WAR SERVICES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE extent to which the Federal Government has called upon the University of Illinois for special war services is reported by Comptroller Lloyd Morey, who states that special war contracts with the university involve the sum of $2,383,694.

They are being carried on in addition to the regular work of instructing 11,495 students, of whom 4,700 are in the Reserve Officers Training Corps and 2,915 in the enlisted reserves; to the regular research activity, much of which has war value; and to the release of 485 staff members on leave for military and war work.

The largest special activity in terms of persons involved is the engineering, science and management war-training program being carried on in fifty-two Illinois industrial areas by the Division of University Extension for the U. S. Office of Education; 15,928 war workers have been trained or are now in classes. For this training program the university has received $955,798.

The U. S. Navy has established at the university a training station for 2,000 signalmen, diesel officers, diesel engineers, and cooks and bakers. For housing, laboratories, classrooms, meals and other services, and for necessary changes in the buildings to meet Navy needs, the Federal Government has contracted to pay $963,725, and has paid $665,000 up to January 21.

The university has twenty-nine research contracts with various Federal agencies involving the sum of $439,354 for work in the physical sciences, chemistry, medicine and engineering. Several other research projects are being planned and may soon be under way. From the Civil Aeronautics Authority $24,817 has been paid for the training of 270 student pilots.

RARE CHEMICALS

THE following chemicals are wanted by the National Registry of Rare Chemicals, Armour Research Foundation, 33rd, Dearborn and Federal Streets, Chicago, Ill.:

1. Na Hyposulfate
2. Adonitol
3. Phosphoglyceric aldehyde
4. Hydroxypyruvic acid
5. Quinic acid
6. Thionalide (Thioglycolic Acid-B-Amino Naphthalide)
7. Dimethyl Acetylene
8. Protocatechuic Acid
9. Tribromo Caffein
10. Trimethyl Borine Amine
11. Indican
12. 2-Desoxyribose
13. a-Tetralone
14. Cyclopentadiene Carboxylic Acid
15. Triphosgene
16. Methyl vinyl ketone
17. Boron trichloride
18. Ethylene diamino tetra acetic acid
19. Nitrile triacetic acid
20. Organic compounds of selenium

THE RESEARCH AWARD OF ELI LILLY AND COMPANY

THE annual meeting for 1942 of the Society of American Bacteriologists originally scheduled for December 28, 29 and 30 at Columbus, Ohio, was cancelled at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation. This necessitated the postponing of the research award given by Eli Lilly and Company. It was presented at a joint meeting of the Iowa State College Branch of the Society of Sigma Xi and the North Central Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists, on January 28, to Dr. Harland G. Wood.

The annual research award of $1,000 and a bronze medal have been offered by Eli Lilly and Company to a young man or woman, under thirty-five years of age, who has made outstanding contributions to knowledge in the fields of bacteriology or immunology while conducting investigative work in a non-commercial research or educational institution in the United States or Canada. This award is being made to stimulate research activity in young people and to recognize meritorious achievement and promise at an early stage in their careers. The recipient is chosen by an award committee composed of members of the Society of American Bacteriologists, the American Association of Immunologists and the American Society for Experimental Pathology. This year an unusually large number of nominees with impressive records of accomplishment was submitted to the committee. From them, the committee has selected as the 1942 recipient of the award Dr. Harland G. Wood. The citation reads:

The award is made on the basis of Dr. Wood's outstanding contributions to bacterial physiology. In this work it was shown that typical heterotrophic bacteria utilize carbon dioxide in their metabolism and that the carbon dioxide is bound to other carbon compounds playing an important part in cell physiology. The bound carbon dioxide was traced to show its location in the resulting compounds and its important role in respiration. The scope and significance of these findings was broadened materially by the further demonstration that this change is not limited to microorganisms but applies to higher forms of life.

This work is significant as a contribution to fundamental life processes. It shows that the distinction between autotrophic and heterotrophic microorganisms can not be drawn as sharply as formerly believed. It indicates a starting point for further study of autotrophic carbon dioxide utilization and photosynthesis. It is an important contribution to the study of cell respiration.