

lectures during the year. Full-time students increased by 142 to 2,215, of whom 700 were postgraduate; 830 were students of science and 1,385 of technology. In addition, there were 134 research assistants and 357 part-time students. The total number of degrees and diplomas awarded was 1,320, an increase of 279 on 1955-56. The teaching staff at the end of 1956-57 was 353, an increase of 31, the number of professors of the University increasing from 32 to 33 and of readers from 49 to 55. Of the 9 students who entered the first preliminary year course for students who had not specialized in science at school, 8 passed the 'Intermediate' examination at the end of the year and proceeded to normal first-year courses. For the first full year postgraduate course to begin in October 1957, 24 students have been selected. Russian classes at both elementary and advanced level were introduced for the first time in 1956-57 and a further exchange studentship has been arranged with the Technical University of Berlin, Charlottenburg. Considerable advances were made in planning new buildings and the "E" building to house mechanical engineering and the common engineering course was started. Students in residence totalled 131, but the growth of the College in recent years has been so great that the proportion in residence has fallen below 8 per cent; however, erection of the new Weeks Hall is expected to be complete in two years time, and it will house about 75 students.

Organization of Conferences

THE Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences has issued simultaneously in English and in French a handbook on "The Planning of International Meetings", which summarizes experience gathered by the Council and by the World Federation for Mental Health (pp. v+113. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1957. 7s. 6d.). It also takes into account the information presented at a conference on the effective functioning of discussion groups and small conferences. After reviewing some preliminary considerations, such as the aims of the organizers and participants and their bearing on the type of conference, the handbook surveys in successive parts the organization of large international congresses (300-3,000); smaller conferences (100-300); discussion groups (10-12); international symposia and seminars (of up to 50 people and lasting one to three weeks); and international committees. The emphasis is practical, with the view of eliminating overlapping and competition, securing the most efficient means of organization and the saving of time of trained man-power, and attention is directed to the way in which operational research, for example, might improve communications.

National Research Council of Canada

THE Review of the National Research Council of Canada, 1957 (N.R.C. No. 4371. Pp. 289+14 plates. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1957. 75 cents), covers the work of the Council during the year ended December 31, 1956, but includes some later work. Supplementing the annual report already issued, it contains reports of the directors of Divisions and heads of Sections, accounts of work of the Council's committees and details of grants to university research workers. With a roster of scientific staff, associate committees and lists of publications, it is a comprehensive reference work on the activities of the Council.

Durban Museum and Art Gallery

THE annual report of the Durban Museum and Art Gallery for 1956-57 reports that the major activity was the completion of the William A. Campbell Hall of South African Mammals. Also during the year steps were taken towards providing a new hall devoted to marine life. A number of experiments have been conducted with different media for making replicas of the various forms of life required. Synthetic resins have been used with some success. Systematic research on the birds of Africa has been carried out by Mr. P. A. Clancey, director, and *Durban Museum Novitates* has been issued on three occasions.

Internal Migration

POPULATION movements, as shown by entries in the National Register between 1947 and 1951, were discussed in Paper No. 5 of the series of Studies on Medical and Population Subjects issued by the General Register Office; no information about the number of individuals who moved was presented then. A more recent study (General Register Office. Studies on Medical and Population Subjects, No. 11: Internal Migration—a Study of the Frequency of Movement of Migrants. By John A. Rowntree. Pp. ii+11. (London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1957.) 1s. 3d. net), sampling the same data for the years 1948-50, shows that about 13 per cent of the population moved in those years: movement in this sense excludes changes of address within a town or county area. Every migrant made on the average 1.6 moves or, to put it another way, every eight moves in the Register represent five different persons moving. Second moves for migrants who moved more than once took place within six months for 43 per cent of them and within one year for 70 per cent. Age, rather than marriage, appears to be the important factor in migration: most movements are by young adults, aged 15-29, probably in search of a job. Regional differences are marked, showing that a lot of this migration is over long distances and not simply to the suburbs of the great cities. More moves per migrant occurred in Northern, Southern and Midland Regions, and in Wales than in the rest of England and Wales. This paper is a beautiful example of demographic description. It confirms assumptions made in the earlier paper about the age, sex, and marital characteristics of migrants. Surely, in view of the practical value of information about internal movements of population for housing and education, an effort should be made to frame a question on migration for the 1961 Census.

Australian Malacology

THE study of malacology in Australia may be considered to have commenced when *Endeavour*, commanded by Captain Cook, anchored in Botany Bay, New South Wales, and Dr. Solander collected on its shores in 1770. Since that time a number of malacologists both from outside in the early days and, more recently, from within the continent, have studied its molluscs. While much still remains to be discovered, sufficient is known to indicate that it has one of the richest molluscan faunas in the world. Most of the States have enthusiastic clubs or groups, but it was not until the end of 1956 that the Malacological Society of Australia had its first meeting in Melbourne. In September of the following year the membership was more than 100, and No. 1