

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE NUFFIELD FOUNDATION

LORD NUFFIELD has authorized the following announcement which is printed in *The Times*, London.

Lord Nuffield has intimated his intention of founding forthwith a charitable trust, which will be known as "The Nuffield Foundation."

He desires to make this donation from resources which have been built up through private enterprise, in the essential importance of which he is a firm believer. He wishes, in so doing, to record his view that the spontaneous contributions which come from such sources to the service of the community are, and must always remain, a vital factor in the life of the nation.

Lord Nuffield will, therefore, hand over to trustees his shareholdings in the Nuffield Organization to the value of £10,000,000 as a capital fund. The income from this fund will be administered by managing trustees, who will not exceed seven in number. He has appointed the following as managing trustees:

Sir William M. Goodenough (chairman).
 Sir John S. B. Stopford, F.R.S. (vice-chairman).
 Professor F. L. Engledow, B.Sc.
 The Hon. Geoffrey C. Gibbs.
 Sir Hector Hetherington.
 Sir Henry T. Tizzard, F.R.S.
 Miss Janet Vaughan.

Lord Nuffield wishes to make it clear that in carrying out this arrangement he is not in any way withdrawing from his association with his businesses, with which he will be personally identified in the same way as heretofore.

The objects which the trustees will endeavor to assist are as follows:

1. Medical research and teaching.
2. The organization and development of medical and health services.
3. Scientific research and teaching in the interests of trade and industry.
4. The pursuit of social studies.
5. The care and comfort of aged persons.

The normal scope of the trust's activities will be Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Attention may, however, be given to projects particularly affecting the Empire, and in regard to items 1 and 3 above the provision of scholarships and other assistance for Empire students is included. It is provided that Lord Nuffield's trusts which are already in being may benefit from the income of the new trust.

The managing trustees are enjoined to consult the appropriate Ministers or Departments of State in connection with any matters of major importance in which they may become interested. They are not, how-

ever, to be in any way bound by the views expressed by these ministers or departments in carrying out the work of the trust.

THE WORK OF SOVIET ASTRONOMERS AT LENINGRAD DURING THE SIEGE¹

THE Soviet Scientists' Antifascist Committee has sent a report dealing with the work carried on by Leningrad astronomers during the time of the siege of the city by the Germans to the American Association of Scientific Workers. It was prepared by Lydia Bach, of Moscow. It reads:

Professor I. D. Jongolovich, head of the Leningrad branch of the Institute of Astronomy of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., has come by plane to Moscow for a few days and told us of the activities of Leningrad's astronomers. Last winter, when scientific research institutes were being evacuated from Leningrad, we were also urged to leave our embattled city in order to continue our astronomic research in the quiet of the Soviet rear. However, sixteen of us decided to remain in Leningrad and go on with our astronomic observations despite the stress of the blockade.

The Leningrad Astronomic Institute has issued a series of astronomic almanacs for geodetic workers, navigators and pilots. The "Astronomic Almanac" for 1943 contains extensive information on changes of the position of the sun, the moon, planets and stars in the course of the year. The information is rendered with the exactitude demanded by the work of large observatories as well as for astronomic and geodetic measurements. At the beginning of the war the Soviet "Astronomic Almanac" was considerably expanded so that it now fully replaces almanacs issued abroad. The matrices of the "Astronomic Almanac of USSR" for 1943 were brought to Moscow by plane from Leningrad to be published by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The "Nautical Astronomic Almanac" for 1943 contains data from the "Astronomic Almanac of USSR" in the form necessary for navigation in all the seas and oceans. The "Aviation Astronomic Almanac" is a guide to pilots which is particularly important for long-distance flights.

At present, simultaneously with its other activities, the Leningrad branch of the Institute of Astronomy has already begun to prepare data and tables for the Almanacs for 1944.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH IN TUBERCULOSIS

THE Committee on Medical Research of the National Tuberculosis Association has recommended to the board of directors of the association that the following researches be aided with grants from the

¹ Transmitted via radio to the American Association of Scientific Workers by Sergei Pilipchuk, Secretary of the Soviet Scientists' Antifascist Committee, February 12, 1943.

association, effective from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944.

"Chemistry of the tubercle bacillus," under the direction of Professor R. J. Anderson, Sterling Chemistry Laboratory, Yale University.

"Chemistry of tuberculin and serum studies of tuberculosis," under the direction of Dr. Florence B. Seibert, Henry Phipps Institute, University of Pennsylvania.

"Enzymes as factors in resistance to tuberculosis," under the direction of Dr. M. C. Winternitz and Dr. Bruno Gerstl, Laboratory of Pathology, Yale University.

"Relationship of diabetes to tuberculosis," under the direction of Dr. M. M. Steinbach, Department of Bacteriology, Columbia University.

"Correlation of x-ray and tuberculin diagnostic studies," under the direction of E. B. Fred *et al.*, University of Wisconsin.

"Improvement in x-ray technique," under the direction of Professor Charles Weyl, Moore School X-ray Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania.

"Development of a virulence test," under the direction of Dr. C. E. Woodruff, Wm. H. Maybury Sanatorium, Northville, Michigan.

"Recovery of T. B. fractions in the urine, a possible activity test," under the direction of Dr. John R. Paul, School of Medicine, Yale University.

"Clinical study and follow-up of babies to adolescence," under the direction of Dr. Edith M. Lincoln, Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

"Influence of war and industrial changes on tuberculosis," under the direction of Dr. Carroll E. Palmer and Dr. Herman E. Hilleboe, of the U. S. Public Health Service.

"Course and prognosis of the minimal lesion in tuberculosis," under the direction of Dr. Carroll E. Palmer and Dr. Herman E. Hilleboe, of the U. S. Public Health Service, and others.

"Development of an organization to evaluate chemotherapeutic agents in tuberculosis," under the direction of a special committee.

The members of the Committee on Medical Research are Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Dr. Kendall Emerson, Dr. Charles A. Doane, Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, Dr. Esmond R. Long, Dr. Karl F. Meyer, Dr. Florence R. Sabin, Dr. David T. Smith, Dr. H. S. Willis, Dr. Julius L. Wilson and Dr. Wm. Charles White, *chairman*.

THE SCIENCE TALENT SEARCH¹

Forty boys and girls, all graduating seniors in public, private and parochial schools, have been selected in the second nation-wide science talent search just concluded at Washington to receive science scholarships amounting to \$11,000.

One boy and one girl each received a Westinghouse Science Grand Scholarship of \$2,400, and eight others received Westinghouse Science Scholarships of \$400

¹ Telegram from C. N. Fry, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

each. The grand scholarships were awarded to Raymond Reinhart Schiff, 16, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Gloria Indus Lauer, 17, of Ames, Iowa.

Additional one-year scholarships of \$100 each were awarded to 30 seniors who also attended the Science Talent Search Institute from February 26 through March 2 in Washington.

Each of the ten top scholarships is for four years and all the scholarships may be used in study at any college or university that the student desires to attend, if the school he chooses shall meet the requirements of the scholarship awarding committee. If the student enters military or other government service, his scholarship will be held in trust by Science Service for his use after the war, or until such time as he is in a position to accept it.

The second annual Science Talent Search began last November when some 25,000 school principals and teachers were asked to cooperate in finding the graduating seniors—both boys and girls—who appeared most likely to succeed as scientists. About 15,000 students who entered the search were given a science aptitude examination administered by their school officials.

Each entrant who completed the aptitude examination—about 3,400—was asked to write an original essay on "Science's Next Great Step Ahead"; the essay, together with scholarship and personal records, was submitted to the Science Talent Search board of judges by the school officials of the entrant.

The aptitude examination was specially prepared for the Science Talent Search by Dr. Harold A. Edgerton, director of the Occupational Opportunities Service of the Ohio State University, and Dr. Steuart Henderson Britt, director of the Office of Psychological Personnel of the National Research Council and professor of psychology at George Washington University. The aptitude examination was designated to test powers of observation and deduction, rather than knowledge of science.

On the basis of the scholarship and personal records, the essays and the science aptitude examination, students were chosen as delegates to the Institute of the Science Talent Search. During sessions of the institute, the forty young delegates—29 boys and 11 girls—were interviewed by the judges and given final examinations. On the basis of the interviews and examinations, the scholarships were awarded.

Dr. Edgerton and Dr. Britt, with Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard College Observatory, constituted the scholarship awarding committee.

Speakers at the institute, who followed the general theme of "Science's Next Great Step Ahead," included Dr. Shapley; Dr. Hugh S. Taylor, professor of chemistry, Princeton University; Dr. Eleanor