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-