

the lives of contemporary young research workers in the medical sciences. One of the most distinguished of these was I. L. Chaikoff. He received the degrees of Ph.D. in 1927 and M.D. in 1930 from the University of Toronto, after which he joined the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley. Here he became a full professor in 1942. His laboratory maintained an unbroken flow of eminent contributions to biochemical endocrinology and metabolism. Many of his students continued their work in these fields as prominent members of the faculties of other universities.

Chaikoff was an originator in metabolic research, with the broadest of interests in biochemistry, medicine and nutrition. He was one of the first to introduce radioisotopes in biology and medicine, and he pioneered with iodine-131, phosphorus-32 and carbon-14 in research on the thyroid, the pancreas, and the liver. For years he investigated the biochemical changes following experimental pancreatectomy, especially with regard to the aetiology of fatty infiltration of the liver. He made numerous investigations in arteriosclerosis, phospholipid metabolism, cholesterol biosynthesis (including the role of squalene as a precursor), lipogenesis, the role of insulin

in intermediary metabolism, fatty acid oxidation, carbohydrate metabolism, the action of oestrogens, anterior pituitary hormones, adrenal steroids, and other fields involved with the function of the body.

He shunned publicity and public appearances, preferring to devote himself to his laboratory, to the teaching and training of students, and to the encouragement of his large staff of scientific associates and collaborators, among whom he inspired many loyal friendships. He objected strongly to any form of pretentiousness and he had wide literary interests. He was a man of the highest standards in research and scientific writing and he was keenly conscious of the history and progress of the biological sciences. He was a prolific contributor to the leading scientific journals in his field, with a list of more than 400 publications in them. He held a Guggenheim fellowship in 1941-42, and a Miller research professorship during 1963-65. He was a Harvey lecturer in 1952, he received the Medal of the Endocrine Society of the United States in 1958, and he was faculty research lecturer at the University of California in 1958. He was married in 1949 to Isabelle Rawls, who survives him.

T. H. JUKES

NEWS and VIEWS

The Royal Society of Edinburgh

SIR LAWRENCE BRAGG has accepted the invitation of the Royal Society of Edinburgh to deliver the James Scott Lecture, 1966, at the Society's ordinary meeting on March 6, 1967. The Keith Prize for the period 1963-65 has been awarded to Dr. Reinhold Fürth, formerly reader in theoretical physics, Birkbeck College, University of London, for his paper on the statistical thermodynamics of liquids published in the *Proceedings* of the Society during the period of the award and in recognition of his many valuable contributions in the same field.

Geology in the University of Cambridge :

Prof. O. M. B. Bulman, F.R.S.

PROF. O. M. B. BULMAN resigns from the Woodwardian chair of geology in the University of Cambridge in October; the chair is the oldest geological endowment in Great Britain. Having been successively University demonstrator in geology (1931-34), lecturer in palaeozoology (1934-44), and reader in palaeozoology (1944-53), he was elected to the chair in 1955. He had entered the University of Cambridge as an 1851 Exhibition Senior Student at Sidney Sussex College in 1926 following Ph.D. studies at the Imperial College of Science and Technology under Prof. W. W. Watts, and he returned to Cambridge in 1931 after holding teaching appointments in zoology and geology at Imperial College. Throughout his researches, Prof. Bulman has been predominantly a student of the Graptolithina, a group of fossils extensively used in classifying the Ordovician and Silurian strata. He has applied ingenious techniques and gifted powers of illustration to the better understanding of the morphology and evolutionary paths of these fossils. He and his research students have given remarkable impetus to studies of the group and of its occurrences in various parts of the world. Prof. Bulman has devoted much time to benefit the activities of scientific organizations and has held the office of president of Section C (Geology) of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (1959), the Palaeontological Association (1960-62) and the Geological Society (1962-64). In addition, for more than thirty years he has been a co-editor of the *Geological*

Magazine. He is at present a member of the Natural Environment Research Council's Geology and Geophysics Committee and a Trustee of the British Museum (Natural History). At Cambridge he has developed a more diversified and adequately accommodated research school and has recently taken a prominent part in the reorganization of the Natural Sciences Tripos and postgraduate studies there.

Prof. H. B. Whittington

PROF. H. B. WHITTINGTON, who will succeed Prof. O. M. B. Bulman in October as Woodwardian professor of geology in the University of Cambridge, will take up that appointment with a record of world experience more varied than that of any previous occupant. A graduate, Ph.D. and D.Sc. of Birmingham, he went to Yale as a Commonwealth Fellow in 1938 and in 1940 moved to Rangoon to teach at Judson College. During the Second World War, he became attached to an ambulance unit in Burma, whence he proceeded to Ginling College, in Chengtu. In 1945 he returned to Birmingham, but the invitation which he accepted in 1949 to go to Harvard University as a visiting lecturer was rapidly turned into the offer of a more permanent appointment and for years he has been professor of geology at Harvard and curator of invertebrate palaeontology in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. His copious list of publications includes a worthy number relating to the stratigraphy of the British Isles and America and even one or two on the physiology of Szechuan, but it is as a palaeontologist, and especially as an expert on the trilobites, that he has achieved an international reputation. In 1955 he became secretary of the Palaeontological Society of America and he has just completed his term as president of that body. The Geological Society of London awarded him the Bigsby Medal in 1957. It is a testimony to his international reputation that he has been asked by the Geological Survey of Canada to direct excavations in the Middle Cambrian Burgess Shales of British Columbia which revealed to Walcott so much that was previously unknown and unsuspected in the animal world. Continuation of this direction after next summer will presumably be from Cambridge.