attained the rank of major in the Machine Gun Corps, had served in France and the Balkans, had been awarded the Military Cross and had lost a leg. From Cambridge he went to the Middlesex Hospital in London, where he had a brilliant career as a student. After graduation he became assistant pathologist at his Hospital, and at once showed his ability in research and teaching. He afterwards became bacteriologist on the staff of the Middlesex, and, for a period, pathologist at the Hampstead Hospital for Children. In addition to routine bacteriology and pathology, a steady stream of research came from his laboratory. He himself made important contributions to the study of pernicious anæmia and empyema, and in 1936 he began a long investigation on the effect of sulphanilamide derivatives on animals infected with pneumococci. This led to his discovery of the great value of sulphapyridine (M and B 693) in the treatment of pneumonia. But in addition to laboratory work and the preparation of text-books, "Medical Bacteriology" (1928, 6th edit. 1956), "The Nurse's Handbook of Hygiene" (8th edit. 1944), "The Laboratory in Surgical Practice", with Sir Charles Dodds (1931), and "Disorders of the Blood", with Dr. C. J. C. Britton (1935, 7th edit. 1953), he established a wide reputation as a clinical pathologist. He was a member of the group of physicians who attended King George V in his serious illness in 1929.

In spite of being maimed in the First World War, Whitby was a colonel in the Territorial Army in 1939, and he became officer in charge of the Army Blood Transfusion Service with the rank of brigadier. He was responsible for the collection and supply of blood, and also for the training of officers in transfusion. He travelled in the various theatres of war, and he also attended to the health of Sir Winston Churchill. For his services to the reduction of casualties he was knighted in 1945.

In 1945 he accepted an invitation to become regius professor of physic at Cambridge. There he played a very effective, though often difficult, part in the development of postgraduate studies and of research in medicine, linking this development with the work of Addenbrooke's Hospital under the National Health Scheme. He took a keen interest in the health of undergraduates and in the early detection of tuberculosis among them. In 1947 he was elected master of Downing College—a position which brought him much added responsibility but also great pleasure. He was actively interested in all branches of College life, and by encouragement and example he raised the status of Downing to a position it had seldom or never held before. He saw the building of a beautiful new chapel, of new sets of rooms, and the making of other improvements in the College. In 1951 he became vice-chancellor of the University, and for two years filled this exacting office efficiently and successfully. His wide knowledge, his tact and his good humour made him an ideal chairman of the many bodies over which he had to preside; he became the much-loved friend of a great number of people from various faculties and colleges. His wide interests in education led him to consent to serve on the Education Advisory Committee of the Royal Air Force, of which he became chairman.

Whitby's influence on medicine extended far beyond Cambridge. He was president of the British Medical Association in 1948, chairman of the Association's Education Committee, and in 1953 president of the First World Conference on Medical Education. He took an active interest in the World Medical Association. He was widely known in the Dominions and in the United States, which he frequently visited. In 1956 he lectured in Australia and New Zealand as Sims Travelling Professor.

Prizes, medals and honours of all kinds were bestowed upon him by governments, universities and scientific bodies, but these awards made no difference to his friendly and unassuming manner, or to his accessibility to those who wanted his help. Fishing and gardening were his chief pastimes, and he took much interest in the University Botanic Garden at Cambridge. He could not have achieved so much without the help of his able and devoted wife. Lady Whitby herself is a qualified doctor and worked in the blood transfusion service during the War; to her, her daughter and her three sons, the sympathy of friends in many countries will be extended.

H. Hamshaw Thomas

Dr. Waldemar B. Kaempffert

The science editor of the *New York Times*, Waldemar Bernhard Kaempffert, one of the pioneers in science writing in the United States, died on November 27 at the age of seventy-nine. Active as a science editor for fifty years, Dr. Kaempffert served the readership of the *New York Times* for twenty-six years, writing a column of science news and comment that has become a fixture in the Sunday reading of many in America.

He was born in New York City on September 23, 1877, of parents of German descent. After graduation from City College with a bachelor's degree in science in 1897, he became assistant editor of the *Scientific American*, meanwhile studying law at New York University, and was admitted to the Bar as a patent attorney in 1903. Although he did not practice, this training was reflected in his writings, particularly the two-volume work which he edited, "A Popular History of American Invention", published in 1924. He was editor of the *Popular Science Monthly* from 1915 until 1920, and joined the *New York Times* in 1927. A year later he became the first director of the new Museum of Science and Industry at Chicago, returning to the *New York Times* three years later to spend the rest of his life as writer of his weekly column, occasional editorials on science and research, and sometimes covering conventions of scientists in America and abroad.

Dr. Kaempffert was a practising protagonist for the idea that, as he put it, it is important "to present the discoveries of the laboratory so that many will understand". In 1935 he also wrote that "we have passed the stage when gaping wonder can pass for popularization. The facts, simply, humanly and interestingly presented, are what the public wants". He was an effective and distinguished member of the small band of science popularizers who, particularly since the First World War, have made science news and interpretation a valuable part of the world's newspapers. With the respected and dignified vehicle of the *New York Times*, Dr. Kaempffert was able to campaign occasionally for ideas he thought were needed, such as his criticisms of cancer research of several years ago.

Editorially, his own newspaper said of him: "If [he] did not create the profession of science writer, he certainly, over the last half-century, invested it with new standards of ethics, scholarship, dignity

and usefulness". He was a founder of the National Association of Science Writers.

In 1954 Dr. Kaempffert received the Kalinga Prize of 2,800 dollars, having been nominated for the award by the British Association of Science Writers. The same year the *New York Times* received a special award accepted by Dr. Kaempffert from the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, and last June he was made a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him by the Clarkson Polytechnic Institute in 1939.

Dr. Kaempffert's wife, the former Carolyn Lydia Yeaton, died in 1933.

At services for Dr. Kaempffert at the West End Collegiate Church, the Rev. Dr. Edgar Franklin Romig said: "We call to mind his sensitive awareness of all that life holds—of Nature, with the mystery of its sights, sounds and colours; of art, in its myriad forms and expressions; of music, into whose secrets he entered with creative enthusiasm; and particularly of science, which for him was not only a commanding interest, but a cause to be championed, a means of grace to humanity". Watson Davis

NEWS and VIEWS

New Year Honours List

The following names of scientific men and others associated with scientific work appear in the New Year Honours List:

O.M.: Sir John Cockcroft, director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell.

G.C.V.O.: Sir Harold Hartley.

K.C.M.G.: Sir Stanley Angwin, chairman of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, formerly chairman of Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

K.B.E.: Sir Christopher Hinton, member of the board of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority; Arthur R. Manktelow, deputy secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, for services as director of the London School of Economics.

D.B.E.: Dr. Janet M. Vaughan (Mrs. Gourlay), principal of Somerville College, Oxford.

Knights: Dr. David S. Anderson, director of the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow; Prof. George L. Brown, Jodrell professor of physiology, University College, London; Josiah Eccles, deputy chairman (operations) of the Central Electricity Authority; Herbert J. G. Griffin, secretary of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England; Prof. Leslie H. Martin, professor of physics, University of Melbourne, defence scientific adviser to the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; Prof. Mark L. Mitchell, professor of biochemistry and deputy vice-chancellor, University of Adelaide; William L. Owen, director of engineering, Industrial Group, U.K. Atomic Energy Authority; Prof. George W. Paton, vice-chancellor of the University of Melbourne; Dr. Charles P. Snow, commissioner and scientific adviser, Civil Service Commission; James M. Wordie, master of St. John's College, Cambridge, for services to polar exploration.

C.B.: Dr. B. K. Blount, deputy secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; L. G. Davidson, deputy secretary, Department of Agriculture for Scotland; Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse, Bart., deputy director-general, Forestry Commission; Dr. R. H. Purcell, chief scientific adviser, Home Office.

C.M.G.: R. J. Halsey, assistant engineer-in-chief, General Post Office; R. M. Bere, director and chief warden, Uganda National Park; B. de Bunsen, principal, University College of East Africa, Makerere; G. McM. Roddan, deputy agricultural adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, lately director of agriculture, Kenya; J. T. Saunders, lately principal, University College, Ibadan, Nigeria; Prof. E. W. Titterton, professor of nuclear physics, Australian National University, Canberra.

C.B.E.: B. Ashmole, lately keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum; A. Barclay, keeper in the Science Museum; P. L. Bazeley, director of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Australia; W. G. Beaton, director of the Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases, East Africa; Dr. C. M. Cawley, deputy chief scientific officer, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; Prof. J. K. Charlesworth, emeritus professor of geology in Queen's University, Belfast, for public services in Northern Ireland; Dr. A. T. Green, director of research, British Ceramic Research Association; G. W. L. Harding, lately director of antiquities, Jordan; O. W. Humphreys, director, General Electric Company Research Laboratories; Prof. R. E. Lane, member of the Industrial Health Advisory Committee; P. Lloyd, deputy director (research and development), National Gas Turbine Establishment, Farnborough, Hants; Dr. J. F. Loutit, director of the Radiological Research Unit, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell; Prof. W. V. Mayneord, professor of physics (applied to medicine), University of London; Colonel R. Meinertzhagen, for services to ornithology; P. K. B. Reynolds, chief inspector of ancient monuments, Ministry of Works; Dr. R. H. Stoy, H.M. Astronomer, Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope; D. J. Turner, assistant secretary, Ministry of Fuel and Power; C. H. B. Williams, director of agriculture, Trinidad.

American Society for Applied Spectroscopy Award: Mr. Frank Twyman, F.R.S.

Mr. Frank Twyman has been awarded the Annual Medal of the American Society for Applied Spectroscopy "for his long and devoted service to applied spectroscopy, and in recognition of his profoundly important contributions to instrumentation in this field". In 1898, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Twyman was engaged by Mr. Otto Hilger, who was carrying on the small, but world-famous, scientific workshop founded by his brother, Adam Hilger. There, in 1908, Mr. Twyman adapted a thermopile and rocksalt optical train to the constant deviation spectrometer and thus produced the first commercially available instrument operating in the infra-red region. During the First World War he took part in the development of the Twyman–Green interferometer, for which he was awarded the John Price Wetherell Medal of the Franklin Institute, and the Duddell Medal of the Physical Society of London. Mr. Twyman was elected to fellowship of the Royal Society in 1924, and he was president of the Society