

now conducted by the several departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

6. Make fully, freely and publicly available to commerce, industry, agriculture and academic institutions, the fruits of research financed by Federal funds.

The joint hearings are expected to continue three or possibly four weeks. Prominent scientists, heads of Government agencies concerned with research and development, representatives of industry and labor, educators and others will be invited to testify on the need for a national program of scientific research. Witnesses who have been invited to appear to testify in the first week of hearings include:

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president, the Johns Hopkins University; Dr. James Conant, president, Harvard University; Professor Harlow Shapley, Harvard University; Eric Johnston, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Ira Mosher, National Association of Manufacturers; William Green, American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Edward O'Neal, Farm Bureau Federation; Charles Goss, National Grange; James G. Patton, National Farmers Union; Dr. Vannevar Bush, Office of Scientific Research and Development; Harold D. Smith, Bureau of the Budget; Robert P. Patterson, War Department; James V. Forrestal, Navy Department; Jerome C. Hunsaker, National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; Henry A. Wallace, Department of Commerce, and Harold L. Ickes, Department of the Interior.

A list covering witnesses for the subsequent weeks is now in preparation. It is hoped that all those who wish to express themselves on this major legislation will forward statements to the Subcommittee on War Mobilization of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, or, if time permits, appear in personal testimony.

#### FELLOWSHIPS OFFERED BY THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

To assist universities in reducing the postwar scarcity of young men with advanced technical training, the Eastman Kodak Company is expanding its grants of annual fellowships to aid graduate students of chemistry, physics, mechanical and electrical engineering and business administration. There will be twelve fellowships for doctoral work and ten fellowships for master's work. The previous Eastman Kodak grants were confined to the field of chemistry and chemical engineering and numbered only six. The fellowships carry no provision requiring the recipients subsequently to work for the company.

Of the awards to be granted persons pursuing doctoral training, one fellowship is designated for chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; another is for work in organic chem-

istry at the University of Illinois; and another is for the study of physical chemistry at the University of Rochester under the direction of Professor W. A. Noyes, Jr. The nine other fellowships for doctoral work—six in chemistry and three in physics—will be rotated among various universities from year to year.

To encourage graduate training in the field of mechanical engineering, the Eastman Kodak Company is offering four fellowships to men majoring in design in work toward their master's degree. It is planned that two fellowships will be awarded, in addition, to students completing their master's degree in electrical engineering. These six fellowships are to be utilized at different universities each year. Four fellowships are being offered to young men doing graduate study in outstanding schools of business.

Selection of recipients for any of these fellowships will be the responsibility of the respective college or university where the fellowship is awarded for that particular college year. The only qualifications prescribed by the company are that the award shall be made on the basis of the recipient's demonstrated ability in his major field, his soundness of character, the faculty's confidence in him, his cooperativeness and his financial need.

#### THE JOHN SCOTT AWARD

JAMES SMITHSON was not the only early foreign benefactor of American science and technology. In 1816 a citizen of Edinburgh, Scotland, named John Scott, willed \$4,000 in trust to the City of Philadelphia in order to provide "a copper medal and a premium of \$20" to outstanding citizens who had promoted and contributed to the welfare of mankind. Why John Scott made this bequest to a city and country he had never visited is not entirely clear. It is supposed that his recognition of Philadelphia and Americans resulted from an earlier acquaintance with Benjamin Franklin. By the turn of the century the John Scott fund was worth \$100,000, and in recent years each award carries an honorarium of \$1,000.

Awards have been made from time to time by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, whose principal duty is to administer the funds of the estate of Stephen Girard. The recipients of the John Scott Award are chosen by the board upon recommendation of a scientific advisory committee. In the past the award has been made to such scientists and inventors as Sir Alexander Fleming, John C. Garand, Thomas A. Edison and Madame Curie.

On September 20, 1945, the John Scott Award was shared by a chemist, Dr. Lyle D. Goodhue, and an entomologist, Captain William N. Sullivan, Jr., Sn.C., for their discovery of the Freon-type of insecticidal