

implements are exactly comparable with those from south central France and the Danube valley in Austria; they do not, however, seem to have any close affinities with the contemporary Capsian industry of northern Africa. Another feature is that, near the top of the deposit, the industry grades off into the Mesolithic or Tardenoisian microlithic industry, without passing through the European intermediate stage of the Paleolithic known as Solutrean and Magdalenian.

Through a cable dispatch just received, Dr. MacCurdy is also able to announce that the expedition has explored and partly excavated a great cave that was inhabited by the more primitive and much earlier Neandertal race. The flint implements are like those from the Mousterian caves of central and western Europe. The discoveries in northern Iraq are said to throw much new light on the unity and continuity of Old Stone Age cultures and races so far as both Europe and Asia are concerned and Dr. MacCurdy hopes that they may eventually help to elucidate the problem as to whether the prehistoric current was from east to west or the reverse.

#### THE HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE thirteenth session of the Health Committee of the League of Nations was held at Geneva, October 24-31. According to the report of the meeting in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association the only American member present was Dr. Alice Hamilton, assistant professor of industrial medicine, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston. The committee's first work was the adoption of the June report of the malaria commission. The commission emphasized the necessity of acquiring a wider knowledge of malaria and of the parasite of the mosquito, and suggested that each government establish a central permanent organization of workers who would devote their whole time to malaria research. It suggested some general rules for combatting malaria and proposed a number of subjects for research on its epidemiology and a program of research on the use of cinchona alkaloids and on housing in relation to malaria. The health committee of the League of Nations in October adopted plans to organize an international leprosy inquiry, a national center for which has already been set up in Brazil. The reports of the smallpox and cancer commissions were adopted. The subcommittee of experts of the latter commission, which is studying the radiotherapy of cancer, hopes to report soon on the results of radiologic treatment in three important institutions, those at Munich, Paris and Stockholm. The committee decided to place at the disposal of the International

Ophthalmological Society the documentation collected on the subject of the protection of the blind and on trachoma. The committee heard a report on the dengue epidemic in Greece from Dr. W. D. MacKenzie, who had been sent to Greece at the request of the government. The committee authorized its president, Dr. Madsen, Denmark, to name four members to a commission for the revision of the nomenclature of the causes of deaths. The question which provoked the longest discussion before the committee was the request of the council that the health organization of the League of Nations should collect full statistical information regarding alcoholism, giving prominence, according to the data available, to the deleterious effects of the bad quality of the alcohols consumed. As a result of the discussion, it was decided to ask the health services of Finland, Poland and Sweden, which had presented the resolution concerning alcohol to the assembly of the League of Nations, to state what were the particular problems of public health on which they desired international collaboration. During this session of the health committee, for the first time, moving pictures on different aspects of its work were shown. One film was on rural hygiene in India, and another on the Copenhagen Conference of Experts on the Sero-Diagnosis of Syphilis.

#### FELLOWSHIPS IN MEDICINE OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE following fellows in medicine of the National Research Council, appointed at the April and September meetings of the Medical Fellowship Board, have begun their fellowship work for the year 1928-29:

Leon H. Collins, Jr., biochemistry and pathology.  
P. Arthur Delaney, pathology.  
Henry H. Dixon, neurology.  
Simon Dworkin, physiology.  
Lawrence S. Kubie, neurology and psychiatry.  
Stephen J. Maddock, experimental surgery.  
Kenneth I. Melville, pharmacology (chemotherapy).  
Valy Menkin, physiology.  
David McK. Rioch, neuro-physiology.  
Herbert L. Ratcliffe, parasitology.  
Matthew C. Riddle, diseases of the blood.  
Harold G. Wolff, neurology (experimental).  
Charles Eugene Woodruff, pathology.

Those whose terms of fellowship have expired during the summer have received the following appointments:

William C. Austin, Ph.D., professor, department of physiological chemistry, Loyola University School of Medicine, Chicago.  
Walter Bauer, M.D., instructor and tutor in internal medicine, Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital.

Martin H. Dawson, M.D., assistant, department of bacteriology, Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute, New York City.

Peter Heinbecker, M.D., instructor in surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis.

Francis F. Heyroth, M.D., department of internal medicine, University of Cincinnati.

T. Duckett Jones, M.D., resident, department of medicine, House of the Good Samaritan, and assistant in medicine, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital.

Ralph G. Smith, M.B., instructor, department of materia medica and therapeutics, University of Michigan.

Lester R. Whitaker, M.D., assistant in anatomy and surgery, Boston University School of Medicine.

Richard W. Whitehead, M.D., associate professor of physiology and pharmacology, University of Colorado, Denver.

Edgar F. Fincher, Jr., M.D., has received a fellowship (neurology) at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

Willard O. Thompson, M.D., has received the Henry P. Walcott fellowship in medicine, Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital.

G. CARL HUBER,

*Chairman, Medical Fellowship Board,  
National Research Council*

### THE YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND THE NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL

THE formal opening of the new laboratory building for the joint use of the Yale School of Medicine and the New Haven Hospital took place on January 3. On the following day the laboratories and their equipment were thrown open to the public. The building, which was made possible by a grant of \$1,250,000 to Yale University from the General Education Board of New York City, provides for the New Haven Hospital eight operating rooms for ward patients, a completely equipped accident ward, suites of examining rooms for surgery and urology, gynecology and orthopedics, and complete therapeutic facilities for the treatment of orthopedic patients. For the School of Medicine there are adequate quarters for research and teaching in surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pathology, bacteriology and immunology, nursing and public health.

Connected directly with the existing wards and administrative offices of the hospital the new laboratories represent a further step in the formation of a medical unit, composed of the New Haven Hospital, the New Haven Dispensary, the Yale School of Medicine and the Yale School of Nursing for the care of the sick, the education of men and women in medicine and its allied fields and the advancement of medical research.

The scheme of the building is said to be unique in that it aims to provide for each member of the full-

time staff of the hospital and for each member of the faculty of the School of Medicine a unit consisting of administrative offices, private laboratory, examining and treatment rooms for his particular branch of medicine and student laboratories and classrooms.

The building is constructed in the shape of a U, enclosing on three sides an area equal to half a city block. Each of the three wings is about 200 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a corridor running through the center, so that all rooms have outside exposure. The east and west wings are four stories and basement in height, the south wing three stories and basement. Each wing is named in recognition of a major benefaction to the hospital and school, the east wing, on Cedar Street, being known as the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Laboratory; the south wing, Lauder Hall, and the west wing the Farnam Memorial Building.

A feature of the teaching facilities is a group of twelve small laboratories to each of which six students are assigned for the year. The student has a key to his room and may use it day or night. Two amphitheatres each seating 140 are provided for general lectures and clinics. Small lecture rooms, special laboratories and work rooms for students are also contained in each of the departments represented in the building. Dormitories are provided in the basement of Farnam Memorial Building for internes on call in the accident and obstetrical wards, and living quarters for ten resident doctors are located on the fourth floor of Brady Laboratory.

The new laboratories constitute the fifth unit of the Hospital and Medical School Group to be completed within the last ten years. The Sterling Hall of Medicine, containing the administrative offices, auditorium, library and teaching and laboratory facilities for anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, pharmacology and toxicology, was completed in 1923 at a cost of \$2,100,000, including the power house for the group. The Private Patient Pavilion, costing \$437,000, was erected in the same year. The first unit of the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Laboratory was built in 1927 at a cost of \$167,000. The Boardman Administration building of the hospital was completed at a cost of \$183,000 in 1928.

It is planned in the near future to erect a 100-bed ward for medicine and pediatrics, made possible through the gift of \$1,000,000 made to Yale University last spring by A. E. Fitkin, of New York City.

### THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

THE Rockefeller Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial have been consolidated by an order of the courts granting the joint petition. The consolidated organization, to be known as the