

in Germany. It was a period in which he not only extended his own knowledge far and deep, but also produced a series of vitalizing documents which gave confidence and purpose to the educational movement which began in 1902. In that year it can be safely asserted that no Englishman knew more about education at all its stages in all the countries that mattered than Sadler, and certainly there was no one more capable of expressing what he knew. It was natural that his knowledge and powers should be freely used. On one hand he became for a brief period professor of the history and administration of education at Manchester, and then vice-chancellor of Leeds; on the other, he found time to plan the secondary and higher education of Sheffield, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Huddersfield, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Derbyshire and Hampshire. This series of signal public services culminated in his presidency of the Calcutta University Commission and his monumental report on Indian education. His long apprenticeship had borne abundant fruit, and all of it came to maturity. Later, he returned to his old University as master of University College, continuing to be until his retirement and after it a source of inspiration and life in the many causes to which he laid his hand: in the University and in the City, of which he became a freeman; in the Oxford Preservation Society; and in all movements for the encouragement and better understanding of modern art and promising artists.

He could deliver a formal oration of perfect classical form, and equally could speak with eloquence and fire on the spur of the moment in a company large or small. He had the gift of throwing his entire self into whatever engaged his interest, and partly because of this he won the devotion and admiration of many young people. He radiated friendliness, and it was not for nothing that Leeds during his vice-chancellorship was spoken of as "the friendliest in the country". He attracted youth also because he was little interested in what was already established and conventional, but was ever looking for promise and the movement of the future. It is significant of this quality in him that at Headington his fine Gains-

boroughs were not given pride of place, but were kept in the shade by his remarkable collection of modern examples, which much resembled the wheat and the tares alike growing together for the harvest; and it must be confessed that he liked to shock convention to the extent of advancing paradoxes in which he did not entirely believe himself. It has been said that the Greeks were always children, and Sadler in the same way kept something of the eternal boy. He told a select gathering of heads of houses at Oxford that in a generation Oxford and Cambridge would be moss-grown relics of the past, and the intellectual life of the country would have passed to Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham. He blandly advocated a by-pass to bisect Christ Church meadows, partly because he liked by-passes as being strong, broad and direct, like himself, and partly he wanted to observe the shock with which Oxford would react to this assault on one of its most treasured beauties.

He had a happier life than is given to most: he has left us the record of a great and lovable man.

CYRIL NORWOOD.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Prof. Leon Asher, emeritus professor of physiology in the University of Berne, on August 8, aged seventy-eight years.

Prof. H. L. Lebesgue, For.Mem.R.S., professor of mathematics in the Collège de France, during 1941, aged sixty-eight.

Prof. Einar Lönnberg, the well-known Swedish zoologist, on October 21.

Mr. Cecil Rowntree, the distinguished surgeon and authority on cancer treatment, on October 14, aged sixty-three.

Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., F.B.A., the authority on Central Asian antiquities, on October 26, aged eighty.

Mr. W. P. Westell, formerly curator of the Letchworth Museum and well-known lecturer and writer on natural history, on November 1, aged sixty-eight.

NEWS and VIEWS

Woodwardian Chair at Cambridge:

Lieut.-Colonel W. B. R. King, O.B.E., M.C.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. B. R. KING has been appointed Woodwardian professor of geology in the University of Cambridge. He has the unique distinction of having been the chief representative of British geology directly employed as a geologist in both world wars. He won two awards on the Western Front: an O.B.E. for geological services in the War of 1914-18, and an M.C. for non-geological actions connected with the evacuation of the British Army from France in 1940. In peace, Colonel King was a member of the Geological Survey of Great Britain from 1912 until his appointment as Prof. Marr's assistant at Cambridge in 1920. Eleven years later he was elected to the Yates-Goldsmid chair of geology at University College, London.

Colonel King's publications are an index to his wide interests. Among them we find contributions to Palaeozoic palaeontology and stratigraphy, largely drawn from the north of England and Wales, but including also descriptions of fossils from the Middle

East and India; gleanings from his war experience of the Mesozoic and Tertiary formations of the Continent; interpretations of North of England scenery; and a co-operative excursion into the marches of geology and archaeology, so well represented in the Pleistocene of the Thames Valley. Colonel King's past experience on the Geological Survey has given a special character to his open-air teaching of his subject. In another direction, he will be remembered as a popular secretary of the Geological Society.

New Master of Birkbeck College:

Prof. H. Gordon Jackson

WITH the appointment to the mastership of Birkbeck College, London, of Prof. H. Gordon Jackson, who has been head of the Zoology Department there since 1921 and professor since 1928, the Governors seem to have followed a similar course as towards the end of the War of 1914-18, when the late Dr. Senter was appointed to that position. Thus during the important period of reconstruction which the College looks forward to after the War, there will