

THE SECOND

LONDON

INTERNATIONAL

YOUTH SCIENCE

FORTNIGHT



15th-29th JULY 1960 SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

INTERNATIONAL PRAESIDIUM

His Excellency the Swedish Ambassador.
His Excellency the Danish Ambassador.
His Excellency the Italian Ambassador.
His Excellency the French Ambassador.
His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador.
His Excellency the German Ambassador.
His Excellency the Yugoslav Ambassador.
His Excellency the Swiss Ambassador.
His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador.
His Excellency the Netherlands Ambassador.
His Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador.
The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Hailsham, Q.C., Minister for Science.
The Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P., Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.
The Rt. Hon. Sir David Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P., Minister of Education.
Mr. K. Helveg Petersen, Secretary General, World Friendship Federation.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

The Rt. Hon. Lord Luke of Pavenham, T.D., D.L., J.P.
Dame Irene Ward, D.B.E., M.P.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Science Fortnight would not have been possible without the co-operation of organisations which have invited parties to visit them during the Fortnight. Their names appear in the pages of this Programme and their co-operation is acknowledged with sincere gratitude by the British Association and Worldfriends.

A generous cash donation of £500 towards the expenses of the Fortnight is gratefully acknowledged from Unilever Ltd.

To the distinguished Speakers, Lecturers and others not all named in this Programme, who will have taken part in it, thanks are gratefully tendered for their interest and help.

Tribute is also paid to the London Transport Executive for their help in the travel and catering arrangements which has gone much beyond ordinary commercial obligations.

The President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society have most generously given the hospitality of their Hall for the Opening Ceremony and the Lectures.

The Royal Society who have so kindly invited all participants to attend the formal opening of their Tercentenary celebrations.

**the
second
London
international
youth
science
fortnight**

**organised by Worldfriends
in conjunction with
The British Association
for the Advancement of Science**

**PATRON: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
PRESIDENT: THE RT. HON. LORD NATHAN, P.C., T.D., P.R.G.S., F.S.A.**



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

joint organising council

chairman

The Rt. Hon. Lord Nathan,
P.C., T.D., P.R.G.S., F.S.A.

committee

Dame Kathleen Lonsdale, D.B.E., F.R.S.
Dr. W. E. Swinton, F.R.S.E. (British Association)

† Mr. Martin Stevens

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Two Trustees from the International Youth Science Trust
(in process of formation)

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* Mr. P. S. Green, M.B.E., National Director, Worldfriends

Mr. R. A. Stevens,
Assistant Secretary, British Association

* Mrs. E. R. Merriell, Worldfriends

* Members of the Administrative Committee under the
Chairmanship of Mr. W. J. Langford

† Mr. Martin Stevens of Rank Screen Services Ltd.
is Adviser on Publicity to the Council

notes on places to be visited during fortnight

A programme of visits to places of scientific interest has been prepared for each participant in the Science Fortnight. They include:—

THE ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT, HARWELL,

is the principal establishment of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority's Research Group. The functions of the Group are to initiate new ideas and early development work on all civil aspects of atomic energy. This involves three main tasks: to carry out long-term research in nuclear science and technology; to study and develop the technology for new types of nuclear power; and to produce radioisotopes and to develop their applications.

THE BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

was formed in 1938 before the nationalisation of the coal industry, and is now one of the largest research associations with a staff of some 300, working at a 20-acre site at Leatherhead.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

is the chief institution for scientific research in the British Commonwealth for the identification, classification and description of animals, plants, fossils, rocks and minerals. It is in a particularly advantageous position because of the training and experience of its staff, the richness of its collections of scientific material and the completeness of its library.

THE BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

was founded in 1918 by a group of six scientific instrument firms. The laboratories at Chislehurst are very comprehensive in their scope and deal with optical instruments, electrical instruments, electronic devices and mechanical instruments.

THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

owns and operates the power stations and main transmission lines in England and Wales, and is responsible for the bulk supply of electricity to the Area Electricity Boards. Visits will be paid to the permanent exhibition of the Board, and to a power station.

THE CHESTER BEATTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

stems from the Research Institute of the Cancer Hospital, which was established in 1909; it was re-named on its removal to new premises in 1939. It now forms part, together with the Hospital's Physics and Radiotherapy departments, of the Institute of Cancer Research, Royal Cancer Hospital.

THE CIBA LABORATORIES

at Horsham are responsible for producing pharmaceutical products of many different kinds, and will show the procedures involved in the production and distribution of pharmaceuticals.

EAST MALLING RESEARCH STATION,

founded in 1913 and known then as the Wye College Fruit Experiment Station, seeks to solve the problems arising out of the growth and culture of fruit plants, through the elucidation of the principles underlying cultural operations in relation to the growth and physiology of the plant, and the quality and other desirable characteristics of the fruit.

THE ELECTRICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

is one of the largest of the co-operative industrial research associations and serves as the principal medium for co-ordination of research in a very wide field extending well beyond the electrical industry. The laboratories are at Leatherhead.

THE ESSO RESEARCH CENTRE

at Abingdon advises the Esso companies in Europe and North Africa on problems peculiar to their operations, and also carries out research into the quality of petroleum products, the discovery of new products and improved refining methods.

THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S FACTORY

at Dagenham is one of the largest in Great Britain, and is unique in having its own blast furnaces, coke furnaces, gas works and power station. The whole process of manufacture from raw materials, and of assembly, will be seen.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD.;

visits will be paid to the glass factory at Wembley, and to the atomic energy division at Erith.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES—PAINTS DIVISION.

The factory of the Paints Division of I.C.I. is at Slough, and the research staff is continually investigating improved methods of fighting corrosion.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES—PLASTICS DIVISION.

The factory of the Plastics Division of I.C.I. at Welwyn is concerned with the large range of materials which plastics have provided, how they can be improved and for what they can be used.

ILFORD LTD.

The research unit of the Ilford Photographic Company is at Brentwood laboratories.

KODAK LTD.

At Harrow the Kodak Photographic Company has a museum of photography containing a number of unique exhibits.

THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD MINING RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT

is at Isleworth.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, is concerned with research into the application of engineering to agriculture, and with the design, development and testing of machinery.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN DAIRYING

was founded in 1909, established in 1912 at the University of Reading and moved to Shinfield in 1923. There are ten departments concerned with milk production and the application of science for farm production and the industrial side of practical dairying.

THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

at Teddington is the largest of the research stations of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and a national centre for research in non-nuclear physics. It has nine divisions—Aerodynamics, Applied Physics, Basic Physics, Control Mechanism and Electronics, Light, Mathematics, Metallurgy, Ship and Standards.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION,

founded in 1843 by Sir John Bennet Lawes, is the oldest agricultural research station in the world. All problems relevant to agriculture are studied except plant breeding. The two broad divisions of work are soil science and the study of pests and diseases.

THE ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT

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THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN

was founded in 1799 by Count Rumford for the promotion of science and the diffusion and extension of useful knowledge. The lovely house is famous as the place where many distinguished scientists have lived and worked, and much of their scientific apparatus may be seen in the Institution's museum.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

which originated in 1857 as the South Kensington Museum is rich in material of historical significance such as the locomotive "Rocket", the subsequent development of which was so important for the industrial expansion of the 19th century, and Fleming's thermionic valve of 1904, the basis of today's electronics. The science departments include physics, chemistry, mathematics and astronomy, and the technological and engineering departments include mechanical and electrical engineering, and aeronautics and shipping.

SHELL RESEARCH LTD. WOODSTOCK AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE

is the headquarters of all agricultural research carried out on this side of the Atlantic by the Companies of the Royal Dutch Shell group. Many of the staff at Woodstock are Dutch and now make their homes in England. The work of the laboratories includes basic research to discover new agricultural chemicals, the development and testing of new products, and the solution of specific problems which arise from the use of new products.

SHELL LABORATORIES, EGHAM

have been established to study the complex problems involved with the rapid expansion of the chemical consumer industry. In recent years there has been a striking advance in the development of chemicals from petroleum. Many of these petroleum-derived chemicals are identical to those already in universal use, but formerly available only from other sources.

SHELL HAVEN

is the refinery at Canvey Island.

THE UNILEVER RESEARCH LABORATORIES, ISLEWORTH,

are particularly concerned with the research and development of toilet preparations.

THE UNILEVER RESEARCH LABORATORIES, COLWORTH HOUSE, BEDFORD,

are basically concerned with research into the growing of foods, and the various methods of food preservations, with particular reference to the development of frozen food preparations and canned foods.

VICKERS-ARMSTRONGS (AIRCRAFT) LTD.

is a large modern aircraft factory at Weybridge.

THE WELLCOME CHEMICAL WORKS

at Dartford is the principal chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing unit of the Wellcome Foundation Ltd., which still trades under the name Burroughs Wellcome & Co. It is equipped for the most modern production technique and incorporates extensive control laboratories for routine chemical and biological testing of raw materials and finished products.

THE WELLCOME MUSEUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

is a teaching museum devoted to tropical diseases and used by medical students, nurses, and others interested in this field of medicine.

WHIPSNADE ZOOLOGICAL PARK and the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK

are the property of the Zoological Society of London.

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opening ceremony

The Opening Ceremony will take place at the Royal Geographical Society's Hall on Monday, July 18th at 3 p.m. The principal address will be delivered by His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

the royal society's tercentenary celebrations

All participants in the Science Fortnight have been invited to attend the Formal Opening by Her Majesty The Queen on Tuesday, the 19th July, at 2.45 p.m., at the Royal Albert Hall. This will be followed by the Tercentenary Address by the President, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, O.M.

eighth international youth ball

A grand dance will take place at the Lyceum Ballroom in Wellington Street, The Strand, W.C.2, at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 19th.

lectures

Lectures will be given at the Royal Geographical Society's Hall at 10.30 a.m. on Friday, July 22nd, by Sir Harrie Massey, F.R.S. on "Space Research" and on Wednesday, July 27th, by Professor Dudley Stamp on "Food Production".

farewell dance

A Farewell Dance for Science Fortnight participants and their friends will take place at St. Pancras Town Hall at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday the 28th July.

European Organisations

*The help and assistance of all who
have sponsored parties for
the Fortnight is gratefully acknowledged*

AUSTRIA	Austrian Worldfriends
BELGIUM	Ministry of Education
DENMARK	Danish Branch, World Friendship Federation.
FRANCE	Jeunes Science. La Commissariat de la Jeunesse et aux Sports.
ITALY	Worldfriends Italiana.
GERMANY	Ministerium Fur Kultus, Unterricht und Volksbildung. Bayerischer Jugendring.
NORWAY	Norwegian Committee for International Information and Youth Work.
PORTUGAL	Gulbenkian Foundation.
SWEDEN	Kungl. Skoloverstyrelsen.
SWITZERLAND	Basler Schuleraustausch.
YUGOSLAVIA	Narodna Omladina Jugoslavje

Schools

Worldfriends and the British Association would like to express their thanks to the Science Staff of the many schools participating in the Fortnight.

The following schools are taking part:—

Aldenham School, Elstree
Aylwin Grammar School for Girls
Bancroft's School
Battersea Grammar School for Boys
Boreham Wood Grammar School
Central American High School, Bushy Park
Channing School
Charles Edward Brooke School for Girls
Christopher Wren Secondary Boys' School
Coloma Convent Grammar School for Girls
Convent of the Sacred Heart High School
Coopers' Company's School
Cophall County Grammar School for Girls
Ealing Grammar School for Girls
Glyn County School for Boys
Haberdashers' Aske's Girls' School, Acton
Haberdashers' Aske's Hatcham Boys' School
Hammersmith County School for Girls
Hampton Grammar School for Boys
Harrow County School for Girls
Hayes County Grammar School
Hendon County Grammar School for Boys
Highbury Hill High School for Girls
James Allen's Girls' School
Kingsbury County Grammar School
La Retraite High School for Girls
Lady Margaret Grammar School for Girls
Latymer Upper School
Lower School of John Lyon
Marist Convent, Berks'
Mayfield School
Mill Hill School
Northwood College
Notre Dame High School for Girls (Battersea)
Notting Hill & Ealing High School for Girls
Owen's Boys' School
Paddington & Maida Vale High School
Pinner County Grammar School
Putney High School for Girls
Roan School for Boys
Romford County High School for Girls
St. Clement Dane's Grammar School for Boys
St. Helen's School, Northwood
St. Marylebone Grammar School for Boys
St. Martin-in-the-Fields High School for Girls
St. Michael's Convent Grammar School, Nether Street
St. Paul's Girls' School, Hammersmith
St. Olave's and St. Saviour's Grammar School for Boys
South Hampstead High School for Girls
Strand School
Streatham Hill & Clapham High School for Girls
Surbiton High School for Girls
Twickenham County School for Girls
Wilson's Grammar School for Boys
Wimbledon County Grammar School for Girls
Woolverstone Hall Grammar School for Boys

worldfriends

Worldfriends was founded in 1948 and is the British member of the World Friendship Federation. The Association is non-political, non-sectarian and non-commercial. By virtue of its membership with the Federation, Worldfriends is able to benefit from full Consultative Status with UNESCO and UNICEF. The Headquarters of the Federation are in Copenhagen and the late Jan Masaryk was the first President.

The aims of Worldfriends are the promotion of international friendship and understanding by means of carefully operated schemes of home-to-home exchanges, international fortnights, conferences, concerts and language schools. In the twelve years of the Federation's existence nearly 300,000 exchanges have been carried out and no small contribution to this figure has been made by Worldfriends.

Worldfriends operates local committees drawn from its members, as well as through schools, youth clubs, community associations and kindred organisations. Individual branches, schools, etc., receive their young guests, generally for two weeks, and entertain the visitors with a programme which has probably taken many months to prepare. Reciprocal visits are made by the British hosts.

In London during Coronation year Worldfriends received some 800 youngsters from all over Western Europe and because of the success of this venture the idea of an International Youth Fortnight was born. Since 1953 eight International Youth Fortnights have been held in London and three in Malvern; this year Harrogate Corporation is holding its first Fortnight. The idea is spreading and Brighton, Salisbury and Scarborough are contemplating Fortnights in 1961.

The Science Fortnight, which is described elsewhere in this programme, is another example of the way in which Worldfriends achieves its objectives. The Association, which incidentally receives no support from public funds, hopes to expand its work by embracing countries outside Europe in its future exchange schemes. Difficulties exist and such ventures need much thought and careful planning, but it is hoped that within the next few years young people will be taking their holidays in the United States or Australia just as they now regard a holiday in France or Germany as a matter of course.

Twelve years ago Arthur MacTaggart-Short founded Worldfriends and in doing so helped to bring about the creation of the World Friendship Federation. The National Director (Philip S. Green, M.B.E.) has also been associated with Worldfriends from its inception.

The British Association For The Advancement of Science

Founded in 1831, the British Association remains unique as an independent institution of national reputation, which brings almost the whole range of sciences within its scope, and opens its membership, without qualification or nomination, to all who are interested in the progress of science.

It was the example of a German Society—the Deutsche Naturforscher Versammlung—which inspired the foundation of the British Association. In 1831 the Yorkshire Philosophical Society organised the first meeting at York, and Sir David Brewster defined the objects of the Association thus: "The principal objects would be to make the cultivators of science acquainted with each other; to stimulate one another to new exertions; to bring the objects of science more before the public eye and to take measures for advancing its interest and for accelerating its progress.

At that time in Britain the public was indifferent to science, and Government and press were hostile. The tremendous progress which science has made is a measure of the success of the Association in persuading public, government and press that science was important and worth backing.

Today science is of paramount importance not only to Britain, but to the whole world. Only science can provide the answers to some of the problems which face the world. On the other hand, misuse of science can mean the end of life on the planet.

For this reason, the Association regards it as one of its main tasks to promote a better understanding of the significance of scientific research and its impact, through its applications, on society as a whole.

The principal activity of the Association is still the Annual Meeting, held every year since 1831 except for the period of the two world wars. It is a movable Festival of Science, held in a different city each year, and is the greatest scientific meeting in Britain each year. This year the meeting is again at York.

The aims of the Annual Meeting were recently defined under three headings: Firstly, to offer a platform on which leading scientists can discuss their work in all its theoretical complexity. Secondly—for such is the specialisation and fragmentation of science—to encourage scientists to discuss in joint sessions problems in related fields and to develop common problems involved in subjects on the frontiers of present knowledge. Thirdly, to provide for non-specialists—whether they be scientists outside their own field or interested laymen—an annual stocktaking in intelligible language which will review the progress of science and help to make clear its significance and possible consequences.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the International Youth Science Fortnight and a Past-President of the British Association, said at the Annual Meeting on the Indian Science Congress (at which he represented the British Association) in New Delhi on 22nd January, 1959:—

"In my opinion, this last objective is more important than ever. Every human invention or discovery can be used for good or for evil and in the end it is the people as a whole who decide which it is to be. It is therefore essential that the possible consequences of scientific research should be put before the forum of ordinary people. Only in this way can the combined opinion of reasonable, upright and humane men and women throughout the world exert the necessary pressure to ensure that science is used to set free and not to enslave mankind."

In addition to the Annual Meeting, the British Association is now undertaking a number of new activities, in all parts of the country and throughout the year, to explain the achievements, significance and impact of science to people of all ages. As one of these activities, it is delighted to be associated with Worldfriends in the organisation of the scientific programme for the International Youth Science Fortnight.