

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