

parative ease of "better times" in America.

The campsite eventually lay vacant again, until a third wave of hunters arrived, leaving a quite different dart point.

The stratified find establishes the sequence of early Americans using these strange old weapons, and will aid archae-

ologists to judge the relative age of such weapons found in other parts of western United States.

Dr. Roberts believes that still another type of Folsom weapon, which has been found scattered in eastern states, represents a still later chapter of this little-known era of American prehistory.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Nation's Medical Defense Most Far-Reaching in History

More Than 30 Committees and Subcommittees Have Been Mobilized To Advise Army and Navy on Health

THE NATION'S medical defense set-up, announced by the committee on information of the National Research Council's division of medical sciences, is believed to be the most far-reaching that the United States or any other nation has ever had.

The only possible exception may be Germany; no one knows exactly what medical defense arrangements have been made there.

More than 30 committees and subcommittees of the nation's leading medical authorities have been mobilized to advise the Army and Navy on medical matters. These committees have been organized under the leadership of Dr. Lewis H. Weed, chairman of the division of medical sciences of the National Research Council. This is in line with the purpose for which the Council was created, at the request of President Woodrow Wilson in 1916, to serve as the active agent of the National Academy of Sciences in organizing the scientific resources of the nation for defense.

Chairman of the committee on chemotherapeutic and other agents, which will study and advise on the best chemicals or other substances for treating infections in war wounds, is Dr. Perrin H. Long, of Johns Hopkins Medical School, who was one of the first American physicians to use sulfanilamide.

The committee on transfusions is headed by Dr. Walter B. Cannon, professor of physiology at Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Russell M. Wilder, of the Mayo Clinic, is chairman of the committee on medicine, which has under it numerous subcommittees on special branches of medicine related to war.

The committee on surgery, under which also are numerous subcommittees, is headed by Dr. Everts A. Graham, of Washington University School of Medicine.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, is chairman of the committee on information.

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war, doctors and health authorities are too busy trying to check the epidemic and care for the sick to have any time for investigating where and how the epidemic started and travelled. Such investigations, however, could give valuable information for prevention of widespread sickness and death in the future, Dr. Gordon explained.

To gather such information on the ground, for the benefit of the U. S. Army, Navy and Public Health Service, Dr. Gordon and some of his associates will study patients in the 100-bed hospital. At the same time, field units, consisting of two physicians and three nurses, will go out with laboratory trucks to investigate epidemics at the point of their outbreak, using the hospital and its "zoo" of laboratory animals as a base.

Each of the 22 buildings of the hospital will be an almost completely self-contained unit. This is partly to minimize damage in case of air attacks and partly to provide more complete isolation of patients suffering from different contagious diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever, influenza and the like. The latest shatter-proof and blackout-features and bomb shelters will be provided for all the units as protection against air raids.

Dr. Gordon is now organizing the staff of the hospital, which will consist of some 75 doctors, medical technologists and Red Cross nurses. They will leave for England about January first.

Dr. Paul B. Beeson, Boston specialist in chemical treatment of infections, will be physician-in-chief of the hospital. Dr. Gerald F. Houser, also of Boston, will be administrative superintendent. Miss Patience L. Clark, of Detroit, will head the staff of 50 Red Cross nurses.

More than three applications have been received for each post available on the hospital staff, Dr. Gordon said. Physicians, nurses, medical technicians, ambulance drivers from all over the nation have sought appointment.

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Before the war, there were 350,000 fanciers of pigeons in Belgium.

Copper deposits in western Germany are reported to be more extensive than had been supposed, and large-scale development may be a war industry measure.

British housewives put out for collection such "doorstep ammunition" as bones, which provide glycerine for explosives, old metal, paper, and scraps convertible into animal feed.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Influenza, Pneumonia, Measles Chief Threats in England

INFLUENZA, measles and pneumonia will be the major health hazards to the English people under simultaneous siege from war and cold weather this winter, predicts Dr. John E. Gordon, director of the American Red Cross-Harvard Hospital shortly to be erected in southwest England.

Protection of America from the same war-borne health hazard, if war should come to this country, is the objective of the studies Dr. Gordon and associates will make in the 22-building hospital now being pre-fabricated in the United States for shipment abroad next month.

When epidemics strike a nation at