

conduct of education and the organization of schools. During the last decade the fact that his motherland was being allowed to run amok in the civilized world touched him nearly and he feared that the democratic nations would never unite against the Nazi plan of world domination. But he saw always that anything that could be done to stop this menace, even war when the world had let slip all other methods, should be a means to the end of Germany's salvation as well as ours.

Boas received many honors. He was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1900. In 1931 he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received the Sc.D. from Oxford University and from Columbia and the LL.D. from Clark University. His alma mater, the University of Kiel, solved its dilemma by awarding an honorary M.D. because that at least he did not have. They were fitting honors to a man of Boas' tirelessness, of his integrity, of his sanity. It was not the honors, however, but these special qualities, so pervaded by his great intellectual powers,

which made him one of the noblest representatives of his generation.

RUTH BENEDICT

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HOWARD A. KELLY, since 1919 emeritus professor of gynecology of the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University, died on January 12. He would have been eighty-five years old on February 20. Mrs. Kelly died six hours later.

DR. CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN, since 1921 professor emeritus of botany of the University of Chicago, died on January 5 in his eightieth year.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CRILE, surgeon, director of the research laboratories of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, died on January 7. He was seventy-eight years old.

DR. AARON J. ROSANOFF, psychiatrist, formerly California state director of institutions, died on January 7, at the age of sixty-four years.

NIKOLA TESLA, the inventor, died on January 7, at the age of eighty-five years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS OF ALLIED COUNTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN¹

As the established bodies for intellectual collaboration were obliged to cease their work owing to the war, universities being in many cases closed down in the occupied countries by the invader, scholars, professors and lecturers from all over the world gradually made their way to England, where they now have their headquarters and are living and working in all parts of Great Britain.

This assemblage seemed to present a unique opportunity for men of mutual interests and intellect to come together and form an association. A few professors of different nationalities, headed by Professor Stefan Glaser, of Poland, decided to start an association, the aims of which are the reconstruction of universities in the occupied countries after the war, the development of an academic fraternity between allied university teachers and research workers now in Great Britain, the consideration of all academic problems both during the war and in the post-war period, collaboration with any other bodies which may have similar interests, the examination of problems referred to it by any of the Allied Governments or by any other appropriate official bodies.

The first general meeting was held on May 11, 1942. From the very first there was a great deal of interest and enthusiasm, and an organization was formed

under the title of "Association of University Professors and Lecturers of Allied Countries in Great Britain." There are at present 225 members and twelve countries are represented, besides India and the British Dominions.

As the whole subject of post-war reconstruction and education is a long and very complex one, it was furthermore decided to get in touch and collaborate with other associations of similar interests. Contacts were made with the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the British Association of University Teachers and the American University Union. Several neutral countries, which may have representatives as guests, have been approached, and all the vice-chancellors of universities in Great Britain have been informed of the program of work.

Since the association has to deal with different domains and subjects, it was decided to form separate sections in order that members should be able to collaborate on subjects of mutual interest. There are at present twelve such sections:

(1) Contact and collaboration with British scholars, organization of lectures of Allied professors in Great Britain (*Provisional chairman*, Professor P. Vaucher).

(2) Collaboration with other international bodies; international research center in Great Britain; international review of science and learning (*Provisional chairman*, Professor J. Timmermans).

(3) Reconstruction of science and learning in the occupied countries (*Provisional chairman*, Professor S. Glaser).

¹ From *Nature*.

(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.