

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 Caffeine
10. Trimethyl Borine Amine
11. Indican
12. 2-Desoxyribose
13. α -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.

It possesses broad significance as another link in the chain of accumulating evidence indicating general similarity of many metabolic processes in diverse forms of life.

Dr. Wood's first contribution to this field was made in 1935, and he is one of the pioneers in opening a new avenue of study in bacterial physiology. Throughout these investigations Dr. Wood has shown himself to be a skilful and versatile investigator bringing to the solution of his problem methods and technics from several fields of scientific endeavor.

COMMITTEE ON APPLIED MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE Committee on Applied Mathematical Statistics of the National Research Council and its subcommittees will be concerned with problems involving personnel and organization, research and production. The services which it is prepared to render are consultation, assistance in the organization and direction of special research projects and the preparation of necessary manuals on statistical techniques.

At present, the committee is particularly interested in the use that industries and government agencies may make of statistical quality control in production. Those industries and government agencies that have been making use of statistical quality control find that it has been possible to reduce the quantity of defective material, the amount of necessary inspection, reduce the tolerance range where necessary in order to save material, and attain assurance that the quality of material that can not be inspected one hundred per cent. because of the destructive nature of the test will meet the standard specified. The general oversight of this phase of the work of the committee is in charge of Dr. Walter Shewhart.

The membership of the committee and subcommittees is as follows:

Committee on Applied Mathematical Statistics:

Luther P. Eisenhart, *Chairman*. (Chairman of the Division of Physical Sciences.)

Edward U. Condon, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Lowell J. Reed, School of Hygiene and Public Health, the Johns Hopkins University.

C. F. Roos, Institute of Applied Econometrics, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

W. A. Shewhart, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Incorporated.

Hugh M. Smallwood, United States Rubber Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

John M. Stalnaker, Princeton University.

S. S. Wilks, Princeton University.

Sewall Wright, Department of Genetics, the University of Chicago.

Liaison members:

Victor Perlo, Office of Price Administration.

Commander Lybrand Smith (retired), Navy Department.

Herbert Stein, War Production Board.

Lieutenant Colonel John D. Witten, War Department.

Subcommittee on Mathematical Statistics:

S. S. Wilks, *Chairman*.

Churchill Eisenhart, University of Wisconsin.

W. Edwards Deming, Bureau of the Census.

Subcommittee on Biology:

Sewall Wright, *Chairman*.

Chester I. Bliss, Yale University.

John W. Gowen, Iowa State College.

George W. Snedecor, Iowa State College.

Subcommittee on Chemistry:

Hugh M. Smallwood, *Chairman*.

Warren F. Busse, B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

Henry Eyring, Princeton University.

Oscar K. Rice, University of North Carolina.

Felix L. Yerzley, Pioneer Instrument Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix, N. J.

Subcommittee on Medicine:

Lowell J. Reed, *Chairman*.

John W. Fertig, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

Hugo Muench, Rockefeller Foundation.

Margaret Merrell, School of Hygiene and Public Health, the Johns Hopkins University.

Alan E. Treloar, School of Medicine, University of Minnesota.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR, chancellor of Stanford University, received on February 1 at the annual national dinner meeting of the American Social Hygiene Association, of which he is president, the William Freeman Snow Medal "for distinguished service to humanity." The medal was awarded "in recognition of the outstanding work he has done to protect American youth from the ravages of social disease."

DR. M. E. WEEKS and Jack Todd, of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, will receive the

King Award for the most meritorious paper presented for 1942 by the Kentucky Academy of Science for their paper, "The Determination of Magnesium as the Quinolate Using the Colorimetric Ferric Chloride Method."

STANLEY FIELD has been reelected president of Field Museum of Natural History and has begun his thirty-fifth consecutive year of service in that office.

PROFESSOR W. D. CAIRNS, of Oberlin College, has been elected president of the Mathematical Association of America. Professor C. C. MacDuffee, of