thought it was important that there should be an early decision. The Government had accepted the Advisory Council's recommendation regarding the use of the telescope and equipment maintained at Pretoria by the Radcliffe Trustees, and specific proposals for additional financial help to the work at this observatory were under consideration by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The recommendation relating to the establishment of seismological centres at the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh was in the first place a matter for the Universities concerned, and Lord Hailsham understood that they had it under active consideration. He added that he had given some attention to the matter of financing the administration of scientific departments although this was primarily a matter for the University Grants Committee.

Overseas Trainees and Students in Britain

Two recent booklets describe the increasing part being played by Britain in the education and training of students from Commonwealth and other countries oversea. The first, "Overseas Trainees in United Kingdom Industry", describes the opportunities available through scholarships provided by the British Council, Colombo Plan, Federation of British Industries Overseas Scholarships and other agencies, as well as the actual scales of assistance provided by the agencies (Pp. 16. London : Federation of British Industries, 1960. 6*d*.). The booklet has been prepared by the Federation of British Industries and shows clearly that the development of such facilities is as essential for the long-term growth of the British economy as for the benefit of participating trainees and their sponsoring countries. The second, "Overseas Students in Britain", is more concerned with what is being done by various welfare organizations to serve the 47,500 overseas students who are now in Britain (Pp. 34. London : London Overseas Dept. of the British Council, 1960. 1*s*. 6*d*. net). The booklet has been prepared by the Standing Committee of the London Conference on Overseas Students but has application throughout Britain. It may be obtained from the British Council, 3 Hanover Street, London, W.1.

Science and Technology for Commonwealth Students in Britain

In a written answer in the House of Commons on November 23, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Iain Macleod, gave a table showing that of the 2,230 students from territories under United Kingdom administration studying technical or scientific subjects in the United Kingdom, 235 were studying pure science, 708 medicine and pharmacy, 867 engineering and technology, 43 dentistry and 96 agriculture. Many of the further 1,150 students taking courses for the Ordinary and Advanced Level examinations of the General Certificate of Education in the United Kingdom will have included science among their subjects. A parallel statement on the same day from the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations gave the number of science and technology students from member countries of the Commonwealth in 1959–60 as 3,125, of whom 687 were in pure science, 1,203 in technology, 942 in medicine, 109 in dentistry, 129 in agriculture and forestry, and 55 in veterinary science. For the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the corresponding figures are : 19, 14, 33, 1, 8 and 11, giving a total of 86 ; and for the High Commission Territories the total was 6. In addition to 4,961 students from member countries of the Commonwealth enrolled in technical colleges in the United Kingdom in 1959–60, many of the approximately 2,000 students from these countries studying in private colleges and of the 830 students in teacher-training colleges would have included science among their subjects of study.

Government Grants to University and other Students

In answering a question regarding grants to students in the House of Commons on December 1, the Minister of Education, Sir David Eccles, said that the Government has decided on the general lines of the revised scale of parental contributions. Details of the scale, which will come into force in October 1961, will be published shortly, after he has consulted the local authority associations. In addition to university students, the new scale will apply to students taking comparable courses in further education institutions and to teachers in training. No contribution would be required below £700—net scale income—and in general there would be a substantial reduction in the parental contribution. The income tax child allowance would be continued and the cost of the proposed relaxation would amount to about £10 million in a full year. The relaxation is to be without prejudice to full abolition of the means test if on examination this proved to be the right course. It is intended that all local education authorities should apply the scale uniformly, and the application of the decision to Scotland is still under discussion.

Training Nuclear Engineers and Reactor Physicists

In written answers to questions in the House of Commons on November 24, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, Mr. K. Thompson, as representing the Minister for Science, said that the University of Birmingham, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Queen Mary College, London, the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool jointly, the University of Southampton, and the Scottish universities, jointly with the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, had applied for financial grants to cover the whole cost of building a low-power nuclear reactor, to provide better facilities for training nuclear engineers and reactor physicists. Sir Edward Boyle said that the Universities of Birmingham, Durham, London, Manchester and Southampton already offered facilities for training nuclear engineers and reactor physicists, and during the period 1956–60 an average of 90 students took postgraduate courses, and about 100 students chose nuclear engineering or reactor physics as an option in their final undergraduate year.

Report of the Faculty of Fisheries, Prefectural University of Mie, 1958–59

The University of Mie publishes both a *Journal* and a report for the Faculty of Fisheries and both seem to cover similar ground. In the reports (published annually since 1951) a good balance is maintained between economic and non-economic subjects. Those of a practical application to fisheries are written in Japanese, usually with summaries in English, while the non-economic articles are, as a rule, in English. The periodical is well produced and has the support of leading Japanese scientists. In the reports for October 1958 and November 1959, which have recently become available, there are three