

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

At a Congregation held on Feb. 21 the following degrees were conferred:

M.B., B.CHIR.—D. Ainslie, F. Ashton, V. L. Billington, A. Carpenter, R. P. Cook, F. H. Epstein, W. G. Evans, A. H. M. Fisher, W. M. Foreman, J. A. Hallinan, R. F. Hobson, R. G. F. Parker, T. J. Rendle-Short, L. A. Rook, L. J. Rowley, I. A. Roxburgh, F. A. R. St. John, D. H. K. Soltau, P. G. Somerville, R. G. Tasker.

¹ In person.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

An examination for two entrance scholarships in anatomy and physiology will be held on March 15 and 16. For further particulars application should be made not later than Feb. 21 to the Secretary, Westminster Hospital Medical School, 17, Horseferry Road, S.W.1.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

At a quarterly Comitia of the College held on Jan. 27, with the President, Lord Moran, in the chair, the following were elected Representatives of the College: Dr. B. T. Parsons-Smith on the Council of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing; Dr. A. S. Barnes on the Court of Governors of the University of Birmingham. It was announced that the President was nominating a committee to preside over the work of revision of the College's publication on *The Nomenclature of Diseases*. It was also announced that arrangements have been made for examinations for the Membership of the College to be held in Poona and in Cairo during May and June, 1944.

The following candidates, having satisfied the Censors' Board, were elected Members of the College:

C. R. Amies, M.D.Lond., J. Benn, M.B.Leds. Surg. Lieut.-Cmdr., R.N., Mary E. Eiloart, M.B.Lond., J. A. Fisher, M.D.Belfast, J. H. Gould, M.B.Lond., E. Gutmann, M.D.Munich, D. B. Jelliffe, M.B.Lond., T. D. Kellock, M.B.Camb., Zina E. Moncrieff, M.B.Aberd., R. T. C. Pratt, B.M.Oxon., J. C. Prestwich, B.M.Oxon., D. W. Pugh, D.S.C., M.B.Lond., Surg. Lieut. R.N.V.R., H. W. Salmon, M.B.Lond., H. T. N. Sears, M.B.Lond., J. Sharkey, M.B.Lond., A. I. Spriggs, B.M.Oxon., A. W. Taylor, M.B.Leds., J. P. M. Tizard, B.M.Oxon., Capt. R.A.M.C., M. D. Young, M.B.Camb.

Licences to practise were granted to the following 133 candidates (including 23 women) who had passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery of the Conjoint Board, and have complied with the necessary by-laws:

J. Alterman, C. van C. Anthony, C. G. Ball, G. H. Bancroft-Livingston, R. E. G. Barnes, J. H. E. Bergin, V. H. Bolton, J. A. P. Bowen, T. J. Brady, Elizabeth T. Brash, L. L. Bromley, H. D. Browne, J. Bullough, K. H. Bywater, A. S. Carruthers, J. A. Clarke, I. R. Clout H. M. T. Coles, J. R. C. Cooper, Margot J. Copland, J. A. N. Corsellis, T. C. Cotton, G. S. Crockett, J. S. Crowther, G. A. N. Davis, Deborah Doniach, Kathleen A. D. Drury, D. R. Duff, Margaret J. Dunn, R. Earl, P. M. Edis, A. W. Edridge, Olga M. Elliot, A. B. A. Evans, M. E. Evans, J. M. Fabricius, Winifred J. Ferraby, V. O. Finlayson, J. R. Forsyth, I. H. Fothergill, S. A. M. Garibian, B. Haigh, L. H. Hamlyn, R. J. Harrison, G. Hartdridge, Ruth M. Haslam, V. S. Hawkes, S. F. Hewitson, H. F. Hills, Dulcie E. Holden, F. L. Holroyd, J. E. G. Hope Scott, W. R. Humphry, R. W. L. Hurt, Lois E. Hurter, J. R. Hutchinson, P. E. Jackson, Rosemary Jackson, C. D. T. James, L. F. Jepson, O. G. Jones, Jean L. Kahan, D. E. R. Kelsey, J. C. Lawrie, G. de J. Lee, Sheila D. Lee, A. V. Livingstone, P. S. London, J. Lorber, P. F. Lucas, M. B. McIlroy, A. G. MacKenzie, I. M. MacLean, N. L. M. MacManus, R. Majdalany, A. S. Mallam, J. M. Mallet, J. T. Marcroft, J. K. Morgan, Catherine A. Neill, D. C. J. B. Nixon, A. W. Nurick, A. C. F. Ogilvie, D. H. D. Paine, C. R. Palmer, T. J. S. Patterson, B. W. T. Pender, C. P. Perkins, Dorothy M. Phillips, Mary Pilling, W. E. Prosser, T. A. Quilliam, J. V. Radley, D. H. Rea, D. L. Rees, L. J. Rowley, Helen M. Russell, J. T. Scales, C. L. E. H. Sharp, Edith M. Sharpe, G. N. Shell, L. Shenfield, P. D. W. Shepherd, R. N. Sidebotham, B. C. Smith, Y. G. Sofer, P. G. Somerville, R. Spielsinger, R. V. Sturton, S. M. Talaat, A. Taylor, E. H. Taylor, C. G. Teverson, J. M. Thomas, W. E. W. Tilleke, Margaret R. Todd, L. J. Topham, E. J. S. Townsend, E. L. Trickey, G. Trosser, E. C. Turton, Ambrosine B. Vaughan, B. H. Vawdrey, P. Venables, C. I. Waters, T. K. Whitmore, Dorothy Willoughby, Joan B. Winstanley, P. W. Woodcock.

Diplomas in (a) Public Health (2), (b) Psychological Medicine (8), and (c) Laryngology and Otology (5) were granted to the successful candidates whose names were printed in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in the *Journal* of Jan. 22 (p. 134). Diplomas in Anaesthetics (27) were granted to those whose names appear in the report of the meeting published in the *Journal* of Dec. 25, 1943 (p. 835).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH

At a quarterly meeting held on Feb. 1, with the President, Dr. A. Fergus Hewat, in the chair, Dr. Donald Stewart (Birmingham) and Dr. Alexander Brown (Edinburgh) were introduced and took their seat as Fellows of the College. Dr. Duncan Macmillan (Nottingham), Dr. Richard Edward Verney (Edinburgh), and Dr. Joshua James Morris Jacobs (London) were elected Fellows. Mr. Norman M. Dott, F.R.C.S.Ed., was appointed Morison Lecturer for 1944. Dr. A. Rae Gilchrist, F.R.C.P.Ed., was appointed George Alexander Gibson Lecturer for 1944.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS

At a quarterly meeting of the Council held on Jan. 29, with the President, Mr. Eardley Holland, in the chair, the following candidates were elected to the Membership: A. P. Bentall, Jean R. Burton-Brown, Agnes E. Cathcart, Audrey I. Freeth, D. Friedlander, M. M. Garrey, Eileen D. M. Wilson.

The Council passed a resolution of sympathy with the British Medical Association on the death of their Secretary, Dr. G. C. Anderson. The President was appointed to serve *ex officio* as a member of the Committee of Management of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund.

CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND

The following candidates, having passed the final examinations, have been granted the diploma of L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.F.P.&S. Glas.:

J. M. Allan, S. Batkin, H. D. Bauer, L. Beukes, H. Binysh, F. G. Brindley, H. S. Dougall, N. R. Eaton, A. S. W. Egerton, Jeanette R. B. Gibson, J. A. Love, C. K. MacKinnon, D. S. Mathers, W. Y. Muir, D. R. O'Keefe, J. A. Orr, P. C. C. Petters, G. L. Plester, S. M. O. Price, A. R. Ray, S. L. Schwarzwald, J. D. Scobie, J. S. M. Sililo, A. S. Smith, M. Spence, J. S. Stevenson, J. A. Sykes, Ruth R. Turner, S. Walport, J. Wilson, W. H. A. Windress, J. A. Wright.

I. Lopertas, M. Rottenberg, and E. Stengel, graduates of recognized foreign universities, were also admitted licentiates.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Relief in Europe: Medical Problems

The House of Commons on Jan. 25 discussed the proposals for relief and rehabilitation of the areas in Europe as they are freed from enemy control. The debate arose on a vote of credit which included expenses for relief and rehabilitation, and Sir JOHN ANDERSON explained that the Government proposed that Great Britain should contribute 1% of the national income, which would amount in round figures to £80,000,000. Mr. GREENWOOD, speaking of the enormous problems which lay ahead, said that starvation was rampant over the greater part of occupied Europe to-day, and the situation would grow worse. Increasing debility, lowered resistance to disease, epidemics of typhus, and a growing amount of tuberculosis would become more dangerous because of the large-scale forced migration which had taken place. About 20,000,000 people had been driven from their homes and countries, and a great many of them had become disease carriers. It was important to know the organization of the personnel of U.N.R.R.A. Were the doctors ready? Were there specialists for the restoration of the sanitary services?

Dr. HADEN GUEST said that although the food situation in the Middle East and North Africa had much improved, that in Italy was different and more serious, and showed the difficulties with which we should be faced. There were great food difficulties although we were in control of the area, and a raging typhus epidemic, which was difficult to control but which, fortunately, had not spread to the Allied Forces. The situation in Italy was precisely the kind which would arise in other parts of Europe, and he urged that a White Paper, dealing with the experience of relief up to date, should be published. He hoped that the voluntary relief organizations would be given, under proper supervision and after proper selection, a rather freer hand than the present Command Paper suggested. Another matter of very great importance concerned medical staffs for this work. He did not know where medical staff was to be obtained. At present we could not recruit a very large number of people from this country for medical relief work on the Continent because they were not available, but a very large number would be required for the war in the Far East. There would always be some shortage of doctors from this country, but as soon as we had got into occupied Europe many doctors belonging to the countries there would be available to give us very considerable help, and no doubt they would be willing to co-operate. He did not think the doctor difficulty would be insuperable, and he believed we should be able to control epidemics, but he hoped that what was going on in Italy would lead to a little better organization than apparently existed.

Mr. LAW said that it was impossible to estimate what the demand for voluntary workers from this country would be. At the moment the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad was making up teams to be held in reserve against any demand from U.N.R.R.A. Those teams would, he hoped, be highly qualified. For example, there was a water purifica-

tion unit, a bacteriological unit, a static disinfector unit, and so on. It was not going to be a sort of Continental holiday for young people from Mayfair. Extremely skilled and highly qualified people would be wanted to go out and assist in the relief work in Europe.

Army Doctors' Administrative Duties

On Jan. 25 Major CHARLES TAYLOR asked the Secretary of State for War how many members of the medical profession are employed in administrative posts in the Army or on other duties which did not involve the use of their medical skill; and, in view of the shortage of doctors, both in the Services and among the civil population, whether he would arrange for administrative posts in the R.A.M.C. to be filled by men who were not doctors. Sir JAMES GRIGG: If the question is taken literally, the answer is "None, sir"; but in view of the general shortage of doctors, a detailed investigation has been made of Army medical establishments at home and abroad. Wherever possible, officers without medical qualifications have replaced qualified medical officers employed on administrative duties, even in those posts where professional medical knowledge, although not essential, is very useful.

Major TAYLOR asked if there were not a number of cases of doctors who very rarely, if at all, used their medical skill, and who were doing purely administrative jobs in the R.A.M.C. Sir JAMES GRIGG said if Major Taylor meant purely routine administrative jobs, he imagined that the medical directors in command or in theatres of war abroad would have to be doctors, because their medical knowledge was essential for the proper administration of the medical service.

Catarrhal Jaundice

Mr. SORESEN asked on Jan. 27 whether the Minister of Health could state the extent of the outbreak of catarrhal jaundice and to what cause or causes it was attributed. Mr. WILLINK said catarrhal jaundice was not a generally notifiable disease, although for research purposes it was recently made notifiable in certain eastern counties. He had, therefore, no definite information about its incidence. It had latterly become prevalent throughout Europe and in North Africa as well as in this country. Its causes had not been established. The Medical Research Council was making a special investigation of the disease. There was nothing to show any connexion between catarrhal jaundice and public baths.

British Prisoners in Japanese Hands

In a statement to the House of Commons on Jan. 28 on Japanese treatment of British prisoners, Mr. EDEN said that in Siam many thousands of prisoners from the British Commonwealth, including India, were compelled by the Japanese military to live in tropical jungle conditions without adequate shelter, clothing, food, or medical attention. These men were forced to work on building a railway and making roads. Their health was rapidly deteriorating; a high percentage were seriously ill, and there had been some thousands of deaths. The number of such deaths reported by the Japanese was just over 100. The railway and roads concerned lead into Burma, and the conditions described applied throughout their length. One eye-witness reported of a camp in Siam: "I saw many prisoners clearly. They were skin and bone, unshaven, and with long matted hair. They were half-naked." The same witness reported that they wore no hats or shoes: and this in a tropical climate where there were practically no local resources which could provide medical or other material relief.

From Java came evidence which left no doubt that many of our prisoners were confined in camps with no adequate protection from malarial infection and lacking in proper provision for sanitation. Food and clothing provided was insufficient to maintain them in health. Reports from the northern area referred to the emaciated state of prisoners arriving from Java. In Hong Kong, Formosa, Shanghai, Korea, and Japan itself conditions generally were tolerable, although the scale on which food was provided was not adequate over long periods to maintain the health of prisoners. Conditions in Hong Kong appeared to be growing worse. In the transport *Lisbon Maru*, used to convoy 1,800 British prisoners of war from Hong Kong, the prisoners were seriously overcrowded. Many were undernourished. Many had contracted diphtheria, dysentery, and other diseases. There was no medical provision, and sanitary arrangements were virtually non-existent. The vessel was torpedoed. The Japanese kept the prisoners under hatches and abandoned ship. At least 800 prisoners lost their lives. The Japanese had violated the principles of international law. The replies of the Japanese Government to the protests of the British Government, through the Swiss Government, had been evasive, cynical, or otherwise unsatisfactory.

The Scottish Infant Mortality Report

On Feb. 1 Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Secretary of State for Scotland if he had considered the report of the committee presided over by Sir John Boyd Orr dealing with child mortality, and what action it was proposed to take. Mr. JOHNSTON: Yes, sir. On the day of publication I invited the associations of local authorities and other interested bodies to consider the report with a view to discussions which I propose to open immediately. Preliminary estimates indicate that the infant mortality rate, while still unsatisfactory, is likely to be lower in 1945 than it has ever been in Scotland.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked if there was any reason for not discussing this report, and if the Minister consulted with only one or two authorities. Mr. JOHNSTON said it was not one or two authorities. He had invited associations of local authorities, which covered them all, to consider the report. It was not being ignored. It was published as early as possible, and he drew the attention of the associations of local authorities to it on the date of publication.

Later in the day Mr. BUCHANAN asked the leader of the House if it would be possible to have time to discuss the report. Mr. EDEN said he had gone into this matter and found that it would be discussed on the adjournment in about a fortnight. That would give only a brief opportunity, and he had consulted the Secretary for Scotland, who felt, like the Government, that this was a matter on which they should seek to give opportunity for full discussion. He could not say, there and then, how it would be contrived, but it was the Government's wish that the report should be discussed. Perhaps Mr. Buchanan would allow the Government to make the necessary arrangements in the ordinary way.

Mass Radiography Unit for Liverpool.—Replying on Jan. 27 to Mr. Kirby, Mr. WILLINK said he hoped to provide a mass radiography unit for Liverpool early in May. The proportion of persons examined by mass radiography who were found to require institutional treatment was very small. He was not aware that Liverpool Corporation foresaw difficulty in this connexion in the near future, having regard to the measures now being taken to increase the city's present accommodation for tuberculosis cases.

Light Diet of Dysentery Patients in Italy.—On Feb. 1 Colonel GREENWELL asked the Secretary of State for War if he was aware that the provision of light diet at base hospitals in Italy was insufficient for patients suffering from gastric disorders or from dysentery, and if, to rectify this state of affairs, he would consider having the relatively small quantities of foodstuffs required supplied regularly by air. Sir JAMES GRIGG: I am glad to say that the incidence of dysentery and gastric disorders in this theatre of war has been very low in recent months. It has been difficult at times to maintain an adequate supply of fresh eggs, but I do not know that there has been any other difficulty in providing suitable light diets for patients in base hospitals.

The Services

The *London Gazette* has announced the award of the M.C. to Lieut. (War Subs. Major) A. K. Dougall, Capt. D. W. Forgan (since killed in action), P. McL. Gunn, and J. W. T. Pretsell, R.A.M.C., and Capt. H. W. Chestnut, R.C.A.M.C. (attached R.A.M.C.) in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Italy.

Col. (Temp.) G. A. Walmsley and Capt. L. MacD. Reid, R.A.M.C., have been mentioned in dispatches in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North Africa, and Capt. H. C. Duncan, I.M.S. (seconded I.A.M.C.), in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma and on the Eastern Frontier of India.

The *London Gazette* has announced the appointment as M.B.E. (Military Division) of Capt. L. M. Kelly, I.M.S. (seconded I.A.M.C.) in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Burma and on the Eastern Frontier of India.

Acting Surg. Cmdr. D. R. Goodfellow has been awarded the R.N.V.R. Officers' Decoration.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Wounded.—War Subs. Capt. A. F. Crook, B. S. Lush, J. A. L. Naughton, and G. H. Pickering, R.A.M.C.

Died of Wounds.—War Subs. Capt. W. H. Lang, R.A.M.C.

Killed.—Capt. D. R. Harbison, War Subs. Capt. J. L. Shanks, R.A.M.C.

Prisoners of War.—War Subs. Capt. D. O. Davies, Acting Major G. H. Garlick, Temp. Lieut.-Col. W. G. Harvey, War Subs. Capt. E. Leigh, War Subs. Capt. B. Lennox, War Subs. Capt. J. D. Lodge, War Subs. Capt. B. Mayne, Capt. E. A. Smyth, Acting Major F. L. Webster, R.A.M.C.

Died.—War Subs. Capt. E. M. Gamble, R.A.M.C.