

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Election to Board of Faculty of Medicine

An election of two members of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine will be held on June 4. The members elected will come into office on the first day of Michaelmas Term, 1941, and will hold office, the senior for two years and the junior for one year from that day.

The General Medical Electorate consists of all Oxford graduates in medicine who are members of Convocation. The Board of the Faculty of Medicine includes two members elected by the general medical electorate who must be members of that body and of whom one at least must be a person engaged in teaching one or more of the clinical subjects of the Faculty.

Nominations of duly qualified candidates for election will be received by the Secretary of Faculties at the University Registry up to 10 a.m. on May 14. Each nomination must be signed by six members of the general medical electorate, and no candidate will be eligible whose nomination has not been received by that date.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The degree of Ph.D. for internal students has been awarded to Mary T. Franklin of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

J. M. Yoffey, M.D., F.R.C.S., has been appointed to the Chair of Anatomy in the University in succession to Prof. S. E. Whitnall, who retires at the end of the current session.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners for the diploma of the College:

Marie H. Calverley, L. E. Cowan, Ursula M. Dick, Marjorie O. Dunster, D. S. Foster, R. R. Gordon, C. N. Gosse, Ruth M. Howitt, Iola Ll. T. Jones, Agnes MacF. D. Milne, J. Overton, Mary A. Rogerson, C. R. Sluming, Christine M. Stacey, Evelyn E. Steed, Lucy M. Sutcliffe.

The Services

HONORARY SURGEON TO THE KING

Air Commodore Frank Cuninghame Cowtan, R.A.F., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the King in succession to Air Marshal Sir Victor Richardson, K.B.E., C.B., R.A.F.

D.D.M.S. APPOINTMENT

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) O. W. McSheehy, D.S.O., O.B.E., late R.A.M.C., has been appointed a Deputy Director of Medical Services and has been granted the acting rank of Major-General.

R.A.F. AWARDS AND MENTIONS IN DISPATCHES

The George Medal has been awarded to Flying Officer Kenneth Leopold George Nobbs.

One night in November, 1940, an aircraft caught fire in the air and crashed in the vicinity of an aerodrome. Flying Officer Nobbs hastened to the scene of the accident and, although the aircraft was burning fiercely and machine-gun bullets were flying in all directions, he at once entered the wreckage. He succeeded in pulling out the trapped air gunner, and after carrying him to a safe distance extinguished his burning clothing just before the petrol tanks exploded. Although the air gunner subsequently died of his injuries, Flying Officer Nobbs displayed the utmost courage and an entire disregard of danger in his efforts to save the air gunner's life.

Flight Lieut. David Anderson Smith, A.A.F., has been appointed an M.B.E. (Military Division) in recognition of distinguished services rendered in operational commands of the Royal Air Force.

Flight Lieuts. William Noel Whiteside and James Leonard Brown, R.A.F., and Flight Lieut. Edward Conrad Gross, A.A.F., have been mentioned in dispatches.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Captain THOMAS ELLIS MITCHELL died at Birmingham this month, aged 34. He was the only son of the late Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Mitchell of Old Hill, Staffs, and was educated at the University of Cambridge and Guy's Hospital, qualifying L.M.S.S.A. in 1933. Before the war he was in partnership with Dr. Hugh Stevenson at Old Hill.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Nursing Demands and Mobilization of Women

The mobilization and registration of women for war service were discussed in the House of Commons on March 20. Opening the debate for the Ministry of Labour, Mr. R. ASSHETON said that Mr. Bevin had appointed to help him in his work a committee of women, including Dr. Summerskill. Before this year was out there would be a demand for women to take the places of men in every occupation where it was possible for them to do so. There were also demands in the public health and nursing services. On April 19 all women born in 1920 would be registered and would soon be followed by the next older age group. All women, married or single, would have to register unless already in the women's services or in the nursing services attached to the armed Forces. The greatest care would be taken to avoid calling on women with young children. No woman who was pregnant would be called up compulsorily. It would be wise to obtain the services of unoccupied women in the older age groups before taking away women of 20 or 21 who were doing useful work. Registration would be followed by interviews, at which an important consideration would be the woman's health. It was not proposed that women should be examined by a medical board, but it would be possible for women to produce medical evidence of any infirmity or disability. The Ministry of Labour would be entitled to obtain an independent medical opinion.

Miss WARD asked Mr. Assheton to see whether justice was being done to nurses. A Division of Nursing in the Ministry of Health had been asked for, with people in charge who were qualified and experienced in the nursing world. Local authorities had been able to make arrangements about superannuation for nurses, but no voluntary hospital had been able to accept the responsibility of keeping up the payments. The War Office had not come to a decision with the Treasury to treat properly the nurses in the armed Forces of the Crown in regard to superannuation.

Viscountess DAVIDSON said that in a civilian hospital which would soon have some 1,500 beds, a large percentage of the domestic servants on the staff aged 20 or 21 left, within twenty-four hours of Mr. Bevin's speech on the conscription of women, to enlist in one of the three Forces, being convinced that compulsion would follow. She asked for an instruction that such women should not leave their present jobs until they were needed.

Miss HORSBRUGH said the work done in the hospitals took second place to none in the country, whether it was domestic work or the work of nurses, doctors, or ambulance personnel. She thought the call to that service would be answered. The Civil Nursing Reserve had trained many thousands of women, but there had been difficulty with women who did not wish to leave their homes. Greater mobility was necessary because the fever hospitals and some of the special hospitals were not getting sufficient recruits. However, there had been a steady increase in the numbers coming in, but new recruits were wanted who would go anywhere and nurse everyone and would stay in one place until it was found that their services were more urgently needed elsewhere. Arrangements had now been made for a Nursing Division of the Ministry of Health. Difficulties associated with the superannuation could be overcome, but it was very difficult to do so in wartime. Women over 30 as nursing auxiliaries could obtain a short instruction in hospitals, and arrangements were being made for nursing training from now on of a more comprehensive character.