

Archæological Survey of Nubia, and in 1909 he was appointed lecturer in anatomy in the University of Manchester. His subsequent academic career was varied as well as distinguished, for he occupied chairs successively in the Universities of London, Adelaide, Hawaii, Melbourne, Manchester and the Royal College of Surgeons, and also (for one year) acted as director of anatomy at the Pekin Union Medical College.

A man of many and varied experiences, Wood Jones was imbued with a restless curiosity which found expression in several books of essays on a great diversity of subjects. His pleasing literary style and descriptive powers, combined with a certain originality of approach, made his writings singularly attractive and stimulating; this was particularly so with his lighter essays, but it was also true of his more serious expositions, even though the intrusion here and there of his personal prejudices against some of the well-established principles of evolution occasionally proved exasperating to those who allowed themselves to be too easily exasperated by such expressions of 'unorthodoxy'. In one of his earliest books, "Arboreal Man", published in 1916, Wood Jones elaborated in a series of anatomical essays the thesis (which he continued to emphasize in many of his later works) that, compared with other Primates, man is fundamentally primitive in many details of his anatomical structure. Indeed, it was this general conception which led him to suppose that man has occupied a rather unique position in the evolutionary series, for he argued that the retention of these primitive features could only be explained on the basis of a very prolonged period of evolutionary independence. In a more comprehensive work on "Man's Place among the Mammals", published in 1929, he further elaborated these ideas, contending with considerable dialectical skill that man's relationship to other Primates is far more remote than is suggested by the evidence of comparative anatomy and palæontology. It is fair to say that, although the more extreme views put forward by Wood Jones made but little impact on biological thought, he certainly provoked his contemporaries by the very persuasiveness of his literary style to give more critical attention to the validity of the evidence on which he relied.

Apart from his essays and books, Wood Jones's most important contributions to anatomy are embodied in numerous papers which have appeared from time to time in the *Journal of Anatomy*, the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, and elsewhere, and which consist mainly of descriptive studies in the field of comparative anatomy. But he also made important contributions in the allied fields of embryology, physical anthropology and palæontology. All these papers are characterized by a refreshing originality and by illuminating interpretations of the relationship between structure and function. His most systematic study (and in some ways one of his best works) was his comprehensive survey of the mammals of South Australia, published in the series of handbooks issued during 1923-25 by the South Australian Branch of the British Science Guild. Like all his published works, these are illustrated entirely by his own drawings, which display particularly well the unusual skill and attractive style of his draughtsmanship. In his two books on human anatomy, "The Principles of Anatomy as seen in the Hand", first published in 1920, and "Structure and Function as seen in the Foot", published in 1944, Wood Jones

showed a profound knowledge of topographical and morphological detail, and at the same time gave abundant evidence of the exceptional powers of observation which enabled him to contribute so much original information beyond the scope of the standard text-books of anatomy. They also display his intimate acquaintance with the history and literature of anatomical discovery, for he makes constant reference in them to observations of the older anatomists which seem too often to have been forgotten.

In temperament, as well as in his scientific work, Wood Jones was an individualist, and he was sometimes impatient of new orientations in anatomical teaching and research. But it would be difficult to over-estimate the service which he has done to his subject by his insistence on the comparative and functional approach to anatomical studies, by the cumulative importance of his many original observations, and by the inspiration which he gave to his contemporaries and his students through his lectures and essays.

Prof. Wood Jones is survived by his widow, Gertrude Clunies, daughter of the late George Clunies-Ross, governor of the Cocos-Keeling Islands.

W. E. LE GROS CLARK

Sir Roderic Hill, K.C.B.

SIR RODERIC HILL, rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, died on October 6 at the age of sixty.

In 1948, the Governing Body of the Imperial College appointed a committee to select a new rector, and also invited representative members of the academic staff to consult among themselves and make suggestions. The result was unexpected: both groups independently suggested Air-Chief Marshal Sir Roderic Hill. Seldom can an appointment have been so acceptable to all concerned or have proved so happy in its outcome.

From the moment he took office, it was clear that the new rector would prove a powerful leader, and that his personality and example would stimulate those who came in contact with him to give of their best to the College. A humanist by education, he had, during his long career in the R.A.F., showed judgment and experience in technological matters which many professional engineers and scientists might well have envied, and the appreciation by his colleagues that he possessed such ability lent added weight to his view, so often expressed, that the education of technologists must be broadened if they were to exercise their functions with a full sense of responsibility. His concern with this aspect of education led him to initiate general lunch-hour lectures twice a week throughout the session, covering a wide range of subjects, a particular example being the encouragement of College musical activities by the appointment of a distinguished musician as special lecturer and adviser.

The general scheme, of which this was part, was given the title 'Touchstone', which will remain one of many reminders of the ideals of its originator. Under this scheme, also, week-end study circles were held at Silwood Park, the College Field Station near Ascot, at which students, members of the staff, and experts from outside the College met to discuss social and political questions of the day.

While this and much more was being developed, Hill carried a heavy burden in connexion with the

projected expansion of the Imperial College at the behest of the Government. The opportunities thus presented appealed to his imagination and he threw himself into planning and directing with that energy which he always gave so lavishly.

It was a great joy to him when, in 1953, he was elected vice-chancellor of the University of London, a post which his father, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, had held many years earlier. Some of his friends feared that the responsibilities of this post added to those he already carried might prove too great a strain and, in fact, his health obliged him to resign the vice-chancellorship before the completion of his year of office.

His career before he joined the Imperial College will be recorded elsewhere, and it is only possible to say here that the ability, enthusiasm, capacity for hard work, and keenness in everything he did, which produced an outstandingly distinguished R.A.F. officer, were all brought to the service of the College and the University. All these qualities and one other, which will be remembered most by all of us, that of charming friendliness, combined to give the College a rector who will always be remembered with deep affection.

A. J. SUTTON PIPPAUD

Prof. Carl I. Cori

THE death occurred in Vienna on August 31 of Carl I. Cori, emeritus professor of zoology in the German University of Prague. Born almost ninety years ago in Brüx, Bohemia, he studied zoology and medicine at the ancient German University of Prague and after graduation became assistant and

lecturer at the Zoological Institute under Hatschek. In 1898 he was made a professor and director of the Zoological Station of Trieste, where up to 1914 he organized biological and marine research. Pupils from many countries came to his station, and the cruises of the research vessel *Adria* which Cori himself had helped to design, and of which he was the master, are still remembered by many biologists. After the First World War, which he spent in charge of a malaria unit, he found his station closed down and he returned to Prague, where in 1919 he became professor of zoology. Three times elected rector of the German University, he retired in 1936 and had lived in Vienna since 1946.

Cori's most important publications concerned the Phoronids and Bryozoa. The chapters in Bronn's "Klassen und Ordnungen" referring to these two groups, as well as to the Brachiopoda and Entoprocta, were also written by him. Further important papers dealt with segment formation in annelids and vertebrates, the circulatory system of *Ammocoetes* and with the fauna of the Adriatic. Cori also contributed in many ways to marine and limnological research techniques. Of several books, one, "The Naturalist's Introduction to the Adriatic Littoral", appeared in several editions.

Prof. Cori is survived by a son, the well-known biochemist, C. F. Cori, of St. Louis, Nobel Laureate in 1947 for medicine, and by two daughters, one of whom is married to the Viennese geneticist, F. Mainx.

The institutions at which Cori was prominently working have been destroyed by two world wars, but his teaching and personality will be remembered by his pupils in many countries.

H. KALMUS

NEWS and VIEWS

European Organization for Nuclear Research

President of Council :

Sir Ben Lockspeiser, K.C.B., F.R.S.

At the first session of the European Organization for Nuclear Research, held in Geneva on October 7, Sir Ben Lockspeiser, secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in Great Britain, was elected president of the Council of the Organization, in succession to M. Robert Valeur. M. Valeur, who has been director of the Interim Council of the Organization since 1953, is a member of the French Diplomatic Service and has recently been appointed director of the Information and Cultural Services of the French Embassy in Washington. Sir Ben has from the beginning taken an active part in the work of the Interim Council of the Organization as a delegate of the United Kingdom and as chairman of the interim finance committee since 1953. After holding successively a number of key appointments in Britain in the field of aeronautical research, he became chief scientist to the Ministry of Supply in 1946, and, in 1949, secretary to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (see *Nature*, 163, 314; 1949). He thus brings to his new post a wealth of experience both as a research worker and administrator.

Deputy Director-General : Prof. E. Amaldi

THE new deputy director-general of the European Organization for Nuclear Research is Prof. Edoardo Amaldi, who was born in Piacenza in 1908. He has

spent much of his time working at various laboratories throughout the world. Though he has studied the spectroscopy of atoms and molecules, his main work has been devoted to nuclear physics, particularly the diffusion and absorption of neutrons and the radioactivity induced by neutrons; in collaboration with Enrico Fermi he published a study of slow neutrons which has proved to be of fundamental importance for research in this whole field. During the past few years he has worked mainly on cosmic rays, especially the properties of mesons of high energy, the tau and kappa mesons and hyperons. He became professor of experimental physics in the University of Rome in 1937, director of the Institute of Physics in 1950, and is a member of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Prof. Amaldi is one of the pioneers of the European Organization for Nuclear Research. As secretary-general of the Organization since its creation in 1952, he has been responsible to the Council for the work of the Executive Group, which prepared the plans and the budget for the future. The energy with which he has applied himself in the service of the Organization has been an important factor in its growth to a fully fledged body.

Director : Prof. F. Bloch

THE post of director of the European Organization for Nuclear Research has been filled by Prof. Félix Bloch, who took up his duties on October 1, on leave of absence from Stanford University, California. Prof. Bloch was born in Zurich in 1905 and started his university career there as a student of engineering