

he stresses the place of services rather than industry in providing the main channels of expanding employment.

Discounting somewhat the magnitude and significance of the drift to the south of England, though rather unconvincingly, Mr. Glenday attributes this migration to improved road transport, more flexible forms of power and the diversion of our industrial energies from foreign to home trade. The tendency of the newer occupations to be in service trades and luxury products requiring elaborate packing and careful handling as well as servicing after sale has made proximity to the main market a factor of growing importance. Moreover, the pre-war trends have been almost entirely reversed during the War. Stagnant industries have revived and expanded beyond belief and other industries have been scaled down and concentrated. These changes have been accompanied by a migration of population and industrial location in a direction entirely contrary to that of the past two decades.

The primary reconstruction problem, therefore, according to Mr. Glenday, will not be so much one of choosing the regions in which the new industries are to be established, as of selecting those in which over-expanded war industries are to be contracted. The days of expansion are ended, and in a period of increasing industrial efficiency we will have our stagnant population rapidly growing older. In the near future our main industrial pre-occupation is likely to be the development of alternatives and artificial substitutes for traditional raw materials, and replacement and concentration in existing industries and production centres. Mr. Glenday concludes by emphasizing the trend towards concentration of industry, in the sense of less labour and investment for more and more work, and that questions of industrial location and the redistribution of population will be increasingly settled in consultation with the State or with the authority responsible for dealing with the lay-out and planning of our towns and countryside.

There can be no doubt as to the importance of the new factors to which Mr. Glenday directs attention, and they will require close consideration in the planning of town and countryside which will be involved in post-war reconstruction. The picture he paints, however, is one-sided. He dismisses too cavalierly the problem which the depressed areas must again present when the war production programme terminates. He ignores the opportunities which dispersal of population, evacuation, and bombing have given us, and refuses to face the central fact that location of industry cannot be left unguided in the hands of private interests. No one could pretend that the location of industry is other than a difficult and complicated problem, any more than it can be seriously maintained that the growth of our larger towns or conurbations and the concentration of industry in London and the south-east of England has not distorted the national economic structure and imposed serious handicaps on the health and social welfare of the nation. Difficulties are no excuse for inaction, and however cautiously the problem is approached, the location of industry and the redistribution of the industrial population is an essential part of the larger problem of planning the resources of Britain to afford the maximum social and economic satisfaction to the population as a whole; and of providing such services as transport, amenities and recreation, health and occupation.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

(Meeting marked with an asterisk * is open to the public)

Saturday, May 15

FREE GERMAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING (at 16 Buckland Crescent, London, N.W.3), at 5 p.m.—Dr. O. Godart: "Belgian Scientists and the War".

Monday, May 17

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (at John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2), at 1.45 p.m.—Prof. H. V. A. Briscoe: "Some New Properties of Inorganic Dusts" (Cantor Lectures, I).

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (Kensington Gore, London, S.W.7), at 5.0 p.m.—Major G. W. Morey: "Kodachrome films of Algeria and Morocco".

Tuesday, May 18

PHYSICAL SOCIETY (at the Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1), at 5 p.m.—Prof. E. T. Whittaker, F.R.S.: "Chance, Freewill and Necessity in the Scientific Conception of the Universe" (twenty-seventh Guthrie Lecture).

Wednesday, May 19

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (at John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2), at 1.45 p.m.—"Agriculture To-day and To-morrow", 10: Sir John Russell, F.R.S.: "Our Agriculture—its Relation to Ourselves and Others".

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY (LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES SECTION) (at the Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1), at 6 p.m.—Dr. J. W. Cuthbertson: "Recent Advances in Electro-Metallurgical Industry".

INSTITUTE OF METALS (at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, London, S.W.1), at 6 p.m.—Prof. G. P. Thomson, F.R.S.: "Electron Diffraction" (thirty-third annual May Lecture).

INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS (LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES' BRANCH) (JOINT MEETING WITH THE ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY AND THE MIND ASSOCIATION) (at the Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1), at 6 p.m.—Conference on "The New Physics and Physical Materialism". Addresses by Prof. Susan Stebbing and Sir James Jeans, O.M., F.R.S.; discussion will be opened by Mr. R. B. Braithwaite and Prof. E. T. Whittaker, F.R.S.

Thursday, May 20

INSTITUTE OF FUEL (at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, London, S.W.1), at 5.30 p.m.—Mr. O. W. Roskill: "Statistics in the Fuel and Power Industries".

Friday, May 21

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (MEASUREMENTS SECTION) (at Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2), at 5 p.m.—Dr. E. H. Rayner: "Measurement of Small Quantities".

ROYAL INSTITUTION (21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1), at 5 p.m.—Dr. H. J. Plenderleith: "The Preservation of Museum Objects in War-time".

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY AND KING'S COLLEGE PURE SCIENCE SOCIETY (at King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne), at 5.15 p.m.—Prof. Max Born, F.R.S.: "Experiment and Theory in Physics".

Saturday, May 22

NUTRITION SOCIETY (at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1), at 10.30 a.m.—Conference on "Nutrition in Infancy" (Chairman: Prof. L. G. Parsons).

FREE GERMAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING (at 16 Buckland Crescent, London, N.W.3), at 5 p.m.—Dr. G. Coumoulos: "The Greek Scientists—Traditions and Ties".

APPOINTMENTS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments on or before the dates mentioned:

SENIOR LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING—Principal and Clerk to the Governing Body, Wigan and District Mining and Technical College, Wigan (May 22).

LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING for the Schools of Technology, Art and Commerce, Oxford—Chief Education Officer, City Education Office, 77 George Street, Oxford (May 22).

TURBINE SUPERINTENDENT AND MAINTENANCE ENGINEER at the Generating Station of the County Borough of Brighton Electricity Undertaking—The Engineer and Manager, Brighton Electricity Undertaking, Electric House, Castle Square, Brighton 1 (endorsed "Turbine Superintendent") (May 29).

BOROUGH ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND MANAGER—The Town Clerk, Town Hall, Leyton, London, E.10 (May 31).

TEACHER IN MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS in the Technical School, Norwich City College and Art School—Director of Education, City Hall, Norwich (June 5).

CITY BACTERIOLOGIST—The Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool 2 (June 30).

TEACHER OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING OR MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS—The Principal, Stroud and District Technical College, Kendrick Hall, Stroud, Glos.

CHIEF ENGINEER, with experience of high-power high-speed petrol and Diesel machinery, in a shipbuilding and marine engineering firm—Ministry of Labour and National Service, Appointments Office, 16 Westwood Road, Southampton.

LECTURER IN BIOLOGY—The Principal, St. Katharine's College, (Liverpool), at the Queen's Hotel, Keswick.