

industries but afterwards a number of joint industrial councils collapsed or became moribund. By 1924 there were more than 30 trade boards and more than 50 Whitley Councils in existence but only three new national councils were set up between 1921 and 1930. Although the General Strike of 1926 emphasized the need for a more constructive relation between management and labour, and the Mond-Turner conferences assisted to break down old suspicions and frictions, the position between 1928 and 1934 was stationary. In the last few years, the basic ideas of industrial democracy, industrial organization and standing committees have gained support, and machinery for their implementation has been consolidated. Since 1933, new trade boards have been established in four industries, as well as a form of district organization, with statutory application of agreements, in road transport, while negotiations are proceeding for the improvement of conditions in retail trades by co-operative methods.

THE broadsheet describes in some detail the establishment, achievements and limitations of the two new Whitley Councils, the National Joint Industrial Council for the Clay Industries and the corresponding Council for the Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry. In addition the tendency in the older industries for standing committees representing employers and operatives and others, such as the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations, to be set up for many purposes is increasing. The building trades have set up the Civil Defence Constructional Industries Committee for the organization of demolition and rescue squads (both light and heavy) in the localities. A Joint Consultative Committee, representing the building employers, operatives and defence departments has also been set up to discuss defence problems affecting the industry. In flour milling there has been a joint deputation to the Government with proposals for maintaining supplies in war-time, while in the docks the employers and operatives are working out a scheme for the transfer of labour from port to port under emergency conditions in war-time. The driving force for co-operative effort no longer comes from a minority of enlightened employers and trade union leaders: on the workers' side particularly the impetus comes from the rank and file as well as from headquarters. Persistence of this attitude should lead to a new period of expansion in the organization of co-operation in British industry.

#### The Rockefeller Foundation

FIFTEEN million dollars were disbursed in 1938 by the Rockefeller Foundation for the advancement of "the well-being of mankind throughout the world". Being more than twice the year's income, this huge expenditure involved recourse to the principal fund as well as reducing accumulated balances. In addition to its complete annual report, the Foundation has published for wider circulation in pamphlet form an extraordinarily interesting review by its president, Raymond B. Fosdick. In the field of public health, in which alone the Foundation itself undertakes the

conduct of operations, the fight against yellow fever progressed satisfactorily and more than a million vaccinations were performed with its new virus (17D). But a more formidable task is resistance to the invasion of South America by *Anopheles gambiae*, the most deadly of Africa's malaria carriers, introduced apparently by air traffic into Natal in Brazil nine years ago and steadily spreading westward. The Foundation is now co-operating with the Government of Brazil in organizing an anti-gambiae service. In all, 2½ million dollars were given to public health work. The account of contributions to work in the medical sciences is prefaced by a note on the comparative volumes, trends and merits of private and public support of medical research in America and Europe and on the particular fields in which further research is likely to be most productive. One of the least developed is that of mental hygiene: "In no other field is the need more desperate or the potentialities for useful advances more promising. . . . Cases of mental and nervous diseases occupy more hospital beds in this country than all other diseases combined."

WHILE medical sciences absorbed a quarter of the Foundation's 1938 appropriations (not counting 1,580,000 dollars given to the China Medical Board under an earlier authorization), an equal amount was spent in support of the social sciences, chiefly by financing a five-year programme of research and training in public administration in non-academic institutions. Believing that an understanding of the social forces moulding the future can only be arrived at through the dispassionate scientific approach which gave us command over our physical environment, the Foundation continued its support of various organizations working along such lines, notably the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies. Of the 3 million dollars given to the natural sciences, more than half went to the University of Chicago for the endowment of biological research and more than a million in grants to other institutions for work in experimental biology. For projects of rural reconstruction in China 300,000 dollars were given, and despite Japanese depredations all these projects are still functioning. A sketch map shows the enforced transference towards the south-west of the scene of their operations.

#### Conditions and Aspects of the Scientific Profession

THE summer number of the *Scientific Worker* includes an account of an investigation of the profession of science which the Association of Scientific Workers is undertaking. The inquiry covers the methods of entry into the scientific profession and the actual conditions and economic aspects of the profession. The plan of research is designed to include a study of undergraduates in science departments and a study of practising qualified scientific workers. The former will endeavour to discover the factors which determine the decision to take a university course, the choice of university and course of studies and the extent to which vocational wishes influence