

His most important work, "The Economics of Welfare", went through many editions, and was translated into many languages; it became, indeed, like his "Study in Public Finance" and his "Theory of Unemployment", a standard text-book in most schools of political economy throughout the world.

His title, "The Economics of Welfare", illustrates admirably his basic approach to his subject. In his introduction to the first version of his short book on "The Political Economy of War", he described it further; speaking of the "extraordinarily complex system of exchange built round the motive of private money profit", which it was his life's task to analyse, he described the "grave flaws of this system; it involves great waste; it has meant for very many human beings weariness, discontent, hunger and pain". The economists' hope, he said, was "that by carrying out well and truly this task of positive analysis, this economic anatomy and physiology, they might help other men, better trained than themselves for the practical work of government and administration, to fashion remedies or palliatives for the many evils they decry". He would never 'talk shop', if he could possibly avoid it; but those who were fortunate enough to have him as their teacher soon learnt the warm but practical idealism by which he was inspired.

They learnt, too, the splendid simplicity of his character, and the complete, uncompromising integrity of his heart and mind. Some of them, especially those with whom he climbed the rocks of Cumberland, and the mountains of Switzerland, Austria and Norway, came to know his unique gift for friendship, and his courageous determination as a leader, whatever the difficulties with which he met. In 1925, when he was only forty-seven, he strained his heart by climbing two peaks in the Alps in one morning, before he was fully trained; in spite of this 'fibulation', a week later he completed a long, unknown and difficult climb, only to collapse when he had brought his party safely off the rocks; from that point he was transported to his hotel on mule-

back; yet only a week after that he accomplished what was, perhaps, his most difficult lead up the face of the Aiguille de la Za, circumventing an iced-up chimney by a route that could only be classed as exceptionally severe. It was a great climb; but the 'fibulation' which he then defied ultimately undermined his health, and brought his mountaineering to an untimely end.

Pigou was extremely shy with strangers—unless they were under ten years old. But when a little boy of five accomplished a walk at Buttermere over Scarth Gap and the Haystacks, and back by the Miners' path, Pigou was so moved by admiration that he invited the five-year-old hero, and his parents, to tea in his lovely house, Lower Gatesgarth.

There are many of his Cambridge friends to whom King's, without him, will never seem the same. King's was, indeed, a perfect setting for a life of such blameless goodness, and of such eminent academic and practical achievement. Those who were at Cambridge before the First World War will remember the warmth and power of his eloquence in Union debates, and his vivid interest in philosophy and poetry. Everyone who knew him will remember how he despised and hated the senseless folly of war. The epilogue to the second version of his "Political Economy of War", written in 1939, has the passion and the moving eloquence of the Gettysburg oration: "We are at a start of a journey whose end we cannot foresee. Yet once again the young and gallant, our children and our friends, go down into the pit that others have digged for them. Yet once again men of greater age, we that, if it might be, would so gladly give for theirs our withered lives, we cumber the earth in vain. We wait and watch and—those who can—we pray. As an economist I have not the power, nor, as a man, the heart, to strain through a night so black to a dawn I shall not see".

Cambridge will see no more his erect and striking figure walking along the Backs; but it will be long before the memory of his noble spirit has passed away.

PHILIP NOEL-BAKER

## NEWS and VIEWS

### Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.:

Sir Ewart Smith, F.R.S.

SIR EWART SMITH, who is retiring from the board of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., obtained first-class honours in the Mechanical Science Tripos at Cambridge. He joined Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates, Ltd. (later the Billingham Division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), in 1923, and later played a part in the major development of the huge Billingham complex, becoming its chief engineer in 1932. He was seconded to the Ministry of Supply in 1942 to be chief engineer and superintendent of armament design. He returned to Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., in 1945, when he was appointed technical director, and was knighted for his war-time services in 1946.

Sir Ewart's responsibilities as technical director, and since 1955 as a deputy chairman of the Company, have not precluded his devoting a great deal of time and energy to other organizations. As a member of the British Productivity Council—he was its chairman in the early and difficult days following its formation—he has been nationally respected and ad-

mired by management and trade union leaders alike for his progressiveness, forthright honesty and vigorous leadership.

Sir Ewart has also served on numerous other bodies, governmental and scientific, including the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, the Committee on Scientific Manpower, the Northern Ireland Development Council, and as a vice-president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1957 in recognition of his contribution to technology, and this year is president of Section G (Engineering) of the British Association. He is keenly interested in education, and is a governor of Christ's Hospital, his old school. Sir Ewart is to serve as chairman of the new council set up to assist the application of modern industrial techniques in the National Health Service.

### National Science Foundation Antarctic Research Programme:

A. P. Crary

ALBERT P. CRARY has been appointed chief scientist of the newly established United States Antarctic research programme within the National Science