

in diameter in the northwest part of the lava field within the crater, but relatively few explosions were seen. Lava was flowing from an opening on the east side of the cone. This vent was 50 to 75 feet in width and 200 to 300 feet in height. The upper limit was 100 to 150 feet beneath the lip of the crater. The lava coming through the opening was red hot, but it soon cooled and congealed while flowing down the sides of the volcano. The cone was intact above the point of

escape of lava, but according to Foshag it subsequently was undermined by the flow.

At this time, June 19th, Parícutin was 1,200 feet in altitude. By late September it had reached a height of 1,500 feet. At that time it was still exploding at about the same rate as when it started, and was showing no signs of dying. In the meantime several other flows of lava had appeared, mostly from within the cone. Parícutin truly is now a full-fledged volcano.

PRESENTATION OF THE SEDGWICK MEMORIAL MEDAL

THE Sedgwick Memorial Medal of the American Public Health Association was presented at the seventy-second annual meeting on October 12 to Brigadier General James Stevens Simmons, U. S. A., director of the Preventive Medicine Division of the Office of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

The medal was established in memory of William T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, pioneer teacher of public health in the United States. It is awarded for distinguished service in public health. The following have received the award in the past:

1929	Charles V. Chapin
1930	Theobald Smith
1931	George W. McCoy
1932	William H. Park
1933	Milton J. Rosenau
1934	Edwin O. Jordan
1935	Haven Emerson
1936	Frederick F. Russell
1938	Wade H. Frost
1939	Thomas Parran
1940	Hans Zinsser
1941	Charles Armstrong
1942	C.-E. A. Winslow

Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow, of the School of Medicine of Yale University, made the presentation address, which was followed by an address of acceptance by Brigadier General Simmons.

PRESENTATION ADDRESS OF DR. C.-E. A. WINSLOW

SHORTLY after the close of the first World War a distinguished British orthopedist was presented for an honorary degree at Yale with the statement that "no man has contributed more than he to the upright position of Britain during the recent war." The Sedgwick Medal is this year awarded for somewhat similar reasons. The 1943 recipient of this medal has done more than any other single individual to make the science of public health effective in maintaining the manpower which our nation has mobilized for the defense of freedom.

James Stevens Simmons was born at Newton, N. C., in 1890. He took his M.D. at Pennsylvania in 1915

and in 1916 entered the Medical Corps as a first lieutenant. For more than a quarter of a century he has devoted his life to the upbuilding of public health laboratory service in the military establishment. In an Overseas Unit in 1918, at the Walter Reed Hospital, in Honolulu and Manila, on the Canal Zone and in the Army Medical School he contributed materially to sound laboratory practice and in 1935 edited a valuable volume on "Laboratory Methods of the U. S. Army." He has made significant original contributions to our knowledge of malaria, and encephalomyelitis and other insect-borne and virus diseases.

With the outbreak of the present war, Colonel Simmons (now Brigadier General Simmons) was entrusted with the organization of a Division of Preventive Medicine in the Office of the Surgeon General. To his energy and vision, to the inspiration of his open and generous and affectionate personality, goes the chief credit for an astounding record of creative initiative and administrative efficiency. The creation of a Board for the Investigation and Control of Influenza and other Epidemic Diseases in the Army (including the most eminent experts in all related fields); the appointment of a distinguished headquarters staff; and the despatch of highly qualified commissions to points of danger all over the world—these have been the instruments in planning a health program of global extent with a record of phenomenal achievement. Operating in some of the most deadly swamps of the world, in regions where malaria and typhus fever and dysentery have for centuries reigned supreme, our army has functioned with a relative freedom from disease unprecedented in military history. At home, the success with which venereal infections have been held in check is equally notable; and, so far, the Army has suffered no serious disability from any of the upper respiratory diseases.

The record to date has constituted one of the finest chapters of achievement in the whole glorious century of modern public health. We do well to honor General Simmons as the central inspiration of this achievement; and in honoring him we pay tribute to the Army of the United States, which has proved itself as effi-

cient by the bedside and in the laboratory as on the beach-heads of the Pacific and the Mediterranean.

Professor Sedgwick, in whose memory this medal is awarded, devoted his life to the application of science in the service of the state. He would hail this outstanding example of such application. One of his last major addresses was delivered during the first World War under the title "From Peace to War, from War to Victory, from Victory to Just Judgment." He would exult that public health science has, through General Simmons, made so important a contribution to the completion of the task which we left unfinished twenty-five years ago, but which we now propose to push on to completion.

ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL
JAMES STEVENS SIMMONS

Mr. President, Dr. Winslow, fellow Members of the American Public Health Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I appreciate deeply the great honor which you have shown me and the Medical Department of the Army, by this public expression of your approval of our efforts in the fields of military preventive medicine.

Your gracious invitation to attend this meeting and receive the Sedgwick Memorial Medal, reached me by radio a few weeks ago at our military headquarters in New Delhi, where I had arrived after surveying the Army's health activities in the European, North African and Middle East Theaters. Naturally it came as a welcome surprise. As I flew back over the long air highways to join you, I experienced a feeling of deep satisfaction and humble appreciation. My pleasure was in part personal, but I was even more pleased with your recognition of the medical department's achievements in the prevention of disease.

The far-flung forces of the U. S. Army are now scattered throughout many parts of the world where they are exposed to a great variety of crippling diseases. In some of these areas—especially in combat zones, the incidence of certain infections has at times been a matter of concern, but considered as a whole the health of our troops has been remarkably good. In fact, during this war the incidence rates for many serious diseases in the Army have been lower than at any time since the battle of Lexington.

This remarkable triumph in military preventive medicine can not be ascribed to any single person or

organization. It has resulted from the combined effort of all the health agencies of the nation functioning as a finely coordinated, efficient team, united for war. The Surgeon General of the Army has been responsible for the establishment of an effective health program, and the officers of the Medical Department have carried it out. However, at every step in the development and execution of this program the Army has received and utilized the advice and assistance of the entire public health profession of the United States.

Advantage has been taken of the existing large fund of information concerning the control of disease; and, when indicated, studies designed to improve old control methods or to develop new ones have been undertaken. The U. S. Public Health Service working through state and other health agencies, has carried out an enormous program of extra-military sanitation and disease control in order to protect troops from infectious diseases occurring in the civil population. The National Research Council, the Committee on Medical Research, the Department of Agriculture and other governmental agencies have contributed materially to the Army's health program. Innumerable civilian agencies and scientific organizations, particularly the American Public Health Association, have played an active role in furnishing a host of scientific advisers and investigators who have helped the Army in the solution of its many health problems.

I regret that I did not have the privilege of knowing Dr. Sedgwick and of working with him. I am sure that it is the deep regret of all who are assembled here that he is no longer with us in person. However, we have a keen sense of his being here in spirit and believe that he must take profound satisfaction in knowing that many of the advances which have been made in the prevention of disease in the Army are due to his vision and influence. These achievements are the outcome of the development of basic principles established by this great pioneer in public health and preventive medicine.

Again I wish to thank you for selecting me to receive the Sedgwick Medal. I am delighted to accept it with the full realization that in so doing I am only acting as its custodian for the Medical Department of the Army and for the health workers of the United States.

OBITUARY

ELMER DARWIN BALL

ON October 5, 1943, in Pasadena, California, there passed from life a well-known scientist and administrator, whose scientific career had been brought to an

abrupt termination more than five years earlier, when Dr. E. D. Ball, in February, 1938, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage at his home in Tucson, Ariz. Since then he had been on extended leave from the University of