

THE
LONDON INTERNATIONAL
YOUTH SCIENCE FORTNIGHT

11th - 25th JULY 1959

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1959

THE
LONDON INTERNATIONAL
YOUTH SCIENCE
FORTNIGHT

ORGANISED BY

WORLD FRIENDS

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

PATRON

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.



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



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

July, 1959.

This first London International Youth Science Fortnight will make it possible for two hundred and fifty school boys and girls to welcome into their homes young people of the same age and interest from all parts of Western Europe. Together all will attend lectures, conferences and receptions as well as visit some of the finest industrial research centres in the United Kingdom. I hope that during this period many of you will come to know more about each others' countries and also gain some insight into the scientific activities of this country.

To those of you from abroad I extend a very warm welcome. To the British participants go my thanks to you and your parents and your schools for your co-operation in this venture. International understanding is no simple matter but it means, among other things, that the peoples of the world must learn to live together in friendship. It is always easier to make friends with people who have an interest in the same subject, particularly if that subject is of universal concern. I think it is particularly appropriate that Worldfriends should have looked to the British Association for the Advancement of Science to provide the theme of this meeting and to arrange the programme.

I wish the London International Youth Science Fortnight every success.

THE PURPOSE BEHIND THE FORTNIGHT

After the last war I was working on a Commonwealth Youth scheme under the sponsorship of the Rhodes Trust. My Chairman was Lord Tweedsmuir, and one day he remarked in illustration of something that had happened in his early life:—"Never forget that out of common interests come the strongest friendships". The more I thought about that remark the more I became convinced that here was the sign-post to international friendships at all ages.

In the eleven years that WORLD FRIENDS has been in existence, we have followed this sign-post spasmodically but only now are we realising its full significance. The Science Fortnight is the first occasion on which we have placed education right in the forefront when exchanging like with like. I personally believe that this is a development of the greatest importance and I look forward not only to the day when the Science Fortnight will embrace groups from the United States and the Commonwealth, but also to the initiation of other exchange schemes of a like nature.

To the young visitors from abroad and their London hosts I bid a most friendly welcome to this First International Youth Science Fortnight. It may well be that you are taking part in an event which will develop into a great annual scientific occasion. Of this I am sure, you will never forget the experience of seeing together some of the scientific achievements of this country which you can go home and argue about for hours on end.

In the years that lie ahead of us, economic forces are likely to dictate the sort of world in which we shall live. To the scientific and technical brains will come "power beyond the dream of kings". Herein lies the great challenge to Europe and the Western World, for only by cooperation and the determination to pool our scientific resources will the great heritage and traditions of Europe emerge supreme. Somehow or other we must ensure that the scientific and technical knowledge which man has at his disposal in the modern world is put in the hands of the right men and women so the foundation is laid for a great society in which culture will be available to all human beings.

In framing my thoughts I have been indebted to a most remarkable speech made at the recent Atlantic Congress by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the President of Howard University in Washington. Dr. Johnson, an American Negro and the son of a slave, concluded his great oration with the plea that we in the West must believe in the rightness of our ideas as passionately as did the early Christians, otherwise we may lose the power to control the trend of history for years to come. The simple Christian Message that men must be humble and must help and love their neighbours should surely be our guiding principle.

PHILIP S. GREEN, M.B.E.
National Director Worldfriends.

PROGRAMME

OPENING CEREMONY

The Opening Ceremony will take place at the Royal Geographical Society's Hall on Monday, July 13th at 10.30 a.m. The inaugural lecture will be delivered by Sir Alexander Fleck, K.B.E., F.R.S., Past-President of the British Association.

A programme of visits to places of scientific interest has been prepared for each participant in the Science Fortnight designed so far as possible to meet his or her personal preferences. A list of the visits included in the programme is as follows:—

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY—HARWELL

Harwell was founded in 1946 and is the research centre of the U.K.A.E.A. for the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The visit to Harwell will enable participants to see something of the work being done in the development of nuclear energy. The visiting party will also see atomic reactors in use and it is hoped that it may be possible to give a demonstration of ZETA (Zero Energy Thermo-nuclear Assembly).

CIBA LABORATORIES—HORSHAM

The CIBA Laboratories are responsible for producing pharmaceutical products of many various kinds. The visit to these modern laboratories at Horsham will include three main buildings where participants will see the manufacturing and packaging of ointments and solutions for nebulisers, dropper bottles, and ampoules, as well as an opportunity to see the procedures involved in the producing and distributing of medicinal tablets.

UNILEVER RESEARCH LABORATORIES—ISLEWORTH

The Isleworth Laboratories are particularly concerned with the research and development of toilet preparations for use on the hands and face. Therefore, much will be seen of the work involved in producing shampoos, toothpaste, and beauty creams.

UNILEVER RESEARCH LABORATORIES—COLWORTH HOUSE, BEDFORD

The laboratories at Bedford are basically concerned with research into the growing of foods, and the various methods of food preservation with particular reference to the development of frozen food preparations and canned foods.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME AND COMPANY

The visit to the Burroughs Wellcome factory at Dartford will be a general tour of a pharmaceutical manufacturing works. Participants will see the manufacturing, packing and filling of drugs under modern conditions. There will also be a possibility of seeing the control laboratories where the drugs are analysed and subjected to constant tests.

WELLCOME MUSEUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Parties will also visit the Wellcome Museum in Euston Road. The Wellcome Museum is divided into three parts:—

1. The Museum of Medical Science.
2. The historical Medical Museum.
3. The historical Medical Library.

The Medical Museum is a teaching museum maintained at post-graduate standard for practitioners working in tropical countries. It shows the variety of tropical diseases encountered in such climates and illustrates the many new forms of treatment now being used to fight against these illnesses.

The historical museum has a wealth of material related to the past history of medicine and pharmacy, whilst the Wellcome historical Medical Library is the most comprehensive library in Western Europe on the subject of the history of medicine.

WOODSTOCK AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTRE—SHELL RESEARCH LTD.

The 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 functions of the laboratories are threefold:—

1. Basic research to discover new agricultural chemicals.
2. The development and testing of new products.
3. The solution of specific problems which arise from experience in the use of these new products.

EGHAM TECHNICAL SERVICE LABORATORIES—SHELL CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

Since the end of the war there has been a striking advance in the development of chemicals from petroleum. Many of these petroleum-derived products are identical to chemicals already in universal use, but which were formerly available only from other sources. The Egham Technical Service Laboratories have been established to study the complex problems involved with the rapid expansion of the chemical-consumer industry. In the various laboratories which participants will see, research is done into surface coatings, paints and plastics as well as the problems which arise in the use of detergents.

THE ESSO RESEARCH CENTRE—ABINGDON

The facilities available and some of the problems investigated at the Esso Research Centre at Abingdon, which is a separate company from the Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd., fall into two main categories—Research and Services. The Research groups are concerned with research under two main headings—fuel and lubricants, whilst the Services groups provide the necessary assistance for the research groups in the form of chemical and physical analyses, engineering facilities, and library data.

Visitors to the laboratories will have an opportunity of seeing the wide research carried out on various motor, diesel and gas fuels. They will also have the chance of seeing the new analytical laboratory which includes spectrums, for vapour phase chromatography, infra-red analysis, ultra-violet analysis and X-ray spectroscopy.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN DAIRYING—SHINFIELD

The N.I.R.D. was founded by the Ministry of Agriculture as long ago as 1909, established in 1912 at the University of Reading, and moved to Shinfield in 1923. At present there are 10 departments, along with an experimental dairy and the Stenhouse Williams Memorial Library. The departments at Shinfield include dairy husbandry, which is responsible for the Institute's research farms, the feeding and metabolism department which deals with the feeding nutrition and metabolism of dairy cattle, whilst other departments provide opportunities for research into physiology, bacteriology, chemistry, physics, nutrition and radio-biochemistry.

The experimental dairy is concerned with the handling and processing of liquid milk and the manufacturing of milk products under experimental and control conditions.

THE FORD MOTOR CO. LTD.—DAGENHAM

This is one of the largest motor factories in Great Britain and is located on the Thames-side at Dagenham. It was planned to produce cars from the raw material of iron ore, coal and lime. It has its own blast furnaces, coke furnaces and gas works. The whole process of manufacture will be seen apart from the bodies and tyres which are made elsewhere, but which appear at the assembly line when required and not before.

A "SPACE" BALL

A grand dance for all participants will take place at the Lyceum Ballroom in Wellington Street, The Strand, W.C.2, at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 14th.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

The Central Electricity Generating Board is the principal executive body of the Nationalised Electricity Industry. Visitors will see a typical power station which is one of the centres for the National Grid and which distributes electricity throughout the country according to requirements and available supplies and the standing exhibition of the Board.

THE ROYAL AERONAUTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—FARNBOROUGH

The Royal Aeronautical Establishment was founded in the First World War when the development of aircraft was in its early stages and was used as a factory. Later it became the principal research centre for all aeronautical matters.

WHIPSNADE

Whipsnade is the country garden of the London Zoological Society where animals live not in cages but in enclosures and therefore much more naturally. As a result breeding is facilitated and good results have been achieved.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

The Port of London Authority is organising visits to the docks of the largest port in Europe and many applications of science will be seen.

ILFORD LIMITED

The Brentwood Laboratories are the research unit of the Ilford Photographic Company.

KODAK LIMITED

The Harrow Laboratories are the research unit of the Kodak Photographic Company.

IMPERIAL CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES—PAINTS DIVISION

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

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED (WEMBLEY)

This is the research laboratory of a large electrical group carrying out fundamental and exploratory research on electronics, telecommunications, nuclear engineering, computers, etc.

THE ERITH WORKS OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

This is the atomic energy division of the G.E.C. and is the company's centre for mechanical engineering.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES—PLASTICS DIVISION

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

A RECEPTION

A Reception will be held at "The Vauxhall" in the Festival Gardens, Battersea Park on Wednesday, July 22nd, at 7.15 p.m. when participants will have the opportunity of meeting The Rt. Hon. The Chairman of the London County Council, Sidney Barton, Esq., J.P.

THE CHESTER BEATTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Chester Beatty Research Institute forms part of the Institute of Cancer Research of the Royal Cancer Hospital which also comprises the research activities of the Physics Department and Radiotherapy Department of the Royal Marsden Hospital.

SHELL PETROLEUM COMPANY

The Shell Petroleum Company has invited participants to attend a programme of scientific films at the National Film Theatre, and afterwards to tea at the Royal Festival Hall.

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT—MILL HILL

The National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill is the principal unit of the Medical Research Council.

THE BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH CENTRE—CHISLEHURST AND

THE MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—NUNEATON

These are co-operative industrial research organisations.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

The Natural History Museum covers all branches of Natural History and visitors will see a special display illustrating evolution.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

This is one of the units of the Agricultural Research Council.

VICKERS-ARMSTRONG (AIRCRAFT) LIMITED

A factory visit to the Vickers-Armstrong Aircraft works at Weybridge.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION

Rothamsted Experimental Station is the latest Agricultural Research Station in the World having been founded in 1843 by Sir John Bennet Laws. There has been great expansion since the work now falls into two main divisions, (a) soils and crop nutrition (b) soil pathology. There are also departments of biochemistry and bee research and Rothamsted is the headquarters of the soil survey of England and Wales.

EAST MALLING RESEARCH STATION.

East Malling Research Station was founded in 1913 as the fruit experimental station of Wye College and became an institute in 1920.

Bradbourne House accommodates the administrative staff and the Commonwealth Bureau of horticulture and plantation crops. There are over 300 acres under experimental nurseries or arable cropping as well as extensive laboratories, packing sheds and greenhouses.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HURSTMONCEUX

The Royal Observatory was established by Charles II in 1675. International agreement on the selection of a zero or prime meridian where all the longitudes of all places should be measured was sought in 1884. The choice of the meridian through the transit circle of the Royal Observatory was the recognition of the importance of the contributions of the observatory to astronomical and nautical science. With the growth of London there has been progressive deterioration in the conditions for astronomical observations at Greenwich and brighter street lighting made the skies at night too bright for long exposure photography. The Observatory was therefore moved to Hurstmonceux, Sussex, where the Admiralty bought the castle which was built in 1440 and is situated in 370 acres and is now the new home of the observatory. No change in the prime meridian is entailed.

LECTURES

Lectures will be given at the Royal Geographical Society's Hall at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 21st by Dr. D. C. Martin, Assistant Secretary, The Royal Society, on "The I.G.Y.", and Thursday, July 23rd by Sir Raymond Priestley, on "Antarctic Exploration Yesterday and Today."

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

The National Physical Laboratory is the largest scientific establishment in the department of scientific and industrial research. It has divisions for aeronautics, applied physics, basic physics, control mechanism and electronics, light mathematics and metrology, ships and standards. Here at Teddington is the atomic clock which has been used to establish the fact that the earth is slowing down in its rotation, thus increasing the length of the day by 1,000th of a second in the last two years.

SCIENCE MUSEUM

This museum was instituted in 1853 as part of the South Kensington Museum and became a separate museum in 1909. The collections illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries, and there are departments of physics, chemistry and photography, transport and mining, electrical engineering and communications, aeronautics and sailing ships, motive power and industry, and astronomy and geo-physics.

BRAINS TRUST and CLOSING CEREMONY

All participants will meet at 10.30 a.m. on Friday, July 24th for a session with a Brains Trust consisting of P. RITCHIE CALDER, C.B.E., Dr. W. E. SWINTON, Dr. H. R. ALLEN, and Mr. B. B. LLOYD, who will answer questions arising out of the visits made during the Fortnight. This will be followed by a brief closing ceremony.

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 preceding pages of this Programme and their co-operation is acknowledged with sincere gratitude by the British Association and Worldfriends.

Generous cash donations towards the expenses of the Fortnight are gratefully acknowledged from the following:

Carreras Ltd., Hoover Ltd., Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Schweppes Ltd., Unilever Ltd., and L. M. Van Moppes & Sons 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 and to Messrs. J. Lyons & Co. Ltd. for their help in the travel and catering arrangements which has gone much beyond ordinary commercial obligations. This also applies to the Cranbourn Press Ltd. who have done much more than merely print this programme.

For the loan of properties and the provision of services Worldfriends is grateful to the following for their co-operation and assistance:—

Embassy of the United States of America, Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Aircraft Ltd.,

Danziger Film Productions, The Frenford Boys' Club, Lea Bridge Rubber Works Ltd.,

Lyceum Ballroom Authorities, and S. Marshall, Esq., B.B.C. Television Studios and Trading Post.

The President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society have most generously given the hospitality of their Hall for the opening and closing sessions and lectures.

SCHOOLS

Worldfriends and the British Association would like to express their thanks to the science staff of the many London schools participating in the Fortnight. Particular thanks must go to the Advisory Committee representing the science teachers, which was set up last March to deal with many of the problems involved in the administration of the Fortnight. The committee consisted of Miss F. M. Eastwood; Miss M. P. C. Mackenzie; Mr. D. M. Hall; Mr. S. E. Phillips and Mr. W. F. Spinks.

The following schools from London are participating in the Fortnight:

ARCHWAY COUNTY
SECONDARY SCHOOL
BATTERSEA GRAMMAR
SCHOOL
BROMLEY GRAMMAR
SCHOOL
CARLYLE SCHOOL
CATFORD COUNTY SCHOOL
CENTRAL FOUNDATION
GIRLS SCHOOL
COLOMA CONVENT
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
COPTHALL COUNTY SCHOOL
DALSTON COUNTY SCHOOL
EALING GRAMMAR SCHOOL
ENFIELD COUNTY SCHOOL
THE GLYN SCHOOL
GODOLPHIN & LATYMER
SCHOOL
HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S
HATCHAM BOYS GRAMMAR
SCHOOL
HACKNEY DOWNS SCHOOL
HOLLOWAY SCHOOL
HONOR OAK SCHOOL
Highbury Hill High
School

ISLEWORTH GRAMMAR
SCHOOL
JOHN RUSKIN SCHOOL
KILBURN GRAMMAR
SCHOOL
KING ALFRED SCHOOL
LADY EDRIDGE GRAMMAR
SCHOOL
LADY MARGARET SCHOOL
LOWER SCHOOL OF JOHN
LYON
LYCEE FRANCAIS
MILL HILL SCHOOL
NORTHAMPTON SECONDARY
SCHOOL
NOTTING HILL AND EALING
HIGH SCHOOL
OWEN'S SCHOOL
PINNER COUNTY GRAMMAR
SCHOOL
PUTNEY HIGH SCHOOL
RAINE'S FOUNDATION
SCHOOL
ROSA BASSETT SCHOOL
RAYNES PARK COUNTY
SCHOOL
ST. CLEMENT DANE'S
GRAMMAR SCHOOL

ST. MARYLEBONE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
ST. OLAVE'S GRAMMAR
SCHOOL
SKINNERS' COMPANY'S
SCHOOLS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS
AND STAMFORD HILL
SPRING GROVE SCHOOL
STANLEY TECHNICAL
SCHOOL
STREATHAM HILL &
CLAPHAM HIGH SCHOOL
SURBITON HIGH SCHOOL
SUTTON HIGH SCHOOL
TOTTENHAM HIGH SCHOOL
TRINITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL
TULSE HILL SCHOOL
TWICKENHAM COUNTY
SCHOOL
WALLINGTON COUNTY
SCHOOL
WHITGIFT SCHOOL
WILSONS GRAMMAR
SCHOOL
WIMBLEDON COUNTY
SCHOOL
ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL
NORTHWOOD

FOREIGN ORGANISATIONS

The help and assistance of the following Embassies, Ministries of Education, School Principals and Youth organisations in the arranging and sending of parties to London is gratefully acknowledged.

AUSTRIA

The Austrian Embassy—London
The Ministry of Education—Vienna
Dr. Hans Kapitan—Horn

BELGIUM

The Belgian Embassy—London
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs—Brussels
The Ministry of Education—Brussels

FINLAND

The Finnish Embassy—London

FRANCE

The French Embassy (Scientific Department)—
London
The Ministry of Education—Paris
Mouvement "Jeunes-Science"—Paris
Mons. Thierry Girardet—Lyon

GERMANY

The German Embassy—London
Standing Conference of Ministers of Education—
Bonn
"Die Brücke"—Bielefeld
Bayerischer Jugendring—Munich
Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Internationale Jugend-
verständigung—West Berlin
Frau Dr. Panzer—West Berlin
Herr Ernst Maach—Hamburg

HOLLAND

Dr. A. J. Portengen—The Hague

ITALY

Worldfriends Italiana—Milan

SWITZERLAND

Kommission für den Basler Schüleraustausch—
Basle
Dr. F. L. Sack—The Municipal Gymnasium—
Berne
World Brotherhood—Geneva

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 this 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 of 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.

WORLD FRIENDS

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 of 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 recently a language school. In the ten years of the Federation's existence nearly 250,000 exchanges have been carried out and no small contribution to this figure has been made by Worldfriends.

Worldfriends operates through local committees of its members found all over Great Britain, as well as through schools, youth clubs, community associations and kindred organisations. Individual branches receive their young guests generally for two weeks, and entertain the visitors with a programme which has probably taken many months to prepare. Later the British hosts visit their new-found friends.

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 seven International Youth Fortnights have been held, the last one being the occasion of a special meeting at the House of Commons when the Earl of Gosford, at that time Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in his welcoming address "This is all important work for the future and I would like to assure you most warmly that the Government strongly believes in its value."

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 the Commonwealth and the United States 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.

Eleven years ago Arthur McTaggart-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.) and the present Chairman (Bryan J. M. Boys) have been associated with Worldfriends from its inception and these three with the members of the association hope that the Fortnight may be a step towards bringing understanding to a suspicious and disorderly world.

