

GENERAL SCIENCE

Search for Scientists

Student scientists who will be discovered in the Tenth Annual Science Talent Search will lead in the pioneering of unknown fields, vital to both war and peace.

By MARGARET E. PATTERSON

► YOU expect America to keep its place of world leadership in war and peace.

You count on America's scientists to develop better drugs, fuels, weapons, communications and all those things which make America what it is. Scientifically-trained replacements must be added from the youth of the country.

Can you recognize a young scientist when you see one?

If you can, you can help in a nation-wide search for the high school seniors of the Class of 1951 who have the greatest promise of research ability in science.

College scholarships, amounting to \$11,000, await the 40 boys and girls who win in the Tenth Annual Science Talent Search. Each will attend the five-day Science Talent Institute in Washington, D. C., next spring with all expenses paid. Honorable mention will be given to 260 more.

Criterion for Scientist

How can you recognize a young scientist when you see one? Use this check list:

1. A well-developed sense of curiosity about almost everything.
2. A willingness to work—hard.
3. Persistence in the face of discouragement.
4. Above average scholastic ability with grades to prove educational opportunities have not been slighted.
5. An acquaintance with science, compounded of reading, talking with others and actual experimentation.
6. Likes to build things and make them work, or takes things apart to see how they work.
7. Reads about science voraciously, and usually enjoys mathematics.
8. Collects such things as stamps, butterflies, minerals, etc.
9. Becomes so absorbed in projects he occasionally forgets to eat, sleep or keep appointments.
10. Relaxes with music and plays games like chess.

If a high school senior you know fits some or all of these characteristics, urge that youngster to enter the 1951 Science Talent Search.

About 16,000 other high school seniors will take a three-hour science aptitude examination in their own schools, submit scholastic and personal recommendations from teachers and principals and write 1000-word reports on their individual scientific projects.

In 1951—as for the past nine years—40 winners will be named and invited to Washington, D. C., to compete for the Westinghouse Science Scholarships. A total of 260 more will be named for honorable mention. All will be recommended for scholarships to the colleges, universities and technical schools of their own choice.

The Science Talent Search, conducted annually by Science Clubs of America, is made financially possible by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation as a contribution to American science.

Winners of Past

Years have gone by since 9 girls and 31 boys were chosen as winners in the first Science Talent Search in 1942.

What kind of scientists have they become? Among the 40 today there are nine chemists, eight physicians, five physicists and five chemical engineers. Three each are mechanical and electrical engineers, two are biochemists and one each is an astronomer, mathematician, physiologist, psychologist and political scientist.

The top winners, who received Westinghouse Grand Science Scholarships of \$2,400 each in 1942 are good examples of the progress of the group.

Dr. Marina Prajmovsky Meyers of Farmingdale, N. Y., is a Radcliffe graduate who spent a year doing research in neurophysiology at Harvard. She and her husband, recent graduates of Yale Medical School, are now interning at Wayne County General Hospital in Eloise, Mich. Dr. Meyers plans to specialize in diseases and conditions of the eye.

Dr. Paul Erhard Teschan of Shorewood, Wis., has four degrees from the University of Minnesota. He interned and spent a year's residency in Chicago. With his wife, also an MD, and a son, he now lives in Washington, D. C., where he is a member of the research staff of Walter Reed Hospital. His chosen career is research and teaching in internal medicine.

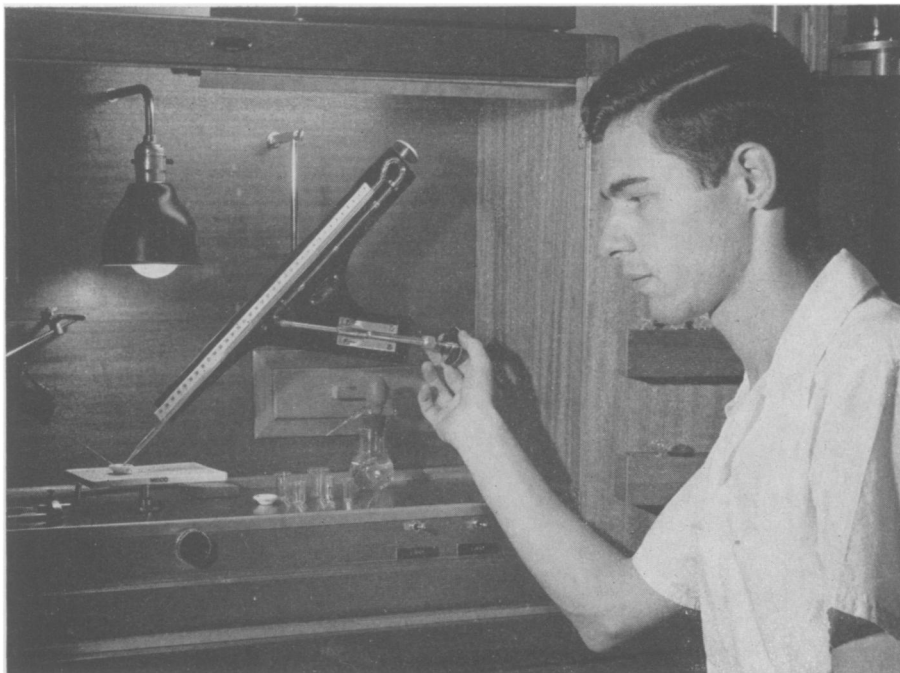
The 40 winners would modestly tell you they are just getting far enough along in their training to begin contributing to science. But look into some of their laboratories to see what they are doing:

Biochemist Dr. Evelyn Pease Tyner (Boonville, Ind.) is at the University of Michigan investigating amino acids, those building blocks of protein so necessary to nutrition.

Physiologist Paul Cranefield, Jr. (Colum-



GENETICIST—Barbara Wolff, 20, of Flushing, New York, a top STS winner in 1948, worked with mice at Jackson Memorial Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine, during the summer. In the winter she studies genetics at Swarthmore College under a \$2,400 scholarship.



CHEMIST—A winner in 1946, Walter G. Gall, 21, of Garfield, N. J., has collected since that time a master's degree from Carnegie Tech, and is beginning his doctorate in organic chemistry at the University of Rochester. Here he operates micropipette equipment at the Army Chemical Center in Maryland last summer.

bus, Wis.) is trying to solve the secrets of epilepsy, by his work at the University of Wisconsin.

Organic chemist Seymour Linder (N.Y.C.) already has several new drugs and pharmaceuticals to his credit in his position as research chemist at Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley N. J.

Organic chemist Dr. Wolf Karo (Utica, N. Y.) spends his working hours devising better and faster fuels for jet planes with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in Cleveland, Ohio.

Psychologist Beatrice Meirowitz (N.Y.C.), now completing her PhD at the University of Rochester, is studying possible solutions of problems which beset minority groups.

Electrical engineer Paul Winsor III (North Cohasset, Mass.) designs compli-

cated electronic circuits which make it possible for speedy calculating machines to solve problems once prohibitive in man-hours of time. He is employed by Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corp. in Philadelphia.

Physicist Clifford Swartz (Niagara Falls, N. Y.) assists in the construction of a cyclotron at the University of Rochester while he completes his doctorate.

Physicist Donald White (Schenectady, N. Y.) is studying for his PhD in fluid dynamics at Princeton. His work on the diffraction of shock waves is of great importance to the armed forces. Both White and Swartz have sizable fellowships to support themselves and their families.

No less important is the work of the other winning groups of 40 over the past nine years, whether they are now only college freshmen serving their apprenticeship as

laboratory "bottle washers" or advanced to positions like Dr. Robert Kraichnan, Philadelphia, Pa.) a winner in 1944, whose study at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J., is directed by Dr. Albert Einstein.

Important, too, are the contributions being made by the more than 2,000 named as honorable mentions since 1942 and hundreds more who have been able to further their education in science through the efforts of cooperating scientists administering concurrent State Science Talent Searches in 23 states.

It is to keep a steady stream of able and creative minds channelled into this reservoir of science talent that the Science Talent Search operates.

No resource in our land is more important and as necessary to conserve as the inventive and ingenious spark that makes a boy or girl a research scientist.

Look around—wherever you are. Find your young scientists and see that they enter the Tenth Annual Science Talent Search.

Their future may depend on your ability to recognize their potentialities.

The future of all of us may depend on the detection and training of their talent.

Complete details of the Tenth Annual Science Talent Search may be obtained by writing to Science Clubs of America, 1719 N St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Science News Letter, November 11, 1950

INVENTION

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