likeable personal idiosyncrasies, his determination to do things for himself, his staunch insularity and his refusal to discourage or disparage the ideas of his juniors, however wild those ideas may have seemed to a man of his scientific insight.

Dr. King married in 1923 Miss E. M. Croft and is survived by her and his one son. T. S. WORK

Dr. Robert M. Yerkes

THE death occurred on February 5 of Dr. Robert M. Yerkes who, for well over fifty years, played a dominant part in the development of animal psychology and, in particular, the study of the behaviour of apes and monkeys. Yerkes graduated in 1899 from Harvard University, where he was given his first teaching post. In 1917, the year the United States entered the First World War, he left to become professor of psychology and director of the Psychological Laboratory at the University of Minnesota. During the course of this appointment he became special adviser on the selection of officers to the Armed Services, and chairman of the Research Information Service of the U.S. National Research Council. He also held a number of other official advisory appointments, and in 1921 became chairman of a Committee on Problems of Sex that was set up by the National Research Council. This body, of which Yerkes continued to be chairman until 1947, was highly influential in developing the study of reproductive physiology and of endocrinology.

Yerkes will be best remembered for his studies of the behaviour of apes; his own research interest was mainly in the question of intelligence and ideational behaviour. His first big monograph on the subject, entitled "Mental Life of Monkeys and Apes", was published in 1916. The work for which he is best remembered was done after 1924, when he was appointed professor of psychology at Yale University. It was during this phase of his career that Yerkes established and organized the Yale Laboratory of Primate Biology at Orange Park, Florida. This Laboratory specializes in work on chimpanzees, and has been responsible not only for most of the behavioural studies that have been made of apes, but also for much of the information we have about their reproductive physiology.

In 1929 Yerkes published, in collaboration with his wife, Ada W. Yerkes, a monumental work called "The Great Apes". This book immediately became, and remains, a source book of information on almost all aspects of the apes except their anatomy. In 1943, shortly before he retired from the active direction of his department at Yale, Yerkes published another book under the title "Chimpanzees: a Laboratory Colony", which is also the authoritative work in its field. S. ZUCKERMAN

NEWS and VIEWS

Industrial Metallurgy in Birmingham: Prof. E. C. Rollason

PROF. E. C. ROLLASON, at present Henry Bell Wortley professor of metallurgy in the University of Liverpool, has been appointed to the chair of industrial metallurgy in the University of Birmingham in succession to Prof. A. J. Murphy, who has been appointed principal of the College of Aeronautics (see *Nature*, **176**, 55; 1955). Prof. Rollason has distinguished himself in both university work and industry. He took his M.Sc. degree at Birmingham in 1932 and gained his first experience of teaching at the County Technical College, Wednesbury. Returning as senior lecturer to the Department of Metallurgy in Birmingham in 1935, he carried out research which led to the Ph.D. degree, and contributed to the development of teaching methods in the Department. At the outbreak of war, Prof. Rollason was seconded to the firm of Murex Welding Processes, Ltd., to pursue researches on the welding of armour plate and other important defence problems. In 1942 he accepted the post of research manager; he later became a director of the Company, and played an important part in building up the Research Department. Prof. Rollason returned to academic life in 1951 when he was appointed to the chair of metallurgy at Liverpool, where he has devoted himself to the reorganization of the laboratory training and the development of the undergraduate and postgraduate schools. Prof. Rollason has taken an active part on the Research Board and committees of the British Welding Research Association, and is the author of many papers on the metallurgy of stainless steel, metal spraying, and the welding of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, as well as of a successful text-book, "Metallurgy for Engineers".

Millport Marine Station, Scottish Marine Biological Association: Mr. E. Ford

MR. E. FORD is retiring from the joint post of director of the Millport Marine Station and secretary to the Scottish Marine Biological Association, which he has held since 1949. Previously the secretaryship had been a part-time post not held by the director of the Station. At the same time as Mr. Ford was appointed, the Association took under its auspices the Oceanographic Laboratory at Edinburgh and, in his capacity as secretary, Mr. Ford became responsible for both laboratories. He successfully achieved the formidable task of administration involved in the organization of the Association's office at Millport, from which the affairs of both laboratories are controlled. During the seven years of his directorship at Millport, Mr. Ford has been responsible for major developments, and the Station has become a research institute of major importance. Much of the research accommodation has been rebuilt and enlarged, the library reorganized and a workshop and stores erected. With aid from the Carnegie Trust of the Universities of Scotland, a new aquarium has been erected and a new classroom is now just completed. The scientific staff has increased, and a second research vessel has been acquired.

Dr. C. H. Mortimer

DR. C. H. MORTIMER, who succeeds Mr. Ford, has been for some twenty years a member of the staff of the Windermere Laboratory of the Freshwater Biological Association, reaching the grade of senior principal scientific officer. After graduating in zoology from the University of Manchester, Dr. Mortimer took a research degree at the University of Berlin. His first work was on cytology and repro-