

Shearman and Sterling; and *Executive Director*, Dr. Curran, president and dean, Long Island College of Medicine.

Members of the executive committee, in addition to the above officers, are: Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, *President*, Winthrop Chemical Company, Inc., and Dr. Henry E. Meleney, professor of preventive medicine, College of Medicine of New York University.

The purposes for which the funds granted are being utilized are as follows:

Manitoba.—Traveling fellowship for professor of parasitology and tropical diseases.

New York University.—Salary aid for full-time instructor in tropical medicine and parasitology.

Nebraska.—For full-time technical assistant to assist teaching in student laboratories and staff research.

Tufts.—To employ clinical teaching fellow in tropical medicine.

Tulane.—Budgetary needs of department of tropical medicine which since 1940 has trained forty-one physicians from Central and South American countries, from Africa and from Asia.

Yale.—To supplement salaries of teachers and laboratory assistants in order to expand tropical medicine teaching.

RATIONING AND EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORIES

THE question of the procedure for obtaining rationed foods for experimental purposes has been raised by a number of research institutions. In order to help those having difficulty in satisfying their needs, the following note has been prepared by the Food Distribution Administration:

Amendment 18 to General Ration Order Number 5, issued on April 24, states that, "On and after May 1, 1943, any use of a rationed food for experimental, educational, testing or demonstration purposes is an industrial and not an institutional use." This amendment lists experimental laboratories as industrial users and therefore requires them to proceed as directed under the institutional and industrial users sections of the various ration orders.

An industrial user (laboratory) registers, either in person or by mail, with the local board serving the area in which his principal office is located and receives an allotment to enable him to obtain and use foods covered by food rationing orders.

An application for the opening of a new establishment (laboratory) or original application to obtain rationed commodities must be made on OPA Form R-315. Such application should be submitted to the local War Price and Rationing Board which serves the area in which the establishment (laboratory) or its principal business office is or will be located. The local board will forward the application with its recommendation and all supporting data to Washington for appropriate action.

An application by an industrial user (laboratory) for allotment of a specific rationed food must be made in the following manner:

Sugar: If the applicant (laboratory) used sugar in 1941, his allotment will be based on actual usage during that year. He must register on OPA Form R-310 and apply for his allotment on R-314. The local board shall take appropriate action.

If the applicant did not use sugar in 1941, his allotment will be granted by the local board in accordance with the ruling received from Washington where the petition shall be sent by the local board.

Coffee: A laboratory which uses coffee for experimental purposes is considered a Class "A" industrial user of coffee, *i.e.*, a "person who uses roasted coffee in the preparation of a beverage which he does not serve." He must apply to his local War Price and Rationing Board which shall determine his monthly allotments.

Processed Foods: The applicant shall register on OPA Form R-1308, and include a record of his historical use of processed foods on which subsequent allotments will be based.

Meat, Cheese, Butter and Edible Fats and Oils: The applicant shall register as an industrial user on OPA Form R-1605 and include a record of his historical use of foods rationed under Ration Order 16 and his inventory of such rationed foods as of March 28, 1943. Allotments will be issued accordingly.

Sections 1407.81 to 1407.95 of Ration Order 3 cover the industrial use of sugar. Sections 1407.1015 to 1407.10175 of Ration Order 12 cover the industrial use of coffee. Article VI of Ration Order 13 and Amendment 10 to that order cover the industrial use of processed foods. Article VII of Ration Order 16 covers the industrial use of meats, cheese, butter and the edible fats and oils.

Additional information as to the procedure for obtaining rationed foods for experimental purposes as well as copies of the various rationing orders, amendments and necessary forms may be obtained from local War Price and Rationing Boards.

TRAINING FOR WOMEN IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

DETAILS of a special war-training program developed with the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation to prepare selected groups of college women for specific types of work with the Akron, Ohio, firm have been announced by the University of Cincinnati.

Sponsored by the Goodyear Corporation, the program, starting on July 1, will train young women in aeronautical engineering in the College of Engineering and Commerce to qualify them for employment as junior engineers. The company will carry the cost. Applicants must have attended college at least one year and have general aptitude for mathematics. W. S. Dowman, of the Goodyear Corporation, is re-

ceiving applications for enrolment at his office in Akron. He is the corporation's manager for salary personnel.

The students will receive six months' instruction at the University of Cincinnati, and at the end of this training will be employed in the engineering department of the Goodyear Company. While at the university, the students will receive not only free tuition but also board, lodging and spending money. Other groups of young women will come to the university for this training when the first class has completed its work.

Since the Goodyear Corporation was the pioneer in this country in the construction of dirigible balloons, both small blimps and monster rigid types, and, within recent years, airplane assemblies have been constructed at Akron, the students will be taught the basic principles of both airplane and airship design.

The work at the College of Engineering and Commerce of the University of Cincinnati will be under the supervision of Professor Bradley Jones, head of the department of aeronautical engineering. The subject-matter of the course has been planned by close cooperation between Professor Jones and the Goodyear Company.

CONVENTION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

AN Intersociety Constitutional Convention of Psychologists met in New York on May 29 and 31. Twenty-six delegates were present from the American Psychological Association, the American Association for Applied Psychology, the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, the Psychometric Society, the Society of Experimental Psychologists, the National Institute of Psychology, Section I of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Council of Women Psychologists and the Department of Psychology of the American Teachers Association. Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, chairman of the Survey and Planning Committee, a subcommittee of the Emergency Committee in Psychology of the National Research Council, opened the convention as temporary chairman. The elected officers were Edwin G. Boring, *Chairman*; Alice I. Bryan, *Secretary*; Ernest R. Hilgard, *Vice-chairman*; Edna Heidbreder, *Vice-secretary*. The purpose of the convention was the consideration of the amalgamation or cooperation of existing psychological societies in the furtherance of their scientific and professional aims, especially in the war effort and in the promotion of national welfare after the war. The following motion was passed: "Moved, that, having given careful consideration to the various proposals placed before us, this convention records its decision that the objectives in view can be most effectively and

economically achieved through a closer and more organic tie between the reconstituted present national psychological societies and their present affiliates." Dr. Ernest R. Hilgard was appointed chairman of a continuing committee to give precise verbal form to the will of the convention for submission to the constituent societies for their adherence.

COPERNICUS CELEBRATION AT THE POLISH INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES IN AMERICA

THE Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America presented on May 3, Polish Constitution Day, before a distinguished audience of about one hundred and fifty persons a Copernicus-Constitution Day memorial program. Five speakers participated in the program in which Copernicus was represented as a natural product of the highly developed Polish civilization which existed even early in the sixteenth century.

The historian, Professor Oskar Halecki, of the University of Warsaw, well known in American universities as a popular lecturer, presided in his capacity as director of the institute.

As first speaker on the program, the president of the History of Science Society, Louis C. Karpinski (mathematics, University of Michigan), indicated the place of Copernicus in the history of science. In the development of the printing press and a newly added western hemisphere, the way had been prepared for a new view of the celestial universe. A light touch was added for a popular audience by the references to the fact that the night life of the stars, particularly eclipses and other irregularities in the wanderings of the stars, contributed much to the developments of planetary astronomy.

The French astronomer, Professor Alexandre Koyre (Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Sorbonne; and Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes, New York), presented a paper on "The Copernican Revolution in Astronomy." The speaker prepared some ten years ago a French translation of the "De Revolutionibus" by Copernicus. Professor Rafal Taubenschlag, who is known for his studies in ancient Roman law, presented "The University of Cracow in the Age of Copernicus." The purpose of the paper, "Polish Literature in the Age of Copernicus," by Professor Wacław Lednicki, was to show that the astronomical literature in Poland is part of a larger literary movement. Professor Lednicki has held a chair of literature in Cracow, also in Brussels, and now lectures at Harvard University. The director of the Polish Institute, Oskar Halecki, gave the final paper entitled "From Copernicus to the Constitution of May 3, 1791."

L. C. K.