

## THE LEVERHULME TRUST

THE fifth report of the Leverhulme Trustees\* covers the years 1962-64, in which commitments totalled £1,230,950, of which £591,650 was to the universities and centres of higher education, £130,950 to learned societies and research institutions, and £193,700 to medical research; these figures compared with £885,350, £371,150, £46,550 and £184,900, respectively, in the triennium 1959-61. Among the grants to universities may be noted £3,750 to the Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, for taxonomic work; £11,000 to the Department of Sociology, University of Essex, for a survey of journalism; £1,300 to the University of Keele for research into municipal government; and £18,500 to the University of Lancaster for research into higher education. A further £3,000 went to the University of Leeds for research posts in the history and philosophy of science, and £24,000 for the proposed diploma course in development administration for overseas students. The University of Liverpool received £34,000 for fellowships in general research; the Institute of Education, London, £18,000; the London School of Economics, £12,950 for scholarship and research awards and £2,400 towards a conference on the philosophy of science. The University of Manchester received £2,700 for a research fellowship in the Department of Chemistry on the metabolism and biosynthesis of unsaturated fatty acids, £4,000 for an investigation of income distribution in the United Kingdom before and after tax, and a final grant of £6,000 for the Jodrell Bank Experimental Station. The Department of Chemistry, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, received £3,600 for an investigation of the enzyme, catalase, in the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide, and the University of Nottingham £8,900 for a project in adult education through the medium of television. A grant of £35,000 to Queen's University, Belfast, was for staff for the School of Librarianship, while £11,550 goes to the University of St. Andrews for industrial health courses at Queen's College, Dundee, and £22,500 to the University of Southampton for the Department of Econometrics. Overseas grants included £18,000 for tutorial staff for University

\* The Fifth Report of the Leverhulme Trustees, 1962-1964. Pp. 93. (London: The Leverhulme Trust, 1965.)

College, Dar-es-Salaam; £28,000 for Royal Society Leverhulme visiting professorships for India; £24,500 for the Inter-University Conference, Hong Kong; £15,000 to University College, Nairobi, for adult education; and £18,000 for tutorial staff at University College, Makerere.

The Association of Commonwealth Universities received £6,600 for travel grants for the ninth quinquennial conference, the British Association £3,500 for analysis of mathematics teaching projects, the British Museum £3,500 for a research fellowship on mammals, the Institute for Strategic Studies a further £4,500 for a research assistant, the Joint Mathematical Council for the United Kingdom £6,000 for research into teaching mathematics, and the Institute of Mathematics and its Application another £3,000 for the same purpose. £70,000 went to the Royal Society for Leverhulme Scholarships for young scientists, and £3,000 to the Scott Polar Research Institute for a research assistant.

Awards to schools, chiefly for scholarships, totalled £36,400; to architecture, £48,600, including £9,000 to the Royal Institute of British Architects for an industrialized building study; and miscellaneous grants included £15,000 to the Administrative Staff College, £20,000 to the Centre for Educational Television Overseas for English Language Teaching, £15,000 to Voluntary Service Overseas, and £5,000 to the Overseas Development Institute for an economic survey of Uganda. Among those for medical research may be mentioned £22,500 to the Department of Electrical Engineering, Imperial College of Science and Technology, for a one-year course for post-graduate medical students; £20,000 to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine for a visiting lectureship, £25,000 to the Middlesex Hospital Medical School for scholarships at the Institute of Clinical Research; £32,400 to the Eastman Dental Hospital for visiting Indian and Pakistani studentships; £13,500 to the Royal College of Surgeons for research assistantships at the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences; £8,300 to the Institute of Orthopaedics for a research fellowship in the Department of Biomechanics; and £6,600 to the Department of Mental Health, University of Aberdeen.

## SELECTION OF CLAY BUILDING BRICKS

DEFECTS in brickwork, when these occur, are not necessarily due to faulty design or construction, but often probably because the properties of the bricks used in a particular building or other project are not given enough serious consideration in the first place, relative to the proposed conditions which they are destined to withstand. For example, constructional brickwork should not, be or remain, excessively wet, since clay building bricks differ in their tolerance of exposure to wet conditions; wet brickwork lends itself to risk of sulphate attack on the mortar, to efflorescence, and to frost damage; sulphate expansion of mortar rarely occurs except in parapet and retaining walls subject to continual water infiltration; where sulphate expansion of brickwork in normal external walls does occur, this is often due to the bricks themselves containing excessive soluble sulphates, for example, potassium sulphate. This advice is among the many practical hints given in *The Selection of Clay Building Bricks*—1\*.

\* Building Research Station Digest (Second Series), No. 65 (December 1965): *The Selection of Clay Building Bricks*—1. Pp. 4. (London: H.M.S.O., 1965.) 4d.

Criticisms are often voiced on the admittedly ugly, white, powdery growth or encrustations revealed on brickwork, especially on new buildings, to the effect that this is due to use of newly manufactured bricks, not properly kilned, or possibly not long enough 'seasoned', or to use of inferior raw materials, and so on; actually, as this pamphlet is at pains to emphasize, efflorescence is normally a temporary springtime occurrence on new brickwork and is generally harmless; it happens because very small amounts of alkali salts, usually derived from cement in the mortar, are latent to produce this blemish, given the right conditions. "Examples of destructive efflorescence, where crystallization of soluble salts causes crumbling of brick surfaces or displacement of plaster, are rare—probably rarer than they were a generation ago, to judge from enquiries received at the Building Research Station." Efflorescence can recur every spring for many years, so long as water can find ways of percolating through the brickwork; in parapet walls this often implies faulty damp-proof courses; none the less, it is on all occasions unsightly, but difficult to eradicate completely; beyond remarking that the precautions on site necessary to reduce