

Section 9 (c) of the Mutual Security Act of 1952, are detailed in a Command Paper (Cmd. 8776; United States No. 1 (1953), dated February 25, 1953. London: H.M.S.O.; 6d.). The programme is based on the conclusion that there is need for wider knowledge throughout British industry of the best and most modern techniques and practices. It provides for the employment of technical advisers on re-organization and production techniques, who might be members of the staff of research or business organizations if they specialized in the problems of particular industries, or might work under contract for, say, the British Productivity Council or the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, if they specialized in techniques applicable to the whole of industry. Expenditure for this purpose during two to three years is estimated at £457,000. A further sum, estimated at one million pounds during two or three years, is set aside for the expansion of research into factors affecting the efficiency of the national economy, including, for example, medical work on the design of machine controls and industrial fatigue problems; research into the sociology and social psychology of the relations between employer, management and employed; economic descriptive, statistical and theoretical work on the structure of industry; and the structure and practice of trade associations and trade unions. Such a programme would be carried out largely under contract by such bodies as the universities, economic or sociological institutes, the British Institute of Management and other professional and learned bodies. Further proposals include the promotion of studies in technological subjects at universities and technical colleges; the training of staff for courses for supervisors; and the provision of scholarships, including scholarships for trade unionists, in management subjects, part of which proposal might be a contribution by endowment to the building up, recently announced by the Government, of an institution of university rank devoted predominantly to the teaching and practice of technology. Expenditure of £178,000 on publicity for the programme is also proposed, and a revolving fund of £1 million for short-term loans to industry for equipment and reorganization and, for special purposes, to agriculture. The President of the Board of Trade will be generally responsible for co-ordinating the programme and for general policy.

#### *British Journal of Animal Behaviour*

The study of animal behaviour, or comparative ethology, is attracting an impressive number of young students and probably stands in much the same position to-day as did genetics in the early days of this century and endocrinology in the decade following the First World War. The recent launching of a new quarterly, *The British Journal of Animal Behaviour* (1, No. 1; January 1953; obtainable from Baillière, Tindall and Cox, Ltd., 7-8 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2), is therefore both timely and justified. The new *Journal* is the official organ of the Association (formerly Institute) for the Study of Animal Behaviour which was founded in 1936 and which, almost from the time of its inception, offered research grants for the study of ethology and published a small *Bulletin* which, issued at irregular intervals, has contained many admirable papers. The new quarterly replaces the *Bulletin* and will henceforward publish an increased number of contributions dealing with the physiology and psychology of behaviour of wild and domestic animals. The

*Journal* is edited by Prof. A. N. Worden and Dr. B. A. Cross, assisted by a remarkably strong editorial board. It is pleasant to see on this the names of Julian Huxley and James Fisher, who, with F. B. Kirkman, were largely responsible for the formation of the Association. The first issue contains seven papers, five of which deal with the behaviour of vertebrates. There is a stimulating discussion on the term 'mimesis' by R. A. Hinde and E. A. Armstrong, and an editorial by Dr. W. H. Thorpe. It has to be admitted that this initial number is a little patchy in quality. One paper, largely composed of material taken from books and other papers, would have been better left out in favour of more original work. Further, there occur an unusual number of conspicuous misprints. These, however, are minor matters and need not be repeated in future volumes. One can predict with confidence that the new publication will quickly find its way into scientific libraries all over the world.

#### Aluminium Laboratories, Ltd.

AN increase in the research facilities of the aluminium industry is marked by the completion of the first stage of the extensions to the Banbury premises of Aluminium Laboratories, Ltd. The company, which is the research and engineering organization of the Aluminium, Ltd., Group, already has laboratories at Kingston and Arvida in Canada and a design office at Geneva, in addition to the Banbury laboratories which are adjacent to the plant of the associated company, Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd. The full scheme, to be completed by mid-1954, will increase the floor area threefold, and the present extensions have more than doubled the available accommodation by the addition of a large laboratory wing to the existing buildings and the erection of a new experimental block. This expansion of research facilities runs parallel with the Aluminium, Ltd., Group's development of productive capacity as typified by the Northern Aluminium Company's continuous strip mill at Rogerstone and by the expansion programme of the Aluminium Company of Canada, Ltd., at Kitimat, British Columbia. The new buildings were designed by Sir Percy Thomas and Son, and incorporate a number of novel features, including a central hollow wall running the whole length of the laboratory block, providing a vertical and uninterrupted duct on two floors in which all services are carried. Space heating is by aluminium panel ceilings with incorporated flush lighting and acoustical correction. Much use has been made of aluminium for windows, pitched roof trusses and coverings, partition framing, rainwater fittings, etc.

#### Lundy Field Society

THE sixth annual report of the Lundy Field Society is a record of continued progress, notably in ornithology. Of the 129 species of birds recorded in 1952, four were observed at Lundy for the first time. Among the rarer visitors were the little crane, the red-rumped swallow, the American robin, White's thrush and the red-headed bunting. During the year a study of ectoparasites on birds was begun and this work is being extended; the ectoparasites included *Ornithomyia fringillina*, which was found on the chaff-chaff and so adds another host to the already long list of hosts of the British species of *Ornithomyia*. Botanical investigations were designed to emphasize differences in the plant populations on the east and west coasts of Lundy and, from this