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 Labora-

tory, 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.

SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

No. 17

Vol. 45 APRIL 22, 1944

The weekly Summary of Current Science, published every Saturday by SCIENCE SERVICE, Inc., 1719 N St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. NOrth 2255. Edited by WATSON DAVIS.

Subscriptions—\$5.00 a year; two years, \$8.00; 15 cents a copy. Back numbers more than six months old, if still available, 25 cents.

Copyright, 1944, by Science Service, Inc. Republication of any portion of SCIENCE NEWS LETTER is strictly prohibited. Newspapers, magazines and other publications are invited to avail themselves of the numerous syndicate services issued by Science Service.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Established in mimeographed form March 18, 1922. Title registered as trademark, U. S. and Canadian Patent Offices, Indexed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Abridged Guide, and in the Engineering Index.

The New York Museum of Science and Industry has elected SCIENCE NEWS LETTER as its official publication to be received by its members.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation. Advertising Representatives: Howland and Howland, Inc., 393 7th Ave., N.Y.C., PEnnsylvania 6-5566; and 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, STAte 4439.

SCIENCE SERVICE

The Institution for the Popularization of Science organized 1921 as a non-profit corporation.

Board of Trustees—Nominated by the American Association for the Advancement of Science: Henry B. Ward, University of Illinois; Edwin G. Conklin, American Philosophical Society. Nominated by the National Academy of Sciences: R. A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology; Harlow Shapley, Harvard College Observatory; W. H. Lewis, Wistar Institute. Nominated by the National Research Council: Ross G. Harrison, Yale University; C. G. Abbot, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution; Hugh S. Taylor, Princeton University. Nominated by the Journalistic Profession: O. W. Riegel, Washington and Lee School of Journalism; A. H. Kirchhofer, Buffalo Evening News; Neil H. Swanson, Executive Editor, Sun Papers. Nominated by the E. W. Scripps Estate: Frank R. Ford, Evansville Press; Warren S. Thompson, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Harry L. Smithton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Officers—President: Edwin G. Conklin. Vice President and Chairman of Executive Committee: Harlow Shapley. Treasurer: O. W. Riegel. Secretary: Watson Davis.

Staff—Director: Watson Davis. Writers: Frank Thone, Jane Stafford, Marjorie Van de Water, Morton Mott-Smith, A. C. Monahan, Martha G. Morrow. Science Clubs of America: Joseph H. Kraus, Margaret E. Patterson. Photography: Fremont Davis. Sales and Advertising: Halli Jenkins. Business Manager: Columbus S. Barber.