

up to 5,000 m, a Geiger-Müller counter, X-ray equipment, a geo-electrokinetograph, a graduated thermostatic culture tank, and a large-scale projector for minute organisms.

The *Bulletin of the Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* appears about three times a year in Japanese, with English summaries. This journal commenced publication in December 1950.

Most Japanese research organizations are in direct contact with their American equivalents, and the Tokai Laboratory is no exception. Knowledge of European work in fishery, however, is negligible, and what little there is has been obtained through exchanges with the Hull Branch of the Torry Research Station. There has also been an exchange of lists of publications with Aberdeen. The Tokai Laboratory is not an educational estab-

lishment so that it does not compete in any way with the Fisheries University a mile or two away (which does exchange literature with the Torry Research Station). Trainees do, however, go after graduation to the Tokai Laboratory from countries of south-east Asia for more advanced work. These attachments are usually for periods of six months, and the number of students involved at any one time is less than ten—in January 1964 it was one, a Filipino.

Three of the staff of the Tokai Laboratory are serving as members of technical committees of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. There is usually someone from the Laboratory acting as a Food and Agriculture Organization Fishery adviser to the Government of a foreign country.

C. R. S. MANDERS

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

THE fiftieth annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust for 1963* contains some quotations from Sir Hector Hetherington's oration on the work of the Trust delivered at Dunfermline on October 3, 1963.

In his address Sir Hector Hetherington described the expenditure of £1.5 million on building up the public library service as the largest, longest and perhaps the most productive of the Trust's endeavours. In the social services, about £375,000 had been expended on building or improving some 2,160 village halls, while more than £1.5 million had been spent on the urban areas, especially on helping the voluntary services to cope with their needs. Support of the Museums Service continued during 1963, and the Government approved a token sum of £10,000 to enable the Treasury to contribute up to half the net cost incurred by local museum authorities in participating in self-help schemes conducted by Area Museum Councils. Schemes of improvement totalling £7,150 were adopted by eight authorities as a result of suggestions in expert reports, and grants for reorganizing 24 museums were paid during 1963. Six new community projects were promised assistance before an allocation of £100,000 was set aside for distribution during 1961-65. From the latter, allocations have been made for schemes at the new towns of Livingston and Basildon, the expanded town of Thetford, and housing estates in redeveloped areas at Edinburgh and Winchester. To qualify for these grants the schemes must concern wholly or mainly new communities, preferably expanding ones and be promoted by a responsible local body, democratically elected and competent to receive grants from charitable funds. The proposed community centre must provide facilities not already existing in the area and be settled on acceptable legal trusts, and the capital cost of the scheme must not exceed £1,000. £1,000 was provided to enable the Highland and Islands Film Guild to acquire film screens and a launching grant of £3,000 went to the National Bureau for Co-operation in Child Care, while the grant for a new Child Welfare Centre in Glasgow, containing a unit to provide special services for the handicapped, was increased to £16,000.

* The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 50th Annual Report, 1963. Pp. viii+72. (Dunfermline, Fife: The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 1964.)

By the end of 1963 about half the £100,000 allocated for youth projects had been committed and during 1963 grants were paid in respect of improvements completed by 85 clubs in England, 14 in Scotland, 9 in Wales and 3 in Northern Ireland. From June 1963, regional youth centres were admitted as eligible to apply for assistance. Pioneering projects supported during the year included £1,250 towards the establishment of a highland out-station at Inverhair Lodge, Lochaber, for pupils of a secondary modern school in Buckhaven, Fife, and £1,500 to enable the Roxburgh Education Committee to develop a field study centre at Scotch Kershope under the management of a specially created voluntary body. A capital grant of £6,000 was also promised to the Greenhouse Trust to enable it to secure tenure of premises for its work in holding together small groups of teenagers in south-east London who are not at home in normal youth clubs. A grant of £4,000 was made to the Paddington Young People's Hostel Association towards the purchase of a hostel, and £3,000 a year for 3 years to the Community Service Volunteers for its work in enabling young people to gain experience of work in hard-pressed projects of social service in Britain.

The Trust's last grant to the Conservation Corps expired at the end of 1963 and the Corps is now independent of Trust subvention. The work output of the Corps has increased from 1,238 man-days in 1959 to 6,300 in 1963, of which 17.1 per cent and 50.6 per cent, respectively, were performed by volunteers from youth groups and employment. Small grants for the purchase of tools were made to some County Naturalists' Trusts and the Trust is providing £16,000 for the development of the first public Nature centre at Brantwood House, Coniston, as well as £5,000 for a permanent field centre at Kindrogan House, eight miles east of Pitlochry. Field study bursaries were awarded to members of 51 local scientific societies and grants totalling £838 were made for 15 projects sponsored by archaeological societies in membership of the Council for British Archaeology; while seven successful courses in meteorology for amateurs were arranged by the Royal Meteorological Society with the aid of the £500 annual grant from the Trust.

CUNEIFORM STUDIES AND THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION

THE December issue of the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Association* (107, No. 6; 1963) includes papers read by five of the most eminent American cuneiformists at the 1963 annual general meeting of the Association. Each of these scholars writes on the subject which forms his own special field of interest, but each has

taken pains to present his material in a context of wider philosophical issues.

Prof. J. J. Finkelstein writes on Mesopotamian historiography. He is mainly concerned to show that accurate and unbiased records of historical events are to be found only in the omen literature and that "true historiography"