

cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The report was prepared by Andrew Fraser, Jr., of Washington, D. C. The survey, analyzing 23,011 replies from 32,861 questionnaires sent to members of the society, indicates that chemists are confident in regard to postwar employment prospects. Those replying have been divided into three major fields—chemistry, with 16,248; chemical engineering, with 5,370, and “all other fields” with 1,374.

In 1941, without regard to age, the median annual income—the level at which 50 per cent. earned more and 50 per cent. earned less—was \$3,097. In 1943 it was \$3,984, an increase of 28.6 per cent. One tenth of the members earned annual incomes of less than \$1,388 in 1941, but in 1943 this had risen to \$2,492, an increase in this lowest bracket of 79.5 per cent. One quarter of the members earned less than \$2,146 in 1941, but by 1943 this had increased 43.6 per cent. to \$3,082. The 25 per cent. with 1941 incomes of over \$4,615 earned \$5,475 in 1943, a gain of 18.6 per cent., and the 10 per cent. with 1941 incomes of more than \$7,574 earned \$8,625 in 1943, an increase of 13.9 per cent. The figures show that earning capacity increases with age at all five earning levels reaching a maximum at approximately 60 years of age. In 1943, the median (50 per cent. level) curve advances from a beginner's income of \$2,172 a year to \$6,436 a year for members who had had 28.5 years of professional experience. At the 25 per cent. income level, the advance in earnings over the same period was from \$2,459 a year to \$10,167, annually, while at the 10 per cent. income level the advance over this span of years was from \$2,976 to \$17,258.

The questionnaires show that employment opportunities for members of the society are concentrated in the Middle Atlantic Region, 33.8 per cent., and in the North Central Region, 23.7 per cent. Among high employment states are New York with 14.8 per cent. of those replying, New Jersey with 10 per cent., Pennsylvania with 9.8 per cent., Illinois with 8 per cent., and Ohio with 7 per cent.

More than 80 per cent. were employed in 1943 by private firms, educational research or consulting organizations or by other non-public sources. Of the 17 per cent. employed by public sources, 6.5 per cent. were employed by state governments and 7.9 per cent. by the Federal Government. Of those in private employ in 1943, 95.3 per cent. were engaged in manufacturing industries, and the remainder in mining, transportation, communication and public utilities. Roughly 85 per cent. of those replying stated that they had permanent employment, and 94.4 per cent. that their training was being utilized in their work.

In draft status, 31.6 of those replying were classified as draft-ineligible males, 839 or 3.6 per cent. were women civilians, and 49.4 per cent. reported they were

occupationally deferred due to their professional contributions to the war. There were replies from 1,199 members already in the armed forces, but many other members who now are in service have temporarily been removed from membership lists.

### THE NUTRITION FOUNDATION

A REPORT covering the three years since its founding in 1942 has been issued by The Nutrition Foundation, Inc., which was established under the presidency of George A. Sloan by the food industry of the United States and Canada for the support of independent research and education in the science of nutrition.

It is reported in this official statement that the research program of the foundation is being developed and subsidized in six different but related areas.

*First*, to find the basic human food requirements in terms of individual nutrients such as proteins, vitamins, minerals, etc. Ten studies are being supported, for which \$70,900 has been appropriated. Funds have been placed at the disposal of Dr. W. C. Rose, of the University of Illinois, for a study of the human requirements of the amino acids and other nutrients.

*Second*, to learn how the individual nutrients are formed and how they function in living cells. Twenty-nine studies are in progress, for which \$189,900 has been appropriated.

*Third*, to give special consideration to the nutritional requirements during pregnancy, lactation and infancy. Six studies have been undertaken, for which \$41,000 has been appropriated.

*Fourth*, to unravel some of the more immediate relations between food intake and health. Eighteen studies are being made for which \$135,850 has been appropriated.

*Fifth*, to assist in educational and applied aspects of the problem of getting people to eat the foods that will give buoyant health. Six projects are being carried forward for which \$65,500 has been appropriated.

*Sixth*, to render every possible aid to the winning of the war. Twenty-nine studies are in progress for which \$152,840 has been appropriated. In making grants with military aspects as a primary consideration, close collaboration has been maintained with the Office of the Quartermaster General and the Office of the Surgeon General.

The foundation publishes each month *Nutrition Reviews*, the object of which is to give a critical, unbiased review of literature in the science of nutrition.

### ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE ON GENE ACTION IN MICRO-ORGANISMS

A SYMPOSIUM was held at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, on February 2 and 3. Approximately forty people attended the sessions, about half this number being from the St. Louis area. The papers, with a summary of the discussions that followed them, will be published in the April issue of the *Annals* of the garden.

Chairmen of the different sections were: Dr. L. J.