

of policy, and its results applied in improving the standard of life both of the people in Great Britain and of the whole Commonwealth.

### Science and Anglo-American Relations

THE Messel Memorial Lecture of the Society of Chemical Industry was delivered on July 12 by Dr. W. F. COHOE, president of the Society during 1943-44, and previously chairman in turn of the Canadian and the American Sections of the Society. Dr. Cohoe took as his subject "Science and Anglo-American Relations". Referring to the co-operation which existed during the War, he said that if Great Britain, Canada and the United States could work together for purposes of destruction, it should equally be possible for them to work together in the cause of world peace. The physical domination which they possess involves the responsibility for moral leadership, and Dr. Cohoe pointed out that we have yet to learn the lesson that in scientific findings there resides a centre or nucleus of preparedness which may be used for the preparation of peace. The scientific leadership and pre-eminence possessed by the English-speaking nations at the present time centre around the release and control of nuclear energy, but without belittling such achievements, Dr. Cohoe insisted that we should not overlook the scientific work which has been done for the preservation of the health of the human race. Furthermore, the benefits mankind has derived from scientific advance depend upon common understanding and co-operation between workers in pure science, in technology and in production.

Dr. Cohoe rests his hopes of permanent co-operation between the members of the Anglo-American family on three factors: friendly intercourse; a recognition of the value and use of the religious motive in human affairs; and a common interest in the affairs of everyday life. The use of the scientific method in matters of religion, he believes, will establish freedom from fear of the unknown, from superstition, from orgiastic emotion characteristic of paganism, and from the inhibitions of man-made dogma. Science, he thinks, will be a major factor in the establishment of an everyday common interest in business. But we must face three other problems in international business relations to which he referred briefly in conclusion: the gradual domination of the technological mind over the accounting habit and attitude, a trend which enhances the importance of the technologist being able to expound his ideas and plans clearly; the problem presented by the value of intellectual property, such as patents; and the probability that America, as a consequence of the exigencies of war finance, will become a capital-exporting country and will seek investment in the United Kingdom.

### Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh: Mr. Stuart Piggott

MR. STUART PIGGOTT, who has been appointed to the chair of prehistoric archaeology in the University of Edinburgh in succession to Prof. V. Gordon Childe (see *Nature*, March 9, p. 293), is still appreciably under forty and is a notable instance of a man rising to academic eminence without having graduated at a university at the ordinary time of life. He is a native of Petersfield, Hants, where he studied the local archaeology keenly in boyhood; he then began his career as a museum assistant at the Reading Museum, where his work both in the museum and

as a field student of the antiquities of the Berkshire Downs attracted the attention of archaeologists; and he was appointed to the staff of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales. He specialized in the Neolithic archaeology of Britain, and in 1932 published what became the standard monograph on British pottery, in collaboration with Prof. Gordon Childe. He next went to the Morven Institute of Archaeological Research operated by Mr. Alexander Keiller, with its headquarters at Avebury; in addition to valuable work with Mr. Keiller, he also published further researches of his own, notably on the Early Bronze Age of Wessex and its relations with Brittany and Europe generally and with Mycenaean Greece, for he had by this time travelled in France, Greece and Scandinavia. After his marriage shortly before the War, he and his wife settled at Rockbourne near Salisbury and undertook excavations and surveys of the prehistoric antiquities of Cranborne Chase and other districts.

When war broke out, Piggott at once joined the Royal Artillery; when he obtained his commission he was seconded for duty with the R.A.F. Central Interpretation Unit at Medmenham, as experience in interpreting archaeological air photographs qualified him especially for this work. So successful was he that in 1942 he was transferred to India, where a similar interpretation unit was built up for the service of S.E.A.C. He remained in India until nearly the end of the War; and found time in intervals of duty to make an intensive study of the prehistoric archaeology of Northern and Central India and the districts of Baluchistan between the Indus valley and the Iran-Iraq areas of ancient civilization. Mr. Piggott is an excellent black and white draughtsman, and illustrates all his own work. He will take to Scotland a wide grasp of prehistoric archaeology in general and its place in the realm of humane and of scientific studies, as well as a keen eye for the problems of local field-work and excavation.

### Civil Engineering at King's College, London: Prof. C. H. Lobban

PROF. C. H. LOBBAN, who is retiring, during the present summer, from the chair of civil engineering at King's College, London, took his degree at the University of Glasgow and had practical experience in the Glasgow area; he served as demonstrator for two years at that University, going on from there to a lectureship at the University of Manchester, and later to a professorship at Madras. For four years before the First World War he was in practice in Scotland as a civil engineer, and during the War served in France with the Royal Engineers. After serving as assistant controller of the Disposals Board, he joined King's College, London, in 1920. There he is remembered by many generations of engineering students as a keen and efficient engineering teacher, and, in particular, for the elegant solutions that he developed for problems in the field of structural theory. His research work into structural analysis by the deformer is widely recognized and he was awarded the D.Sc. of Glasgow in 1925 for a thesis on "Grillage and Reinforced Concrete Foundations". He has also carried out important consultative work. He was responsible for the structural design of various buildings, including Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and University College, Nottingham. He served as the first technical