

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,

Massachusetts; Dr. Oscar Haleski, formerly professor of history at the University of Warsaw, at present director of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in New York, and Dr. Edward Rosen, Copernican scholar and instructor in history at the College of the City of New York.

Musical features will include the traditional Polish "Hejnal" or "The Broken Note Signal," dating from the legendary trumpeter of Krakow in the thirteenth century, whose warning saved the city from the Tartar invasion; the national anthems of the United States and Poland, and the *Gaude Mater Polonia*, Alma Mater song of the University of Krakow, sung by the Schola Cantorum of New York, and solo selections by Wanda Landowska, Polish harpsichordist, and by Bronislaw Huberman, Polish violinist.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

At the annual general meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held in the hall of the society at Independence Square, Philadelphia, on April 22, 23 and 24, the following officers were elected:

President, Edwin G. Conklin.

Vice-presidents, Frederick P. Keppel, Edward P.

Cheyney, Thomas H. Morgan.

Secretaries, W. F. G. Swann, Ernest M. Patterson.

Curator, John Story Jenks.

Treasurer, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company.

Councillors, Arthur B. Coble, *Class I*; Herbert S. Gasser, *Class II*; Edmund E. Day, *Class III*, and Frank Aydelotte, *Class IV*.

The following twenty-seven resident and five foreign residents were elected:

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Raymond Thayer Birge, professor of physics, University of California

Samuel Colville Lind, dean, Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota

Donald Howard Menzel, associate professor of astrophysics, Harvard University

Marshall Harvey Stone, professor of mathematics, Harvard University

Merle Antony Tuve, chief physicist, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington

Frank Clifford Whitmore, dean, School of Chemistry and Physics, Pennsylvania State College

Foreign

Sir William Lawrence Bragg, Cavendish professor of experimental physics, University of Cambridge

Luitzen Egbertus Jan v. Brouwer, professor of mathematics, University of Amsterdam

Godofredo García Díaz, professor in the faculty of sciences of the University of San Marcos, Lima

GEOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Rollin Thomas Chamberlin, professor of geology, University of Chicago

Ralph Works Chaney, professor of paleontology and chairman of the department of paleontology, University of California

Hans Thacher Clarke, professor of biochemistry, Columbia University

Leslie Clarence Dunn, professor of zoology, Columbia University

Ernest William Goodpasture, professor of pathology, Vanderbilt University

Warren Harmon Lewis, member, Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology

George Linus Streeter, director, department of embryology, Carnegie Institution of Washington (retired)

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Julian Parks Boyd, librarian, Princeton University

Douglas Southall Freeman, editor, *Richmond News-Leader*

Owen Lattimore, lecturer, director, Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, the Johns Hopkins University

Henry Allen Moe, secretary-general, Guggenheim Memorial Foundation

Walter W. Stewart, professor, School of Economics and Politics, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

Quincy Wright, professor of international law, University of Chicago

HUMANITIES

William Ernest Hocking, Alford professor of philosophy, Harvard University

Fiske Kimball, director, Philadelphia Museum of Art

Charles Grosvenor Osgood, professor emeritus of English, Princeton University

Erwin Panofsky, professor of the history of art, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

Mary Hamilton Swindler, professor of classical archeology, Bryn Mawr College

George Clapp Vaillant, director, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania

Foreign

John Davidson Beazley, professor of classical archeology, University of Oxford

Alan Henderson Gardiner, editor, *Journal of Egyptian Archeology*, London

COUNCIL NOMINEES

Chester Irving Barnard, president, New Jersey Bell Telephone Company

Henry Agard Wallace, Vice-president of the United States

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

ELECTIONS at the spring meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held in Washington on April 26 and 27, are:

President, Dr. Frank B. Jewett, New York City, re-elected for a further term of four years, ending June 30, 1947.

Home Secretary, Dr. F. E. Wright, 2134 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C., reelected for a further term of four years, ending June 30, 1947.

Members of the Council (terms, three years ending June 30, 1946), W. Mansfield Clark, Johns Hopkins