

that they are introducing a scheme the purpose of which is to assist members of universities and other institutions for higher education who wish to gain further experience in science, engineering and technology as part of their qualifications for a career in higher education. The Authority and the Generating Board are prepared to consider, in conjunction with the universities and colleges of advanced technology, applications from those who have reached approximately Ph.D. standard or with a minimum qualification of a good honours degree (or its equivalent) in science, engineering or technology, for special appointments with the Authority or the Generating Board. Such appointments will normally be for two years, and for those with the qualifications referred to will carry salaries within the range £850-£1,150 per annum. The Authority would see no difficulty in making up to twenty-five and the Generating Board up to ten appointments in the first year. They are also prepared to make a few similar appointments of more senior status and at appropriately higher salaries. The appointments will be tenable at the establishments most suited to the experience which the candidates are seeking, and are most likely to be in the Authority's establishments at Harwell, Wantage, Culham, Winfrith, Culcheth, Dounreay and Risley, and in the Generating Board's establishments at Berkeley, Marchwood, Leatherhead, and in the Computer Branch. Further information can be obtained from the University Liaison Officer, Central Electricity Generating Board, 24-30 Holborn, London, E.C.1, or the Chief Personnel Officer, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Didcot, Berkshire.

Scientists in Overseas Services

IN reply to questions in the House of Commons on May 7, the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, Mr. R. Carr, said that about 1,600 British graduates were engaged in teaching and research in African Commonwealth countries who were assisted by his department. There were also about 600 employed in universities. His department had been asked to supply 20 medical officers for Northern Rhodesia and had so far three British doctors in view for appointment. There were 230 vacancies for doctors and medical specialists for 38 countries and only half the number of British doctors who are needed were coming forward. The matter was receiving special attention from a panel of the Porritt Committee. Replying to further questions, Mr. Carr said it was expected that the Council for Volunteers Overseas would hold its first meeting towards the end of May. Its terms of reference were: to receive reports from the Voluntary Societies' Committee for Service Overseas (the Lockwood Committee) and the voluntary bodies about the progress of their current programmes for sending volunteers overseas and of their plans for the future; to discuss these reports and future plans and advise the voluntary bodies and the Department of Technical Co-operation, through the Lockwood Committee, on any questions of policy affecting the programmes; and to advise on ways of increasing interest in the work of the voluntary societies. Mr. Carr said that there were about 600 designated officers still serving in Nyasaland and 16 non-designated officers on overseas terms of service. A general compensation scheme for designated officers was already in force and he was informed that the Nyasaland Government was about to introduce a return benefit scheme for non-designated officers. Mr. Carr also said that the Central Office of Information had held courses for information officers for the Foreign Service and the Commonwealth Relations Service since January 1961. These courses include technical training in all information media and outlets at present used by British overseas missions, and he recognized that the recommendation of the Plowden Report would almost certainly increase the need for training.

New University at Guildford, Surrey

IN written answers to questions in the House of Commons on May 14, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mr. Q. Hogg, said that the governing body of Battersea College of Advanced Technology and the Surrey County Council had agreed on a proposal that the development of the College as a university—in accordance with the recommendations of the Robbins Committee—should take place at Guildford at a site to be provided from a fund to which both the County and the governing body would contribute. The governors had been informed that, subject to the necessary planning permission being obtained, the Government agreed, after consultation with the University Grants Committee, to the proposed location and would be prepared to provide resources for this development.

University Development in Britain

ON the Capital Programme, Mr. Hogg announced on May 14 that the Government considered it essential, in view of the heavy pressure from all forms of public investment, that this Programme should be spread over as long a period as was consistent with the objective. The end of March 1966 was estimated as the last date on which work could be done which would effectively contribute to extra places in 1967-68. The Government proposed therefore to authorize starts on this occasion for the fifteen-month period January 1, 1965-March 31, 1966, for which £54.5 million has been authorized, including the £33.5 million announced on February 5. Subsequent capital expenditure programmes from the financial year 1966-67 onwards would be considered with university development as far as 1973-74, on which the University Grants Committee was now working. This latest announcement brought the capital sum committed to university development during the lifetime of the present Parliament to more than £300 million, of which some £200 million was for building work.

Business Schools in Britain

IN a statement in the House of Commons on May 11, Mr. Q. Hogg said that a working party, under the chairmanship of Lord Normanbrook, had been set up on the initiative of the Federation of British Industries to give definition to Lord Franks's proposal, in his recent report, *British Business Schools*, for the establishment of two new business schools at the Universities of Manchester and London (*Nature*, 201, 1251; 1964). It was estimated that the capital cost of the two schools would be between £2.2 million and £2.4 million, and that the total net recurrent cost over the first seven years would be about £1.7 million, and thereafter the net running cost about £332,000 a year.

The working party in its report envisaged that this burden would be shared equally between business and the universities and suggested how the governing body should be constituted to carry out the principle of partnership between business and the universities in their finance and administration. The Government, Mr. Hogg said, welcomed this principle and had sought the advice of the University Grants Committee on the working party's proposals from the point of view of policy on university development and had learnt that the Committee fully endorsed them. The Government had indicated to the Committee and to the Federation of British Industries that it was prepared to provide for the universities' share of capital and current expenditure on the two new business schools within the framework of future university programmes. It was also prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the suggestion in Lord Franks's Report that awards from public funds should be made available for postgraduate students at these schools.

Mr. Hogg said that he understood the Federation of British Industries was now planning an appeal to all sides