

The mast is of trellis-work steel construction, supported by two porcelain insulators on a solid block of concrete about twenty feet square. The shape of the mast is that of two elongated square pyramids, set base to base, and standing on one of the points, the whole structure being guyed at the centre point where the cross-section is a maximum. The height of the mast is 932 ft., but a telescopic steel pole at the top extends this to nearly 1,022 ft. or 310 metres. This height surpasses that of the Eiffel Tower by some 40 ft. and makes the mast the highest structure in Europe. The new transmitter, which is of British design built in the contractors' factory at Budapest, is situated in a building about half a mile away from the aerial, the radio-frequency power to which will be supplied through a suitable transmission line. The station is designed to supply an unmodulated carrier-wave power of 120 kw. into the aerial, and it will take over the wave-length of 550 metres used by the present transmitter. The latter, which has a power of 18.5 kw., will be retained for use on another wave-length to supply an alternative programme of less general interest than that provided by the main transmitter. The new station has already started testing at midnight, and it is likely that Radio-Budapest, which employs three women and two men announcers, will be one of Europe's best-received signals this winter.

#### Prehistoric Society of East Anglia

At the London meeting of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia held on October 25 at the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. J. B. Calkin described researches in the marine raised beaches of Sussex. The 135 ft. raised beach at Slindon Park has yielded rolled Clactonian, Chellean, early Le Vallois and early Acheulean implements, with little or unrolled late Acheulean in the top layer, which is thus dated to the Acheulean interglacial period and necessitates a sea margin at more than 100 feet above present levels. On the beach occurs a floor industry of a crude Le Vallois type covered by a layer of Combe Rock. The lower (80-90 ft. O.D.) beach is probably intermediate in age between the 135 ft. and the Brighton raised beach. Major E. R. Collins exhibited examples of an industry of Upper Palæolithic character in black chert from buried 'floors' in Nidderdale, Yorkshire. The well-worked cores and flake implements have been compared with Aurignacian types by Prof. H. Breuil, and with the Cresswell finds. Mr. L. S. V. Venables exhibited a series of remarkable 'curved points' of finely chipped flint from sites on the Sussex greensand. Mr. L. V. Grinsell described the results of a study of the forms and proportions of Bronze Age barrows of the 'bell' type, particularly those of Wessex. The survey showed that Thurman's 'bowl', 'bell' and 'disc' types form an evolutionary series connected by intermediate forms. Excavation records support the view that the 'bell' form is intermediate in age between the 'bowl' and 'disc' types.

#### Endowment of Industrial Research

IN an article contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* for November, Mr. H. W. J. Stone reviews the present

position of the research associations in Great Britain at the exhaustion of the Million Fund, while industrial conditions are still difficult. Although in the current year the vote of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been increased by £70,000 to enable it to facilitate the work of these associations, the existence of most of them remains precarious. Mr. Stone uses the recent vicissitudes of the Research Association of British Rubber Manufacturers as an example of the evils attending our present haphazard methods of financing such industrial research. He urges that true economy and efficiency in industrial research require a settled programme subject to long-range review, together with a stabilised system of finance, based on levies, block grants or similar expedients for a term of years, so as to place the industrial research associations in the position of institutions existing on fixed endowments, the programmes and endowments being reviewed periodically by Parliament at intervals of not less than five or more than ten years. In place of a compulsory levy, he suggests the allocation of £2,000,000 from the new tariff revenue, estimated at £24,500,000 in the current financial year, for the endowment of industrial research. By the allocation from this new revenue of that sum for ten years to create a capital fund of 20 millions, invested to produce a steady and regular income, industrial research would at once be stabilised and at the end of ten years endowed for all time. Mr. Stone ably pleads the value of research in periods of depression, its place in national recovery and the need of ensuring that tariffs do not foster industrial sloth and inefficiency.

#### Planning

IN a recent number of a fortnightly broadsheet entitled *Planning*, issued by P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning), 16, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, the subject of "Community Services" is discussed. The administrative organisation of community services, it is argued, has become largely obsolete in view of the new technique elaborated in other spheres for managing large units, eliminating waste, co-ordinating effort and generally for giving better value to the consumer. The primary need is full and up-to-date information. While physical science has been classifying everything in the world, and producers have begun to appreciate the need for market research, community services are carried on largely in the dark. Possibilities of co-operation between education, health services and industry have been neglected; even simple totals of recruitment into each main industry are not directly obtainable. There is an immediate need for establishing a social research council enjoying official status, comparable to that of the Medical Research Council, with sufficient resources to investigate and co-ordinate the work hitherto undertaken by numerous official, semi-official and voluntary organisations. Such economic services as gas supply, water supply, transport and sewage, which have been developed with great ability and enterprise by many municipalities, have now reached a stage when they might