

the State University of Elisabethville (Publications de l'Université de l'État à Elisabethville. 2: *L'Industrie Katangaise—Réalizations et Perspectives*. Pp. vi+404. Elisabethville: Université de l'État à Elisabethville, 1961). These were read at a conference held last July in connexion with the celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the City of Elisabethville, and together they provide an authoritative and detailed survey of practically all aspects of the country's economy, including transport, electricity production and transmission, agriculture, mining, the metal and chemical industries, building, and the food industries. In a preface, the Rector of the University (M. J. Frenkiel) points out that, in the older countries, collaboration between universities and industry has had very beneficial effects on both parties, and in particular it has been especially helpful to small and medium-sized firms which cannot afford to provide their own research laboratories. Similar collaboration, he emphasizes, is even more valuable in a young country such as Katanga. A concluding paper on the principal characteristics, structure and prospects of Katangan industry by Prof. René Clemens and M. Grosjean, of the University of Liège, provides thoughtful comment not only on the specific problems of Katanga's economy but also, more generally, on problems of economic progress in under-developed countries. The authors of this paper stress the importance of the formation of capital, the encouragement of private investment and the development of a spirit of enterprise receptive to modern technical and commercial methods among workers conditioned in the past to traditional modes of life.

#### Adult Education in Britain

THE report of the Universities Council for Adult Education for the academic year 1960-61 refers to some studies of the character of students made in Nottingham, Newcastle and Leeds (Pp. 24. Liverpool: Universities Council for Adult Education, 1962). The Nottingham survey indicated that students were distinguished chiefly by their minority interests and were drawn predominantly from the professional middle class. Leeds reported a trend for women students to outnumber men considerably, and also that 43.1 per cent of students in grant-aided extension courses had received full-time education up to training college or university, while a further 31.7 per cent had stayed at school beyond the minimum leaving age. Extra-mural departments have arranged a growing number of courses for specific vocational groups, some of these being at post-graduate level and often in close collaboration with internal university departments. The Young-husband report has stimulated consideration of the part to be played by university extra-mural departments in the education and training of social workers, and, besides refresher courses of a similar type, departments have undertaken courses to meet special needs, including courses for Children's Officers, hospital administrators and officers of the National Assistance Board. Particular reference is made to the development of day-release courses, including liberal studies, and stress is laid on the importance of teaching being given by full-time university tutors. Besides the four weeks course for managers in industry arranged by the University of Cambridge at Madingley Hall, the "Background to Management" courses in Manchester continued and there are three established seminars for business men in Birmingham,

while Edinburgh continued its seminars for management and at Sheffield an evening course in industrial relations led to a request for a course for management staff inside a factory. A survey of science in extra-mural studies in the Bristol area indicated that science represented 26 per cent of the programme in 1960-61 compared with 12 per cent 10 years ago. Eight departments referred particularly to local history, and in Belfast and Scotland language teaching has developed notably, for example, as a medium for studying a modern country. While there is evidence of the particular value of residential centres, non-residential centres still have their place and the importance of proper centres is emphasized, as is the need for more full-time tutors.

#### Sugar Beet Farming in Britain

IN replying for the Government in a debate on May 2 on a motion to annul the Sugar Beet (Research and Education) Order, 1962, the Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr. W. M. F. Vane, welcomed the debate as directing attention to the valuable research, covering diseases and sugar content, in which the Imperial College of Science and Technology and the University of Nottingham, as well as Rothamsted Experimental Station and other research stations, had participated. The industry had taken the initiative throughout, and between 1942 and 1961 the average yield of beet per acre had risen from 9.4 to 13.4 tons, while virus yellow had become much less of a menace and methods of control had improved. Disease and fertilizer experiments previously carried out by the Dunholme Field Station, Lincolnshire, of the Rothamsted Experimental Station were being transferred to a new field station at Broom's Barn, Higham, near Bury St. Edmunds. This would be a permanent station with more opportunities for research, which would be concentrated mainly on problems concerning sugar beet. The Order required the Minister in framing the research programme to consult the Sugar Beet (Research and Education) Order, which since 1942 had worked well. Mr. Vane said that the £14,000 going to the plant breeding station at Cambridge and other items in the Schedule were financed by the levy authorized by the Order, and the motion was withdrawn.

#### The Zoological Society of London: Annual Report

IN its annual report for 1961 (Pp. 56+8 plates. London: H.M.S.O., 1962), the Zoological Society of London directs attention to the continuing excellence of the health and welfare of the animals in the collections, and the new high level of attendances at Whipsnade. Problems of buildings are also discussed. Each new house has its own problems of structure and design according to the strength, behaviour and best methods of display of the animals it has to shelter. There is also the aesthetic problem to contend with. One of the most complicated buildings now to be built is a new Small Mammal House. To allow adequate time for research, the Council of the Society has commissioned Prof. Misha Black, professor of industrial design (engineering) at the Royal College of Art, to design a building in which nocturnal, jumping, burrowing and flying mammals can be suitably exhibited and studied. Dr. I. W. Rowlands has been appointed Senior Research Fellow in reproductive physiology, and will be in charge of the Wellcome Institute of Comparative Physiology. Five other Research Fellows and two Research Students