

international institute for peace research. He was following the development of this idea with interest and hoped to discuss it with the Swedish Government when he visited Stockholm later in May. If the Government was later asked to help in any way, it would consider the request sympathetically.

In replying to another question on the same day, Lord Chalfont said that, in a speech to the United Nations Disarmament Commission on April 28, he had explained the directions in which the British Government believed that progress in disarmament matters could and should be made. The objectives included an agreement to prevent the future spread of nuclear weapons and an agreement on the extension of the partial Test Ban Treaty to include underground tests. It was unrealistic to speak of areas free of nuclear weapons in isolation from the settlement of the political problems of the areas concerned. The Government was firmly committed to play its full part in the defence of the Free World. It hoped to put forward British plans for arms control and disarmament, in consultation with Britain's allies, to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference which, it was hoped, would soon be re-convened at Geneva. The Conference would consider all the possibilities for nuclear-free zones not only in Africa but in Europe and elsewhere, as well as the various possibilities for disengagement.

Communication Satellites

In reply to questions in the House of Commons on May 12, the Postmaster-General, Mr. A. Wedgwood Benn, said that the special agreement on satellite communications signed in Washington in August 1964 provided for technical information about communication satellites, arising from work performed under contracts placed by the Committee, to be available to the signatories for use by them in work for the space segment of the system. Certain operations, including the *Early Bird* operation, for which the contract was signed earlier, were not the subject of exchange, but since the agreement came into force there was no reason to be dissatisfied with the exchange taking place. Design studies and experiments to evaluate the relative merits of synchronous and medium-altitude satellites were now in hand by the Interim Communications Satellite Committee, of which the United Kingdom was a member. It was expected that the Committee would decide, towards the end of the year, as to the type, or types, of satellites to be used in a global system. There was close co-operation with the Minister of Technology on a whole range of matters bearing on the electronics and telecommunications industries, but the Post Office, through its membership of the international Committee in Washington, was rightly, with its world cable responsibilities, the principal body responsible for international co-operation in communications.

Commonwealth Bursary Scheme

THE eleventh annual report on the Commonwealth Bursary Scheme of the Royal Society and the Nuffield Foundation covers the year ended December 31, 1964, in which the Committee decided to offer 27 bursaries (London: Royal Society and Nuffield Foundation, 1965). Details of the 22 which were taken up are given in the report. Five were for visits from the United Kingdom to Australia, 13 for visits to the United Kingdom, of which 6 were from Australia, 3 from Canada and 1 each from New Zealand, Pakistan, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and from Trinidad. Of the 77 applications considered during the year, 60 were for visits to the United Kingdom and 10 for visits from the United Kingdom; 7 were for visits between Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom. Besides the grant of £5,000 from the Nuffield Foundation, funds available during the year included £4,000 from the United Kingdom through a parliamentary grant to the Royal Society, £2,400 from Canada, £500 from India, £398 from Australia and £100 from Ceylon.

The Institution of Professional Civil Servants

THE annual report for 1964 of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants forms the main part of the April issue of *State Service*, which comments that the report shows how much has been achieved in establishing the role of the specialist in the Government service and how much still remains to be done before his right to exercise full responsibility, to take initiative and make decisions, to exercise authority to do his job without interference are fully conceded. The membership of 55,142 at December 31, 1964, represents an increase of 2,478 on the year—a fall in membership in the early part of the year, partly in consequence of the reduction in staff employed by the Atomic Energy Authority and the Royal Ordnance Factories, and partly due to the increased subscriptions, being offset by increased recruitment later. The Institution's finances are now on a firmer footing with a surplus of income over expenditure of £47,251 compared with £5,556 in 1963.

Modernization in the United States

A BOOKLET, *Modernization in the United States: the Post-war Years*, by Dr. K. McCann, issued by the United States Information Service (Pp. 24, 1965), deals first with the impact of science. It is noted that whereas in 1939 American industry, universities, private foundations and the Federal Government spent some 500 million dollars on research and its applications, Federal expenditure alone now totals 15,000 million dollars a year, and the Federal Government is the foremost seeker of knowledge. The change began with the creation of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1947 and the subsequent developments in nuclear power, space research and satellites, and electronics are briefly summarized. Economic and social changes are reviewed in the following chapter, including changes in business organization, housing, the attack on poverty, and developments in education, to which are attributed primarily the social and economic fluidity of American life. In 1964 almost 90 per cent of Americans between 5 and 19 were enrolled in schools or universities—an increase of 12 per cent since 1940—and 9 out of every 10 children of secondary-school age were attending schools; 36 per cent of all persons of university age were enrolled in institutions of higher learning, compared with 12 per cent in 1930, and one-third of university students are now women. Brief reference is made to the improvement in the position of the Negro and to progress towards racial equality. The final chapter outlines the new tasks which the United States is now undertaking in a changing world and the consequent changes in her foreign policy.

Industrial Relations

A NEW addition to the Institute of Personnel Management's series on aspects of industrial relations has been contributed by Allan Flanders, senior lecturer in Industrial Relations, University of Oxford (*Industrial Relations—What is Wrong with the System? An Essay on its Theory and Future*. Pp. 63. London: Institute of Personnel Management, 1965. 8s. 6d. net). Mr. Flanders discusses the principles, structure and values of the British system of industrial relations, and looks to the future. He believes that the necessary changes will only be brought about when the new values implicit in the demands for national planning and workplace democracy are fully worked out and accepted as a basis for the system's reconstruction. The primary responsibility for changing the system rests on the Government and on management. Only management can introduce well-ordered and co-operative systems of workplace relations.

World Health Organization Technical Reports

THE World Health Organization continues to publish at frequent intervals its valuable series of technical reports, which give the results of the work of expert Committees