

up, with Mr. J. S. Fulton as chairman, to guide the Corporation in providing adult education programmes was to hold its first meeting on January 30.

In the first of a series of lunch-time lectures at Broadcasting House, published as *B.B.C. Lunch-time Lectures—I*, Mr. L. Miall discussed the future of B.B.C. Television after explaining why a new service must be started in what are, for the Corporation, quite new and more difficult broadcasting bands—the very-short- or the ultra-high-frequency bands known as *IV* and *V*. These bands will involve, in effect, new sets for viewers but will give much more space to accommodate new programmes. Mr. Miall emphasized that the process of changing over and building new transmitters, which will gradually carry the Corporation to all parts of the country, is a huge engineering task, involving a capital cost likely to exceed £40 million and building and operating more than 250 new transmitters as well as many low-powered booster transmitters. Co-siting with the Independent Television Authority is essential if the amenities of the countryside are not to be damaged excessively. In indicating some of the plans for new programmes, Mr. Miall concluded by stressing the necessity of avoiding any debasement of the medium.

Lecture 2 dealt with B.B.C. news and current affairs, and, after claiming that the Corporation endeavours to achieve a balance between what the public wants and what the maturer members of the public needed, Mr. D. Edwards forecast great developments in relation to science, which more and more provides news. The Corporation hopes to help the increasing number of scientists, and, besides building up the number of its science producers, he thought that the Corporation would provide in its second television programme a regular programme, doing for science what "Monitor" has done for the Arts. A third lecture, by M. Pulling, on "International Television" pointed out that viewers in Britain saw less of *Eurovision* than viewers in many other European countries. However, while the complete elimination of the 405-line standard in Britain and the 819-line system in France would take many years, an important improvement would result both in the quality of pictures from other countries seen in Britain and in those from Britain seen in other countries: benefit would begin with the start of the second television programme. Finally, the facilities offered by a successful satellite communications system seemed sufficiently attractive to justify the immense efforts required.

THE LEVERHULME TRUST

THE fourth report of the Leverhulme Trust covers the years 1959–61, in which grants and awards totalling £885,000 were committed as compared with £593,000 during the previous triennium*. While the expansion is due to a widening of the field of interest of the Trustees, the general policy remains one of initiating new ventures, and neither capital grants for buildings or equipment nor general appeals are considered.

The primary concern is still fellowships and scholarships, and, of the total, 42 per cent has gone to universities and other forms of higher learning and 21 per cent to medical research. Of the £371,150 for universities, £104,400 was for overseas visiting fellowships and £50,000 for fellowships in general research at the University of Liverpool. £6,600 went to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Surgery at the University of Bristol for research into digestibility and into anaesthesia in domestic animals; £5,100 for biochemical research on the cell nucleus at the University of Edinburgh; £13,500 to the University of Hull for research fellowships on Commonwealth studies; £12,950 to the London School of Economics for scholarships and research awards; £15,000 to the Institute of Education, University of London, for an advanced training course concerned with the use of mass media, and £3,300 to the Institute's Research Unit for Student Problems. The University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire received £10,000 for business administration fellowships, the University College of Swansea £9,000 for research scholarships in social science, the University of Manchester £4,400 for an extension of research fellowships and studentships at Jodrell Bank Experimental Station, and £11,600 was provided for overseas visiting fellowships for the Manchester and Glasgow Colleges of Science and Technology. Besides £31,500 for a professorship in geology at the University of the Punjab, £9,000 went to the Kenya College of Social Studies for the salaries of two tutors, and £5,000 for overseas visiting fellowships for the universities of Holland.

Awards totalling £46,550 to learned societies and research institutions include £2,000 to the Acton Society for its inquiry into the role of the arts graduates in industry; £6,000 to the British Association for research on the Lowenfeld-Dienes method of teaching mathe-

matics; and £19,900 to Political and Economic Planning for its study of trade unions in a changing society and £4,100 for its study of international government. The Institute of Community Studies received £4,000 towards various research projects which include various studies in depth of the experience of students at Cambridge, Manchester and Southampton of factors determining the choice of specialization, the compatibility of effective vocational training with a broader intellectual education, comparative quality of different methods of teaching, the effect of halls of residence, living in college, and unions and societies on vitality of the university and relations between staff and students, and the Institute of Strategic Studies £3,250 for the salary of a research assistant.

Of the awards totalling £184,900 for medical research, £90,000 was to the African Research Foundation in East Africa for cancer research, £28,000 to the East Grinstead Research Trust for a research fellowship and laboratory assistants, and £3,900 to the Department of Education of the Deaf, University of Manchester, for research on hearing aids for children. Grants for research fellowships included £5,150 to the Institute of Dental Surgery, £6,000 to St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, and £6,900 for a surgical research fellowship at Guy's Hospital. The Royal College of Surgeons received £12,000 for continuation of a research fellowship in the Faculty of Anaesthetists, and £6,000 for continuation of one in the Department of Physiology; the Institute of Laryngology and Otology £4,050 to extend research on the physiology of hearing and balance into the central nuclei and tracks in the brain, and University College Hospital Medical School £5,000 for the interchange of students between London and Ibadan. Various other grants were to the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, including £9,000 for secondment to Makerere College, Uganda, £3,000 to the Ross Institute, and £2,500 to the Human Nutrition Research Unit.

Besides awards of £3,000 for archaeology, miscellaneous grants included £12,000 to the Commonwealth Society for the Deaf for training African students as teachers of the deaf, £15,000 to the Royal Commonwealth Society for Voluntary Services Overseas, £7,500 to the Educational Interchange Council for Research Scholarships, and £32,500 to the National Bureau for Co-operation in Child Care.

* The Leverhulme Trust. Fourth Report of the Leverhulme Trustees, 959–1961. Pp. 61. (London: The Leverhulme Trust, 1962.)