

## The Services

### NAVAL AWARDS

Temporary Surgeon Lieut.-Commander William Milne Wilson, R.N.V.R. (H.M.S. *Carnarvon Castle*) has been mentioned in dispatches.

### CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

#### ROYAL NAVY

Surgeon Commander HENRY HURST, R.N., who is reported as "Missing, Believed Killed" in H.M.S. *Hood*, received his medical training in Dublin, at the school of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, taking the L.R.C.P.&S.I. in 1917. He served in the war of 1914-18, and reached the rank of surgeon commander in 1930. He leaves a widow. He had been a member of the British Medical Association since 1928.

Temporary Surgeon Lieut. HUGH MARKS, R.N.V.R., the only son of the late Mr. Hugh Marks and Mrs. E. A. Marks of Randalstown, lost his life shortly after embarking on his first ship. He was educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and Queen's College, Belfast, qualifying L.R.C.P.&S.I. in 1939. He held the post of resident medical officer at Kidderminster Hospital before entering the R.N.V.R. He was a member of the British Medical Association.

#### Missing

Surgeon Lieut.-Commander Claude Denis Delacour de Labillière, R.N.

#### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Major RICHARD FOWLER WARD is included as "Killed" in an Army Council casualty list published on June 11. He received his medical education at the London Hospital and qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1926. He also took the M.B., B.S. degrees of the University of London in 1927 and obtained the F.R.C.S.Ed. in 1930. He had held the posts of clinical assistant to out-patients at the London Hospital, casualty officer and house-surgeon, and later honorary anaesthetist, at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, house-surgeon at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, and clinical assistant at St. Peter's Hospital, London. Before the war he was honorary surgeon in charge of the urogenital department of the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital.

Lieut. THOMAS WILLIAM GREATOREX died in May from wounds received on active service in the Middle East. He was 26 years of age and was the only son of Dr. R. W. Greatorex of Halifax. He qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1940.

#### ROYAL AIR FORCE

Squadron Leader HARRY WINTON DRYERRE, R.A.F.V.R., died on June 9 in a Royal Air Force hospital in England from the result of a motor accident. He was the son of Prof. Henry Dryerre of the chair of physiology, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, and, like his father, was a student of the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1934. He also obtained the M.R.C.P.Ed. in 1936 and became a Fellow in 1939. He won the Crichton Research Scholarship in 1937 and the Houldsworth Research Scholarship in 1937-8. After holding house appointments at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary he became assistant pathologist to the University of Edinburgh. Before the war he was pathologist to the Edinburgh Municipal Hospitals and clinical tutor at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. He joined the British Medical Association in 1934 and was also a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, the Pathological Club of Edinburgh, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. He contributed two articles to the *British Medical Journal* in 1939, one on the effect of desoxycorticosterone acetate and cortin on salt elimination in Addison's disease and the other, jointly with Mr. W. Hunter, on duodenal ulceration in the newborn.

Flying Officer JAMES FERGUSON HARPER, R.A.F.V.R., who was killed in a flying accident last August at the age of 29, was the younger son of the late Mr. A. R. Harper, town clerk of Renfrew, and Mrs. Margaret Harper, and was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1935. After holding resident hospital appointments in Glasgow he went as ship surgeon on a liner to the West Indies and a year later made a voyage round the world. On his return he acted as an assistant in a general practice in Perthshire for about two years. In January, 1940, he joined the R.A.F.V.R., and as he believed his services as a doctor

might on occasion be more valuable if he could pilot an aeroplane he spent much of his spare time in learning to fly, and it was while practising that he lost his life.

Flying Officer JOHN ANTHONY ATWILL lost his life by enemy action in April. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Atwill, and received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1940. He was 26 years of age.

### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Fleet Surgeon JOHNSTON HAMILTON ACHESON, R.N. (ret.), died at Torquay on May 13, aged 76. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1887; he also took the D.P.H. of the University of Cambridge in 1910. He reached the rank of fleet surgeon in 1904. He had seen a lot of service in Africa, first with the naval brigade which landed to put down King Koko, the chief-tain, on the River Niger, in 1895 (general African service medal, with clasp); and later with the naval brigade landed at Mombasa for the punishment of a rebellious chief, also in 1895, when he was mentioned in dispatches. He had been a member of the British Medical Association for fifty-three years.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

At a meeting of the University Council held on June 13 the resignation of Dr. Dorothy Lewis of the post of assistant in bacteriology was accepted with regret, and Dr. Lewis was thanked for her services to the University.

The late Colonel Sir Charles Clifford, K.B.E., LL.D., by his will left a share of his residuary estate to the University of Sheffield. Since the death of Lady Clifford on May 1, the residuary estate falls to be divided between the beneficiaries. It is expected that the university will receive upwards of £50,000 after duties have been paid.

### UNIVERSITY OF WALES

#### THE WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners at the examination indicated.

M.B., B.Ch.—*Medicine*: N. E. France, Vera Harris, Margaret W. Hughes, D. F. V. Johnston, W. M. Jones, Gwenllian M. Lewis, J. Lewis, Monica Parry-Morton, D. K. W. Picken, J. B. Randell, H. I. Rees, Nest G. Richards, Barbara C. Roberts, Erica M. G. H. Roberts, J. H. Stranger, E. R. Treasure, Glenys J. Wade, J. Williams, O. Williams, G. A. Wright. *Pathology and Bacteriology*: N. A. Cohen, R. C. Cummin, D. W. Davies, Margaret Davies, S. C. Dymond, Elizabeth M. E. Evans, R. G. Evans, Margaret A. Griffiths, A. J. L. Haley, F. J. Hedden, R. A. N. Hitchens, H. J. Houghton, Lilian Howell, J. I. Hughes, Dorothy M. Hyde, Sarah J. Jenkins, A. M. Jones, G. N. Jones, Menna Jones, I. Mazin, Margaret E. Milter, S. Morgan, Ivy M. Morgans, Celia M. Rapport, Dilys M. Rees, J. F. Rees, Dorothy Roberts, T. H. L. Rosser, Edna E. Saunders, H. F. Sugden, Freda Thomas, Mary E. Tighe, A. K. Toufeeq, D. G. H. Tutton, Marjorie Whitney, G. R. Williams, S. E. Williams.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

An ordinary meeting of the Council was held on June 12, with the President, Sir Hugh Lett, in the chair.

Examiners were elected for the ensuing year.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to the American Ambulance for their assistance in conveying specimens from the College to various parts of the country.

The subject for the Jacksonian Prize for 1942 is "The Methods and Results of Treatment in Cases of Paralysis of the Bladder following Spinal Injury."

It was reported that the Blane Medal for 1941 has been awarded to Surgeon Commander James Callaghan Souter, R.N.

The election of Sir Arthur Smith Woodward and Prof. Matthew J. Stewart as Trustees of the Hunterian Collection was reported to the Council.

*Diplomas*

Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following thirty-five candidates:

C. J. Gordon, J. I. C. Mason, W. M. Beattie, E. G. Murphy, K. E. Bond, J. C. Adams, W. J. C. Crisp, J. Swift Joly, C. P. Nicholas, A. W. Stewart, M. Albert, R. Bloom, G. H. Wooler, L. A. Ives, O. T. Mansfield, D. V. Morse, J. A. C. Edwards, J. D. Wade, B. E. C. Stanley, H.-M. Goldberg, E. H. Travers, A. J. Drew, Katharine I. Liebert, L. J. Temple, H. L. Catchlove, R. S. Monro, H. E. H. Denham, T. L. J. Barry, R. V. Blaubaum, J. Henderson, N. S. Martin, T. O'Neill, F. P. Raper, A. J. Slessor, Eileen M. Whapham.

A Diploma of Membership was granted to George Kenneth Tutton, of Manchester University.

Diplomas in Anaesthetics were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London, to the following twenty-two candidates:

Sheila M. Anderson, S. K. Bakhshi, Helen E. M. Barnes, J. T. Barr, J. D. Burrows, Margaret M. J. Conway, D. M. Dunn, Jean L. Edwards, M. Garden, W. W. Gilford, H. C. R. Gunter, C. F. Hawkins, F. Hoenigsberger, J. Ives, H. R. Marrett, G. F. Panton, C. Reid, K. Roberts, Margaret J. Rowley, H. J. A. Simmons, J. M. Smith, K. B. Thomas.

## Medical Notes in Parliament

### Home Guard Medical Officers

On June 11 Mr. GROVES asked whether senior medical officers were to be appointed for the larger Home Guard commands, what rank they would have, and when it would be possible for them to commence their duties. Captain MARGESSON replied that in addition to battalion medical officers arrangements would shortly be made for the appointment of zone medical advisers with the rank of lieutenant-colonel wherever such an appointment was considered essential.

Captain Margesson also told Mr. Groves that the appointment of a medical officer at the War Office to make personal contact with senior medical officers of the Home Guard was not necessary. The Director-General, Home Guard, was in close touch with the Director-General, Army Medical Services, on all medical questions affecting the Home Guard. No difficulty had been experienced in obtaining first-hand information where necessary of conditions in the Forces.

### Milk Rationing

Major LLOYD GEORGE said on June 11 that it would be impossible to revise the milk rationing scheme so as to provide one pint of milk for all children under 16 years of age and a half-pint for all adults. The quantity required to meet the suggested ration, assuming that the whole of the ration was taken up, would be 50% in excess of the total milk production of the country at the period of the year when the milk output was at its lowest figure.

On June 12 Major Lloyd George stated that the payment of a fee for a medical certificate to obtain extra milk was not required under any regulations issued by the Ministry of Food.

### Medical Services in a Civil Defence Ministry

In the debate on civil defence in the House of Commons on June 11 and 12 Dr. HADEN GUEST pointed out that stretcher parties, ambulances, and hospital organizations were administered by two Departments. He held that they ought to be joined.

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON did not accept the contention that all civil defence functions should be concentrated in one Ministry of Civil Defence. Big-scale movements of the population involved nearly every department of public health administration, and a Ministry of Civil Defence, as evacuation authority, would have to take functions from the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education. Was Mr. Brown to retain such hospitals or parts of hospitals as were required for illnesses which might happen in peace while the Minister of Civil Defence took hospitals for illnesses or injury due to the enemy? How could they cut hospitals or medical administration into two? Dr. GUEST remarked that hospital administration was already cut in two. The Emergency Medical Service, which included most of the hospitals, provided accommodation for the soldier and could also provide it for those who were injured in air raids. The Emergency Medical Service hospitals were run by the Ministry of Health and had an account with the

War Department for soldiers who were taken in. He suggested that people injured by air attacks should likewise be taken in under a national scheme run by the Ministry.

Mr. MORRISON said he would concentrate all doctors under one Department so far as possible. The administration of hospitals should be under one Department. The question was, What was the proper Department? He thought it was Mr. Brown's. The Ministry of Health had experience of hospital administration and it was right that they should do it. If all the health and medical services which related to civil defence were taken from Mr. Brown and if the school medical services were taken from Mr. Ramsbotham and were handed to the Minister of Home Security the Government would be forced to surrender and revert to the old way. When the Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937, was passed, there was set up at the Home Office an A.R.P. Department in which was a hospital department and a medical department with a limited number of doctors. It became clear that the unfortunate officers of the Home Office were out of their depth in hospital administration. Sir John Anderson in 1938 made changes in that. Mr. Morrison added that although he argued strongly against the creation of one Ministry of Civil Defence, the Government did not close its mind on the matter. They must think about the shortage of expert man-power before making radical changes.

### Instruction in Treatment of Gas Casualties

On June 12 Sir FRANCIS FREMANTLE inquired whether the Ministry of Health entered into consultation with the Council of the British Medical Association on the instruction of the medical profession in the treatment of gas casualties. Mr. BROWN replied that lectures to general practitioners on the treatment of gas casualties were being arranged throughout the country, through the co-operation of the British Medical Association. They would be given by medical teachers with practical experience in this special subject, and would be open to all general practitioners. An authoritative memorandum on the subject recently appeared in the medical press. A copy would shortly be sent direct to every registered practitioner in this country other than those serving with H.M. Forces.

### Registration of Alien Doctors

Sir FRANCIS FREMANTLE asked on June 12 what number of friendly foreign doctors were now on the British *Medical Register*, and whether the promised number of over 100 were added each week. Mr. BROWN said the number of doctors, apart from those commissioned in the British or Allied Forces, registered as foreign practitioners under the Medical Register (Temporary Registration) Order, 1941, was 289. All were now in medical employment or had such employment which they were free to take up. The Central Medical War Committee had sent forward to the Security Departments the papers of all doctors who had furnished the required particulars, averaging eighty a week in the last three weeks. The subject was not without difficulties, but there had been considerable improvement, and the Home Secretary desired to make that improvement as great as possible.

### Chronic Sick in Bombed Towns

On June 17, Sir ERNEST GRAHAM-LITTLE asked the Minister of Health how many chronic sick and bedridden patients were still housed in public health and public assistance institutions, in voluntary hospitals, and homes for incurables in London and other large cities which had suffered intensive bombing, and what effort had been made to remove such patients from dangerous areas. Mr. E. BROWN said he could not give this total without elaborate and detailed inquiry from a large number of different authorities. The desirability of removing as many as possible of the chronic sick from the vulnerable areas was fully recognized both by his Department and by the local authorities concerned. The difficulties of securing total removal, however, were considerable, in view of the urgent demands on existing accommodation for the acute sick, for casualties and Service sick, for transferred industrial workers and civil defence personnel, and for others who had an at least equal claim to priority, and the need for keeping a large number of beds immediately available for emergency purposes. Every effort consistent with the other priority demands had been made to assist the removal of these cases; from the London area, for example, it had been possible to remove some 8,000 of the senile or chronic sick so far—4,000 from public assistance hospitals, and 4,000 from those found in the public shelters and temporarily accommodated in London institutions.