

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.