chological Problems Met in General Medical Practice With Children," with Arthur T. Jersild presiding. The Saturday morning session, 28 December, with Kurt Lewin presiding, will include nine research reports. Saturday afternoon will be devoted to the topic: "The Effects of Severe War Conditions Upon Child Development and Behavior," with Harold C. Stuart presiding. Frank Gollan will discuss "Child Health and Development and War." Dr. Gollan was scientific director of the Nutrition Mission to Italy sent out by the Unitarian Service Committee to make sample surveys of nutritional and epidemiological conditions throughout Italy and report to UNRRA.

Section I (Psychology) will meet on Saturday and Sunday, 28–29 December. Seventeen papers will be presented. Saturday morning and Sunday afternoon will be devoted to general psychology and Saturday afternoon to clinical psychology. Saturday evening the Section will meet jointly with Section Q to hear the addresses of the vice-presidents of both sections.

News and Notes

About People

The 1946 Nobel Prizes in physics and chemistry have been awarded to four American scientists, according to an announcement from Stockholm on 14 November.

P. W. Bridgman, of Harvard University, was selected for the physics award for his production of extremely high pressures and his discoveries of resulting effects of the pressures.

J. B. Sumner, of Cornell University, who isolated the first enzyme in 1926, received one half of the chemistry award for his distinguished research in the field of enzymology. The second half was awarded jointly to John H. Northrop and W. M. Stanley, of the Rockefeller Institute, Princeton, for their preparation of virus proteins in pure form.

Dr. Stanley was the recipient of the 1936 AAAS $1,000 Prize for his paper, "Some biochemical investigations on crystalline tobacco mosaic virus proteins."

As previously reported in *Science* (8 November, p. 440), H. J. Muller, of Indiana University was awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology on 31 October. Dr. Muller's work had been recognized by AAAS in 1927 whe he was cited for his paper "The influence of X-ray on genes and chromosomes."

H. K. Skramstad has been made chief of the Guided Missiles Section, National Bureau of Standards. This Section is concerned with the extended research and development of the advanced forms of guided missiles. The first fully automatic guided missile to be successfully used in combat by any nation was developed by the Section in close cooperation with OSRD, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Navy Department. This missile is the recently declassified and much publicized BAT. Dr. Skramstad first went to the Bureau in 1935 as a physicist in the Aerodynamics Section. Until the outbreak of the war he was engaged in studies of wind-tunnel turbulence and the investigation of the stability of laminar flow, important in the mechanics of air flow over surfaces. In 1942, he became technical assistant in the development of guided missiles, playing a key part in the development of the BAT.

Robert E. Johnson became the technical director of the Army Medical Nutrition Laboratory at Chicago on 1 October, replacing George H. Berryman. Dr. Johnson has been associated with the Harvard University Fatigue Laboratory since 1935. Dr. Berryman was commanding officer and director of the Nutrition Laboratory from its activation in 1941 until he left to attend the University of Illinois Medical School.

Gordon A. Johnsgard has been named professor of soil science and soil scientist to the Experiment Station at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo. Dr. Johnsgard was formerly with the Tennessee Valley Authority as agriculturist.

Nathaniel Coburn, formerly at the University of Texas, has been appointed assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Michigan. Dr. Coburn was a physicist at Laredo Army Airfield during the war.

Visitors From Abroad

Harald Cramér of the University of Stockholm will deliver a series of three lectures on "Some Aspects of the Theory and Applications of Random Movements," 4–6 December, under the auspices of the Institute of Statistics of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Random movements, or stochastic processes, and their applications in physics, biology and economics form one of the fields of particular concern of the new Department of Mathematical Statistics of the Institute. M. S. Bartlett of Cambridge University

is now conducting work in this field as Visiting Professor of Mathematical Statistics at Chapel Hill.

Alexander A. Mikhailov, of Moscow University, president of the Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, will speak (in English) on "How the Soviet Scientists Works," under the auspices of The American Russian Institute, at a luncheon on Saturday, 30 November, at 12:30 P.M., in the Grand Ballroom of the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street, New York City. Irving Langmuir will be chairman of the luncheon and the discussion. Although admission is by card only, arrangements for attendance may be made through Renier Wyers, Public Relations Director, The American Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York 16.

Nellie P. Watts, formerly assistant professor of pharmacology at the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, and later research associate in the Department of Experimental Medicine, New York University, has joined the Pharmacologic Department of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois, as research pharmacologist.

W. H. Hodge, during the past year visiting professor and head of the Department of Botany, Agricultural College of the Universidad Nacional of Colombia, Medellin, has been appointed associate professor of botany at Massachusetts State College. During the war Dr. Hodge served as cinchona botanist with the Office of Economic Warfare and had charge of field exploration in Peru.

Announcements

The Berman Memorial Laboratory, in which many of his former associates and students may carry on his research findings, was dedicated on 1 November to Dr. Harry Berman, a former curator of Harvard's Mineralogical Museum, who was killed late in 1944 while on a war mission. Funds for the laboratory came from fellow workers, former students, and friends of the late scientist, who gave individual contributions. Dr. Berman was born in Boston and was graduated from Harvard in 1931. He studied in graduate courses at Heidelberg, Göttingen, and Cambridge before receiving the A.M. degree in 1935 and the Ph.D. degree in 1936 from Harvard. In 1934 he became assistant curator of the Mineralogical Museum and in 1940 curator and associate professor of mineralogy. In 1944, while on a war mission in the British Isles, the transatlantic plane in which he was flying crashed over Prestwick, Scotland, killing 26 of the occupants.

A new Department of Range and Forest Management has been established in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas at College Station. Vernon A. Young, formerly chairman of the Department of Range Management, University of Idaho, is the head of the new Department. Omer E. Sperry, formerly head of the Department of Biology, Sul Ross College, Alpine, Texas, is in charge of range plants and plant and range ecology. Robert R. Rhodes, formerly of the Soil Conservation Service, Kentwood, Louisiana, is in charge of the forestry work.

Teaching and research in physiological chemistry in the University of Minnesota Medical School has recently been organized as a separate department. Work in this field was formerly administered as a division of the Department of Physiology. Wallace D. Armstrong has been named head of the new Department. New appointments to the Department include: David Glick, associate professor; Elizabeth Frame and Saul Cohen, assistant professors. Others in the Department are: C. P. Barnum, Karl Sollner, and Walter O. Lundberg, associate professors; and Charles Carr, instructor.

The Department of Physics, Illinois Institute of Technology, announces the following appointments: W. E. Bennett, formerly of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, associate professor in charge of the Van de Graff Laboratory, and R. G. Nuckolls, formerly of the University of Minnesota, assistant professor.

The University of Strasbourg is rebuilding its libraries which were plundered during the war, according to word received by Henry W. Lohse, of Toronto, from M. Tuot, maître de conférences a l'Université, Ecole Nationale Superieur du Petrole et des Combustibles Liquides, 2 rue Boussingault, Strasbourg, France. It would welcome the sending of reprints and other literature published on this continent during the past few years.

Meetings

The 11th International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry will meet in London, under the presidency of Lord Leverhulme, on 16–24 July 1947. It is hoped that delegates from many countries will be present. At the 10th International Congress held in Rome in May 1938, it was unanimously decided that the 11th Congress should be held in London in 1941 concurrently with the celebration of the centenary of the foundation of the Chemical Society of London. By reason of the war, both the Centenary Celebration and the 11th Congress were postponed; it has now been decided that both events should take place in London in July 1947. Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Organizer at the following address: The 11th International Congress of Pure and

Applied Chemistry, 56, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.

The Midwest Power Conference will be held on 31 March and 1–2 April 1947, with headquarters in the Palmer House, Chicago. Stanton E. Winston, director of the Evening Division at Illinois Institute of Technology, will serve as conference director for the eighth consecutive year. Illinois Tech will again sponsor the meeting in cooperation with nine midwestern colleges and universities and seven engineering societies. The 1946 Conference attracted an attendance of approximately 2,500 persons to hear more than 70 speakers from throughout the United States discuss recent and important developments in the field of power.

Elections

John C. Bailar, Jr., University of Illinois, has been elected chairman of the Division of Chemical Education of the American Chemical Society, succeeding Lawrence L. Quill, Michigan State College. Other officers of the Division are: Edward L. Haenisch, Villanova College, vice-chairman; C. E. White, University of Maryland, treasurer; and Paul H. Fall, president of Hiram College, re-elected secretary.

The Paleontological Research Institution, at its annual meeting, held on 12 October, at its headquarters in Ithaca, New York, elected the following officers for the coming year: Ralph A. Liddle, president; Axel A. Olsson, vice-president; Rebecca S. Harris, secretary; Gilbert D. Harris, treasurer; and Katherine V. W. Palmer, assistant treasurer.

The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences elected the following officers on 24 October: G. Evelyn Hutchinson, president; Alfred R. Bellinger, Frederick A. Pottle, and Herbert Thomas, vice-presidents; Dorothea Rudnick, secretary; Laurence G. Tighe, treasurer; and James T. Babb, librarian.

The American Dental Association installed Sterling V. Mead, Washington, D. C., as president, at its 87th annual convention, held this year in Miami. H. B. Washburn, St. Paul, Minnesota, was named president-elect to take office in 1947. Delegates voted to hold a full scientific meeting in August 1947 in Boston, at the same time the Federation Dentaire Internationale will hold its first meeting. More than 15,000 delegates are expected to attend at that time.

NRC News

The Highway Research Board of NRC will hold its 26th annual meeting at 2101 Constitution Avenue from 5–8 December. The complete program is not yet available but *Highway Research Abstracts* will publish a résumé of the meeting. The publication is available from Roy W. Crumb, director, Highway Research Board.

Fellowships in the Natural Sciences, including mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, paleontology, physical geography, botany, zoology, biochemistry, biophysics, agriculture, forestry, anthropology, and psychology will be available for the year 1947–48. These fellowships are awarded as a rule to persons under 35 years of age who are citizens of the United States or Canada, and who have met all of the requirements for the Ph.D. degree. Applications must be filed on or before 31 December 1946, on forms obtainable from: Secretary of the Fellowship Board in the Natural Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. A handbook describing the fellowships—stipends, conditions, and tenure—will be furnished upon request.

Recent Deaths

John P. Simmons, 66, professor of chemistry at New York University since 1927, died on 29 October. Dr. Simmons began a year's leave of absence this last summer, and had planned to retire as professor emeritus next year.

Louis C. Drefahl, 64, formerly a chemical research engineer with the Grasselli Chemical Company and later associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, died on 29 October.

Harvard University's "Science City"

Plans for a "science city" within Harvard's university city, Cambridge, were announced on 2 November by President James B. Conant. The scientific and technological resources of Harvard will be integrated with new buildings and equipment under a new coordination of scientific staffs. A central Science Center Building, now in the process of blueprint planning, will become the axis of the "science city."

Centralization of teaching, study, and research facilities in various scientific departments, now widely spread, will enable many to operate under one roof. In several instances, existing laboratories will be joined to the new science structures.

In the announcement, Dr. Conant stressed the expectation that through this new liaison of scientists and the sciences, Harvard will play an even greater part as a science school in the technology of tomorrow.

It is hoped that the first section of the Science Center Building may be built in the near future with funds now available. An effort is being made to raise the necessary funds and endowment for the entire structure. According to tentative plans, this struc-

ture will be about 500 feet long and four or five stories high, with a frontage on Oxford Street opposite the Mallinckrodt Chemical Laboratory, outside the Yard. This building eventually will house all of the branches of applied physics, geophysics, geology, mathematics, and undergraduate instruction in astronomy, among other groups.

President Conant said:

Construction of this large new science building will complete a science center embracing most of Harvard's scientific activities outside the area of medicine.

We have already located within a convenient radius a varied and well-equipped group of buildings for the fundamental study of the phenomena of physics, chemistry, and biology and their application to astronomy, the earth sciences, and engineering.

The first section of the new science building will be devoted to laboratories required for the new Department of Engineering Sciences and Applied Physics, which has been organized under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

Harvard University's contribution to both pure and applied science is in the process of being made commensurate with challenges of the postwar world. The erection of the Computation Laboratory and the Nuclear Physics Laboratories is a first step in this direction.

The new science building, when completed, can be considered as the focus of the integration of our varied activities in natural science. I trust that funds for the construction and endowment of the entire structure may be forthcoming in the not too distant future from a group of interested donors.

Specifically assigned to the central science structure will be the Department of Engineering Sciences and Applied Physics. Frederick V. Hunt, chairman of this Department, is also chairman of the new building planning committee working with the architects.

Other departments with similar assignment are the Department of Mathematics, now scattered around the University; the undergraduate astronomy center, now occupying an inadequate wooden house on Jarvis Street; and large parts of the Division of Geological Sciences, including its branch of geophysics.

Pierce Hall, home of the Graduate School of Engineering, adjacent to the site on which the Science Center Building will rise, is to be joined to the new structure, as will the Cruft, Jefferson, and Research Laboratory of Physics buildings, already under one roof and now devoted to teaching and research in pure and applied physics. The Computation Laboratory, a new building housing the Automatic Calculator, is located close to the northwestern end of Pierce Hall. This building will be ready for occupancy shortly after 1 January 1947. The calculator has been moved from the basement of Cruft Laboratory to the new structure and is being reassembled.

Two cyclotron buildings, now being constructed under joint U. S. Navy and Harvard auspices off the upper end of Oxford Street beyond the University Museum (which is also an integral part of the science center project), will also house a new 700-ton instrument.

The transfer of various University branches and equipment to the new Science Center Building and to new structures will provide increased space for expansion of scientific research and teaching in existing structures now overcrowded.

In the Laboratory

A Color Reaction Given by Streptomycin

JOHN V. SCUDI,[1] GEORGE E. BOXER, and VIOLA C. JELINEK

Research Laboratories, Merck & Company, Inc. Rahway, New Jersey

We have observed that streptomycin gives a color test somewhat similar to the Elson-Morgan test (*1*) for glucosamine. The color reaction does not proceed to a noticeable extent if it is carried out with sodium carbonate as proposed by Elson and Morgan for glucosamine. But in the presence of sodium hydroxide the test becomes positive with as little as 50 units of streptomycin. This can be carried out in the following manner: To 2 cc. of an aqueous solution of streptomycin are added 1 cc. of a 2-per cent solution of acetylacetone in water and 1 cc. of 1 normal sodium hydroxide. The mixture is heated for 10 minutes in a boiling water bath and then cooled. A pink color is developed on addition of 2 cc. of a solution of Ehrlich's aldehyde (*1*). The volume is made up to 10 cc., and the light transmission is measured in a photoelectric colorimeter using a filter #540.

Tests carried out on the split products of streptomycin showed that the amino sugar moiety of the streptomycin molecule (*2*), *i.e.* N-methyl-l-glucosamine, is responsible for the color formation. This methylated amino sugar gives the reaction under the

[1] Present address: Department of Pharmacology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.