

than compensated by the chance to study ways of maintaining the locust population at a permanently low level—a policy of prevention rather than cure.

The report ends with an injunction to locust surveyors to maintain their vigilance and not relax into indifference as the years of recession continue. The words have an ironic touch, for a major new locust outbreak has occurred since the report was compiled. Heavy rains in Arabia and North Africa made breeding conditions exceptionally favourable in the autumn of last year. Swarms are now established in Ethiopia, the Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Niger and Somalia, and it looks as if swarms are already migrating from their summer breeding grounds in the Sudan to their winter breeding territories of north-western Africa, and the coastal plains around the Red Sea. At this distance it is not possible to say whether or not the outbreak caught hold because of carelessness in field surveys. The desert locust has a vast breeding area, and it may be that when weather conditions favour the locust, even the most meticulous survey will have a fair chance of failure.

INFORMATION

Scientists Informed

INFORMATION science achieved respectability in the august meeting rooms of the Royal Society last Friday. The occasion was a special discussion meeting on scientific information attended by fellows, many other scientists, librarians and other interested persons. That the subject should become respectable was one of the prime purposes for holding the meeting. Whether it remains respectable is another matter, for scientific information is a subject which has received singularly little attention from scientists themselves—just the group of people who need to be at the forefront of scientific information matters. It is a sobering thought that many of the suggestions made at the meeting by—among others—Sir Harold Thompson, who chaired the first session, and Professor F. S. Dainton, who made the concluding remarks, were more or less the same as those made 20 years ago at the Scientific Information Conference organized by the Royal Society in 1948. There has of course been progress since then, particularly in the classification of information and the use of computers in information services, and illustrative talks on the present and future use of computers took up much of the meeting's time. Talks were given, for example, on the Information Service in Physics, Electrotechnology and Control (INSPEC), (MEDLARS), the Chemical Society's Research Unit at Nottingham, and some of the specialized centres that have sprung up all over the country in the past few years. It was very clear, however, that despite the increasing emphasis on these systems some fundamental problems remain, and these are not necessarily the product of the cliché-burdened "information explosion". Computers will not solve these problems, at least not for the time being, and they certainly will not until machines have been designed expressly for handling information.

Sir Harold succinctly put his finger on many of the problems, and his suggestions, echoed by Professor Dainton, must be seriously followed up. At least they fell on fruitful ground. In a nutshell, the suggestions centred on the complete involvement of scientists in

information matters—in the planning of services, in decisions of policy, and in the training of students and postgraduates in the use of information. There were also pleas in various disguises for the greater involvement of learned societies in information; not just in the rationalization of their publications, but also in research and in cooperation with other societies both nationally and internationally. Once scientists and technologists are better informed on information matters, they will begin to press for better information services.

A talk which must have shattered the thoughts of some members of the audience was that given by Dr B. W. Adkinson of the National Science Foundation on "The Role of Scientists and Scientific Societies in Information Activities in the United States". The financial commitments of the larger societies are now enormous, and quite a large portion of the budget is spent on information. This figure can run into several million dollars. It appeared from Dr Adkinson's talk that some of the societies in fact are running into financial trouble through their being ill-equipped to cope with the huge financial programmes they now handle.

Much of the disenchantment of scientists about information must surely come from the fact that in many cases they just do not know what services are available. Miss Maysie Webb's talk on the National Reference Library of Science and Invention was therefore a timely reminder that, while computers have a future in information, libraries with books and periodicals will be with us for a very long time to come, and that from a well organized reference or lending library a scientist can obtain most of the information. After all, while computers can pour out lists of titles of articles, authors' names and subject indexes, the reader wanting information will ultimately have to see the actual document. This will normally have to be obtained from a library of some kind. In connexion with Miss Webb's talk it is a nice coincidence that at the end of this month a new extension to the National Reference Library in Bayswater is opening to the public (see page 328). Miss Webb was the guiding light behind the growth and development of this library before becoming assistant director of the British Museum in July.

MEDICINE

Home Haemodialysis

A NEW, twenty bed renal unit financed by the Ministry of Health has recently been opened at the Royal Free Hospital at Belsize Park. It is four years since the Royal Free Hospital pioneered home haemodialysis and since then over fifty patients have joined this rehabilitation scheme. As soon as the patient enters the unit he is put on a six week training course while being treated on the haemodialyser. He and one other member of his family learn how to operate the machine so that by the time the patient leaves hospital he is completely independent of medical staff for the whole ten hour dialysis procedure. Meanwhile one room of the patient's home (if his own home is not suitable an alternative is provided by the council) is prepared for the installation and running of dialysis equipment.

The Kül dialyser was developed at the Royal Free