trical devices, for instance. Induction of the scientists and their assignment back to their old work is not possible under Army regulations because it is an Army rule not to station such men in uniform in Washington.

In du Pont's 30 research laboratories scattered throughout the country about 20% of the technically trained men are under 26 and all are "virtually irreplaceable at the present moment."

Detailed information was not obtainable as to what the Navy will do to keep about 500 or more scientists under 26 at work on some of the most important war research in the nation. These young men are civilians in the Naval Research Laboratory, the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, and other Navy research establish-

ments. If the draft board pressure gets too great, as it threatens, these scientists will probably be given Navy commissions. The only difference will be that the tailors of Washington will be richer by about \$125,000 because of the \$250 per commission uniform allowance. The men will continue doing their present essential jobs.

Among the dozen typical research laboratories queried, only one had no real under-26 draft problem. That was the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., where only one non-physician will be affected, although most of the research there by 35 physicians is on aviation medicine or otherwise related to war medicine.

Science News Letter, April 22, 1944

6-Hour Gonorrhea Cure

Sulfa-resistant disease in women can be eradicated by a brief treatment with penicillin. Previously reported successful cures have been in men.

SULFA-DRUG-RESISTANT gonorrhea in women can be cured by penicillin treatment in six hours, Dr. Alfred Cohn, Dr. William E. Studdiford and Dr. Isaak Grunstein, of New York, report. (Journal, American Medical Association, April 15).

Previously reported successful penicillin treatments of sulfa-drug-resistant gonorrhea have been in cases in men. The New York doctors treated 44 women, 42 of whom had not been cured by at least two courses of sulfathiazole treatment. The other two were hypersensitive to sulfa drugs and were therefore given the penicillin.

"All 44 patients were apparently cured by penicillin treatment," the doctors report.

In one case a relapse occurred on the second day after treatment was stopped. This patient had received only 50,000 Oxford units of penicillin. After further treatment with 100,000 units, bacteriological tests showed she was cured.

A total dosage of 75,000 units given in three doses within six hours appears to be a satisfactory scheme of treatment. The penicillin is given by hypodermic injection into the muscles and the patients do not have to be in bed.

If further studies confirm these preliminary ones, "it will be possible," the doctors state, "to control sulfonamide-resistant gonorrhea by one-day treatment of ambulatory patients."

Science News Letter, April 22, 1944

PSYCHOLOGY

Summer Children Brighter

THE POPULAR idea that the season in which a child is conceived influences his mentality has been exploded by Dr. J. A. Fraser Roberts, director of the Burden Mental Research Department, Stoke Park Colony, Bristol.

Although it is an established fact that summer children, whose birth months are May to October, are brighter than winter children, whose birth months are November to April, it is the intelligence of the parents and not the season which accounts for this difference, Dr. Roberts reports. (*British Medical Journal*, March 4)

Unfortunately for those who thought that planning the season of birth would produce more intelligent offspring, and for those searching for conditions which made certain seasons favorable and hoping to create those conditions in other seasons, Dr. Roberts' studies demonstrated the fallacy of these eugenic beliefs.

Intelligence tests were given to 244 pairs of Bath, England, children born to the same parents, one in each case being born in the winter and one in the summer.

Although the summer children had a slight edge over the winter group, the difference between summer and winter children of the same family were negligible.

Scores made on tests taken by the cleverest, median and dullest chosen from the summer children were practically the same among the same group in the winter children.

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There is a tendency for the children of more intelligent parents to be born slightly more often in summer, those of less intelligent parents slightly more often in winter, Dr. Roberts says.

Science News Letter, April 22, 1944

RADIO

Television Studio To Have Revolving Stage

➤ A TELEVISION studio plan for the post-war period, with a revolving stage carrying four sets, which two audiences can watch by turns or simultaneously while the cameras shoot, was demonstrated in New York as a large working model before an audience of technical men and newspaper writers. The "unveiling" was done by Dr. Walter R. G. Baker, vice president of General Electric Company.

Heart of the set-up is a circular revolving stage under a central dome-shaped roof. This is divided into quadrants, each bearing a complete stage, so that while one of the four is facing the cameras and the studio audience the other three can be undergoing dressing for scenes to follow, which can then be swung into place when ready.

The auditorium part of the theater is divided into three sectors. The center part is occupied by the cameras, which are set to take the scene on the stage from any range and all angles. Flanking this are the sectors occupied by the



FOR THE FUTURE—A revolving stage will make it possible for two audiences to watch by turns or simultaneously the television broadcasts of the post-war world in a studio built after this model. A single set of controls, cameras and broadcasting equipment will be adequate to handle continuous network schedules without interruption for changes of scene or studio audience.

radio audience. Soundproof curtains are so arranged that at the end of any scene either sector can be cut off from the stage, and the people may file out without disturbing the action; or both audience sectors may be used simultaneously if desired.

Design for the new studio was worked out by architects of the firm of the Austin Company of Cleveland.

Science News Letter, April 22, 1944

The findings are based on the 483 couples who are now married and whose age at marriage is therefore known. At the time of the study, they lived in the Chicago metropolitan area, were mostly college graduates, between 20 and 30 years old, and were predominantly of native-born, Protestant, middle or upper middle class parentage.

"In the case of both the men and the women," the scientists report, "the average age at marriage increases as the attractiveness ratings decline."

This was not true of the men when their attractiveness was judged by themselves, but was true on the basis of attractiveness ratings by fiancées and friends.

For women the differences in age at marriage in relation to ratings of physical attractiveness is greatest by ratings of fiancés, intermediate by self-ratings, and least by friends' ratings.

No relationship was shown for men or women between age at marriage and neuroticism. Having ups and downs in mood, being easily hurt, subject to depression, self-conscious in public, shy in intimate relations, lacking in self-confidence and given to daydreaming did not, as was expected, lead to marriage at a later age.

Science News Letter, April 22, 1944

PSYCHOLOGY

Good Looks Important

➤ BEING good-looking is important if you want to get married at an early age. A neurotic personality is no handicap to early marriage. These findings, applying to both sexes, are reported by Dr. Ernest W. Burgess and Dr. Paul Wallin, of the University of Chicago and Stanford University. (Human Biology)

Scientists investigating the problem of what leads men and women to marry at various ages have till now limited their studies largely to such factors as race, nationality, nativity, class, occupation and education. These studies establish the fact of differences in average

age at marriage for broad social and economic groups but are inadequate to account for the differences within any given group.

The Chicago and Stanford scientists believed it reasonable to assume that the explanation for such differences might be found in a study of psychological factors such as physical attractiveness and personality. So they had 1,000 engaged couples fill out eight-page schedules which included a rating of physical appearance and the 42 most discriminating questions on a neurotic inventory.