

Of the recurrent income of £104,441,063 (£86,402,542 in 1962-63), £74,500,135 was from Treasury grants (70.5 per cent) and £888,277 from grants from Government departments; £9,156,682 (8.8 per cent) from fees; £2,188,214 (2.1 per cent) from endowments; £1,734,077 (1.7 per cent) from local authority grants; £520,699 from donations and subscriptions; and £12,043,222 (11.5 per cent) from payments for research. For English, Welsh and Scottish institutions the respective total incomes were: £83,656,716, £5,668,742, and £15,115,605. Non-recurrent Treasury grants totalled £43,295,545 (£36,481,424 in 1962-63), and of this £26,869,345 was in respect of building work, £4,133,745 professional fees, £10,334,363 furniture and equipment, and £1,958,092 purchases of sites and property. Since 1952, grants for furniture and equipment have been confined to new accommodation,

including buildings adapted for new purposes. Of the recurrent expenditure of £102,301,794, 6.7 per cent was on administration, 43.4 per cent on salaries and superannuation of teaching staff, 12.1 per cent on departmental wages (technicians and laboratory assistants), 16.6 per cent on departmental and laboratory maintenance, 2.9 per cent on repairs and maintenance of buildings, and 11.1 per cent on rates, insurance, heat, light, water, etc. Of the expenditure of £3,946,646 on libraries, £2,093,719 was on salaries and wages, etc., of staff, and only £957,017 on books and £461,855 on periodicals; only London (£155,596), Oxford (£106,421), Cambridge (£71,074) and Leeds (£61,840) spent more than £50,000 on books, and only London (£115,663), Cambridge (£35,407), Oxford (£34,570), Edinburgh (£23,291) and Glasgow (£20,553) more than £20,000 on periodicals.

## EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES IN BIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS 1962/63

WHILE covering much of the ground dealt with in its first report, the recently published second annual report (1962-63) of the University Grants Committee on the first employment of university graduates\* includes an analysis of the employment of men and women who have graduated with Masters' or Doctors' degrees by thesis and/or examination (Table 1).

Table 1. EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES IN BIOLOGICAL SUBJECTS (1962-63)

Degree subjects	Total graduating	Research training	Teacher training	Available for employment	Gained employment home and abroad	Seeking posts 31.12.63
Biochemistry	195 (163)	98 (80)	6 (6)	81 (68)	76 (58)	4 (4)
Botany	258 (289)	93 (111)	66 (55)	89 (112)	77 (91)	7 (12)
Pharmacy/ pharmacology	278 (250)	54 (36)	0 (0)	209 (209)	208 (199)	1 (2)
Physiology and/or anatomy	386 (336)	76 (52)	6 (4)	33 (25)	30 (15)	1 (3)
Zoology	375 (335)	124 (110)	66 (82)	170 (120)	188 (97)	18 (15)
General biology	248 (264)	19 (31)	74 (70)	128 (125)	108 (101)	12 (11)
Agriculture	345 (398)	98 (105)	11 (10)	192 (122)	163 (193)	19 (27)
Totals	2,085(2,030)	562 (525)	229 (227)	902 (892)	792 (754)	62 (74)

Table 1, abstracted by A. C. Simpson from the two reports (the 1961-62 figures being given in brackets), shows surprising differences between the various sections of biology when the figures for the two years are compared. Thus, while the numbers graduating in zoology and biochemistry increased 12 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, the numbers graduating in botany and agriculture decreased by 10 per cent and 12 per cent. However, the number of zoology graduates going on to teacher training fell by 20 per cent while the number of botanists increased by 20 per cent. To the numbers of graduates that were still seeking employment 6 months after graduating, the figure for all biologists covered by Table 1 for 1962/3 was 3.0 per cent of those graduating compared with 2.5 per cent for chemists and 1.8 per cent

for physicists. The figure is not so satisfactory when those continuing study are excluded and the numbers available for employment in the various sections of biology are considered separately; for botany, zoology and general biology respectively, the percentages of those available for employment who were still seeking employment were 8 per cent, 11 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, only two of the 434 biologists graduating with higher degrees failed to get employment within six months of graduation.

Table 2 gives an analysis of the employment categories of men and women who qualified for first and higher degrees in biochemistry, botany and zoology in 1962/63 and obtained employment in Britain.

Table 2. GRADUATES IN BIOCHEMISTRY, BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY WHO OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN (1962-63)

Degree:	Biochemistry		Botany		Zoology		Totals	
	First	Higher	First	Higher	First	Higher	First	Higher
Civil service	5	2	3	8	14	5	22	15
Local government	17	—	5	1	20	2	42	3
Universities and technical colleges	23	26	22	28	26	33	71	87
Schools (excluding those having taken teacher training)	7	—	26	9	37	4	70	13
Industry and commerce	13	8	14	5	13	2	40	15
Others	8	4	6	1	18	3	32	8
	73	40	76	52	128	49	277	141

It is seen that more than half those employed who obtained higher degrees in biochemistry, botany or zoology found their first employment within the universities and technical colleges, that schools took on 70 graduates immediately after their first degrees, apart from the 138 who went into teacher training courses with biochemistry, botany and zoology degrees, and that industry and commerce took nearly three times as many graduates straight from their first degrees than straight after taking higher degrees.

\* *J. Inst. Biol.*, 13, No. 3 (1965).

## SCIENTIFIC POLICY IN BELGIUM

THE fifth annual report of the National Council for Scientific Policy, Belgium, covers the activities of the Council during 1964\*. Its seven chapters review in succession the development of scientific policy at the national and international level; the budget for science; the organization of research; the expansion of higher education; the scientific establishments of the State; the distribution of scientific manpower; and the level of

scientific potential in 1961. Reports or recommendations were presented to the Government on the expansion or adaptation of higher education at university level; the State scientific establishments and services; the development and finance of nuclear research; the status of the teaching hospitals; and the budget for science for 1965. At the international level, besides investigating the structure of scientific policy, the Council was concerned with the support of Euratom and the European Space Research Organization. The budget for science has

\* Conseil National de la Politique Scientifique. *Rapport Annuel, 1964*. Pp. 200. (Bruxelles: Conseil National de la Politique Scientifique, 1965.)