

visible over the area both in emission and absorption. According to preliminary information communicated by the Astronomer Royal, the expected geomagnetic storm—a 'great' one—began suddenly on July 26 at 18h. 46m. U.T., that is, 26½ hours later. Up to 10h. on July 27, the ranges at Abinger in the three elements were: 1.3° in declination; 900 γ in horizontal force and 560 γ in vertical force. An aurora was seen in Britain during the early hours of July 27.

Science Progress

WITH the July issue, *Science Progress* has reappeared after a lapse due to war-time difficulties. This well-known quarterly journal now has a more modern format, and the familiar green cover crowded with contents' has given place to a dignified buff cover containing the title and other essential bibliographical details only (London: Edward Arnold and Co. 7s. 6d. net). But although the outward form has changed, the general character of the journal has been retained, the contents consisting of general articles, notes on recent work in various branches of science, general notes, an essay review and shorter reviews. The first article is a lecture by Sir Charles Darwin on atomic energy; Sir Edward Salisbury writes on the reproductive capacity of plants, Mr. E. J. Bowen on physical states of aggregation, Prof. P. G. H. Boswell on geology in water supply, Mr. A. Armitage on John Flamsteed, Prof. E. D. Hughes on the Walden inversion, Mr. H. W. Lee on new optical glasses and Dr. G. S. Carter on mimicry and animal behaviour—fare for the most diverse interests. There will be a general welcome for *Science Progress* on its resumption of publication; with its general articles and surveys of scientific topics, it has taken an important part in recording and discussing scientific developments.

Transition of Neurotics from Army to Civilian Life

AN investigation has been made by Dr. Eric Guttman and Elsie L. Thomas in order to find out how men discharged from the Army on account of neuroses adjusted themselves to civilian life (Min. of Health Rep. Pub. Health and Med. Subjects. No. 93. London: H.M. Stationery Office. 1s. 3d. net). The conclusions reached revealed that they had great difficulty in so adjusting, and that even after fifteen months they had a high incidence of neurotic complaints and illness. This inability to adjust themselves was shown by delay in taking up work, in frequency of job-changing and in a high rate of sickness absence. Socially they were difficult, being less sociable and less active than previously. An interesting observation confirms the findings noted in the First World War, namely, that three-quarters of the men had serious neurotic traits before enlistment. The writers conclude that the early period after a man's discharge is the critical time, and hence this is when he should receive experienced psychiatric treatment and advice. The investigation revealed the inadequacy of the possibilities for such treatment, and the hope is expressed that with the return of psychiatrists from the Services there will be increased facilities for out-patient treatment.

British Guiana: Products and Development

A MEMORANDUM by Dr. F. Benham, economic adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, entitled "The National Income of British Guiana, 1942", has been issued as Bulletin No. 17 in the series "Development and

Welfare in the West Indies" (Bridgetown, Barbados: Advocate Co., Ltd. Pp. 28. 10 cents). The tables and notes in this memorandum bring together facts and estimates of the value of production in British Guiana and cover agricultural, forest and mineral products, manufactures, public utility services, central and local government services, distribution of imports, rental value of houses, with summaries of production, imports and domestic exports. The national income for 1942 is estimated at 49,924,000 dollars, equal to about £28 15s. per head of population. The net value of production was 52,274,000 dollars and was swollen by an abnormally large output of bauxite and exceptionally high prices for local foodstuffs. More than ninety per cent of the population of 361,000 live on the narrow coastal belt of alluvial soil, many parts of which are below high-water sea-level and require an annual expenditure of millions of dollars on sea- and river-defence and on irrigation and drainage. Except for machinery replacements, this expenditure has not been deducted.

Carnegie United Kingdom Trust: Grants Scheme for Museums

It is reported in the *Museums Journal* of January 1946 (p. 176) that the Trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust in drafting their plans for the period 1946-50 have set aside the sum of £30,000 for museum and art gallery development. Normally, grants will not exceed £750. Municipal and other museums (excluding the national institutions) which are members of the Museums Association and are open to the public will be eligible to make application. With certain reservations, the allotment of a grant generally requires that the museum in question (1) has an assured annual income normally equivalent to at least threepence per head of the population served, and (2) is, or will be, in the charge of a competent curator at an adequate salary. These terms are fair and commendable since they clearly aim at a general and all-round improvement of an important public service. Grants may be expended upon temporary professional and technical assistance, upon the training of recruits, upon the purchase of specimens necessary to fill in gaps in the sequence of exhibits, and upon such fittings (cases, etc.) as are essential to the scheme of reorganisation. They may not, however, be expended upon structural work on the main fabric of buildings.

George Westinghouse Newspaper Science Writing Award

IN honour of the centenary of George Westinghouse, founder of the Company, the Westinghouse Educational Foundation has provided funds for the award by the American Association for the Advancement of Science of awards for the encouragement of better science reporting in newspapers. The first annual George Westinghouse Newspaper Science Writing Award of 1,000 dollars will be made in December next "to the working newspaper man or woman judged to have written the best science story or series of stories this year". Entries submitted must have appeared in a newspaper, published in the United States or its territories, between October 16, 1945 and October 15, 1946 inclusive. Entry forms can be obtained from Dr. Willard L. Valentine, Editor of *Science*, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, 25, D.C., to whom they are to be returned under post-mark not later than midnight, October 20, 1946.