

"For present purposes we must take the charge as though its verity were established; and, in that light, it seems to us clear that the offense is within the condemnation of the statute." The court also said, "It certainly can not be doubted that Congress intended to exert its full power in the public interest, to set free from unreasonable obstruction the exercise of those rights and privileges which are a part of our constitutional inheritance, and these include immunity from compulsory work at the will of another, the right to choose an occupation, the right to engage in any lawful calling for which one has the requisite capacity, skill, material or capital, and thereafter free enjoyment of the fruits of one's labors." And, it stated, "Congress undoubtedly legislated on the common-law principle that every person has individually, and that the public has collectively, a right to require the course of all legitimate occupations in the District of Columbia to be free from unreasonable obstruction, and likewise in recognition of the fact that all trades, businesses and professions which prevent idleness and exercise men in labor and employment for the benefit of themselves and their families and for the increase of their substance are desirable in the public good and any undue restraint upon them is wrong and is immediate and unreasonable and, therefore, within the purview of the Sherman act." Further, the court said, "We are mindful of a generally known fact that under these rules and standards [of the medical profession] there has developed an *esprit de corps* largely as a result of which the members of the profession contribute a considerable portion of their time to the relief of the unfortunate and the destitute. All of which may well be acknowledged to their credit. Notwithstanding these important considerations, it can not be admitted that the medical profession may, through its great medical societies, either by rule or disciplinary proceedings, legally effectuate restraints as far reaching as those now charged." Although the attorneys for the American Medical Association have not yet reached a decision as to the next step to be followed, it seems reasonable to believe that they will now go to the United States Supreme Court with a request for a definite decision as to whether or not the practice of medicine comes within the purview of the Sherman anti-trust law.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL

THE editors wish to announce the founding of a new scientific periodical to be called *The Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*. This journal has been accepted as the official organ for the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol, an associated society of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Editorial Board as now constituted includes Dr.

Emil Bogen, Dr. Karl M. Bowman, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Dr. Thorne M. Carpenter, Dr. Harry R. DeSilva, Dr. Alexander O. Gettler, Dr. Leon A. Greenberg, Dr. Howard W. Haggard, *Editor*, Dr. Rolla N. Harger, Dr. Yandell Henderson, Dr. Norman Jolliffe, Dr. William deB. MacNider, Dr. Merrill Moore, Dr. Abraham Myerson, Dr. Winfred Overholser, Dr. Nathan Rakieten, *Managing Editor*, Mr. Eugene V. Rostow, *Medicolegal Editor*, Dr. Thorsten Sellin, Dr. Edward G. Strecker and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.

The journal will include five departments: (1) original scientific papers reporting experimental, clinical and sociological investigations and reviews; (2) editorials; (3) abstracts of the current scientific literature on alcohol; (4) medicolegal cases concerning alcohol; and (5) reports of the activities of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol. In the main the journal will be devoted to original papers.

The first issue will appear in May. Investigators are invited to submit manuscripts to the editor, 4 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

THE CHEMIST ADVISORY COUNCIL

DEAN WILLIAM T. READ, of the School of Chemistry of Rutgers University, has been elected president of the Chemist Advisory Council, guidance service and clearing-house of information for chemists and chemical engineers with headquarters at 300 Madison Avenue, New York City. Dean Read succeeds Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, New York City.

Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, president of Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., Boston, has been named vice-president. M. R. Bhagwat, of New York, continues to be secretary and Dr. Robert T. Baldwin, of New York, treasurer. Members of the board were reelected as follows: Frederick M. Becket, of the Union Carbide and Carbon Research Laboratories, New York City; Professor Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia University; Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh; Maximilian Toch, president of Toch Brothers, New York City, and Frank G. Breyer, of Singmaster and Breyer, New York.

Over 1,300 chemists and chemical engineers residing in 45 states, including graduates of 192 educational institutions, have used the services of the council during the past two years. Its activities are supported by voluntary contributions, 75 per cent. of which have come from individuals employed or connected with the chemical profession.

Founded in 1938, the council is a permanent national organization to render immediate service to unemployed chemists and chemical engineers and to provide a broad and fundamental program of guidance