

- J. Franck, physics, Göttingen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Johns Hopkins University.
 K. Loewenstein, law, Munich, Yale University.
 F. Bernstein, mathematics, Göttingen, Columbia University.
 P. Tillich, theology, Frankfurt, Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University.
 K. Lewin, psychology, Berlin, Cornell University.
 O. Nathan, economics, Hochschule für Politik, Berlin, Princeton University.
 K. Landauer, economics, Handelshochschule, Berlin, University of California.
 H. Lewy, mathematics, Göttingen, Brown University.
 E. Berl, chemistry, Technische Hochschule, Darmstadt, Carnegie Institute of Technology.
 M. Sommerfeld, literature, Frankfurt, New York University.
 H. Neisser, economics, Kiel, University of Pennsylvania.
 E. Noether, mathematics, Göttingen, Bryn Mawr College.
 Felix Bloch, physics, Leipzig, Stanford University.
 R. Brauer, mathematics, Königsberg, University of Kentucky.
 Moritz Geiger, philosophy, Göttingen, Vassar College.
 Artur Nussbaum, law, Berlin, Columbia University.
 K. Pribram, economics, Frankfurt, Brookings Institution.
 Walter Beck, criminologist, Leipzig, Boston University.
 H. Werner, psychology, Hamburg, University of Michigan.
 Max Sulzbacher, biochemistry, Tierärztliche Hochschule, Berlin, Connecticut State College.

Definite selections have not yet been made by the Hebrew University, Palestine; the University of Wisconsin; the University of Minnesota; the University of Missouri; Duke University; the University of North Carolina; Rutgers University; Purdue University; the Catholic University of America; Mills College; the Ohio State University, and the University of Pennsylvania.

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS

PROFESSOR E. J. CRANE, of the Ohio State University, has issued a statement describing the work of *Chemical Abstracts*, edited by him under the auspices of the American Chemical Society.

The volume for 1933 contains 64,190 abstracts, representing new information of chemical interest appearing in scientific journals throughout the world as well as reviews of the chemical patents granted in the various nations. This is a gain of 6,109 over 1932. Professor Crane points out that an increasingly large number of patents are chemical, not mechanical. Those issued in the principal countries of the world during 1933 aggregated 28,051, a record figure.

Chemical Abstracts was founded more than twenty-

five years ago to keep American science and industry informed of chemical progress in other lands. The annual index number is so large that it has to be issued in three separate sections, each comprising about 800 pages. The 2,000 scientific journals which are systematically examined for articles of chemical interest by more than 200 abstractors yielded material for 36,139 abstracts in 1933 as against 37,403 in 1932. This substantial increase in total number of abstracts has been due to patent activity.

Most of these patents relate to chemical processes, as electroplating, metallurgy, fermentation, gas manufacture, petroleum refining, the making of acids, salts, dyes, paper, cement, pharmaceutical chemicals, explosives, pigments, sugar, etc., or to so-called compositions of matter as the many plastic and other artificial materials which the chemist has provided in recent years in such useful form that they are replacing natural materials long in use.

That investigative or at least publication activity has shown little effect of the depression is evident from the following figures:

Year	Abstracts of articles	Abstracts of patents	Total number of abstracts
1929	29,082	17,867	46,949
1930	32,731	21,246	53,977
1931	32,278	18,904	51,182
1932	37,403	20,678	58,081
1933	36,139	28,051	64,190

It is pointed out that these figures do not mean that chemical industry has escaped the depression, but they suggest that there has been continued active building for the future of chemistry.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

At a Conference on Tropical Medicine held on February 5 and 6, under the auspices of the National Research Council in Washington, the new Academy of Tropical Medicine was formed and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. Delegates to the conference included: Dr. George C. Shattuck and Dr. Richard P. Strong, Harvard Medical School; Dr. Francis W. O'Connor and Dr. James W. Jobling, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Dr. Charles F. Craig, Tulane School of Medicine; Dr. Henry E. Meleney, School of Medicine, Vanderbilt University; Dr. Robert Hegner and Dr. W. W. Cort, School of Hygiene and Public Health, the Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Edward B. Vedder and Dean Earl B. McKinley, School of Medicine, George Washington University; Dr. William H. Taliaferro, University of Chicago; Dr. Alfred C. Reed, Pacific Institute of Tropical Medicine, University of California; Dr.

Thomas T. Mackie, Cornell University Medical School; Dr. Howard T. Karsner, School of Medicine, Western Reserve University; Dr. Henry B. Ward, University of Illinois; Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, School of Medicine, Yale University; Dr. Malcolm H. Soule, University of Michigan Medical School; Dr. Mark F. Boyd, International Health Division, Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. Theobald Smith, representing the Rockefeller Institute of New York and Princeton; Mr. Perry Burgess, president, Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy; Dr. George W. Bachman, School of Tropical Medicine, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Dr. Robert Hegner, Gorgas Memorial; Dr. Henry Hanson, State Board of Health of Florida; Dr. R. C. Connor, Medical Department, United Fruit Company; Major James S. Simmons, Medical Corps, United States Army; Lieut. Commander Sterling S. Cook, Medical Department, United States Navy; Dr. L. R. Thompson, United States Health Service; Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and Maurice C. Hall, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

Other guests at the conference included Dr. Isaiah Bowman, chairman of the National Research Council, and Dr. Francis G. Blake, chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council, both of whom gave addresses of welcome to the conference delegates. Others who attended the various meetings and functions were Surgeon General Robert U. Patterson, U. S. Army Medical Corps; Surgeon General P. Rossiter, Medical Department, United States Navy; Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, United States Health Service; Dr. John R. Mohler, director, Bureau of Animal Industry; Captain Wm. H. Bell, director of the United States Naval Medical School; Colonel P. W. Huntington, director of the United States Army Medical School; Dr. George W. McCoy, director of the National Institute of Health, and Dr. William Charles White, medical director of the Committee on Research, National Tuberculosis Association.

The Conference on Tropical Medicine which led to the formation of the new Academy of Tropical Medicine was an outgrowth of the work of a Committee on Survey of Tropical Diseases, in the National Research Council, of which Dr. E. B. McKinley is director of studies and which began its world survey early in 1933. Dr. Frederick P. Gay, chairman of this committee, presided, and Dr. Richard P. Strong, also a member of the committee, presided at the dinner which was held at the Mayflower Hotel on the evening of February 5.

At the final session of the academy the following officers were elected: *President*, Dr. Theobald Smith; *Vice-president*, Dr. Charles F. Craig; *Treasurer*, Professor W. W. Cort; *Secretary*, Dr. Earl B. McKinley;

Members of the Council, Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones for five years, Dr. Herbert C. Clark for four years, Dr. Richard P. Strong for three years, Dr. Alfred C. Reed for two years and Dr. Henry E. Meleney for one year.

Among the purposes for which the Academy of Tropical Medicine is formed are the furtherance and extension of knowledge for the prevention of human and animal diseases of warm climates by stimulating interest, inquiry and research into their distribution, causes, nature, treatment and methods of control; through designated committees in the several fields of knowledge contributing to tropical medicine, to provide a current survey of work in progress in tropical medicine and sanitary and hygienic work related thereto; to coordinate American work in tropical medicine to the end that unnecessary duplication and overlapping shall be avoided as far as possible, and that valid lines of study shall not be neglected; to function as a central source of information for the advantage of investigators in this field of knowledge; to cooperate with other agencies interested in maintaining and obtaining support for tropical medicine, both in a financial way and to the end that the medical professions, the general body of scientific workers and the general public may be better informed regarding the values and needs of tropical medicine in national and international programs; and to receive funds and administer them through grants-in-aid and in support of definite projects related to the purposes of the academy.

At the close of the conference a gold medal was provided to the academy through the courtesy of President Cloyd Heck Marvin, George Washington University, to be awarded for distinguished work in the field of tropical medicine by the academy at appropriate intervals. President Marvin in tendering the medal to the academy did so in memory of the tradition of such members of former faculties in the School of Medicine in George Washington University as Walter Reed, Theobald Smith, Frederick F. Russell and Charles F. Craig—all names of prominence in the field of American tropical medicine. The names of charter members of the academy, not to exceed fifty in number, are to be announced within three months from the date of the conference.

EARL B. MCKINLEY, M.D.,
Secretary

RECENT DEATHS

DR. WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, since 1912 emeritus professor of geology at Harvard University and during the last three years professor of physiographic geology at the California Institute of Technology, died on February 5 in his eighty-fourth year.

DR. EDWARD W. WASHBURN, since 1926 chief chem-