

problem of the utilization of the results of research is recommended.

British Institute of Management Export Reconnaissance Training Scheme

THE British Institute of Management Export Reconnaissance Training Scheme has been devised to enable British companies engaged in exporting consumer goods to give the promising young executive between the ages of 25 and 35 an opportunity to "investigate an overseas consumer market, provide his company with information, gain practical evidence of specific export scenes and broaden his outlook and demonstrate his initiative and powers of objective analysis in an unfamiliar situation". The scheme is intended for young executives from all functions of management. The first project under the Scheme—to the United States—has been planned in association with Lord Watkinson's Committee for Exports to the United States. Twenty young executives will fly as a group to New York and Chicago, disperse to carry out an investigation on a strictly individual basis over a period of about fourteen days and then return as a group to the United Kingdom. Each individual will be given a separate project. It will take the form of a personal and practical exercise in planning, preparing and executing a reconnaissance of three aspects of the consumer market in New York/Chicago. The three aspects will be potential demand for a selected product of each individual's own company, potential demand for another product which is complementary to the product of his own company but not competitive with his own company, and local shopping habits and resulting potential demand for British exports in general. Each individual will submit a separate report on each aspect. The first group of twenty will fly to New York on June 1, 1965.

Human Relations in Industry

IN a recent note on the financial statement of Procter and Gamble, Ltd., for the year ending June 1964 (*Nature*, 204, 1257; 1964), attention was directed to the somewhat unorthodox, albeit modest, format and substance of that publication, in particular the beautiful illustrations of Newcastle and Northumberland scenes in colour included in the text. A study of human relations in a large and progressive organization such as this would in any event be instructive; when such a survey is conceived in an artistic background and is conducted by a competent but detached observer with a keen eye and ear for the humanities in a factory environment, then some arresting and original results may be anticipated. These are forthcoming in one of the latest of the firm's publications, *Fyfe Robertson looks at Procter and Gamble Limited* (Pp. 26. Newcastle upon Tyne: Procter and Gamble, Ltd., 1964). This brochure gives the writer's impressions of what he saw and heard during his roving commission in the various departments of this large factory, and of some of the people who spend their working-day lives there. The cultivation of good relations between major industries and the public is now universally recognized; this publication illustrates at least one novel means of its satisfactory achievement.

Scottish Journal of Geology

THIS new periodical results from a decision of the Councils of the Geological Society of Glasgow and the Edinburgh Geological Society to merge their *Transactions*, which have been separately published through the past century (*Scottish Journal of Geology*, 1, Part 1; January 1965. Pp. 1-100. Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd, Ltd. Published for the Geological Societies of Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1965. Volume subscription: 80s.; 12 dollars. Single copies: 30s.; 5 dollars). It is intended that three parts will constitute each annual volume. Part 1 of Volume 1, January 1965, presents in

100 pages six papers covering a wide field of geological enquiry. W. T. Harry demonstrates from field evidence that the Cairngorm granite pluton is a composite discordant stock, not a concordant sheet. The age of the lower part of the New Red Sandstone of south-west Scotland is discussed by W. Mykura in the light of the recent discovery of plants of Westphalian D age in a sedimentary intercalation within the Mauchline Volcanic Group; much of the succession of 'Permian' lavas and sediments of Ayrshire, Sanquhar and Thornhill may be of Carboniferous age. D. S. Weedon contributes a petrological and chemical account of the layered ultrabasic rocks of Sgurr Dubh, Isle of Skye. M. J. O'Hara, writing on primary magmas and the origin of basalts, stresses the probable importance of crystal fractionation, at various depths, which the primary magmas may undergo during movement to the surface to yield extrusive basalts. W. A. Read relates shoreward facies changes to cyclical sedimentation in part of the Namurian east of Stirling. Potassium-argon age determinations on some rocks from St. Kilda and Rockall, ranging between 60 m.y. and 35 m.y., are recorded by J. A. Miller and P. A. Mohr. The page size of the new periodical is 9½ in. × 6½ in. The *Journal*, which effects a welcome simplification in the literature, is aimed at presenting both the scientific work of the two Societies and other geological research in Scotland.

National Museum of Wales

THE fifty-seventh annual report of the National Museum of Wales for 1963-64 regrets the delay in the completion of the west wing caused by damage to the aluminium sheeting used on a part of the roof (Pp. 96+6 plates. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales, 1964). Eventually it was decided to replace the aluminium with lead, in spite of the extra cost involved. The Council was also disappointed that the building of the Museum block at the Welsh Folk Museum has not yet begun. A small panel of persons experienced in the field of publicity and public relations has been formed to advise the Council on such matters. In the Department of Geology, work continues on the reorganization of reserve and study collections and the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography of the geology and allied sciences of Wales and the Welsh borders. The Department of Botany planned a number of new exhibits for the increase in gallery space provided by the general rearrangement, and an exhibit illustrating "Colour and Form in Mollusca Shells" was provided by the Department of Zoology. Further modernization of exhibits has been carried out in the Prehistoric Galleries and much preliminary planning in connexion with the expansion of the Department of Industry has been undertaken. Several loan exhibitions have been shown by the Department of Art and, at the Welsh Folk Museum, work on the re-erection of the tannery removed from Rhayader, Radnorshire, was the most important task undertaken.

Measurement of Particle Elongation and Flakiness

THOSE concerned with the practical determination of elongation and flakiness of aggregate components, particularly as regards concrete, and as at present carried out in accordance with standard methods and apparatus, have not all been entirely happy about the validity of results obtained or the procedure implied. A paper on this subject by G. Lees, Department of Transportation and Environmental Planning, University of Birmingham, has recently been published (*Magazine of Concrete Research*, Cement and Concrete Association, London, 16, No. 49; December 1964). All are agreed that particle shape does play an important part when selecting aggregates for concrete and that its proper assessment is material to the mechanical strength and ultimate behaviour of the product. While conceding that measurements of flakiness and elongation have long been considered important, Mr. Lees considers that "... methods of determining