

With the aid of a Zorn and Rockefeller grant he visited Canada and the United States, and was Swedish Government representative at the Fourth International Congress of Entomology at Ithaca, New York. He retired from his official post in 1944 at the age of sixty-five and in 1948 was president of the Eighth International Congress of Entomology, held at Stockholm.

During his life, Tragardh published some 210 scientific papers, 141 of which were on entomology, the remainder being on acarology. In entomology his best-known work is "Svenska Sogsinsekter", published in 1914. In his later years he specialized on the mites, and did much to clarify the taxonomical and morphological problems which existed. Although suffering from eye trouble, his work on the Mesostigmata continued, with many detailed drawings to add to the value of his excellent papers. He described some fifty-six new genera, 171 new species and twenty-three new varieties in the order Acarina. He had an excellent command of the English language and many of his papers were printed in English.

In 1950 Tragardh had an operation for cataract which was followed by a second operation in 1951,

culminating in his death in May. His death not only deprives Sweden of one of its eminent men of science but also comes as a great loss to acarologists in particular. For a time prior to his death he was much taken up with the idea of founding (with Dr. Marc André, Paris, and Dr. Charles D. Radford, Manchester) the Société Internationale d'Acarologie, proposals for which were announced at the 1948 Stockholm meeting. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Sir Peter Clutterbuck, C.I.E., C.B.E., inspector-general of forests to the Government of India during 1921-26, and chairman in 1927 of the Forestry Sub-section of the British Association, on December 20, aged eighty-three.

Mr. C. J. T. Mackie, assistant secretary since 1924 of the Institution of Chemical Engineers, on January 8.

Sir Reginald Stradling, C.B., F.R.S., dean of the Military College of Science, on January 26, aged sixty.

## NEWS and VIEWS

### Psychology at Cambridge:

Sir Frederic Bartlett, C.B.E., F.R.S.

FREDERIC CHARLES BARTLETT went to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1911, and took his degree in moral sciences in 1914. He was elected a Fellow of his College in 1916. He acted as assistant to Dr. C. S. Myers, the first director of the Psychological Laboratory, during 1915-22, and succeeded him as reader in 1923; in 1931 he was made professor. Bartlett took up psychology at a critical period in the development of a young subject. Originally he was primarily interested in anthropology, and this interest has never left him. He has always regarded psychology as the study of man's behaviour in his ordinary surroundings. His approach was strictly experimental, and he had no use for theoretical generalizations with inadequate experimental bases. He made no effort to form a school of psychology seeking to explain wide ranges of mental phenomena by some preconceived theory; he preferred to confine himself to experiment and the conclusions it yielded. His own work on memory was a valuable and original contribution, which has greatly influenced the work of others. It broke away from much of the previous work on the subject with its artificially constructed test situations, and was an experimental study of what people did in fact remember, forget or conventionalize.

Bartlett to a large extent gave up his own researches in order to direct those of others. He always regarded his Department as primarily concerned with research rather than teaching. Naturally, teaching was provided and brought closely into touch with current research; but the emphasis was always on research. During the years, he collected an ever-growing body of research workers from his own students and also graduates from other universities, and a large volume of work has come from the Psychological Laboratory at Cambridge. He is a trenchant critic; but his criticism is never trivial and always constructive, and much work that has appeared under the name

of others has been enriched by his criticism. Much of the work that was done in the Laboratory between the two World Wars yielded results that were immediately applicable to many Service problems, and during the War Bartlett's aid was constantly sought by each of the Defence Services. His work in this sphere has had a lasting effect within the Services themselves, and added greatly to our general knowledge of psychology. When Bartlett went to the Department of Psychology at Cambridge, it was small; he leaves it greatly enlarged in size, with every sign of continued development based on the independent work of its members, which he has always so carefully fostered.

Mr. O. L. Zangwill

O. L. ZANGWILL, who succeeds Sir Frederic Bartlett, is a son of Israel Zangwill, the writer and novelist. Partly owing to the influence of Dr. C. S. Myers, who was a friend of his family, he decided while he was still at school that psychology should be his principal subject of study. He went up to King's College, Cambridge, in 1932 and adopted the course—very rare at that time, but now common—of first reading for the Natural Sciences Tripos, then going on in 1935 to a final honours degree in psychology. He spent the next three years in the Cambridge Psychological Laboratory doing research work, principally upon certain problems of remembering, recognition and related topics which had been the subject of considerable recent work in the Department. Among the problems which attracted his particular attention were various developments of the fundamental ideas which had been used by Sir Henry Head in his work on afferent sensitivity and on aphasia. Together with R. C. Oldfield, Mr. Zangwill published a penetrating criticism of these developments. For a year, 1938-39, he held a personal grant from the Medical Research Council for projected work on 'incentives', but the War interrupted this research, and it was a natural thing for him to join the group led by Sir