

and illustrated. There are not only a number of line drawings in the text, but no less than sixteen full-page half-tone illustrations grouped together at the end. This third occasional paper on technology to be issued by the Pitt Rivers Museum is a very worthy successor of the two which preceded it.

Earthquakes in and around India

THE subject of earthquakes in India and neighbouring countries is reviewed by C. G. Pendse in Vol. 10, No. 129 of "Scientific Notes of the Indian Meteorological Department" (Earthquakes in India and Neighbourhood. Pp. 177-220. (Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1948.) 1.14 rupees; 2s. 9d.). For the period 1917-34 there were no notable earthquakes on the mainland of India or Ceylon south of latitude 20° N. (which runs just north of Bombay); but this area was almost surrounded by earthquake epicentres. The area of most intense earthquake activity was undoubtedly that stretching north-eastward from approximately Kabul in Afghanistan and including the Pamirs. Persia to the west had frequent earthquakes, and no part of it appears to have been free, though the activity was not quite so intense as in the Pamirs. To the east of the latter, stretching into Tibet, the crustal instability of the earth was approximately the same as it was in Persia. There was quite strong activity along a line a little north of latitude 25° N. from near Dhubri and the Garo Hills eastward through Assam to about longitude 102° E. This line of epicentres was at the junction of the 'Tibetan' seismic area and the well-defined ribbon of earthquake activity which stretched southwards through Burma, through the Bay of Bengal to include the Andaman Islands and on to join the East Indies arc at Sumatra. Malaya and southern Siam were practically free from earthquakes. Almost to complete the ring around India were three areas of moderate instability in the Arabian Sea (centre of zone near lat. 13° N., long. 56° E.), the Indian Ocean (lat. 2° N., long. 65° E.) and the Indian Ocean (lat. 2° N., long. 87° E.).

Northern Advisory Council for Further Education

THE third annual report of the Northern Advisory Council for Further Education describes the surveys which have been made of the educational requirements of a number of industries within the region; some of these have led to recommendations for the establishment of new courses at technical institutions. Requests for these surveys have come from many sources, the main one being industry itself; the Council has been encouraged by the number of requests from industries which have only recently begun to appreciate the problem of the technical training of their employees. Among items submitted to the Council by the Academic Board for Technology, Commerce and Art were statements on the problems involved in part-time release of young workers in industry and the release of teachers to industry and commerce. Considering the respective merits of day-release and 'sandwich' courses, the Board submitted that the problem of release was not one that could be solved by the adoption of a uniform system throughout industry, and there was room for experiment with continuous systems of release. Notwithstanding present staffing difficulties the Board recommended that every effort should be made to release suitable teachers for periods in industry and commerce; Durham University Appointments Board and the Federation of British Industries have indi-

cated their willingness to help in making the necessary arrangements with firms. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Secretary, 43 Eldon Place, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

Scientific Papers Published in the Middle East

THE fifth number of the "List of Scientific Papers published in the Middle East", which covers papers received by the Middle East Science Co-operation Office between October 1, 1949, and March 1, 1950 (No. 5, June; pp. 78; Cairo: Unesco Middle-East Science Co-operation Office, 1950), is not only larger than the earlier numbers but also differs in general outlay. The List is now printed in two columns, so that entries can be cut out and pasted on standard index cards. Titles are now given only under the heading relevant to the main contents of the heading; for other subject headings with which the article deals a reference to this section is inserted. To simplify references, all titles have been numbered consecutively, and an attempt has been made to bring the abbreviations used for the different periodicals into line with those recommended by the International Federation of Standard Institutions. Some doctorate theses have been included, and, as an experiment, abstracts or summaries published with the papers have been reproduced, where they do not exceed 150 words in length. Although the List now covers a number of scientific periodicals not obtainable in the Middle East in 1948-49, no claim is made that the bibliography is yet complete in the sense of covering all work published in the Middle East. Nevertheless, the changes introduced are likely to enhance considerably the value of the List to scientific workers and institutions within and outside the region.

Journal of Atmospheric and Terrestrial Physics

DESPITE the difficulties of finance and printing that nowadays beset scientific publication, Butterworth-Springer, Ltd., Bell Yard, Temple Bar, London, W.C.2, have lately launched a new geophysical periodical, entitled *Journal of Atmospheric and Terrestrial Physics* (1, No. 1; 1950; pp. 64; complete vol. (300-400 pp.); 70s.); initially publication will be bi-monthly. The editor-in-chief is Sir Edward Appleton, and there is an editorial advisory board of twenty-four members drawn from twelve countries—as is appropriate to the intended international character of the *Journal*, which will publish papers in English, French or German (the first issue contains two papers in German, each with an abstract in English). The chief interests of the editor and his board include radio physics (seven members), meteorology, including atmospheric electricity (six members), geomagnetism and aurora (five members), solar physics (three members), cosmic rays and general upper-atmospheric physics (three members), oceanography (one member); the almost total lack of editorial representation of subsurface geomechanics and geophysics (apart from geomagnetism) is paralleled in the contents of the first issue, which would be adequately described by the title of the *Journal* with the fourth and fifth words omitted. It would be improper to infer the future composition of the *Journal* from one issue; but, as it is, this issue complements the only pre-existing London geophysical periodical, the *Geophysical Supplement to the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, which has hitherto given far more space to subsurface terrestrial mechanics and physics than to atmospheric physics.