

such action as his organization deems proper to take in connection with it.

RESOLUTION II

WHEREAS, there is now a wide diversification in sizes, styles and qualities of many categories of hospital supplies and equipment,

WHEREAS, this diversification results in less efficient production methods, more man hours per unit and wastage in the utilization of materials in the manufacture of the product,

WHEREAS, the purchase and use of supplies and equipment in a wide variety of styles, sizes and qualities results in inefficient utilization in institutions and a loss in effective purchasing methods,

WHEREAS, such reduction in efficiency in the production and consumption of this material should not be tolerated during the war period,

Be it Resolved, therefore, that the Hospital Bureau of Standards and Supplies promote in every way possible and assist all government agencies working on the problem of the simplification and standardization of hospital goods to the end that wastage of materials and man hours be reduced as far as possible.

THE MERCK INSTITUTE FOR THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH

ACCORDING to information received from Merck and Co., Inc., the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies on April 26. Following the exercises a dinner was held at the Essex House in Newark. George W. Merck, president of Merck and Co., Inc., presided and introduced the speakers.

Among these were Dr. William H. Sebrell, chief of the division of chemotherapy of the National Institute of Health and assistant director of nutrition for the Defense, Health and Welfare Services in Washington; Dr. Francis G. Blake, dean of the Yale Medical School and chairman of the Subcommittee on Infectious Diseases of the National Research Council; and Dr. Russell M. Wilder, professor of medicine, the Mayo Clinic.

Messages of congratulation were received from Sir Henry Dale, president of the Royal Society, London, and Dr. Alfred N. Richards, vice-president in charge of medical affairs of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and chairman of the Committee on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Washington.

The Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research, a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey, was founded in 1933 for the purpose of conducting investigations into the causes, nature and mode of prevention and cure of diseases in men and animals. The determination of the therapeutic value and safety of new drugs is one of its principal duties.

During the afternoon ceremonies in the institute building, the tenth annual report was presented by the director, Dr. Hans Molitor. Dr. Molitor pointed out that, since 1933, the size of the Merck Institute has increased almost six times, and its personnel eighteen times. The new three-story laboratory building, which is completely air-conditioned and equipped with up-to-date facilities, was occupied two years ago. Vitamins and chemotherapy are the principal fields of research. Since the outbreak of the war, only problems of immediate importance to the war effort have been permitted to remain on the research program. Notable among these are penicillin and new anti-malarial products.

THE COPERNICAN QUADRICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

DR. STEPHEN P. MIZWA, director of the Kosciuszko Foundation and secretary of the Copernican Quadricentennial National Committee, is arranging for a national scientific tribute to Nicholas Copernicus. This will take place in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Monday evening, May 24. Reservations for boxes and tickets are now available at the headquarters of the Kosciuszko Foundation, 149 East 67th Street, New York.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, professor of astronomy and director of the Harvard College Observatory, chairman of the Copernican Quadricentennial National Committee, will preside. He will be introduced by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, and also president of the Kosciuszko Foundation since its organization in 1925 for the promotion of intellectual and cultural relations between the people of Poland and the United States.

In announcing the program of events for the Carnegie Hall meeting Dr. Mizwa said: "Nicholas Copernicus, the famous Polish astronomer of the sixteenth century, is internationally recognized as one of the world's great intellectual pioneers. His revelation of the heliocentric, or Copernican, system of astronomy in his epoch-making treatise, 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium,' published in 1543, revolutionized man's outlook upon the universe and introduced the era of modern science."

An international broadcast from London is planned with greetings from Sir Henry Hallett Dale, president of the Royal Society. His Excellency Jan Ciechanowski, ambassador of Poland at Washington, will present a message from the president of the Republic of Poland. Brief scientific addresses will be delivered by Dr. Joel Stebbins, president of the American Astronomical Society, professor of astronomy at the University of Wisconsin and director of Washburn Observatory; the Reverend Father Michael J. Ahern, S.J., senior professor of science at Weston College,