American delegates with the representatives of the organizations of other countries, very cordial relations were established with those associations. The resulting cooperation should prove of immense value to international commerce, as well as effect a reduction in cost of production in many fields.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

WHEREAS, scientific research and the technical application of results of research form a fundamental basis upon which the development of our industries, manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and others must rest; and

WHEREAS, the productivity of industry is greatly increased by the technical application of the results of scientific research in physics, chemistry, biology and geology, in engineering and agriculture, and in the related sciences; and the health and well-being not only of the workers but of the whole population as well, are dependent upon advances in medicine and sanitation; so that the value of scientific advancement to the welfare of the nation is many times greater than the cost of the necessary research; and

WHEREAS, the increased productivity of industry resulting from scientific research is a most potent factor in the ever-increasing struggle of the workers to raise their standards of living, and the importance of this factor must steadily increase since there is a limit beyond which the average standard of living of the whole population can not progress by the usual methods of readjustment, which limit can only be raised by research and the utilization of the results of research in industry; and

WHEREAS, there are numerous important and pressing problems of administration and regulation now faced by federal, state and local governments, the wise solution of which depends upon scientific and technical research; and

WHEREAS, the war has brought home to all the nations engaged in it the overwhelming importance of science and technology to national welfare; whether in war or in peace, and not only is private initiative attempting to organize far-reaching research in these fields on a national scale, but in several countries governmental participation and support of such undertakings are already active; therefore be it

Resolved, by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that a broad program of scientific and technical research is of major importance to the national welfare and should be fostered in every way by the federal government, and that the activities of the government itself in such research should be adequately and generously supported in order that the work may be greatly strengthened and extended; and the Secretary of the Federation is instructed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the president pro tempore of the Senate, and to the speaker of the House of Representatives.

NATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

THE National Research Council announces further appointments to national research fellowships in physics and chemistry. Previously six appointments were announced—three in chemistry and three in physics. The object of the National Research Council in maintaining a system of research fellowships is to promote fundamental research in physics and chemistry primarily in educational institutions in the United States. Fellowships are awarded to persons who have demonstrated a high order of ability in research for the purpose of enabling them to conduct investigations at educational institutions which make adequate provisions for research in physics and chemistry. The new appointments are as follows:

In Chemistry

Warren C. Vosburgh, of New York City. B.S. Union, '14; A.M., '16; Ph.D., Columbia, '19. Research assistant to the professor of chemistry at Columbia University for the past six months.

George Scatchard, of New York City. A.B. Amherst '13; Ph.D., Columbia, '17. Formerly research assistant to the professor of chemistry at Columbia University and instructor