

(4) Re-education of youth after the war and alleviation of moral damage; future collaboration (elaboration of common programs of teaching, improvement of existing programs, exchange of students and teachers, acknowledgment of Allied diplomas in Great Britain and so on); elaboration of main principles of the future social order; international university (*Provisional chairman*, Mr. Randall Lane).

(5) Law (*Provisional chairman*, Professor A. L. Goodhart).

(6) Science (*Provisional chairman*, Professor A. Photiades).

(7) Economy (*Provisional chairman*, Professor J. A. Veraart).

(8) Modern humanities (*Provisional chairman*, Professor L. Genissieux).

(9) History (*Provisional chairman*, Dr. Yuen-li Liang).

(10) Technical science and engineering.

(11) Medicine, as distinct from general science (*Provisional chairman*, Professor J. Skladal).

(12) Philosophy.

The executive committee consists of sixteen members, namely:

Belgium, Professor Jean Timmermans; *China*, Dr. Yuen-li Liang; *Czechoslovakia*, Professor Vladimir Klecanda; *France*, Professor René Cassin, Professor Paul Vaucher; *Great Britain*, Sir Alfred Zimmern, Professor B. Ifor Evans, Professor W. Entwistle, Professor R. Douglas Laurie; *Greece*, Professor Alexander Photiades; *Netherlands*, Professor J. A. Veraart; *Norway*, Professor A. Sommerfeit; *Poland*, Professor Stefan Glaser, Professor B. Helezynski; *United States of America*, Professor A. L. Goodhart; *Yugoslavia*, H.E. Professor Milan Grol.

The officers of the association and of the executive committee are: Professor Stefan Glaser (president); Professor Jean Timmermans (vice-president); Professor B. Ifor Evans (secretary-general); Professor Paul Vaucher (treasurer).

The second general meeting as well as a meeting of all sections took place on December 16 at the Rembrandt Hotel, Thurloe Place, S.W.7, at 4 P.M. Information concerning membership or details regarding the work and aims of the association can be obtained from the secretary for the association, 40 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

INCOMES OF CHEMISTS

THE median annual income of members of the chemical profession in 1941 was \$3,364, according to a survey just completed by the committee on economic status of the American Chemical Society, of which Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, of Boston, is chairman. Fifty per cent. of the profession earned more than this amount and 50 per cent. less. The survey is published in *Chemical and Engineering News*.

Twenty-five per cent. of the membership, as indicated by a cross-section of 77.6 per cent. of those queried, had annual incomes in excess of \$4,943, while

10 per cent. earned more than \$7,978. By contrast, annual incomes of less than \$1,932 were reported by the lower one tenth of the membership, and of less than \$2,498 by the lower one fourth. Ten per cent. of the members with forty years' experience exceeded \$19,200 annually; 25 per cent. of these earned more than \$9,694.

The survey, one of the most elaborate statistical studies ever made on the economic status of a group of professional men and women, covers a fifteen-year period, from 1926 to 1941, during which there were enormous fluctuations in both annual incomes and monthly salary rates.

In 1941 the annual incomes and monthly salary rates, when related to years of professional experience, were lower than those reported for 1926 and 1929. Analyses of monthly salary rates indicate that the earnings of younger members in 1941 were approaching the high rates of earnings in 1926 and 1929 at a much faster rate than those of older members.

The median income of those members who had just begun their professional careers in 1941 was \$1,600 a year. At succeeding levels of experience annual median incomes steadily increased and reached a maximum of \$5,818 a year for those members who in 1941 had been professionally active for thirty-five years. At approximately forty and forty-four years of professional experience the median incomes had declined to \$5,500 and \$4,800 a year, respectively.

After five years of professional experience 50 per cent. of the membership in 1941 was earning over \$2,450 a year and 50 per cent. was earning less. The annual incomes of one fourth of this same group were \$450 greater than the median or \$2,900 a year; and another fourth earned \$400 less than the median or \$2,050 a year. Ten per cent. of the group earned \$3,300 or more a year, while 10 per cent. were lower than the median by \$750 or more, earning \$1,700 a year.

With lengthening experience, the spread in annual incomes becomes accentuated, especially at the upper 10 per cent. and the upper 25 per cent. earnings levels. After ten years of experience, the median annual income reported in 1941 was \$3,180 a year. One quarter of this group earned more than \$3,800 a year, one quarter less than \$2,600, one tenth more than \$4,400 and one tenth less than \$2,130.

After twenty years' experience, the median annual income was \$4,650, while after thirty years' experience it was \$5,550. At the upper 10 per cent. earnings level, however, members with thirty years' experience were earning more than \$17,000, or nearly four times as much as members at this level with only ten years' experience. At the lower 10 per cent. earnings level, members who had been professionally active for thirty years reported annual incomes of \$3,000.