

Faculties or Departments and will be inter-disciplinary. It may also involve the establishment of a special institute, governed by a committee or board representing the various interests both within and without the University. Further attention will be directed to analysing the implications of international management application and the forms of management organization and techniques applied to international business operations, while the study of the forces making for successful marketing management will also figure importantly in the programme.

Contributions of Science to the Resolution of International Conflict

A STUDY conference on "The Contributions of Science to the Resolution of International Conflict" was held at Windsor during June 28–July 1. The sponsors included Lord Boyd-Orr, Rear-Admiral Sir A. W. Buzzard, R. G. Cooke, Sir Charles Goodeve, Prof. A. Haddow, Dame Kathleen Lonsdale, Prof. G. Schwarzenberger and Prof. C. H. Waddington. The conference had two aims: to show how much scientific work has been done already towards the resolution of international conflict, and to develop ways of broadening the scope, accelerating the progress, and ensuring the relevance of future scientific research in this field. So far as the first aim was concerned, Prof. K. Boulding, Ann Arbor, Michigan, gave a brief historical summary of work done, or in progress. Concerning the second, it was felt that there are two tasks that must be tackled before it can be said that scientific work on international conflict is on a sound footing. First, research techniques and working arrangements are required that will enable different kinds of scientists to work fruitfully together. Secondly, a common language is needed or, at least, a body of translators between the scientists who do the research and the people who face the problems and want to apply the findings. Among those presenting papers were Dr. F. Emery, Stafford Beer and Dr. John Burton. Others participating included Prof. J. Meade, Prof. L. Penrose, Sir Charles Goodeve and Prof. G. Schwarzenberger.

Animal Health

THE Animal Health Trust has added to its campaigns by the introduction of a new popular magazine, *Animal Health* (Vol. 1, No. 1; January–March 1963. Journal of the Animal Health Trust. Pp. 1–76. London and New York: Pergamon Press, 1963. 5s.). With an impressive editorial board, it aims at providing interesting information about animal health subjects designed to appeal to a wide range of readers. The first number has a dozen articles: two are of a historical nature, the history of dogs, by Dorothy Hodgman, and the first outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Britain, by J. W. Barber-Lomax. Sir John Hammond provides a thoughtful article on nutrition during pregnancy, and Dr. W. R. Wooldridge discusses man and his animals. W. C. Miller has written a brief tribute to 'Hyperion' and also the first part of an article on the place of the horse in modern society in Great Britain. Ralph Wightman has an article on animal husbandry, and poultry interests are represented by articles on Newcastle disease vaccination, by J. S. Garside, and by the influence of the changing structure of the poultry industry on avian disease in the United Kingdom, by R. F. Gordon. With items on new products of interest to animal owners, notices about particular film-strips available, and some book reviews this is a very bright and useful journal.

Diseases of Free-Living Wild Animals

DR. A. MCDIARMID, of the staff of the Field Station of the Agricultural Research Council, at Compton, Berkshire, has written a monograph, *Diseases of Free-Living Wild Animals* (FAO Agricultural Studies No. 57. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization, 1962). This is a

much neglected subject; only in the past couple of decades has much attention been directed to the value as well as the necessity of bringing wild animal and bird life into the epidemiological environment of both human and animal disease research. Previously, certain 'peculiarities' had been recognized, such as the finding of an antelope with tuberculosis in a game reserve, without proper recognition that an important item in epidemiology was concerned. Decades ago a few enlightened workers realized the value of linking veterinary and medical epidemiology, but the opportunity to bring this about did not come easily. To younger workers these statements about former neglect might require justification, and the story of rabies emphasizes the role of wildlife. Earlier in the century it was believed that, if dogs were to cease to exist, rabies would cease to be important. We now know that there are few diseases with such a capacity to exist in the absence of any human or canine agency. It also shows the infinite capacity of the disease to take advantage of certain changes in environmental condition; with the political and military changes in Eastern Europe at the end of the Second World War possession of firearms by civilians was not possible, and, as a result, the balance of predatory animals changed; foxes and other biting animals increased in numbers, rabies became heavily prevalent and the disease spread steadily across continental Europe and became a serious problem, dogs being the victims rather than the main source of spread. The information provided in this monograph, covering scores of different infective conditions and at least one thousand references, will be of great value.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts

DR. ERNST MAYR, in submitting his first report as director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, feels that at the present time it is not desirable to make fundamental changes in the policy of the institution (Annual Report of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, 1961–62. Pp. 32+2 plates. Cambridge, Mass.: Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, 1963). The first task of a university museum is to serve as a combined centre of instruction and research. With six professors and twelve additional research zoologists on the curatorial staff the Museum is indeed well qualified to carry out this task. Active research is an inseparable part of instruction in the sciences. The Museum of Comparative Zoology has stressed research since the days of its founding by Louis Agassiz, yet in the whole history of the institution there has been no period of greater scientific activity and productivity than the present.

A Clay Fertility Figurine from Lower Austria

THE latest volume of the *Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Band 10. Pp. iv+162. Wien: Hermann Böhlau NACHF, 1960–62) consists of a detailed study of a clay fertility figurine from Lower Austria (Alois Gulder, Die urnenfelderzeitliche "Frauenkröte" von Maissau in Niederösterreich und ihr geistesgeschichtlicher Hintergrund). The figure was found during excavations of an early Hallstatt settlement between Haselbach and Maissau before the Second World War, and unfortunately its exact find-spot and associations are somewhat obscure. The author, however, has made a successful attempt to establish its contemporaneity with traces of an Urnfield hut of rectangular form. The pottery from the site, and the few metal objects, generally belong to the earlier Urnfields, Hallstatt A in this area, with a suggested date in the eleventh century B.C. The figurine is of clay, 75 mm tall and almost half as wide, with outstretched arms, rather gross facial features and small breasts. A large 'bun' over the head has probably influenced the author