

GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION, LISBON

GRANTS FOR 1958

THE Trustees of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Lisbon, have announced a list of grants made during 1958 and amounting in total to nearly £1 million. The two previous lists of grants, issued in April and November 1957, totalled £1½ million. Out of this year's grants the British Isles and the Commonwealth overseas receive more than £200,000.

The list of grants includes: £42,000 to the Old Bodleian Library, Oxford, for restoring the fabric of this building, begun in the fifteenth and completed in the seventeenth century; £30,000 to Fort Jesus, Mombasa, for the restoration of the sixteenth century Portuguese fort and its conversion into a museum of East African history and archaeology under the care of the Royal National Parks of Kenya; up to £6,000 over three years to the International Institute for the Conservation of Museum Objects; £1,500 to the Welsh Folk Museum for recording equipment for a survey of Welsh oral traditions of the countryside, including the domestic, agricultural and craft vocabularies, before they disappear under the impact of modern technology; £32,500 to the Centre for Nuclear Energy Research, Portugal, for equipment, and running costs for three years, for its mass spectrometry and isotope section; to the University of Coimbra, (a) the Chemical Laboratory, £12,430 for a spectrophotometer and expensive books, (b) the Physics Laboratory, £6,200 for analyser and other equipment for atomic energy research, (c) the Galenic School of Pharmacy, £3,020 for apparatus for electrophoresis and chromatography, (d) the Institute of Geophysics, £1,750 for scientific equipment; £14,375 to the Bento da Rocha Cabral Institute for Scientific Research for equipment and three years research expenses; £12,850 to the Centre for Research in Infectious Diseases, Portugal, for capital and running costs for three years; £11,250 to the Centre for Economics and Statistical Research, Portugal, over three years, for seminars and training of future research workers; £4,170 to the National Agronomy Station, Portugal, for books for the library; £3,750 to the Egas Moniz Research Centre, St. Mary's Hospital, Lisbon, for fellowships; £2,000 to the University of Lisbon Botanical Garden and Laboratory, for microfilm reader, microscopes and transport for field-work; £1,250 to the Organic Chemistry Laboratory, Higher

Technical Institute, Lisbon, for equipment; £1,080 to the Hospital of Dona Estaphania, Lisbon, for scientific meetings organized by the head of the Department of Child Health.

Scholarships and other grants for education or study at home or overseas for the year 1958-59 include: £112,500 for Portuguese students and scholars, £20,000 for Armenian students, and £10,000 for scholars, research workers, etc., and £15,000 for Middle East students. In the United Kingdom £4,030 was spent in 1958.

Other grants include £50,000 to Churchill College, Cambridge, to endow three Gulbenkian studentships for graduates of universities outside the United Kingdom; up to £3,750 to the Institute of Archaeology, University of Coimbra, and other archaeological bodies; £3,000 to the Department of Education, Oxford, directed by Mr. Alec Peterson, to enable a study to be made of specialization in schools and its real relevance to university requirements, and then to attempt to draft an ideal syllabus and timetable for a combined arts and science sixth form; £350 a year for three years to the Egypt Exploration Society and Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, for a technician to be trained (by the reader in papyrology in the University of Oxford) in the technique of piecing together fragments of ancient papyri by matching the fibres instead of the text; £600 over two years to Prof. Christopher Hawkes (University of Oxford) for visits to Portugal at the invitation of the Ministry of National Education to collaborate with Col. Mario Cardoza of Guimarães in the excavation of early Celtic *castros* and in the training of Portuguese archaeologists in the latest techniques of excavation; £700 to the Department of Economics, University of Bristol, for a study of the 'employability' of workers who have suffered long-term unemployment due to ill-health. Out of funds set aside in 1957, the Foundation has assisted one undergraduate scientific expedition this year, namely, the Westminster Hospital Medical School's expedition to the Belgian Congo. In addition, the Royal Geographical Society, London (which already lends surveying instruments to expeditions), has accepted £1,200 for a pool of other instruments and equipment for loan to university expeditions.

BIOCHEMICAL RESPONSE TO PHYSICAL INJURY

A SYMPOSIUM on "The Biochemical Response to Physical Injury" was held at Semmering, Austria, during September 7-12 under the aegis of the Council for the Organization of Medical Sciences with the assistance of the Wellcome Trust and the International Union of Biochemistry. Radiation injury was excluded from discussion.

Dr. D. P. Cuthbertson (Scotland) acted as chairman and Dr. H. B. Stoner (England) was technical secretary. The general and local arrangements were

respectively in the hands of Dr. J. F. Delafresnaye (Council for the Organization of Medical Sciences) and Dr. F. G. Wewalka (Austria).

F. A. Fuhrman (United States) opened with a description of "Electrolytes and glycogen in injured tissues". He pointed out that we know more about the electrolyte pattern and its control in skin and skeletal muscle—which constitute 70 per cent of the mass of the soft tissues of the body and which are more frequently injured than other tissues—than in