PERSONALS

Dr. Huldah Bancroft, Assistant Professor of Biometrics at the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University, has been appointed Assistant Editor of the JOURNAL.

Dr. Nathaniel Bercovitz has resumed his work with the municipal Chinese Committee at HoiHow on Hainan Island, China. The basic problem is the mere feeding of 110 patients, at inflationary prices. This alone is beyond the resources of the city. The American Mission to Lepers has granted \$5,000 for initial rehabilitation and \$4,000 toward current annual support.

Dr. James A. Doull, Acting Editor of the JOURNAL, and for the past fifteen years Professor of Public Health at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, has left his teaching position to assume charge of the office of International Health Relations in the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Doull was a member of the group of experts who met in Paris from March 15 to April 15, 1946, to prepare a draft of a document to be used as a basis of discussion at the United Nations Health Conference in New York. He was also the alternate to Dr. Thomas A. Parran, the expert from the United States, at the Conference in New York on June 19, 1946.

Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Kellersberger, General Secretary and Promotional Secretary of the American Mission to Lepers, left on March 15, 1946, for a trip designed to study the leprosy situation in many countries. Their itinerary covers Mexico, the West Indies, parts of South America, Africa, and Europe. They expect to return to New York about October 1, 1946. Reports of their findings in various countries are summarized in the news notes.

Dr. R. M. Wilson, veteran missionary of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.) and Dr. A. G. Fletcher of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), returned to leprosy work in Korea during 1946. Dr. Wilson became the American officer for all leprosy work under the American Military Government, which has taken complete physical and financial responsibility for all cases of leprosy in the American zone. Not less than 8,000 are under treatment, the largest number in a colony already developed by the Japanese. The Government has also bought a large tract of farmland for the use of burnt-out cases.