

the Museum's collections. The War had only recently ended when, in 1945, he retired on reaching the age limit.

His own collecting instinct manifested itself by an interest in glass, of which he formed a small private collection. In the latter part of 1937 he was instrumental with others, including W. A. Thorpe, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and John M. Bacon, in founding the Circle of Glass Collectors, of which he

became, in 1947, one of the five honorary vice-presidents.

During his time at the Science Museum he was also a governor of the Imperial College of Science and Technology and one of the trustees of the Imperial War Museum.

He is survived by his widow and one daughter. His only son was killed in action in 1944.

H. R. CALVERT

NEWS and VIEWS

Psychology at University College, London :

Prof. R. W. Russell

It is now a little more than a year since Prof. Roger Russell resigned from the professorship of psychology at University College to take up an administrative appointment with the American Psychological Association. His decision has occasioned the most lively regret among his many friends and colleagues in Great Britain. In his six years at University College, Prof. Russell transformed his Department into a most active centre of research in experimental and comparative psychology. He will be remembered especially for his work on behaviour disorders in animals and for his more recent studies of the effects of greatly reduced body temperature upon learning and memory in the rat. Prof. Russell also gave devoted service to a variety of bodies concerned with the organization and applications of psychology. In spite of his return to the United States, Prof. Russell hopes to retain his many contacts—personal and scientific—with his psychological colleagues in Britain.

Prof. G. C. Drew

GEORGE DREW, who has been appointed to the chair of psychology in University College, went to the Cambridge Psychological Laboratory from the University of Bristol in 1935 as the holder of the Viscount Haldane of Cloan Studentship. He worked there with Sir Frederic Bartlett, finding his main interest in the study of animal behaviour. The award of a Rockefeller Fellowship took him to Harvard, where he worked for two years under Prof. K. S. Lashley. On his return to Cambridge, it was intended that Drew should further develop his animal studies. Unfortunately, the War intervened and he found himself increasingly drawn into the programme of work on human skill and fatigue which became the main war-time preoccupation of the Department. His work with the late Dr. Kenneth Craik on the 'Cambridge Cockpit' is deservedly well known. In 1942 Drew was appointed psychological adviser to the Air Ministry, a post which he successfully held for the remainder of the War. After the War, Drew returned to Bristol as lecturer in psychology. His promotion was rapid; by 1951 he had been appointed professor of psychology with a small independent department. The latter was broadly conceived, embodying genetic and clinical no less than experimental interests. It has also developed as a promising centre of experimental research, some of it undertaken in conjunction with the Road Research Laboratory. Drew has also served as a consultant to the Medical Research Council Applied Psychology Research Unit at Cam-

bridge. To a subject not always noted for its sanity, Prof. Drew brings a resourceful and level-headed approach. By virtue of his background and interests, he would appear particularly well fitted to develop the experimental trend in psychology at University College so courageously initiated by Prof. Russell.

Discovery

THE January issue of *Discovery* is the first in the new format. This journal has always been well produced, yet the larger size is a distinct improvement. It allows for the use of bigger type and better spacing. The illustrations are also bigger and the half-tones are consequently most impressive. There is a new lay-out for the page of contents, though this does not seem to show much improvement on the old one. Any scientific journal which has to attract non-scientists must be in itself attractive. *Discovery* is now produced in such a way that many potential readers will be attracted by its illustrations, typography and lay-out. The first issue in the new form contains five articles, all of which are well written and interpret science for the non-specialist in a very desirable way. They are: "Diamond: Fiction, Fancy and Fact", by Prof. S. Tolansky; "The Fascination of Numbers", by W. J. Reichmann; "British Science and Technology for the Brussels Exhibition, 1958", by J. Gardner and Caroline Heller; "A Swiss Guided Missile", by E. Stehli; "The International Geophysical Year: Month by Month", by Angela Croome.

The journal opens up with long notes entitled "The Progress of Science", which deal with recent advances and expression of opinion. They include a well-illustrated account of Marcoule—centre of French atomic power; electronic music; oil under the Sahara (illustrated); Oskar Minkowski (who established the cause of diabetes), and an account of the Symposium on Biological Productivity in Britain which was held under the auspices of the Institute of Biology. The first note under "The Progress of Science" takes the form of a leading article pleading for the need for a strategy of science. This issue also contains a number of useful and authoritative book reviews together with science news. One very useful feature which is being continued is "Science on the Screen".

The Editor and publishers of *Discovery* are to be congratulated on the attractive changes which have been initiated in a very useful journal.

Numbers of Medical Students and Practitioners

THE Willink Committee, which was appointed in February 1955, has now reported to Ministers on "the number of medical practitioners likely to be