

the M.Sc. degree by research in 1917. She collaborated with Prof. Ryan in a number of investigations, including one on the action of nitrous and nitric acids on diphenylamine carried out with the co-operation of Nobels, Ltd. Later, she set up practice as a consulting chemist in Dublin, and became public analyst for twelve Irish county councils. In this connexion, it is of interest to note that all the members of her laboratory staff are women graduate chemists. She has concerned herself vigorously with the organization of the chemical profession in Ireland and is a past president of the Irish Chemical Association. Her new sphere of activity will, unfortunately, prevent her from continuing to take an active part in the work of her profession.

Educational Director of the British Council :

Dr. A. E. Morgan

DR. A. E. MORGAN has been appointed educational director of the British Council and will take up his duties early next month. The post was formerly held by Prof. B. Ifor Evans, who resigned it on appointment as principal of Queen Mary College about a year ago but has continued to assist the Council in an advisory capacity. Dr. Morgan, a native of Bristol, was educated at the then University College there, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He became lecturer in, and then professor of, English language and literature in the University College, Exeter, and later occupied a similar chair in the University of Sheffield. In 1926 he was appointed principal of University College, Hull; and during 1935-37 he was principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University, Montreal. Dr. Morgan became chief special officer for national service, Ministry of Labour, in 1939, and was thereafter a district commissioner for the Special Areas (Durham and Tyne-side), and regional information officer at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Since 1941, he has been assistant secretary, Ministry of Labour. The period for which Mr. H. Orton, the acting educational director of the British Council, was seconded to the Council from the University of Sheffield ends on August 31, and he will then resume his duties as head of the Department of English Language at Sheffield.

The R. W. Paul Instrument Fund

THE R. W. Paul Instrument Fund was established by a trust created under the will of Mr. R. W. Paul, who died in March 1943. The income from the fund will be administered by a committee composed of representatives of the Royal Society, the Physical Society, the Institute of Physics and the Institution of Electrical Engineers. The committee will consider and adjudicate upon applications which may be submitted for financial assistance by means of grants for the following purposes: (a) for the design, construction and maintenance of novel and improved types of physical instruments and apparatus for investigations in pure and applied physical science, particularly in cases where a relatively large expenditure may be justified on experimental apparatus. (b) For the assistance of research by provision of equipment, building facilities or financial or other aid in such manner as the committee may determine in each case. Grants from the fund shall not be used to relieve expenditure in any establishment controlled by the Government, or to relieve any university or other educational establishment of its normal financial obligations. When an application is favourably re-

garded by the committee, an assessor will be appointed to advise in detail on the merits of the application, the feasibility of producing the desired result by means of the proposed instrument or apparatus, the urgency of the need for it and the probable cost of execution of the work.

After a grant has been made, the assessor will report to the committee not less than once every three months on the progress of the work. He may in his discretion recommend additional grants for running and maintenance costs and salaries for the time being of investigators and assistants engaged in a particular investigation, provided that no research fellowship or research scholarship is thus created. The committee will decide the ultimate destination and ownership of all instruments and apparatus produced by means of grants from the fund. Any invention or improvement in existing inventions made by a grantee must be communicated forthwith to the committee, and no grantee may apply for, or obtain, patent rights for such invention without the previous sanction in writing of the committee. Applications may be submitted by any worker or group of workers in Great Britain. Applicants must be British subjects and their qualification in physical research must be supported by the signed recommendations of not less than two of the following persons: (i) president of the Royal Society (if a physicist), or alternatively, the secretary of the Royal Society dealing with physical subjects; (ii) president of the Physical Society; (iii) president of the Institute of Physics; (iv) president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Applications should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.1.

Industrial Research Committee of the Federation of British Industries

At a recent meeting of the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries, it was announced that Mr. B. J. A. Bard has been appointed head of the F.B.I. Research Secretariat and secretary of the F.B.I. Industrial Research Committee. Mr. Bard carried out fuel research under the late Prof. W. A. Bone in the Chemical Technology Department of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and then read for the Bar; he practised at the Bar until the outbreak of war, after which he worked first with the Coal Commission and, later, on various industrial production and research problems at the Ministries of Supply and Aircraft Production. The duties and functions of the research secretariat will include the encouragement and fostering of industrial and national interest in research, maintaining contact with all industrial research organizations, and providing a service whereby advice, assistance and information can be obtained and contacts made. Close touch is being maintained with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which is represented on the F.B.I. Industrial Research Committee. A first task will be the organization of a survey of existing research facilities in Britain. Another immediate plan of the Industrial Research Committee is a proposal for a two-day conference, to be held in London in the autumn, of those who are organizing or conducting research in industry, in order that they may present their views and give the results of their experience to industry.

The Industrial Research Committee of the Federation of British Industries is constituted as follows: Sir William Larke (*chairman*), Dr. S. B. Bagley, Sir

Peter Bennett, Mr. W. Bond, Mr. O. F. Brown, Dr. W. T. K. Braunscholtz, Dr. P. Dunsheath, Mr. T. A. Fairclough, Dr. W. H. Glover, Dr. W. T. Griffiths, Mr. A. L. Hetherington, Lord Melchett, Mr. R. O'F. Oakley, Dr. C. C. Paterson, Sir Robert Pickard, Mr. R. K. Sanders, Dr. R. E. Slade, Sir Frank Smith, Mr. S. K. Thornley, Mr. B. J. A. Bard (secretary to the Committee and head of the F.B.I. Industrial Research Secretariat).

International Collaboration

THE publication as a "Penguin Special" (price 9d.) of E. R. Stettinius' "Lend-Lease: Weapon for Victory" shortly after its original publication as a substantial work of 358 pages (New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd.) is a real service to Anglo-American understanding. Intended originally to facilitate the understanding in the United States of the Lend-Lease Act, it should contribute equally in Britain to the same end. This is important, because, if the new lend-lease agreement with the United States announced in November by the Prime Minister is to be fully understood, it must be remembered that the Lend-Lease Act is for the defence of the United States, and is strictly limited to what is necessary for the effective prosecution of the War by the United States and its Allies. The picture which Mr. Stettinius here paints of the way in which Lend-Lease developed and of the magnitude of the contribution which has been made to victory in Europe in this way is most impressive in its demonstration of the possibilities of collaboration between the United Nations and of the advantages which all might reap from the pooling of economic resources in facing the tasks and problems of peace. At a time when the organization of world order is receiving close attention, it is well that there should be made so widely available such an admirable account of one great experiment in international collaboration which has played a large part in bringing the war in Europe to a successful conclusion. The principle of mutual aid embodied in the Lend-Lease Act and agreements will not come to an end when the war with Japan ends: to it we must also look for the strength to build a world in which freedom and opportunity are secure for all.

British Grassland Society

At the Fourth International Grassland Congress held in Great Britain in 1937, a group of grassland specialists met to consider the advisability of forming a society in the United Kingdom to promote the study of grassland husbandry. The outbreak of war prevented further progress with the scheme, but in November 1944 a group interested in grassland research met to discuss the foundation of a British Grassland Society, the activities of which would be field tours, discussions and the publication of a journal. The Society was formed early in 1945 and the first meeting was held at Stratford-on-Avon during June 20-22. About one hundred and fifty members attended. At the opening general meeting the following committee and officers were elected for 1945: *President*, Sir R. George Stapledon; *Vice-President*, Dr. Wm. Davies; *Committee*, J. H. Faulder, H. J. Gill, W. D. Hay, F. R. Horne, Prof. T. J. Jenkin, M. G. Jones, Prof. S. J. Watson; *Secretary*, Dr. R. O. Whyte; *Treasurer*, P. A. Linehan; *Editor*, Dr. H. I. Moore. The office of the Secretary is at the Agri-

cultural Research Building, Aberystwyth. It was agreed at this meeting that membership should be confined in the meantime to scientific and technical officers of Ministries, research institutes, war agricultural executive committees and similar bodies. Specialists in countries other than Great Britain can become members.

During the meeting, members visited the Grassland Improvement Station at Drayton, its former substation at Colesbourne in the Cotswolds and representative grassland areas in Leicestershire. At Drayton, herbage crops in seed production and leys of different age, history, seeds mixtures and seeding rates were inspected. An interesting feature of the work at Drayton is the increasing emphasis which is being placed on the interpretation of sward improvement through the animal rather than by means of botanical or chemical analyses alone; live-weight production trials accompanied the experiments. At Colesbourne there were fertilizer trials accompanying the establishment of leys and the seed production of various forage crops. Visitors were impressed at the productivity obtained from this thin Cotswold soil which only three years ago was derelict turf and dense thorn bush. Those from the north were particularly interested in the crops of sainfoin. In a tour through Leicestershire members inspected trials of cocksfoot, perennial ryegrass and other grasses conducted jointly by the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Leicestershire War Agricultural Executive Committee at Dunton Bassett and Thorpe Langton. They saw the trial now in progress on the famous Mill Field at Medbourne to compare beef production on an old pasture (about one hundred and fifty years old) with that on a new ley in an adjacent field. Members also inspected ley farming and a grass and grain drying plant at Skeffington. Future plans of the Society will be decided shortly. There will probably be an autumn meeting at which papers will be read and a field meeting next summer in some other part of Great Britain. It is proposed to publish a journal, which will be available to members under their subscription to the Society (21s. per annum), and to others at a subscription rate to be decided.

Education and Training of Aircraft Workers

THE Royal Aircraft Establishment of the Ministry of Aircraft Production has just issued an interesting and informative pamphlet on the general subject of aeronautical training. If, says the pamphlet, Great Britain is to maintain its superiority in the air, we must enlist the help of intelligent young men and young women, and give them a training in an attractive career full of possibilities. The basis of the scheme now proposed is the highly efficient technical college which has been built up as an integral part of the Establishment. The scheme set forth in the pamphlet is a system of apprenticeship, the apprentices being of three types: (1) engineering apprentices, who are trained to become aeronautical research engineers, and are drawn from boys who have attained a high standard of secondary school education; (2) craft apprentices, who are trained to become skilled craftsmen for service in laboratories and in experimental work; and (3) laboratory assistants, who are employed in the research laboratories, and must have obtained a school-leaving certificate with credit in science and mathematics. Details are given concerning the course of training for each of the three types of apprentice. The course in each case