corrected with dramatic results on the yields of crops. Wallace himself travelled extensively to lecture and advise. He visited Australia, New Zealand, the United States and many countries in Europe, and in later years his laboratory received a constant stream of students and visitors.

To those who were fortunate enough to know Wallace, the loss is not just that of a distinguished scientific colleague, but that of a kindly, warm-hearted and entertaining friend. It was to his essential human qualities that much of his success was due. It brought around him a group of devoted workers, who knew that he had the personal interests of each one at heart. It endeared him to horticulturists and farmers; they felt that here was a man they understood and who understood them and their problems. In those responsible for financing research it engendered confidence, which was demonstrated in 1952, when the Agricultural Research Council established in the Institute at Long Ashton a unit for the investigation of the more basic problems of plant nutrition.

Wallace received in his life many honours, the C.B.E. in 1947, the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1953 and in 1957 he became a Membre Etranger Academie d'Agriculture de France, but his death does not bring to an end his work. As the pressure of population brings new land into cultivation, his book and his other writings will be searched for the solution to the crop failures which are certain to arise. This will be the true memorial to the man and his work, that he will have helped to feed the hungry. He would be content with that.

W. K. SLATER

Dr. W. P. Jacocks

DR. WILLIAM PICARD JACOCKS, a public-health physician with the Rockefeller Foundation in the West Indies, Ceylon, India, and the American South, died on February 17 in Windsor, North Carolina. He was eighty-seven years old.

In a professional career that spanned three decades, primarily in foreign countries, Dr. Jacocks was active in the campaigns against hookworm then being waged throughout the world. He joined the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in 1913 in his home State of North Carolina, and later, after the Commission had been merged with the Rockefeller Foundation, he worked in Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, helping to organize county-wide treatment centres. In 1915 he was sent to the West Indies with the Foundation's International Health Commission, and two years later was assigned to Ceylon, where hookworm had made severe inroads among the workers on the tea plantations. The systems he established there are still the basis for public health operations in Ceylon.

With the exception of a year in the Army Medical Corps in 1918 and three years at Johns Hopkins working on a doctorate in public health, which he received in 1925, Dr. Jacocks remained in the Far East until 1942. In 1929, in addition to his work in Ceylon, he undertook a public health programme in Travancore, India, for the International Health Division, and in 1934 he became the International Health Division's regional director for India and Ceylon, a post he held until his retirement in 1942.

After his return to the United States during the Second World War, Dr. Jacocks accepted a position with the North Carolina State Board of Health, and was in charge of school health work until 1948. He was very interested in local history, and at his death had just completed a history of Bertie County, North Carolina, where he was born in 1877, and where he died.

Dr. H. Leaderman

DR. HERBERT LEADERMAN, retired physicist of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, died on February 20, at the age of fifty-one, after a long illness.

Dr. Leaderman, well-known world-wide for his pioneering work in the fields of rheology and polymer physics, joined the Bureau staff in 1948. While at the Bureau he received the Bingham Medal of the Society of Rheology for 1955 for outstanding contributions to science. In 1956 he was awarded the Silver Medal of the Department of Commerce for outstanding work.

Before going to the National Bureau of Standards, Dr. Leaderman was a physicist for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. During 1938–46 he worked at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, serving as a member of the Institute's radiation laboratory staff.

Born in London, Dr. Leaderman graduated from the University of Cambridge in 1934 and was awarded his M.S. (1938) and Ph.D. (1941) by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was a recipient of two Fulbright fellowships, a Fellow of the American Physical Society and a past-chairman of its High Polymers Division. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Rheology, and the Washington Academy of Sciences.

NEWS and VIEWS

U.S. National Academy of Sciences Gibbs Brothers Medallist : Dr. F. H. Todd

DR. F. H. TODD, scientific adviser to the Technical Director of the David Taylor Model Basin, Washington, has been awarded the Gibbs Brothers Medal of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences for outstanding contributions to naval architecture and marine engineering.

The Gold Medal was established by William Francis Gibbs, member of the Academy and president of Gibbs and Cox, Inc., New York City, and Frederic H. Gibbs, vice-president and treasurer of the firm of naval architects and marine engineers. This is the first award. Dr. Todd is well known for his contributions to the theory of ship design through model experiments, and for the leadership he has given to hydrodynamic and ship research, both in his native England and the United States. He first joined the scientific staff of the David Taylor Model Basin in 1948 as technical director of the Hydromechanics Laboratory, after serving for twenty years in research and administrative positions with the U.K. National Physical Laboratory, when, during 1957–62, he was director of the Laboratory's new Ship Hydrodynamics Laboratory at Feltham, and had responsibility for its design and development. In addition to his awards from the U.S. Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Dr. Todd has received the Gold Medal of Britain's North East Coast Institution for work in ship vibration, premiums of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects, London, and the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, and two medals from the Swedish Engineering Society for his work on vibration, methodical series experiments with models, and the seagoing qualities of ships.

Royal Geographical Society Medals and Awards for 1965

H.M. THE QUEEN has approved the award of the Royal Medals as follows: *Patron's Medal*, Dr. E. F. Roots (Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Canada),