concentrated in the European area, where Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom account for more than 50 per cent of the total exchange. Exchanges in the fields of architecture, chemical, civil and electrical engineering increased considerably and some 50 per cent of the 31 members (21 in Europe, 3 in Africa, 3 in America and 4 in Asia) have already arranged long-term training exchanges, part of which is with non-European countries. The present non-European countries increased their number of students sent from 585 to 681, and of foreign students received from 337 to 426. There was some exchange with non-member countries, and during its fifteen years' activity the Association has been able to arrange training periods abroad for 67,432 students. Of the 7,663 students sent in 1962, Germany (1,222), the United Kingdom (839), Austria (776), Netherlands (577) and Turkey (535) sent the most, and Germany (1,092), United Kingdom (749), Austria (746), Netherlands (538) and Sweden (471) received most. The United Arab Republic sent 345 and received 342 students. Of countries with an excess of students accepted over students sent, Germany (830) and Sweden (496) had much the largest, and of those with an excess of students sent over students accepted, Austria (416), Turkey (307), the United Arab Republic (230) and Yugoslavia (114) had the largest. Reports from the participating countries are included.

United Kingdom

A SEPARATE report for the United Kingdom (Pp. 13. London: International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience, United Kingdom, 178 Queen's Gate, S.W.7, 1962) includes notes on the first annual general meeting of the United Kingdom Association and on the fifteenth annual conference of the main Association at the Imperial College of Science and Technology during January 7–11, 1962. In 1962, 52 universities and colleges were affiliated in the United Kingdom Association, compared with 48 in 1961, and sent 839 students to 24 countries, receiving 848, compared with 894 and 965, respectively, in 1961. The Imperial College of Science and Technology (169), the University of Nottingham (55), the University of Cambridge (38), the University of Durham (37), the University of Manchester (35) and the Universities of Birmingham and Bristol (33 each) supplied the most students.

Overseas Students in the United Kingdom

MORE than 60,000 students from 140 countries were studying in Britain in 1961–62 according to *Overseas Students in Britain: a Handbook for all who are interested in the welfare of Overseas Students.* (Revised edition. Pp. 39. London: Standing Committee of the London Conference on Overseas Students, c/o the British Council, 1962. 1*s.* 6*d.* net.) More than 70 organizations concerned with overseas students are represented on the London Conference on Overseas Students, a permanent body with a secretariat provided by the British Council. The chairman, Sir John Macpherson, points out that the Conference is concerned with overseas students in Greater London, where some 34,400 are living and studying, and that there are similar co-ordinating conferences or committees in Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester. The booklet contains tables of estimates of the numbers of full-time overseas students from each country, their subjects and places of study. Reference is made to the accommodation and personal problems of overseas students, and the booklet describes what is being done to help overseas students by the British Council and other British organizations, their own Governments, universities, technical colleges and other places of study. Attention is directed to the acute shortage of good accommodation available to overseas students and to the scheme which provides for Government grants for hostel projects.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science

THE annual report for 1961–62 of the British Association includes a report of the Council to the General Committee, the General Treasurer's statement and account, references to the publication of papers presented at the Norwich meeting and the report of the Seismological Committee on seismological investigations in 1961 (Pp. 100. London: British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1962. 2*s.* 6*d.*). The latter includes a note by J. H. Wavish on determination by electronic computer and one by Dr. A. E. M. Geddes on microseismic storms recorded at Aberdeen during the winter 1960–61. The Council's report notes the establishment of a new Area Committee at Southampton and the recognition of the Education Sub-Committee of the Manchester Federation of Scientific Societies as an Area Committee for the Manchester district and north Lancashire. More than 1,100 lectures were arranged by the Area Committees during the year to audiences totalling about 55,000 and the Junior British Association meetings have continued to show their value. Further science fairs were held at Middlesbrough in January 1962 and at Leeds in March 1962, and it is believed that the time is ripe for a major effort in Youth Clubs when the Government assistance for which the Association has already applied is forthcoming. The Mathematical Research Unit for the study of the generating of mathematical insights continued its work and the demand for visual aids again increased, but the major stress in the report is on the growth of the work connected with schools and young people.

Scientific Methods and Industrial Operations

THE work of the Industrial Operations Unit of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is concisely but effectively described with examples from the Unit's case-book studies and cartoons by Peter Kneebone in a booklet, *Science in Your Methods*, recently issued by the Department (Pp. 12. London: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1962. Gratis). The booklet shows how scientific methods have already improved techniques and organizations in a varied range of industry and indicates some of the opportunities which industrial surveys afford. The Unit, which was established in 1952, does not normally undertake investigations for individual firms. Its three major functions are to demonstrate techniques that simplify industrial operations; to conduct instructional courses; and to examine the cost aspects of novel techniques which improve productivity. To this end it assists research associations and other trade and industrial organizations in applying scientific methods to problems arising in managerial and industrial practice, and its services are given free for the specific purposes of acquiring case material, demonstrating techniques and holding appreciation courses. More than 1,000 men from middle and top management in a wide range of industries have already attended the special