

that the proposal to seek closer association of the latter college with the University is not inconsistent with the purposes of the University. So little does it regard the Welsh Advanced College in its own right, that it sees the link with the University as unquestionably conferring status on technical studies in Wales, and that "A further and quite substantial advantage would be that a clearer and more easily recognisable line of demarcation than now exists could be drawn between the College of Advanced Technology and other technical colleges concerned with advanced courses". Under the Administrative Council, or under University governance, or both? What happens then to the new route in higher education complementary to that of the universities, and to the apex of the technical college system?

Instead of being doubled in size through bilingual publication, the report would have been better had it analysed more fully the consequences of its recommendations, and also dealt with some important omissions. Notable among the latter are some of the basic reasons why less than 2 per cent of eligible Ordinary National Certificate candidates go on to courses for the Diploma in Technology, and less than

7 per cent to Higher National Diploma courses. Do the other colleges accept a contributory role to the higher colleges? The resistance to change and support of new ventures, for example, by the schools and firms, are hinted at but not fully examined. Nowhere does the report deal candidly with the issues underlying "the delicate work of regionalisation of advanced courses . . ." which as an independent body it ought to have done; it is not surprising already to find it reported that the Flintshire authorities are taking steps to protect their right to advanced courses. A more penetrating and critical examination on the educational and administrative sides, as was done on the apprenticeship side, would have greatly increased the value of the report. The Minister of Education commends the report as a good one, and hopes that many of the recommendations will be put into practice as soon as possible; many, it may reasonably be hoped, but not some of its major ones, not at all before due consideration has been given to the report of the Committee of Enquiry into Higher Education, of which Lord Robbins is chairman.

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ADDICTION-PRODUCING DRUGS

IN the eleventh report issued by the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Addiction-producing Drugs* recommendations are given that the following substances should be subject to the provisions of the 1931 Convention in respect of addiction-producing drugs comparable to morphine: clonitazene, diapromide, diphenoxylate, etonitazene, hydromorphone, phenampromide and phenoperidine.

Evidence concerned with two analgesic benzodioxane derivatives and ethoheptazine indicated that these compounds were not to be regarded as addiction-producing drugs. Exemption from the provisions of international control was recommended in favour of two preparations containing diphenoxylate, a new constipating agent, but the Committee was unable to support the request for exemption in favour of dextro-phenomorphan.

The Committee was concerned with reports on the abuse of amphetamines and amphetamine-like substances contained in weight-reducing medicines, and emphasized the need for appropriate control measures on a national level to prevent such abuse. Attention was also directed to the need to watch closely the

* World Health Organization: Technical Report No. 211. Expert Committee on Addiction-producing Drugs—Eleventh Report. Pp. 16. 1 Swiss franc; 1s. 9d.; 0.30 dollar. (Geneva: World Health Organization; London: H.M.S.O.) 1961.

development of new psychically active compounds that might be abused by narcotic addicts, as has already occurred in the case of SPA((−)-1-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenylethane) in Japan. There is need for improvement in regard to the information given on the possibilities of addiction liability of new drugs, particularly where analgesic and anti-cough properties are claimed.

In response to an invitation from the Economic and Social Council, the Committee outlined the procedure by which the addiction-producing properties of a drug are established; but a precise code of practices cannot be drawn up at the present time.

The Committee was not of the opinion that there is at present any case for making *Cannabis* available for the extraction of antibiotic substances, and considered that the prohibition or restriction of the medical use of this plant should continue to be recommended by the international organs concerned.

With regard to the treatment of drug addicts, the Committee was in favour of a proposal that addicts should be committed to the care of a medical panel, as is done in the case of mental patients in general. This measure is intended to ensure adequate and complete treatment, but not to replace penalties for violations of the law.

CULTURAL SEQUENCES IN NORTH-WEST AMERICA

IN the past few years, evidence has been accumulating for a considerable variety in subsistence activities at an early date in North America. To the big-game hunters of the Plains have been added people who gathered seeds and plants and hunted small game in the Great Basin, and the archaic foragers of the East have proved to have begun

earlier than we used to believe. The latest report* of Prof. L. S. Cressman's pioneer explorations in the north-western United States shows that yet another

*Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., N.S., 50, Part 10: *Cultural Sequences at the Dalles, Oregon—a Contribution to Pacific Northwest Prehistory*. By Prof. L. S. Cressman, in collaboration with David L. Cole, Wilbur A. Davis, Thomas M. Newman and Daniel J. Scheans. Pp. 108. (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1960.) 3 dollars.