sites and zoonoses. (2) "Non-communicable Diseases", that is, cancer, cardio-vascular, intestinal and rheumatic diseases. (3) "Public Health Practice". (4) "Human Biology and Pharmacology", including sections on immunology; the biological standardization, efficacy, and safety of drugs; human reproduction and genetics (the last-mentioned being the subjects of two recently published issues of the *Technical Report Series*, No. 280† and No. 282‡). (5) "Environmental Health", under which are included the control and resistance of insect and molluscal vectors and their resistance to insecticides and molluscicides.

Annexes to the report by the director-general give the names of the members of the Organization's International Advisory Committee on Medical Research; details of the meetings of the Organization's Scientific Groups and other research meetings; information about its co-operative research projects and about grants awarded to workers in various countries and the subjects for which the grants were given; as well as information about the Organization's Reference centres and collaborating laboratories in various countries. G. LAPAGE

† *Technical Report Series*. No. 280: *Biology of Human Reproduction*—Report of a WHO Scientific Group. Pp. 30. (Geneva: World Health Organization; London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1964.) 1 Sw. franc; 1*s.* 9*d.*; 0·30 dollar.

‡ *Technical Report Series*. No. 282: *Human Genetics and Public Health*—Second Report of the WHO Expert Committee on Human Genetics. Pp. 38. (Geneva: World Health Organization; London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1964.) 3 Sw. francs; 5*s.*; 1 dollar.

THE WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

THE *Charter for Scientific Workers and the Constitution of the World Federation of Scientific Workers*, which was formulated soon after the foundation of the Federation in 1946, has now been re-issued in order to make the work of the Federation more widely known*.

The Federation claims to be the only considerable organization promoting co-operation between representatives of both the East and the West which has survived the rigours of the 'cold war'; it now represents more than 200,000 scientific workers in some 30 States.

The *Charter* first affirms the responsibilities of scientific workers: (1) to science, in promoting the integrity of scientific work and resisting the suppression or distortion of scientific knowledge, by full publication of results, co-operation with other scientific workers regardless of racial or national barriers, and by securing the growth of science with due regard to the balance between fundamental and applied science; (2) to the community, by studying the implications of science, by endeavouring to ensure that all knowledge is widely understood and used, and by searching for new ways of utilizing scientific knowledge, especially in fighting famine and disease and in improving conditions of life and work, as well as by studying all aspects of public administration so as to ensure that scientific methods are fully used; (3) to the world, by maintaining the international character of science, by studying the underlying causes of war, by assisting agencies seeking to prevent war, by building stable bases for peace, by working against the diversion of scientific effort in preparation for war, and by resisting movements inspired by anti-scientific ideas. Secondly the *Charter* is concerned with the state of science and scientific workers in securing that science is adequately financed, that results of research are rapidly developed and applied, that research is planned to take into account the intrinsic developments of fundamental science, that the needs of communities are scientifically assessed, and that it is ensured that scientific workers participate actively in the formulation of policy at all levels. Thirdly, the *Charter* is concerned with the opportunities of becoming a scientific worker, including secondary education and university education, and opportunities for part-time studies. Fourthly, it is concerned with facilities for employment of scientists; fifthly, their conditions of work; sixthly, the organization of scientific work, and, finally, the special needs for science in under-developed countries.

Accordingly, the *Constitution* details the aims of the Federation as being to promote understanding and co-operative action between member organizations in assisting it and its constituent members: (*a*) to work towards the fullest utilization of science in promoting peace and welfare of mankind and to ensure especially that it is applied to help solve the urgent problems of the time; (*b*) to promote international co-operation in science and technology, particularly in close collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; (*c*) to encourage the international exchange of scientific knowledge, and of scientific workers; (*d*) to preserve and encourage the freedom and co-ordination of scientific work both nationally and internationally; (*e*) to encourage improvements in teaching science and to spread as far afield as possible the knowledge of science and its social implications; (*f*) to achieve a closer integration between the natural and social sciences; (*g*) to improve the professional, social, and economic status of scientific workers; (*h*) to encourage scientific workers to take an active part in public affairs, and to make them more conscious of, and more responsive to, the progressive forces at work within society. Membership of the Federation is open to any organization of scientific workers or any group of such organizations in any country, subject to meeting the definitions of scientific workers and qualifications given in the appropriate clause of the *Constitution*.

* *Charter for Scientific Workers and Constitution of the World Federation of Scientific Workers*. Pp. 15. (London: World Federation of Scientific Workers, 1964.)

PROGRESS IN CONCRETE RESEARCH

REFERRING to the activities of the Cement and Concrete Association in his introduction to the report for 1963*, the Hon. Leo Russell, director-general of the Association, stresses particularly the decision of its member companies to increase the income of the Association during that year, made necessary not only by rising costs but also to allow for considered expansion of important projects in the field of concrete research. "Apart from enabling the Association to carry out more effectively the work to which it is already committed, the increased resources will make it possible to undertake some much needed new research and development work".

The report is impressive in its survey of the many research problems and development schemes present in the 1963 programme. In the research section, the subjects include: the constitution of anhydrous cements and cement minerals; reactions in the system $CaO—SiO_2—H_2O$; cement hydration; problems in chemical analysis;

* Cement and Concrete Association. Report for the year 1963. Pp. 108. (London: Cement and Concrete Association, 1964.)