman at the London School of Economics and is well known for his researches among the peoples of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan carried out during 1926–36. The results of these studies have been published in a number of papers in *Sudan Notes and Records* and other scientific journals, and in two notable books, "Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic among the Azande" (1937) and "The Nuer" (1940). The scientific value of these works lies in the penetrating analysis applied to carefully observed facts. Mr. Evans-Pritchard was for a time professor of sociology at the Egyptian University, Cairo. He left Egypt to take up the position of research lecturer in African sociology in the University of Oxford. With Dr. Fortes he edited and contributed to a book on "African Political Systems" (see *Nature*, August 10, 1940). In 1939, Mr. Evans-Pritchard joined the Army and served in the Abyssinian campaign and later in Syria and in Cyrenaica. In the last-named country he was in close contact with the Senussi, on whom he has written several papers. On his return from the Army he was appointed reader in anthropology in the University of Cambridge. Cambridge now loses and Oxford regains one of the most brilliant of the exponents of what may be called the newer social anthropology, in which theories of social institutions are tested and developed by experimental observations in the field.

Chemistry at Royal Holloway College, University of London : Prof. T. S. Moore

Prof. T. S. Moore is retiring this summer from the chair of chemistry which he has held at Royal Holloway College since 1914. As a student he was first at East London College and then at Merton College, Oxford, and he became a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1906. He worked in Oxford with N. V. Sidgwick on the rates of reaction of dyestuffs and in Germany with Hantzsch, and this training gave him an interest in both organic and physical chemistry and especially in the borderland between them. This interest is exemplified in his best-known work, the study of the basicities of the aliphatic amines (*J. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 1373, 1379; 1907. Moore and T. F. Winmill, *ibid.*, **101**, 1635; 1912), in which for the first time the existence of undissociated amine hydrates in solution was demonstrated and their concentrations measured. Prof. Moore deserves well from all chemists for his valuable services to the Chemical Society. He was one of its secretaries during 1928–34 and served for years almost without number on the Publication Committee. He succeeded J. C. Philip as chairman of the latter in 1934, and it was here that his wide interests proved of such value. The difficulties of this position are well known; there are the interests—and sometimes the foibles—of the authors, the pressure on the space in the journal, the restricted funds. Moore's knowledge, human sympathies and charming manner enabled him to deal with these difficulties with great success. For this reason, but not for this reason alone, all will wish him many happy years of retirement.

Prof. Gwyn Williams

Dr. Gwyn Williams, who succeeds Prof. Moore, first graduated at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, under the late Prof. K. J. P. Orton, and was afterwards elected fellow of the University of Wales. After three years of research under Prof. Orton and Dr. F. G. Soper, he proceeded as a Strathcona research student to St. John's College, Cambridge, and for the next eight years worked in the laboratories of the late Prof. T. M. Lowry and Prof. E. K. Rideal. His wide experience has included two periods as a guest research worker in the research laboratories of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, U.S.A. Since the beginning of the War he has been a member of the staff of King's College, London. A man of wide culture and varied interests Dr. Williams has also been active in the fields of adult education, student relief and assistance to refugee scholars from central Europe.

In his scientific work Dr. Williams, like his former chief Prof. Orton, has applied physical methods to the study of organic problems. In his earliest research on the chlorination of anilides he pointed out a significant generalization concerning the influence of polar substituents on reaction velocity. His studies have included gas and surface reactions and the kinetics of the polymerization of styrene. During the War he took a prominent part in the work on the kinetics and mechanism of nitration in sulphuric acid, carried out at King's College, which is only now being released for publication. This research has led to an important advance in our knowledge of aromatic nitration.

Dr. D. F. Twiss

Dr. D. F. Twiss, who has retired after thirty-two years as chief chemist to the Dunlop organisation, has played a great part in the scientific development of the rubber industry. Dr. Twiss has done a considerable amount of work on vulcanization with sulphur, and discovered the use of zinc isopropyl xanthate (Z.I.X.) as an accelerator of vulcanization. Another important discovery associated with his name is the use of metallic oxides, especially zinc oxide, in the presence of organic accelerators of vulcanization. Though now more than twenty years old, Dr. Twiss's theory of vulcanization is still one of the most useful. His suggestion is that the vulcanization of rubber with sulphur gives a rubber sulphide product which acts as a reinforcing agent for the rest of the rubber mass; and, since this material is actually formed in the rubber itself, gives a very effective type of reinforcement. He was a pioneer in the use of preserved rubber latex for the direct production of rubber articles. His earlier experiments led to the great industry in latex rubber, producing rubber thread of improved properties and self-ventilating sponge rubber with intercommunicating pores of controlled size. In 1934 the Institution of the Rubber Industry awarded him its highest honour, the Colwyn Gold Medal, for his scientific contribution to the knowledge of rubber. Before joining the Dunlop Rubber Company in 1914, Dr. Twiss was a lecturer in chemistry at Birmingham Technical School, now Birmingham Central Technical College; he was himself trained at Mason College, Birmingham, and was placed first on the roll of undergraduates when the college became the University of Birmingham. He holds research degrees of the Universities of London and Birmingham.