

development of this experiment. Many others associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have given us their generous co-operation. We wish particularly to thank Harvard University and the staff of the Harvard College Observatory for making it possible for us to carry out the experimental observations on the grounds of the George R. Agassiz Station.

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⁴ Part of Olbert's theory will appear soon in *Annals of Physics*. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Olbert for making his unpublished results available to us.

⁵ Barrett, P. H., Bollinger, L. M., Cocconi, G., Eisenberg, Y., and Greisen, K., *Rev. Modern Phys.*, **24**, 133 (1952).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

INSTALLATION OF THE QUEEN MOTHER AS PRESIDENT

ON the morning of July 5, almost four years after H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother had laid the foundation stone of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, she was installed as its first president at a ceremony held in the College amphitheatre. The plans for, and the development of this College, situated in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and by its charter of a multi-racial character, have been referred to in the columns of *Nature* from time to time (*Nature*, 172, 1 (1953); 173, 1007 (1954); 175, 181 (1955); 179, 612 (1957)). This important new venture received a most significant stimulus when Her Majesty accepted the post of first president of the College.

In her speech after installation, the Queen Mother referred to the setting up of a university institution in this part of Africa, which had been in contact with Western civilization for so short a time, as "a striking act of faith". In her own words, "To insist that the College from its inception should aim at the highest academic standards and should open its doors to all who are qualified to enter, regardless of race or colour, is a great challenge. I am persuaded, however, that this act of faith will be justified and this challenge successfully met because the College, by the very boldness of its conception, is in the pioneering tradition of this country—a tradition of which the supreme example is the life and service of Cecil Rhodes".

The College early took the decision to embrace special relationship with the University of London (see *Nature*, 175, 181; 1955), and so the degrees to be taken by the undergraduates of the University College will be those of the University of London. In her speech at her installation, Her Majesty, who is both president of the College and chancellor of the University of London, was therefore able to say: "The Chancellor of the University of London is delighted to be able to inform publicly the President of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland that the special relationship which exists between the two institutions is 'Twice blest, It blesseth him that gives and him that takes'."

At the installation ceremony there were present representatives of fifteen universities of the United Kingdom, in addition to twenty-four from other parts of the Commonwealth. Fourteen universities and colleges in other parts of the world were also represented, including eight from the United States of America. Many of the representatives presented addresses of congratulation to the Queen Mother as president of the College on behalf of their university institutions. The universities in the Union of South Africa have naturally been especially interested in

the development of a multi-racial university college in a territory so close to their own and, as the Queen Mother pointed out in her address, it was an imaginative and graceful gesture on the part of the University of Cape Town to present to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the presidential robes which she wore on the occasion of her installation. The Queen Mother asked that the representative of the University of Cape Town, its chancellor, the Hon. Albert van de Sandt Centlivres, would take back to his colleagues a message of grateful thanks from the College.

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland stands on rising ground, three to four miles to the north of the centre of the city of Salisbury in an area known as Mount Pleasant. The area of the site is 474 acres and it was given by the City of Salisbury for the purpose. The general layout of the University buildings was prepared after consultation in 1954 with Sir William Holford, and afterwards the buildings have been planned by one or other of three firms of architects. At the present time one wing of the Arts building has been erected and contains a large entrance hall, classrooms and a lecture theatre. It also houses rooms for the teaching staff, senior common room, administrative offices and the council room. Nearby, two buildings provide initial accommodation for the science departments, one housing the Departments of Botany and Zoology, the botanical garden and the vivarium being immediately adjacent, while another will provide permanent housing for the Departments of Chemistry and Physics. The third will be that accommodating the agricultural laboratories.

The first portions of three halls of residence have already been built, grouped around a park in the residential area of the site. All three are designed on the same pattern and when complete will accommodate 120 students each. To each will be attached a warden's house, dining hall, kitchen and common room. Individual study-bedrooms are arranged in corridors of eight, each of which ends in a sitting room and balcony. At the time of the installation ceremony, the dining room in only one of the halls was in operation, and in this all the undergraduates were taking their meals together. The design of the buildings so far erected is modern without stridency. Functional forms have been softened in a manner which allows them to sink effectively into the background in which they are built.

In the north-west corner of the site lies a large quarry which, by a happy inspiration, has been converted into an open-air amphitheatre, seating more than three thousand people, for ceremonies,

concerts and theatrical performances, and it was here that the installation of the Queen Mother took place. Those who were responsible for the planning of this are to be congratulated.

Of the seventy full-time students at the College in July 1957, fourteen are members of the Faculty of Science, taking the B.Sc. (General) course in science of the University of London. Fifty-four of the students are resident; eight, including one woman, are African and there is one Indian woman student who is non-resident. Of the subjects coming under the Faculty of Science, chemistry is the most frequently studied, having about twice as many students as other subjects. Botany, mathematics, physics and zoology enrol approximately the same numbers.

Of the nine professors who have at present taken up their appointments, five are in the Faculty of Science, three are in the Faculty of Arts (African studies, English and education), while a special appointment as director of the Institute of Education

is held by Prof. B. A. Fletcher. The library, which already contains nearly 16,000 volumes, is regularly receiving 450 journals.

As has been said more than once, in a country where racial tension can arise, the position of a multi-racial university is especially important. The declared aim of the Central African Federation is a partnership between the races, European and non-European, and to the attainment of this ideal the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with the goodwill of the people and Government support, will make a most important contribution. In the words of the motto of the University College, 'Wisdom builds the house of life'. Wisdom has indeed gone to the founding and fostering of this new University institution, and to the principal, Dr. Walter Adams, and to all his staff, universities all over the world will look for the results of a most important educational experiment during the coming years.

F. G. YOUNG

OBITUARIES

Dr. Harold Thompson

ONLY a few of the ex-Servicemen who entered fishery research in 1920 had survived as soldiers from the beginning of the war-period 1914-18, and among them was Capt. Harold Thompson, of the Royal Field Artillery, who had served five years in France and had twice been mentioned in dispatches. His first fishery research was on the great number of haddock scales collected by the Scottish research vessels. They made very good sense when handled by Thompson, who was soon able to forecast with some accuracy the fortunes of the important North Sea haddock fishery. The basis was the relative abundance of annual broods of fish, as shown by catches of ages below those at which they exerted their full commercial weight. Thompson's success convinced us all that the Norwegian methods need not be confined to their own fisheries, where extreme annual fluctuations were the rule, and forecasting became, after Thompson's work, one of the standard aims of fishery research everywhere.

Harold Thompson was born on October 12, 1890. He was the son of William Thompson, who was headmaster of the Middle School, Aberdeen. After graduating in arts in 1912, he taught for one year in Perthshire and returned to the University of Aberdeen with the intention of taking a science degree. On the outbreak of war, however, he enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders and was later promoted to commissioned rank in the artillery.

In 1920 Thompson obtained special distinction in chemistry and zoology for his B.Sc. degree at Aberdeen and, after a short period assisting in the Biochemistry Department in the University of Edinburgh, was appointed a junior naturalist by the Fishery Board of Scotland in 1921. His doctorate was awarded for a thesis on the local growth-rates, age analyses and migrations of the haddock. He did not, however, relinquish his interest in systematic zoology. Although he was to carry for most of his working life the responsibility of a director, he yet found time to make substantial additions to knowledge of the tunicates.

For some years the Government of Newfoundland, then proudly calling itself Britain's oldest Dominion, had been anxious to know more about the fish on which the economy of the island mainly depended. In 1930 Thompson undertook a survey of the fisheries, and in 1931 he was made the first director of fisheries research in Newfoundland. He built up an organization based on Bay Bulls near St. John's and used a trawler for research purposes, making not only the usual ecological surveys but also attempting some codification of the undoubted relationship between cod catches and temperature, which had been explored first by Commandant Beaugé of the French Fisheries Service. Thompson gave, with due reservations, something of a guide to favourable temperatures in different regions and for different sizes of cod, and this provided a basis for more recent work in other parts of the world where there is mixing of Arctic and Atlantic water. Sometimes the relationship is as it were accidental, depending really on the movement of the water-masses; sometimes it is vital, and I think that Thompson fully realized both possibilities.

In 1937 Thompson was again to found a new fisheries laboratory, this time at Cronulla, near Sydney, with subsidiary stations in other parts of Australia. He attracted and selected staffs of high quality, and a substantial bulk of excellent work has come from his foundations. He retired from the post of chief of fishery investigations in December 1954, and the library at Cronulla is named after him.

In appearance, Thompson was spare, dark and keen looking. He looked what he was—penetrating, critical and reliable. He could not have achieved what he did without a firm intention amounting almost to enthusiasm; but he also gave full measure of scepticism where it was required, and accepted without apparent concern the resulting ingratitude. He engendered the firm respect and affection of those who appreciated his highly tempered quality. Thompson died in Edinburgh on May 29, and leaves a widow and son who will have all our sympathy.

MICHAEL GRAHAM