From the News Service
Mass. Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Mass.

For Release in SUNDAY Papers
of October 28, 1951.

The sixth annual Arthur Dehon Little Memorial Lecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be given by Sir Henry Thomas Tizard, the distinguished British physicist and aeronautical authority, in Walker Memorial on Monday, November 5, at 8:30 p.m. Sir Henry's subject will be "Science and Democracy."

Sir Henry Tizard has won international recognition in a career of outstanding achievements in education, research, and administration. From 1911 to 1921, exclusive of his war service, he was a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and lecturer in natural science. More recently he was rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London from 1929 to 1942, and president of Magdalen College from 1942 to 1946.

During World War I Sir Henry attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel with the Royal Flying Corps and won the Air Force Cross. He served the Royal Air Force, when it was formed in 1918, as assistant controller of experiments and research. After the war, he was associated with David Randall Pye in the field of adiabatic compression in gases, a study which had a profound effect on the development of the internal combustion engine. His continuing interest

(more)

in both the internal combustion engine and in aeronautics brought him the Franklin Medal from the Franklin Society of Philadelphia in 1946. Among the many other distinctions and medals Sir Henry has received are the American Medal for Merit and the Albert Gold Medal from the Royal Society of Arts.

During World War II Sir Henry achieved international stature as a military research scientist and as aeronautical engineer and strategist. In 1934 he became chairman of a committee to study science in relation to air defense. Out of this study came the radar defense system which played so large a part in winning the Battle of Britain. In 1940, when Winston Churchill decided to release some of Britain's most cherished secrets to the United States Army and Navy, it was Sir Henry who headed the commission.

Sir Henry has now become the chief scientific adviser to the British government through his appointment as chairman of both the British Advisory Council on Scientific Policy and the British Defense Research Policy Committee. As chairman of these two major scientific committees Sir Henry now has greater influence over the course and development of British science than any other man in history.

The Arthur Dehon Little Memorial Lectureship, under whose auspices Sir Henry will speak, was established in 1944 with funds donated by Arthur D. Little, Inc. in memory of its founder, the late Arthur Dehon Little. Dr. Little was widely known for his outstanding pioneering in the application of science to industry and for his varied and important technical activities, especially in the field of chemistry.

(more)

His long interest in provisions for the education and training of young men in the advanced study of chemical technology led to the inauguration of the Research Laboratory of Applied Chemistry at M.I.T. The Chemical Engineering Practice School at M.I.T. also owes its inception to Dr. Little as do the Eastman Research Laboratories for graduate study in chemistry and physics, which were made possible through Dr. Little's untiring efforts as a visiting committee member of the chemistry and chemical engineering department at the Institute.

The broad purpose of the memorial lectureship is to promote interest in and stimulate discussion of the social implications inherent in the development of science. Previous lectures in the series, delivered by distinguished contributors to the advancement of science, have been: "Science, Government and Industry" by Sir Edward V. Appleton; "Physics in the Contemporary World" by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer; "Research on a Single Reaction and its Social Effects" by Robert E. Wilson; "The Unity of the Sciences and the Humanities" by Dr. Detlev W. Bronk; and "Social Change and Scientific Progress" by Dr. William C. Menninger.

-30-