

courses for management, more than 150 the work simplification courses, and 50 the seven courses in decision-making techniques.

### Location of Industry

NEARLY two-fifths of the people in Great Britain live in one or other of seven large conurbations, and during the past thirty years population has grown rapidly on the edges of these conurbations or in districts round about them. Rural areas, on the other hand, have continued to lose population, and even good farming regions, notably parts of East Anglia, have suffered. These trends have given rise to important contemporary problems of congestion, soaring property values and pressure on open spaces, not forgetting the lengthening of the commuter's journey. The greatest expansion in population has been in South-East England. Birmingham and London, in particular, have been the major foci for growth and development. Greater emphasis on foreign trade has increased the attractiveness of locations which provide good opportunities for access abroad, and the advantages of the South-East would be increased if a Channel tunnel or bridge were constructed. In a broadsheet entitled *Location of Industry*, issued by Political and Economic Planning, Mr. Michael Chisholm argues that the existing machinery for planning industrial location needs overhaul and that the economic climate of the regions should be so adjusted that economic forces can be harnessed to social ends (*Planning*. Vol. 28, No. 466; 29 October, 1962. Pp. 323-366. London: Political and Economic Planning, 1962. 5s.). The increasing scale of manufacture and improved communications are giving industrialists a greater choice of location within those general areas that provide good market access. He suggests that many "foot-loose" industries could be attracted to the older, less fortunate areas if they were thoroughly renovated. Much of the social capital (houses, schools, public utilities) in the older areas has outlived its time and is, in fact, often a liability. What is wanted are improved amenities and development in these older areas.

### The National Institute of Sciences of India

THE Year Book of the National Institute of Sciences of India for 1961 includes, besides the report of the Council for the year ended March 31, 1961, in which the Institute celebrated its Silver Jubilee and the number of Ordinary Fellows was raised from 350 to 400, brief reports on the work carried out by the Research Fellows, of whom seven senior and nine junior were appointed during the year. The Year Book also lists members of Council, senior staff, Fellows, Committees, and includes an account of the foundation of the Institute as well as its rules and regulations and the accounts for the year (Pp. viii + 247. New Delhi: National Institute of Sciences of India, 1962).

### The Office of Health Economics

LACK of information about the economic aspects of medical care makes it difficult to run medical and other social services in the best interests of the patient and the State. To help fill this need, the Office of Health Economics has recently been founded by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. The director is George Telling-Smith. The Office will investigate the economic aspects of health problems, commission original research investigations and reports, collect and collate information on

experience in other countries and publish a series of papers based on these inquiries. It will have an advisory panel of independent experts and hopes to receive the support of individuals and professional bodies who are interested in the problems of health economics. The first paper issued by the Office, *Progress Against Tuberculosis*, forecasts the disappearance of tuberculosis as a cause of death in Britain by 1975 if present trends continue and if there is no relaxation of the two-pronged curative and preventive attack on the disease (Pp. 23. London: Office of Health Economics, 1962. 2s.). Until 1939, available treatment did no more than delay the fatal outcome, but since then the introduction of the new anti-tubercular drugs has revolutionized treatment. In a preface, Prof. D. Dunlop, Department of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, University of Edinburgh, points out that the economic benefit to England and Wales resulting from the use of the anti-tubercular drugs alone is approximately £55 million a year, or more than half the cost of the expenditure of the National Health Service on all drugs to treat all disease.

### Mental Health and Disease in General Practice

Two recent publications of the General Register Office deal with different aspects of morbidity. The first, *Supplement on Mental Health*, has become a permanent feature of the Registrar-General's publishing programme, and the present volume is the sixth of the series (Pp. vii + 88. London: H.M.S.O., 1962. 7s. 6d. net). It contains new tables showing sex and age distribution of patients admitted to mental hospitals, and deaths and discharges by age at admission and duration of stay in hospital. The number of patients in mental hospitals, which stood at 148,000 in December 1954, had fallen to 138,000 in 1958 (or 142,000 if informal patients were included) and to just less than 140,000 in 1959. At the same time, direct admissions have risen steadily and in 1959 stood at 106,000 compared with 72,000 in 1954 and 59,000 in 1951. Information is provided about rates of admission and duration of stay for various groups of mental disease. *Disease in General Practice*, the third volume of the *Morbidity Statistics from General Practice (Studies on Medical and Population Subjects*, No. 14. By the Research Committee of the Council of the College of General Practitioners. Pp. v + 144. London: H.M.S.O., 1962. 16s. 6d. net), brings together some of the results of the earlier two volumes in essays on different aspects of illness written in narrative form by some of the practitioners who took part in the survey. There is no new material which has not previously appeared, but it is hoped that the form of presentation will appeal to those interested in the subject, who are not statistically minded, and particularly to readers who are concerned with the training of students of medicine.

### The Teaching Problem in Britain

IN a pamphlet, *Revalue the Teacher*!, the National Union of Teachers outlines the case for a substantial increase in the salaries of teachers, emphasizing the overall shortage of teachers, as well as the shortage of honours graduates in teaching (Pp. 16. London: National Union of Teachers, 1962). While the pamphlet answers a few of the arguments and quotes freely from the Crowther report, it does not attempt to deal with the difficulty of differential salaries, the serious loss of women teachers, and the problem of part-time employment and other measures require