certain of the examples given by me this aspect is prominent and that it even initiated some of them. But it is not the essential requirement, which is, of course, the circumventing of the land ownership laws: without some such device, an agrarian revolution, expropriation and the rest, are sooner or later inevitable. There is no reason why the proposal should not apply to subsistence crop production; the general financial level would be lower and the operations of the corporation more modest, approximating to what would be done by a co-operative buying and selling society, composed of the tenants themselves. Organisations of this type were working well among the Bulgarian peasant proprietors before the War, and their success was not dependent on the fact that the peasant owned his farm.

At the same time it is clear that lack of capital in the Middle East is an obstacle to rapid development, for it also causes peasant indebtedness to the landlord-moneylender class. Dr. Warriner examines two sources of supply: the war-time sterling credit balances and oil royalties. Both are wasting assets, and both are likely in the present conditions to enrich the few. A speculative possibility briefly mentioned by Dr. Warriner is to form, perhaps under the United Nations, an international agency to promote investment and long-term economic development. This is, in fact, the public utility corporation referred to above, on a somewhat more ambitious scale.

The pamphlet sets a high standard for the succeeding ones. It is lucidly written and the author's personal knowledge of the area has enabled her to set out the essentials of a very complicated situation.

B. A. KEEN

THE MEDICAL NOBEL INSTITUTES, STOCKHOLM

THE Caroline Institute in Stockholm, in all but name the medical university of the Swedish capital, appointed a committee in 1945 for the planning and building of new laboratories for the three departments of the Medical Nobel Institute. The Department of Biochemistry was founded in 1937 under the direction of Prof. Hugo Theorell; in 1940, Prof. Ragnar Granit was appointed to a research chair in neurophysiology, established with the aid of a gift from the Wallenberg Foundation in Stockholm, and also supported by the Rockefeller Foundation; this became a Nobel Institute in 1945. At the same time, a third department of the Nobel Institute was created, in cell research, under the direction of Prof. Torbjörn Caspersson.

During the academic year 1947–48, the three departments have been moving into their new and spacious buildings in the 'medical city' which is being created by the Caroline Institute in north-west Stockholm on an old estate known as Norrbacka. The administrative centre, the library and some of the laboratories have already moved out to the new site. The Departments of Physiology and Pharmacology are expected to move out in the autumn.

The Medical Nobel Institute was formally opened in May by the Crown Prince of Sweden and dedicated to the Nobel Foundation by Prof. Bergstrand, president of the Caroline Institute. In addition to Swedish representatives from universities and academies, Scandinavian, British and American guests were present. Great Britain was represented by Prof. E. D. Adrian, foreign secretary of the Royal Society. A dinner presided over by Dr. Ekeberg, president of the Nobel Foundation, concluded the ceremony.

In his speech, Prof. Bergstrand, president of the Caroline Institute, emphasized that the Caroline Institute needed full-time research laboratories engaged in work along the front lines of modern science, for its own sake as well as to enable it to fulfil the important task entrusted to it by the will of Alfred Nobel. The beautiful and well-equipped new laboratories, he went on to say, expressed the confidence of the Caroline Institute in the three directors appointed to lead them. Financially, the three laboratories were a joint effort: the buildings and part of the equipment came from the Nobel Fund, which also supported one of the chairs and part of its running expenses; the Government of Sweden supported the other two chairs and contributed to their annual budget; the Wallenberg and Rockefeller Foundations contributed generously to most items of the budget. Prof. Bergstrand concluded his speech by expressing the gratitude of the Caroline Institute to the donors, and, finally, extended a hearty welcome to the guests. Congratulatory addresses were presented by Prof. E. D. Adrian, Prof. W. D. Bronk, foreign secretary of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Prof. Linderström-Lang, director of the Carlsberg Institute, Copenhagen, Prof. A. I. Virtanen, director of the Valio Research Laboratory in Biochemistry, Helsinki, and Prof. Mohr, rector of the University of Oslo.

COLOUR TERMINOLOGY

THE Committee on Colour Terminology appointed in 1941 by the Colour Group of the Physical Society had originally two objectives: (*a*) to record definitions of terms current in the various groups of people concerned with colour; and (*b*) to examine the possibility of co-ordinating the terms commonly used. Later, in the light of the Committee's discussions, a third objective was added: (*c*) to recommend a consistent terminology. This was a significant step, as the subject of colour has very wide ramifications and there was every reason to expect very great difficulty in even approaching consistency. The report now published* shows that, provided a few key changes are made, the terms used by different technical groups can be embodied in a single scheme which avoids gross ambiguities while keeping the specialized terms of particular interests substantially intact. The nomenclature of colours themselves, as distinct from the terms used in describing and specifying them, was expressly excluded from the Committee's consideration.

In drawing up the basic list of current terms with their definitions or mode of use—a list which occupies about two-thirds of the 56 pages of the report—the Committee's net was thrown very wide. The fields covered were colour physics (general, photometric, subjective and colorimetric terms), colour vision, colour-atlas systems (Munsell and Ostwald), technologies involving colour (dyeing, paint and pigment,

* Physical Society. Report on Colour Terminology. By a Committee of the Colour Group. Pp. iv + 56. (London: Physical Society, 1948.) 7*s*. net.