



L: KHALED DESOUKI/AFP/GETTY; R: HAMADA ELRASAM/AP/SHUTTERSTOCK

One of the mummified felines found in Saqqara, Egypt (left) and a computed-tomography scan of one of the lion-cub mummies.

at Luxor. This find was first announced on 15 October, and is understood to be the largest coffin discovery since 153 were found at Bab el-Gasus (‘the door of the priests’), not far from Luxor, in 1891.

Some of the coffins have been scanned using computed tomography, because the mummies cannot be unwrapped. The scans show the remains of a man aged 50, a woman of 35 and child 8–10 years old. All three are well preserved, and the child wore two gold bracelets, a ministry spokesperson told *Nature*.

The 30 Luxor coffins were discovered in two rows, stacked one on top of the other, in a pit 1 metre below ground. ‘I’ve never seen a parallel for this,’ says Kathlyn Cooney, chair of the department of Near Eastern languages and cultures at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Righting a wrong

The painted wooden sarcophagi are of a type known as stola coffins, after a set of red straps depicted on them. The garment would have been worn by people connected to the Amun priesthood, one of ancient Egypt’s centres of power, dating back to the tenth century BC.

Stola coffins have intricate designs, which include complicated religious iconography, as well as details of personal information about the deceased. Cooney says it is crucial that the mummies have been found in their coffins, ‘potentially correcting, if not reversing, a century of colonial academic wrongs by Egyptologists who separated coffins from mummies and didn’t or wouldn’t study the human remains properly’.

‘Those interested in coffins will be able to look at the type of wood, varnish and paints;

those studying ancient pathologies will be able to examine the mummies’ health,’ Cooney says. ‘For somebody like me, who studies the lives of past people, it helps bring those lives back to life,’ she adds.

But such anticipation is tempered by the knowledge that researchers outside Egypt will not yet be allowed to work on the finds, because the government is restricting research access to Egyptian institutions for now.

When *Nature* asked whether international researchers could contribute to the study of the discoveries – in line with the practice at many museums and heritage research institutions around the world – antiquities minister Khaled El-Enany replied: ‘We won’t do a call [for proposals] on this study.’

The team that found the coffins and the animal mummies was led by Mostafa Waziri, secretary-general of the Supreme Council of Antiquities. Waziri is not ruling out international involvement in research later on. But he confirms that any work will be led by Egypt’s own researchers (see Editorial, page 565).

Willeke Wendrich, chair of African cultural archaeology at the University of California, Los Angeles, who became president of the International Association of Egyptologists this year, hopes that those in charge will eventually allow researchers from other countries to access the finds. Another Egyptologist, who asked to remain anonymous, urged the government not to delay, saying, ‘Science benefits from a multiplicity of talents.’

SCIENCE FUNDERS GAMBLE ON GRANT LOTTERIES

A growing number of research agencies are assigning money randomly.

By David Adam

Albert Einstein famously insisted that God does not play dice. But the Health Research Council of New Zealand does. The agency is one of a growing number of funders that award grants

partly through random selection. Earlier this year, for example, David Ackerley, a biologist at Victoria University of Wellington, received NZ\$150,000 (US\$96,000) to develop new ways to eliminate cells – after his number came up in the council’s annual lottery.

‘We didn’t think the traditional process was

appropriate,” says Lucy Pomeroy, the senior research-investment manager for the fund, which began its lottery in 2015. The council was launching a new type of grant, she says, aiming to fund transformative research, so wanted to try something new to encourage fresh ideas.

Traditionalists beware: the forces of randomness in research are, if not quite on the march, then certainly plotting their next move. At a meeting at the University of Zurich in Switzerland on 19 November, supporters of the approach argued that blind chance should have a greater role in the scientific system.

And they have more than just grant applications in their sights. They say lotteries could be used to help select which papers to publish – and even who to appoint to academic jobs.

Luck of the draw

“Random chance will create more openness to ideas that are not in the mainstream,” says Margit Osterloh, an economist at the University of Zurich who studies research governance and organized the meeting, which was intended to promote the idea among academics. She says that existing selection processes are inefficient. Scientists have to prepare lengthy applications, many of which are never funded, and assessment panels spend most of their time sorting out the specific order in which to place mid-ranking ideas.

Low- and high-quality applications are easy to rank, she says. “But most applications are in the midfield, which is very big.” Most importantly, she argues, standard assessments don’t perform as well as policymakers, publishers and university officials assume. “Referees and all kinds of evaluation bodies do not have really good working criteria.”

The Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) is the latest funder to experiment with random selection. Earlier this year, it asked assessment panels to draw lots to help decide which early-career scientists should receive postdoctoral fellowships. It is now evaluating the scheme, and SNSF president Matthias Egger spoke about it at the Zurich meeting. Other programmes that rely on lottery systems to award some grant types include another New Zealand government fund called the Science for Technological Innovation National Science Challenge (SfTI), which introduced random selection in 2015. Germany’s largest private funding agency, the Volkswagen Foundation in Hanover, has also used lotteries to allocate some of its Experiment! grants since 2017.

‘We actually do have a hat’

The process is not entirely random. Typically, funders screen applications to ensure that they meet a minimum standard, then projects are given numbers and selected at random by a computer until all the cash has been allocated.



Lotteries are increasingly being used to choose which grant applications should get money.

“It just takes a lot of angst out of it,” says Don Cleland, a process engineer at Massey University in Palmerston North, New Zealand, and a member of the team that oversees the SfTI fund.

Given the money to fund 20 projects, an assessment panel doesn’t need to agonize over which application ranks 20th and which comes 21st, he says. The panel members can just agree

“Random chance will create more openness to ideas that are not in the mainstream.”

that both are good enough to be funded, and then put them into the hat. “We actually do have a hat,” Cleland says.

The fund tells applicants how far they got in the process, and feedback has been positive, he says. “Those that got into the ballot and miss out don’t feel as disappointed. They know they were good enough to get funded and take it as the luck of the draw.”

The idea has some theoretical backing. A number of researchers have analysed various selection methods and suggested that incorporating randomness has advantages over the current system, such as reducing the bias that research routinely shows plagues grant-giving, and improving diversity among grantees (F. C. Fang & A. Casadevall *mBio* 7, e00422-16; 2016).

The acceptance criteria for entering the lottery can be tweaked, for example, to give more weighting to scientists from minority ethnic backgrounds or to those who aren’t backed

by wealthy institutions. People from wealthy institutions or privileged backgrounds often have access to resources that help them to achieve success by standard metrics. And the conventional system tends to benefit them, says Cleland, because it focuses on candidates’ track records rather than the strength of their ideas. “We want those with the best ideas to rise to the top.”

Competitive arguments

Cleland argues that other funders should try it. But not everyone agrees. Despite benefiting from a grant lottery, Ackerley says he doesn’t approve of them. “I spend a lot of time on grant-review panels and I like to think they do a reasonable job,” he says. “I’ve done reasonably well out of competitive grants and I suppose the selfish reason is that I might not do so well out of a lottery system.”

Because applications to funds that use lottery systems only need to satisfy basic criteria, they tend to be shorter. “I think there’s a lot of value to writing a high-quality proposal,” Ackerley says.

Osterloh, who triggered lively debate of her arguments in the pages of *Research Policy* after publishing them in the journal earlier this year (M. Osterloh & B. S. Frey *Res. Policy* 49, 103831; 2020), says selection by random chance could have a wider advantage because those who benefit from lotteries do not feel so entitled.

“If you know you have got a grant or a publication which is selected partly randomly, then you will know very well you are not the king of the Universe, which makes you more humble,” she says. “This is exactly what we need in science.”