

of closer links between scientific workers in the Dominions and in the older seats of learning and centres of research, but also that the people of all nations will benefit. It is also hoped that it will be an important contribution to Imperial unity.

Scientific Approach to Foreign Affairs

In the latest and final "Looking Forward Pamphlet" (No. 9) of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, under the title "Foreign Affairs and the Public", Mr. John Price deals with the connexion between foreign affairs and the daily interests of the individual citizen. Explaining first the subject-matter of foreign affairs, he shows how the human element as well as questions of trade and security enter into it. Considerations of human conduct and morality complicate international affairs, and the greatest difficulties arise not from the problems themselves but from the policies of nations and governments determined to pursue their selfish ends by every possible means. The study of international affairs is not an exact science, nor concerned with the relations between nations in the abstract: it is a study of human affairs. That must be remembered in appraising the machinery for the conduct of foreign affairs, whether at the national or the international level. This machinery is well reviewed by Mr. Price in his next section, which gives a very clear picture of the limitation and purposes of world organisation. The new international organisations are being established in one sphere after another where the need for them is clearly felt, and machinery for collaboration at different levels and in all spheres must be provided if the tasks of maintaining security and promoting peace are to be accomplished.

The purpose of security, however, is to provide the conditions in which civilization and culture can prosper, and Mr. Price then reviews both the methods and policies by which foreign affairs are conducted, and emphasizes finally the need for pursuing actively policies based upon international co-operation and world organisation. The fundamental difficulty the nations have to face is the reconciliation of national self-interest with the common good of the world as a whole. That is why public interest in foreign affairs is so important. We need experts, but we need also citizens who are able to see clearly, to judge shrewdly and to realize whether they are being given the essential facts. We have to ensure that there are enough experts in the foreign service, and that they possess the requisite qualifications; but it is equally important that the ordinary citizen should have access to accurate, abundant and up-to-date information to enable him to understand more about the problems and difficulties, the needs and aspirations, the history and traditions of other countries and nations.

East African Industrial Research Board

THE third annual report of the East African Industrial Research Board (P.O. Box 1587, Nairobi, Is. 6d.) covers the year ended December 31, 1945, and includes in addition to the chairman's report, those of the Tanganyika Industrial Committee and the Uganda Industrial Committee. Dr. A. J. V. Underwood continued to serve as overseas consultant, and the main preoccupation of the Board has been planning for the future of industrial research in East Africa. So far the governments concerned have not all accepted the proposals formulated by the chairman for an East African Department of Industrial Research

and Development. The Board's research organisation continued on its war-time basis, but staff difficulties are expected to restrict its services in 1946. The technical publications of the Board appear to be meeting a public need, and a small technical library has been built up. While much of the time of the Chemical Laboratory has been occupied by analytical work, important work has been done on the development of phosphatic fertilizers, and a new product, 'Silicophosphate', is now undergoing extensive field trials. Methods of mining salt from the salt lakes of Uganda have been under examination, and the improved quality of domestic pottery is largely due to the work of the Ceramics Branch. Attention was also given to the improvement of oil milling and soap manufacture, and draft specifications for soaps were prepared by the Panel on Oils and Fats and later adopted by the Government of Kenya.

The report of the Tanganyika Industrial Committee reviews the activities of the Hones factory, including slate pencil manufacture, which was closed on October 15, and of the Totauquina factory where a study of the quality and efficiency of extraction has established the relation between the total alkaloidal content of the bark and the quality and efficiency of extraction of the total alkaloids. The Uganda Industrial Committee is being disbanded this year, and the pottery, which did not enjoy a prosperous year, will then come under the direction of the Geological Survey.

Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, Vienna

VOLUMES 148-151 inclusive, covering the years 1939-42, of Section IIa of the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Sciences, Vienna, in which are published articles on astronomy, mathematics, meteorology, physics and technology, have recently been received. The number of articles contained in each volume is substantially the same; but this is considerably less than for volume 147, for 1938. A reduction in the page size of the pamphlet was made in 1940, and, in addition, in the following year, paper of an inferior and darker quality was introduced. The majority of the articles are theoretical. Of the experimental articles, those on the light properties of stars by K. Graff, and the "Communications from the Institute of Radium Research", of which several appear in each volume, are worthy of special mention. As is to be expected, the latter deal mainly with the properties of uranium and thorium, fission products and the effects of neutron bombardment. The purely mathematical papers include one on Laguerre's polynomials by A. Erdélyi, on the Euler-Maclaurin series and Bernoulli's numbers by A. Klingst, and on differential geometry by K. Strubecker.

Modern Views on Geography

IN an inaugural address at the University of Liverpool entitled "The Theory and Practice of Geography" (University Press of Liverpool; London: Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd. Is. net), Prof. H. C. Darby stressed the changes in ways of thought of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries which had made place for the modern geographical outlook. He cited specially the widening of the scope of history, the rise of the social sciences and particularly the writings of F. Le Play, and the voyage of the *Beagle* with Darwin's stress on the importance of environment. Thus there was prepared the way for such geographical writers as A. von