

technic High School from 1906 to 1909 and 1910 to 1913.

He married, in 1915, Edith Jordan (daughter of David Starr Jordan, then chancellor of Leland Stanford Junior University), who survives him. He was a member of both the scholastic honor societies, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

WILLIAM ALBERT SETCHELL

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. FRANK NELSON BLANCHARD, associate professor of zoology at the University of Michigan, died on September 21 at the age of forty-nine years.

DR. PAUL EMERSON, senior soil scientist of the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, previously associate professor of soils at the Iowa State College, died on September 20 in a canyon eight miles from Rapid City, South Dakota, while attempting to stem the poison of a rattlesnake bite. He was fifty years old.

DR. WILFRED N. STULL, vice-president of the Malinkrodt Chemical Works in charge of operations and research, died on September 17 at the age of sixty years.

DR. CHARLES H. EHRENFELD died on September 25 at the age of seventy-three years. Dr. Ehrenfeld had been associated with the York Collegiate Institute, Pennsylvania, for forty-one years, having joined the faculty in 1887 as professor of chemistry and physics. He held the presidency from 1916 until 1928. From 1903 to 1916 he was chief chemist of the York Ice Machinery Corporation, makers of refrigeration machinery, later becoming a consulting chemist.

DR. JOHN WOODFORD FARLOW, librarian emeritus of the Boston Medical Library, formerly instructor in laryngology at the Harvard Medical School, died on September 23. He was eighty-four years old.

THE Division of Botany of the College of Agriculture of the University of California at Davis on September 15 held a special seminar commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the sieve tube by Theodor Hartig. Dr. Katherine Esau read a paper reviewing the development of present-day knowledge of sieve-tube structure and ontogeny. Dr. Alden S. Crafts discussed the part played by the sieve tube in translocation. A number of papers, including several of Hartig's reports, were on display. There was also a demonstration of microscopic slides illustrating sieve-tube anatomy and ontogeny.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has announced that he is forming a national foundation to unify the fight against infantile paralysis. It is planned to finance the new foundation through a nation-wide solicitation of private contributions. The goal will be from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in the next five years. Also to be used will be receipts from the President's birthday balls, held throughout the country. The Warm Springs Foundation's share of these receipts this year amounted to \$340,000. In addition the balls raised about \$660,000 for the work in the localities in which it was raised.

The text of President Roosevelt's statement is as follows:

I have been very much concerned over the epidemics of infantile paralysis which have been prevalent in many cities in different parts of the country. I have had reports from many areas in which this disease is again spreading its destruction.

And once again there is brought forcibly to my mind the constantly increasing accumulation of ruined lives—which must continue unless this disease can be brought under control and its after-effects properly treated.

My own personal experience in the work that we have been doing at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation for

over ten years leads me to the very definite conclusion that the best results in attempting to eradicate this disease can not be secured by approaching the problem through any single one of its aspects, whether that be preventive studies in the laboratory, emergency work during epidemics, or after-treatment.

For over ten years at the foundation at Warm Springs, Ga., we have devoted our effort almost entirely to the study of improved treatment of the after-effects of the illness. During these years other agencies, which we have from time to time assisted, have devoted their energies to other phases of the fight.

I firmly believe that the time has now arrived when the whole attack on this plague should be led and directed, though not controlled, by one national body. And it is for this purpose that a new national foundation for infantile paralysis is being created.

As I have said, the general purpose of the new foundation will be to lead, direct and unify the fight on every phase of this sickness. It will make every effort to insure that every responsible research agency in this country is adequately financed to carry on investigations into the cause of infantile paralysis and the methods by which it may be prevented.

It will endeavor to eliminate much of the needless after-effect of this disease—wreckage caused by the failure to make early and accurate diagnosis of its presence.

We all know that improper care during the acute stage of the disease, and the use of antiquated treatment, or

downright neglect of any treatment, are the cause of thousands of crippled, twisted, powerless bodies now. Much can be done along these lines right now.

The new foundation will carry on a broad-gauged educational campaign, prepared under expert medical supervision, and this will be placed within the reach of the doctors and the hospitals of the country.

The practicing physician is in reality the front line fighter of the sickness, and there is much existing valuable knowledge that should be disseminated to him.

And then there is also the tremendous problem as to what is to be done with those hundreds of thousands already ruined by the after-effects of this affliction. To investigate, to study, to develop every medical possibility of enabling those so afflicted to become economically independent in their local communities will be one of the chief aims of the new foundation.

Those who to-day are fortunate in being in full possession of their muscular power naturally do not understand what it means to a human being paralyzed by this disease to have that powerlessness lifted even to a small degree.

It means the difference between a human being dependent on others, and an individual who can be wholly independent. The public has little conception of the patience and time and expense necessary to accomplish such results. But the results are of the utmost importance to the individual.

The work of the new organization must start immediately. It can not be delayed. Its activities will include, among many others, those of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, of which I have been president since its inception. I shall continue as president of that foundation.

But in fairness to my official responsibilities, I can not at this time take a very active part in the much broader work that will be carried out by the new foundation, and I therefore do not feel that I should now hold any official position in it.

However, because I am wholeheartedly in this cause, I have enlisted the sincere interest of several representatives and outstanding individuals who are willing to initiate and carry on the work of the new foundation. Its personnel will be announced as soon as it is completed.

NEW APPOINTMENTS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

New appointments in the sciences at Columbia University are as follows:

Dr. Samuel James Shand, of the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, professor of geology.

Dr. William Duncan Strong, senior ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., associate professor of anthropology.

Francis Hodgkinson, retired consulting engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, honorary professor of mechanical engineering.

Dr. Ralph Linton, of the University of Wisconsin, visiting professor of anthropology.

Dr. George Herzog, of Yale University, visiting assistant professor of anthropology.

Dr. Henry Abraham Boorse, of the College of the City of New York, assistant professor of physics in Barnard College.

Dr. Maurice Biot, of the University of Louvain, assistant professor of mechanics.

Dr. Magnus I. Gregersen, of the University of Maryland, professor and head of the department of physiology in the School of Medicine.

Dr. Walter S. Root, of the University of Maryland, associate professor of physiology.

Dr. George Gray Ward, chief surgeon at the Woman's Hospital, clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology.

Dr. William Holmes Stewart, director of the department of radiology in the Lenox Hill Hospital, clinical professor of radiology.

Dr. Ralph A. Hurd, surgeon at the Woman's Hospital, assistant clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology.

Dr. Earl E. Van Derwerker, orthopedic surgeon at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, assistant professor of clinical orthopedic surgery.

Dr. Albert H. Aldridge, assistant chief surgeon at the Woman's Hospital, assistant clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology.

THE GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

A COMMITTEE of leading western medical men has been formed to work out the details of the health exhibit for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. The major emphasis will be placed on the prevention of disease rather than on its treatment. In keeping with the "Pageant of the Pacific" theme of the exposition, the contributions of Pacific nations toward the health of humanity will be dramatized. Proper nutrition, practical knowledge of vitamins, sanitation, vaccination and other matters of public health will be explained for the layman.

The plans have the cooperation of several American universities, notably the University of California, Stanford University, the University of Southern California, California Institute of Technology, Harvard University, University of Oregon and the University of Washington.

The committee includes:

Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, *chairman*, head of the department of pharmacology of the Medical School of the University of California, an international expert on anesthetics and amebic dysentery; Dr. J. C. Geiger and Dr. Paul Barrett, of the San Francisco Department of Health; Dr. Walter Brown, of Stanford University, past-president of the American Public Health Association; Dr. Francis Carmelia, representing Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., Surgeon-General of the United States; Dr. L. R. Chandler, dean of the Medical School of Stanford University; Dr. Walter Dickie, head of the California State Department of Public Health; Dr. William Dock, head