tests of railway wheels and railway brakes. Both State and Federal Governments are financing research on bridges, bridge slabs and other problems of highways. The United States Navy financed a research project involving welded and riveted joints.

The Enamel Utensil Manufacturers' Association has financed a research project to set up standards for enamelware products. The standards arrived at recently already have been adopted by the Army Quartermaster Corps and other war agencies.

Among other projects, the Kellogg Company is supporting a study of "all bran"; the A. E. Staley Company a research into production of industrial oil from soybeans, other new soybean uses and sweetening agents derived from corn; the Monsanto Chemical Company, a study of insecticides; and the Illinois Clay Products Company, a study of bonding clay properties.

HANDBOOK FOR PHYSICIANS ON INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND MEDICINE IN WAR INDUSTRIES

UPON the recommendation of the Committee on Industrial Medicine of the National Research Council, the Division of Industrial Hygiene, National Institute of Health, is preparing a manual on "Industrial Hygiene and Medical Service in the War Industries."

The publication is intended for wide distribution among industrial physicians and the general medical profession.

The recommendation of the National Research Council was endorsed by the Health and Medical Committee, and has been approved by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt and Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the U. S. Public Health Service.

The resolution submitted by the Committee on Industrial Medicine, Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, follows:

The change-over of industry to the manufacture of war materials is resulting in modifications of occupational health hazards, the introduction of new occupational disease exposures and certain variations in the industrial medical procedures. The following are illustrative:

1. There is increased usage of cutting oils, compounds and chemicals, many of which are capable of causing the industrial dermatoses.
2. Grinding operations have multiplied and these entail exposures to aluminum oxide, silicon carbide, and other grinding materials. While the dusts from grinding operations have not been regarded as harmful to health, disabilities occurring in workers so exposed are coming to be regarded as compensatable.
3. Shot blast operations are being replaced by sand blasting, and new installations of this nature are consistently using sand.
4. In an effort to speed up pickling operations, there is a tendency to increase the concentrations of acids in the pickling tanks, with consequently more contamination of the air with fine droplets of the acids.
5. Solvents are being more widely used and certain of the newer ones are purported to be non-toxic. Inasmuch as most of them are in the chlorinated hydrocarbon group of chemicals, they can be assumed to be more or less toxic.
6. Paint spraying operations are being modified, requiring radical readjustments in ventilation procedures.
7. There is a tendency toward longer working hours and, consequently, longer hours of exposure to harmful materials and shorter periods of recuperation.
8. It is becoming more and more necessary to employ women, older men and young men who are not eligible for military service, many of whom require selective placement, which is a function of the plant medical service.
9. It is necessary that the medical service in the war industries be integrated with the emergency medical service of civilian defense. Details necessary to this objective are not understood by the industrial physicians as yet.

In order that industrial physicians and the general medical profession, when called upon by industry, will be more adequately prepared to protect the health of the workers in the war industries,

Be it, therefore, *Resolved:* That the Committee on Industrial Medicine of the National Research Council recommends the preparation of a brochure or special article on "Industrial Hygiene and Medical Service in the War Industries" for wide distribution among the medical profession, and that this brochure be prepared by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, National Institute of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service.

The brochure will be prepared by the full-time and consultant professional staff of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, under the general editorship of Dr. William M. Gafafer, chief of the statistical unit of the division. Important subjects for discussion include: toxicity and potential dangers of organic and inorganic substances in the war industries; occupational skin diseases in war industries; engineering control; industrial medical services; nursing in industry; dental services; fatigue; women in industry; medical control of respiratory diseases; nutrition in war industries; available governmental industrial hygiene services; and integration of plant and community emergency medical services. The brochure will probably cover about 300 pages.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO MUSEUMS

ACCORDING to *Museum News,* gifts and bequests to fourteen selected museums studied by John Price Jones showed that between 1930 and 1939 the low point was the year 1939 in which the total was $917,000, the first time that it had fallen below a million since 1933, when the total was $925,000 (MN, January 1, 1941). In the 20 years, 1920–1939 inclusive, the fourteen museums received altogether $48,-

363,000. The totals in the two decades, 1920–29 and 1930–39, were $22,665,000 and $25,598,000. Five of these museums received nearly 95 per cent. of the total, the American Museum of Natural History (32.19 per cent.), the Metropolitan Museum of Art (34.82 per cent.), the Franklin Institute (11.59 per cent.), the Cleveland Museum of Art (10.6 per cent.), and the Dayton Art Institute (5.58 per cent.). Other museums represented in the study were: the Charleston Museum, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Children's Museum of Boston, the City Art Museum of St. Louis, the Colorado Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, the Natural History Museum of San Diego, the Seattle Art Museum, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and the Museum of Fine Arts of Houston. Totals for the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, are $1,807,000, $1,764,000, $2,279,000, $1,111,000 and $917,000. Although the last three years for which figures are available show a downward trend, the report indicates that new causes for giving, the rise in national income and other factors are reasons for a favorable outlook for general philanthropic giving. The study has been published in the Yearbook of Philanthropy, 1941–42, a 148-page volume published by John Price Jones.

SCIENTIFIC POSITIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT

IN the mobilization of manpower for the Government war program there is a continuing call for scientifically and technically trained men and women. The demand is urgent for physicists, metallurgists and chemists.

The Civil Service Commission has recently modified the requirements to allow college teaching to be offered as professional experience. In the case of physicists, high-school and preparatory and trade-school teaching of physics may also be considered professional experience. The requirements now are:

A four-year college course leading to a bachelor's degree, with major study in the field for which application is made, or in closely allied subjects, plus two years—for the $2,600 grade—of professional experience (which may include college teaching) or appropriate graduate study or a combination of the two. Additional experience will be required for the higher grades, commensurate with the grade. The salaries range from $2,600 for the assistant grade to $5,600 for the principal grade.

There is no maximum age limit. There is also no "recency" clause with respect to education or experience.

Although many of the metallurgical positions require field work, involving outdoor duties for which men will be needed, it is expected that there will also be an opportunity for a number of women. There is an excellent opportunity for women physicists and chemists.

No deadline is set for applying for these positions, but persons who are available and qualified are urged to apply at once. The announcement with the application forms may be obtained at any first- or second-class post office or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications should be filed with the commission's Washington office.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS AT THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

THE Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research announces the following appointments and promotions on the scientific staff to take effect on or after July 1, 1942:

Promotions:

Associate to Associate Member: Dr. Charles L. Hoagland, Dr. John G. Kidd, Dr. Rebecca C. Lancefield and Dr. Joseph E. Smadel.

Assistant to Associate: Dr. Jorge Folch-Pi, Dr. Rollin D. Hotchkiss and Dr. Henry A. Schroeder.

Fellow to Assistant: Dr. Ralph P. Elrod, Dr. Claude A. Knight, Jr., Dr. Thomas Laskaris and Dr. R. Walter Schlesinger.

New appointments:

Assistants: Dr. Francis Binkley, Dr. Lester O. Krampitz, Dr. Raymond E. Mezera, Dr. Mark A. Stahmann and Dr. Frederick C. Uhle.

AWARD TO DR. HOWE OF THE MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

DR. HARRISON E. HOWE, of Washington, D. C., editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry,* a publication of the American Chemical Society, has been awarded the medal of the Society of Chemical Industry for 1942.

Given annually since 1920 to "a person making a valuable application of chemical research to industry," Dr. Howe will receive the award and deliver an acceptance address at a joint meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry and the New York Section of the American Chemical Society in New York City on November 6.

Dr. Howe, who is chairman of the advisory committee of the Chemical Section of the War Production Board and a colonel in Reserves of the Chemical Warfare Service, was born in Georgetown, Ky., on December 15, 1881. He received the bachelor of science degree from Earlham College in 1901, and did graduate work at the University of Michigan. He holds honorary degrees from the University of Rochester, Southern College, Rose Polytechnic Institute and the South Dakota State School of Mines.

He is chairman of the Division of Research Exten-