

discusses astronomy; H. C. Urey, chemistry in the twentieth century; M. Morse, mathematics, under the title of "Trends in Analysis"; and I. I. Rabi, twentieth-century physics. The applied sciences and technology are dealt with in the second section, and aeronautics, communications, controlled mechanisms, electronics, materials, nutrition, standardization and transportation are discussed in separate articles. Two special articles, dealing with cosmic rays and solid-state physics respectively, follow; and the concluding paper by W. F. G. Swann, entitled "Science Today and Yesterday", though originally intended to be a summary of all the preceding papers, is, through no fault of the author, a meditation on the contrast between a similar symposium held, say, three hundred years ago, and the present one. The 125th anniversary issue of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* proudly maintains the tradition and high standard of American science and industry, and of a professional journal in the pages of which original contributions by most renowned names have appeared.

International Exchange of Scientific and Technical Publications

ARRANGEMENTS for the exchange of certain classes of government-sponsored scientific and technical literature, between the eighteen member-nations of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, came into operation at the beginning of the year. Under this scheme, members deposit with one another up to six copies of publications on the following subjects: physical and biological sciences, in so far as the material is likely to be of direct or indirect interest to industry; any branch of technology; medical matters of industrial interest; and economic questions relating to industrial productivity, particularly statistical material. In the United Kingdom, the Technical Information and Documents Unit of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (at Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1) is the central clearing-house, and two copies of each publication are held there, one of which is for loan. Another two are distributed within London, among the Science Library, Patent Office Library, British Library of Political and Economic Science, and the Board of Trade Statistics Library, each of which receives material appropriate to its specialist activities. The remaining two copies go to the Science and Technology Library of Sheffield City Libraries, and to the Mitchell Library of Glasgow, which are repositories for the north of England and Scotland respectively, and under certain conditions the material can be borrowed from these two repositories. At present, eight of the eighteen member countries are contributing to the scheme, and the Board of Trade has distributed more than 350 items to each deposit library. Most of them are in the language of the country of origin, but a few are also in English. The material mainly consists of periodicals. Translated contents lists of each publication are at present distributed to all the repository libraries, and in accord with their special interests, to some of the larger firms, to trade and research associations, and other industrial bodies. As no general list of the periodicals received under the scheme has yet been published, Sheffield City Libraries have prepared stencilled lists of their holdings. The supply is limited; but a copy will be sent to any interested library or other organization, on application to the City Librarian, Central Library, Sheffield, 1.

Bibliography of Science in Latin America

To the series of bibliographies of Latin-American scientific activities (see *Nature*, April 23, p. 589, and December 23, p. 1059; 1950), which is published by Unesco Field Science Co-operation Office for Latin America, Montevideo, three further additions have been made, dealing with Mexico, Bolivia and Venezuela respectively. Each is volume 1 of a list of men of science and of scientific institutions in the three countries. Both lists are arranged alphabetically, that for men of science giving fairly comprehensive details of career and publications, and that for institutions outlining the scope of activities and containing information on staff and publications. The same Scientific Co-operation Office has also issued a "List of Scientific Papers published in Latin America during 1949". The papers are arranged under thirteen heads: general science; physics and astronomy; chemistry and biochemistry; geology, mineralogy, geophysics and meteorology; geography; palaeontology and fossils; biology; botany; zoology; agricultural sciences; veterinary sciences; engineering; and medical sciences. The last is further subdivided under fourteen heads. The entries give the title and author of the article and the volume, part and pagination of the periodical, but not its name; for this last it is necessary to refer back to the numbered list of periodicals and serials, arranged under countries, with the address of the publisher. It is to be hoped that in future issues the inconvenience caused thereby to the reader or searcher will be avoided by adoption of the normal practice of standard abbreviations for the titles of periodicals such as are used in the "World List of Scientific Periodicals". The present list includes entries from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Anthropometry in Ruanda-Urundi (East Africa)

THE indigenous Bantu-speaking inhabitants of the Belgian-administered Trusteeship Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, once part of German East Africa, comprise a tripartite social hierarchy, namely, the dominant pastoral Tutsi, the more numerous agricultural Hutu, and the exiguous pygmy Twa, who are hunters. In "Les Batutsi et les Bahutu" (*Mém. Inst. Roy. Sci. Nat. Belg.*, 2^{me} sér., Fasc. 31; 1949; pp. 112+4 pl.), Dr. Georges Gerkens discusses the measurements of 214 Tutsi and 179 Hutu taken in 1935 by Prof. G. Smets during his expedition of that year. Of the total of 393 subjects, all male, 82 Tutsi and 70 Hutu came from Ruanda, and 132 Tutsi and 109 Hutu from Urundi. Seven characters—stature, sitting height, span, head length, head breadth, nasal height (from the *sellion* or most depressed part at the root of the nose and not the usual *nasion* or fronto-nasal suture) and nasal breadth—were originally recorded, and leg length and four customary indices have been computed from them. The material is exhaustively analysed, first as a whole and then on separate geographical and social bases, and the conclusion is reached that the Tutsi and the Hutu form anthropometrically distinct groups. The heterogeneity of the total sample and of the two geographical divisions is thus at least partly accounted for; although the doubtful inference is made that the differences be-