

Tectonic Map of Europe

At the International Geological Congress in Copenhagen in 1960, and at the Russian Trade Exhibition in London last year, one of the outstanding scientific exhibits was a hand-coloured tectonic map of Europe compiled by Russian draughtsmen from copy submitted by the various national geological surveys. The map, on a scale of 1:2,500,000, has been sponsored by the Sub-Commission on the Tectonic Map of the World of the International Geological Congress. It covers Europe, the adjoining parts of the U.S.S.R., North Africa and Asia Minor; and it is the work of geologists of many nationalities, edited into a uniform whole under the direction of the late Academician N. S. Shatskii. In the Russian journal which lists forthcoming books (*Novye Knigi*, No. 50 for 1961, items 48 and 49) it has now been announced that the map will be published, in sixteen sheets, in the second quarter of 1962. Russian and French editions are being produced, each at the low price of 5 roubles (about £3). Western geologists who wish to make sure of receiving a copy should place an order, in advance of publication, with their national agents for Russian books.

Rock Shelter Art in North-west Australia

An important and profusely illustrated article on the Australian rock-shelter art has appeared in the *Records of the Australian Museum* (15, No. 8; May 1961). This time the paintings are in Depuch Island in north-west Australia, the most prominent of the islands in the Forestier Archipelago. The art is represented by engravings which occur on epidiorite rock surfaces. Some of the figures, which include large numbers of men, animals, signs, etc., are made by grooving, others by a pocking technique; in all, some six different methods of making the figures can be isolated. Although considerably conventionalized, the little groups are often very amusing. For example, there is a scene consisting of a man killing a wallaby with a boomerang in his hand and a pair of animals' spoor alongside. Many of the animals show animation, as, for example, a Nanking night heron. Many of the human figures are tiny, but they are full of movement. Superpositions occur, but time did not allow of any detailed study of them. However, it is fairly clear that further work will enable a sequence of techniques to be determined. It would certainly be advantageous if all the recent important work on the Australian rock-shelter art, both paintings and engravings, could be published at a not too distant date in book form, as has been advocated in these pages before. The work that has been done is too interesting to remain for ever buried in museum records which can never command the same publicity as does a properly published book.

Teaching Overseas

MEASURES worked out by the Ministry of Education and the National Council for the Supply of Teachers to safeguard the interests of teachers seconded to posts overseas have been set out in a booklet entitled *Why Not Teach for a Time Overseas?* (Pp. 32+8 plates. London: Ministry of Education, 1961). The measures include a code of secondment which will ensure that teachers, returning to their old jobs after serving abroad, will be paid for two years the salary they would have been receiving had they stayed in Great Britain; a code of terms of appointment overseas which offers guidance to both

the teacher and the employer overseas in the detailed working of such an appointment. Special allowances will be paid, where necessary, to augment the salary paid by the overseas employer; terminal grants will be given to provide a lump sum on the return of the teacher to Great Britain. There is also an interview fund which has been set up to assist teachers near the end of their service overseas to return to Great Britain if they are short-listed for a senior post. The booklet gives answers to twenty-five 'practical, down-to-earth' questions which may occur to teachers contemplating service overseas. The questions cover secondment, salary increments, special allowances, relationships with overseas employers, resettlement procedure and completion of contract gratuities.

Yale Peabody Museum, New Haven

THE annual report of the Yale Peabody Museum for 1960-61 (No. 2, 1961. Pp. 41+4 plates. New Haven, Conn.: Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, 1961) includes a brief survey by the director, Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, in which reference is made to the progress of the new geology building, and to the magnificent Kline gift for the sciences which will provide an auditorium to be shared by the Museum and the teaching departments. Plans are in hand for the exhibition of a rare skeleton and a reconstruction of the dodo. An interesting article on the collecting instinct relates it to tribal customs of some primitive people in New Guinea—two groups perhaps only 8,000 people in all. The report also includes departmental reports and a map showing the geographical distribution of the schools service. A list of publications indicates extensive research by the staff.

The Journal of Psychiatric Research

PERIODICALLY there are complaints, usually backed by statistics, that a great wave of scientific papers, particularly medical ones, is tending to engulf us all and submerge us, dazed and gasping, under an irresistible flood of literature. Then, on the other hand, the shout goes up that not enough research is being done, we are falling behind other countries, everyone else is turning out fundamental discoveries and we limp pitifully behind. The truth is that it takes only a few minutes to see whether a paper is of any value or not, and those written for self-advertisement, only to submit a thesis, and so on are easily discarded if they have no substance, whereas the valuable ones can be detected immediately. It is more important that there should be somewhere to publish work than to suffer a shortage of journals. Yet it must be admitted that it saves a great deal of trouble if there are journals the material of which is above reproach and the editorial board of which is of such high reputation and stern scrutiny that nothing is published which is not of value. It is such a periodical that the *Journal of Psychiatric Research* aims to be (Pergamon Press, London. Annual subscription, £3 10s.). In this first number the editors seem to have been successful. The papers record work on the effect of 8-azaguanine on maze learning in rats, the effects of sleep deprivation on human beings, sex distribution and severity of illness in schizophrenic twins, the effects of intravenous epinephrine on normal men and schizophrenic patients, and a comparison of placebos and imipramine on older schizophrenic patients. All these are well-written papers, admirably documented and valuable for those writing in future on these special subjects. The best-known psychiatrists in Great Britain and the United States