

## Obituary

### JOAN MALLESON, M.B.

We record with regret the death of Dr. Joan Malleison, who practised in London as a gynaecologist, and was well known for the work she did to overcome the barriers of ignorance and apathy which have been for so long a cause of sexual difficulties and marital unhappiness. While on her way back to England from New Zealand she made a temporary stop in the Fiji Islands, and was drowned near Suva on May 14. She was 56 years of age.

Joan Graeme Malleison (née Billson) was born at Leicester on June 4, 1899. From Bedales she went on to study medicine first at University College and then at Charing Cross Hospital. She graduated M.B., B.S. in 1926. After holding the posts of house-physician and house-surgeon in the children's department at Charing Cross Hospital, she worked for a time as clinical assistant at the Mount Vernon Hospital and at the West End Hospital for Nervous Disorders. For some years she was in general practice in West London, but even in those days she was active in the family planning movement, and was medical officer in charge of the birth-control clinic of the Ealing Borough Council and a member of the National Birth Control Association. Her friendship with Havelock Ellis was probably an important influence on her career. For many years she was medical officer in charge of the Clinic for Difficulties of Marital Adjustment at the North Kensington Women's Welfare Centre, and her excellent work there added to her growing reputation as a physician who was helping to overcome some of the commonest causes of unhappiness as well as of mental and physical ill-health. She was also medical officer of the Holborn Borough Council's Comprehensive Clinic (for sterility, sexual disorders, and contraception), and later she became medical officer to the contraception clinic at University College Hospital, a post she held at the time of her death. For nearly all her professional life she had given her support to the birth-control organizations, and was a member of the executive of the Family Planning Association.

Dr. Malleison was involved in the famous Bourne case in 1938, when Mr. Aleck Bourne was found not guilty of unlawfully procuring the miscarriage of a girl of 14 who had become pregnant after being raped by some soldiers. The organizer of the schools care committee sent the girl to see Dr. Malleison, who referred her to Dr. Bourne, suggesting that "public opinion would be immensely in favour of termination of pregnancy in a case of this sort, and that it would be most valuable if the case was conducted publicly in hospital." Mr. Bourne in fact accepted the case for operation in St. Mary's Hospital, and Dr. Malleison later gave evidence at his trial at the Old Bailey.

As a writer Dr. Malleison had an enviable facility for expressing herself clearly and for gaining the attention of the reader. Under the pseudonym "Medica" she wrote some excellent books for the public, including *Any Wife or Any Husband* and *Change of Life: Facts and Fallacies of Middle Age*. She was able to express in a remarkable way her sympathy for those who needed the help she was so well qualified to give. She also wrote for the medical profession, her book on *Principles of Contraception: Handbook for General Prac-*

*tioners* appearing about twenty years ago. To this *Journal* she contributed several papers, the last being entitled "Sexual Disorders in Women: Their Medical Significance."

Dr. Malleison's marriage to Mr. Miles Malleison was dissolved in 1940. Her two sons are both doctors, the elder being Dr. Nicolas Malleison, physician-in-charge of the Student Health Association at University College, London.

Dr. ANDREW MORLAND writes: When Joan Billson left Bedales as head girl about the end of the first world war she took the first M.B. course at University College; she was tall, handsome, shy, and sincere and took a prominent part in student activities, speaking well in debates although obviously at the cost of much effort. The rest of her medical studies were carried out at Charing Cross. At that time University College Hospital had only just begun admitting women, and prejudice among the men students was at first strong, so that the temptation to enter a small school without this antagonism was natural to a student of rather a sensitive nature.

Qualifying rather late—she had by this time married Miles Malleison and produced the first of their sons—she went into practice. From the first her interests were as much social and psychological as medical. Her profound interest in people of all types, her universal sympathy, and her failure to pass judgment made her the ideal person to give advice on the problems of marriage, both mental and physical, and it is not surprising that this part of her work soon outstripped the rest. This kind of work inevitably brought Joan Malleison closely in touch with psychology, a subject she studied deeply. She wisely refrained from attempting psychological treatment herself, but had a happy facility for choosing the right psychiatrist for the individual patient.

She had a number of interests outside medicine, including a wide range of subjects, from modern painting to geology, each of which she attacked with the keenness of a student in search of knowledge. Her circle of friends was almost equally varied, and the warmth of her affection and the skill with which she mixed her friends made her a most successful, although a self-effacing, hostess.

Dr. SAMUEL ABDULLAH ATITULLAH, who practised in Khartum, died suddenly on March 31. We are indebted to Dr. W. N. LEAK for the following account of his life: The death of Dr. Samuel Abdullah Atitullah, M.D. of Brussels and Beirut, at Khartum on March 31 deserves more than passing mention, for he combined to a remarkable degree so many of the forces which are making the new Africa. His father was in the Egyptian coastguard service, and at the age of 16 he became my *sufragi*, or table boy, at Port Said, bearing on his coal-black cheeks the tribal marks of his ancestors who had come to Egypt as slaves. When I went to Palestine two years later he went to the Church Missionary Society Hospital in Old Cairo and surprised everyone by asking immediately to be baptized. After some instruction this was done, and later his old father and mother were baptized at a service which none of those who attended will forget. Some years later, when I needed a dispenser at Kuwait, Samuel came to help me. After I left, the American missionaries were so struck by his character and ability that they arranged for friends in America to pay for him to be trained in medicine at the American University in Beirut, with a view to his going as a doctor to the Sudan. By the time he had taken his M.D. the Beirut qualification was not accepted in the Sudan, so he came to London to qualify. There he met the English girl who later became his happy and devoted wife, and after much help from the British authorities he went to Brussels, where he obtained the M.D. which qualified him to work in the Sudan. He joined the staff of the C.M.S. Hospital in Omdurman, but when mission finances became strained

he was encouraged to set up in practice in Khartum, and he continued to give part-time service at Omdurman till his death. He had a cerebral haemorrhage while attending a meeting of the local medical society and died in hospital a few hours later. Port Said, Cairo, Kuwait, Beirut, London, Brussels, Khartum: Arabic (Egyptian, Arabian, and Sudanese), English (British and American), French (Lebanese and Belgian): Islam to Christianity: from virtual slave to respected physician—geographically, linguistically, culturally, socially, and spiritually, few Africans, if any, have touched and been moulded by so wide a range as this simple Sudanese lad. Passionately devoted to his own race, he acknowledged with gratitude the best that Christianity and the West can give, and to the end of his life he retained the faithful, gentle, industrious, and happy nature that he had when I first met him nearly forty years ago. Truly darkest Africa at its best. One can only regret that he has died when his gifts and experience were so greatly needed, and sympathize with his widow and three children in their tragically sudden bereavement.

Dr. ANNE MADDOX (née Gillespie) died suddenly in hospital on April 6 at the age of 59. Isabella Anne Gillespie was born at Changchun, Manchuria, on October 14, 1896, the eldest child of the Rev. William H. Gillespie, a missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church. Both her parents came from County Down. She was educated at Walthamstow Hall School, Sevenoaks, and at Edinburgh University, where she graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1920. About this time her father was attacked by bandits in China and died of the wounds he received, and Dr. Gillespie assumed the main burden of supporting her widowed mother and the younger members of the family. Accordingly, after graduation she went straight into a post at Chester County Mental Hospital, where her uncle, the late Dr. G. H. Grills, was medical superintendent. While there she obtained the D.P.M. of the English Royal Colleges in 1926, and continued to work at the hospital very successfully and happily for many years. The County Mental Hospital at Chester was one of the first to introduce occupational therapy, and she took a very active part in this, after a visit to Sandpoort. She rose steadily to the position of deputy medical superintendent, the highest position at that time accorded to women in the mental hospital services. On her marriage to Mr. Denis Maddox in 1937 she resigned from the Chester County Mental Hospital, but continued to work as a psychiatrist at Hatch End. During the second world war she returned for a time to Chester. After a period at Church Stretton in charge of a nursing-home for psychiatric patients, she and her husband settled on a farm in Surrey, and a little later she began to work at St. Lawrence's Hospital, Caterham, where she remained until her death. She is survived by her husband and a daughter.

D. P. F. writes: Although Anne Maddox was only at St. Lawrence's Hospital for just over five years, she had become such a part of its life that her death has left us all with an aching sense of loss. She was the gentlest of women, but her gentleness was of strength; those who had occasion to be reprimanded by her were left in no doubt about this. Her integrity was absolute, and none could be in her presence without sensing her sincerity and sheer goodness. She was greatly loved at St. Lawrence's and will not be forgotten.

Dr. HARRY MIDDLETON, who was county medical officer of health for Pembrokeshire from 1921 to 1953, died at Haverfordwest on April 26 at the age of 71. Born at Angus in 1884, Harry Middleton graduated M.B., Ch.B. from Aberdeen University in 1907. He then held the post of house-surgeon at the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool. In the first world war he served with distinction in the R.A.M.C. and was awarded the Military Cross in 1918 for conspicuous gallantry in France. At the end of the war he decided to specialize in public health, took the D.P.H. at Liverpool in 1920, and, after a short period at Wrexham, obtained the

appointment of medical officer of health for Pembrokeshire. At a recent meeting of the county council tributes were paid to his work in the county. In addition to his public health duties he was for many years the county surgeon of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and he became an Officer of the Order. He also held the post of police surgeon and was keenly interested in the training of police in first-aid work. During the second world war he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Home Guard. Though he was happy in Wales and loved the fine coastal scenery and beaches of Pembrokeshire, he remained proud of his Scottish ancestry and was a founder member of the Pembrokeshire Caledonian Society. He was popular with his medical colleagues, members of the county council, and the general public. Their sympathy will go to his widow and his two sons, who are both members of the medical profession.

Dr. C. E. RUSSEL RENDLE, who was for many years a well-known general practitioner in Plymouth, died on April 18 at the home of his third and only surviving son at Cinco Saltos, near Buenos Aires. He was 94 years of age. Charles Edmund Russel Rendle was educated at Glenalmond and at New College, Oxford, from which he went on to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. After qualifying in 1889 he held the appointments of house-physician at the Royal Chest Hospital, City Road, and clinical assistant at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields) and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. In 1890 he settled in practice at Plymouth, continuing a long family connexion with the city. His grandfather was Dr. Edmund Rendle, who became a doctor in 1823 and who did notable work during the cholera epidemic at Plymouth in 1832—a street being renamed Rendle Street in his honour. The father of Dr. C. E. Russel Rendle was Edmund Marshman Russel Rendle, who qualified L.S.A. in 1853, and he too practised in Plymouth for many years. Dr. C. E. Russel Rendle was appointed surgeon to the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary in 1893 and assistant surgeon to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital in the following year. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1907, the year in which he was president of the Plymouth Medical Society. A keen Volunteer, he became surgeon lieutenant attached to the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, and later, after the establishment of the Territorial Army, he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the R.A.M.C. (T.A.) and was in command of the 4th Southern General Hospital. He left Plymouth in 1912, when he became medical superintendent of the Ashburton County Hospital, near Christchurch, New Zealand. On the outbreak of the first world war in 1914 he was granted a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the New Zealand Medical Corps, and served as principal medical officer in Samoa during the British occupation. After the war he returned to his post at the Ashburton County Hospital, but a year or two later he retired and came back to England. For some twenty years he lived at Maidenhead before moving to Yelverton, South Devon. He left Devon for the last time a few years ago to join his son in the Argentine. Dr. Russel Rendle had two other sons. The eldest was killed at Ypres while serving with the Devonshire Regiment in the first world war, and his second son died in a prisoner-of-war camp in Malaya in 1944. A grand-daughter is studying medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital.

Colonel W. F. M. LOUGHNAN died at Woking, Surrey, on May 5 at the age of 75. William Francis Mary Loughnan was born at Kilkenny, Ireland, on April 23, 1881, the son of I. M. Loughnan, R.A., and received his professional training at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, taking the Irish Conjoint diploma in 1904 and the D.P.H. in the following year. In 1912 he obtained the Cambridge D.T.M. & H. and in 1913 the diploma of the London School of Tropical Medicine. After qualification he held appointments at the Jervis Street Hospital and the Coombe

Hospital, Dublin, before entering the R.A.M.C. in 1906. He went to France in August, 1914, with the British Expeditionary Force and was severely wounded at Ypres a few months later. In 1915 he was awarded the Military Cross "for gallantry on many occasions in Flanders in assisting to rescue the wounded whilst exposed to heavy fire," and in the following year was presented with the Arnett Gold Medal by the Irish Medical Schools' and Graduates' Association for conspicuous gallantry in the field. He was also twice mentioned in dispatches. After the war he served in Jamaica, where he was officer in charge of a general hospital for labourers, and he was also deputy assistant director of pathology there. When he returned to England in 1923 it was to assume a similar appointment in the south-western area, with headquarters at Devonport. Four years later he was posted to Mauritius and thence to India. He was in charge of the military hospital at Quetta, Baluchistan, on May 31, 1935, at the time of the disastrous earthquake. He quickly arranged for the hospital to accommodate many more than its prescribed number and had tents erected in the vicinity to take other victims of the earthquake. His calmness in emergency and his administrative ability undoubtedly helped to ease a very alarming situation. Retiring from the Army Medical Services in 1938 with the rank of colonel, he was recalled to service during the second world war, finally retiring in 1946. Colonel Loughnan was a keen entomologist, and during his early years in the Army he contributed a number of papers on tropical infections to medical journals.

Dr. E. JOYCE WENHAM (née Partridge) died suddenly on May 11 in Switzerland, where she had gone only the day before in an endeavour to recuperate after a long period of ill-health. She was 62 years of age. Eleanor Joyce Partridge was born in Devon on November 7, 1893, and received her medical education at the London School of Medicine for Women, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1917. Her appointments of demonstrator in anatomy and, later, junior lecturer in anatomy at the London School of Medicine for Women were followed by a house-surgeoncy at the Royal Free Hospital and a clinical assistantship in the venereal diseases department at the same hospital. Subsequent appointments she held included those of house-surgeon and senior clinical assistant at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital and clinical assistant at the West London Hospital. She was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1921. For the first 15 years or so of her professional life Dr. Partridge's interests lay in anatomy and in surgery, and she contributed several articles to the *Journal of Anatomy*. Later she became interested in psychology, and obtained the appointment of clinical assistant at the Institute of Medical Psychology, which in 1937 reverted to its original title of the Tavistock Clinic, where later she acted as psychotherapist. About 1937 she returned to the county of her birth, with consulting-rooms at Exeter, and for a time was medical director of Lymstone Grange Nursing Home and visiting psychiatrist to the Withymead Centre at Exeter. In 1937 she published a small book entitled *Baby's Point of View, the Psychology of Early Babyhood*. She is survived by her husband, Mr. Edward Wenham, formerly of Los Angeles, California, whom she married at Edinburgh in 1931, and by one daughter.

Dr. H. S. GAUSSEN writes: Joyce Partridge was a many-sided woman with wide interests and deep feeling. In private life she was Mrs. Edward Wenham and mother of one daughter. Her medical career began in surgery, but from before the second world war she practised as a psychiatrist. She was interested especially in psychotherapy and in the problems of marriage and children. Her work came to bear many marks of her study of C. G. Jung, but she never lost the directions of thought and the vigour of drive which might have made a great surgeon. Joyce Partridge was a real country-woman, deeply versed in country lore, the ways of country folk, and the birds and beasts of her native

Devon. I can remember her dealing calmly and efficiently with a temperamental patient, but also her sureness of touch with her bees, and the welcome she gave to friends in her home. Just before she went on her last journey she rang up about a meeting of the Soil Association. She knew she could not live long, but it made no difference to her enthusiasm or to her efforts to help others. She was widely known and very highly esteemed; indeed, she stood for independence and mellow judgment and great clarity. There are many who will mourn that she died just when she could retire, and who will extend their deepest sympathy to her husband and daughter.

## Medico-Legal

### IMPARTIAL MEDICAL TESTIMONY

[FROM OUR MEDICO-LEGAL CORRESPONDENT]

In the trial of cases of personal injury in the courts of the United States, where for this type of case juries are still used to a much greater extent than they now are in England, the "battle of experts" in the medical evidence on the assessment of damages has led to much dissatisfaction in both medical and legal professions. The success of the skilful but unscrupulous expert witness in double harness with the skilful but unscrupulous lawyer has so distressed many good doctors that they have refused to have anything to do with litigation, and public faith in the integrity of the courts has been in danger of being undermined.

Under the title *Impartial Medical Testimony*<sup>1</sup> a report has recently been published by a special committee of the City of New York Bar Association, with a study of its findings by the medical consultant, Dr. Irving S. Wright. It describes how the two professions, in an attempt to eradicate such evils, set up and conducted in co-operation the New York Medical Expert Testimony Project, an idea conceived by the justices of the Supreme Court of New York County. The project, financed in its experimental stage by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and the Ford Motor Company Fund, aimed at setting up panels of experts in each specialized field of medicine which might be involved in the assessment of damages. These would be available to make medical examinations at the instance of the Court of Plaintiffs in cases of personal injury. The panel's findings on examination were reported to the court and to both parties, and if the medical aspects were still controversial the examining expert was available to be called by either party or by the judge himself to give oral evidence at the trial. It was of the essence of the project that the experts should be entirely unconnected with either party financially. Accordingly their fees for examination, report, and giving evidence if they do so are rendered to the court, approved by the court, and discharged from the project's own fund. After two years' operation it has been found that the experiment has improved the process of finding medical facts in litigation, has helped to relieve court congestion, has had a "wholesome prophylactic effect" on the medical evidence in court, has shown a large saving and economy in court operations for a modest expenditure, and has improved diagnosis in the field of traumatic medicine.

The report is set out with admirable clarity and the machinery is fully explained. It provides doctors and lawyers in England with digestible food for thought. It is doubtful if the "battle of experts" in England is conducted with as little regard to the Queensberry Rules as it appears to have been in the United States, and there is less room for chicanery before most judges than before a jury. It is an old maxim of English jurisprudence that, if you have a bad case, ask for a jury.

<sup>1</sup> *Impartial Medical Testimony*. A Report by a Special Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. (Pp. 188+ix; 27s. 6d.) New York: Macmillan Co. 1956.

practitioners likely to be engaged in all branches of the profession in the future, and the consequential intake of medical students required.

- (ii) *Membership*.—Eleven.
- (iii) Appointed February 21, 1955.
- (iv) Not yet known.

#### Committee on Recruitment to the Dental Profession

This was set up jointly with Secretary of State for Scotland.

(i) *Object*.—To ascertain the reasons for the lack of candidates of suitable calibre for training as dentists and to indicate possible directions in which remedies might be sought.

- (ii) *Membership*.—Eleven.
- (iii) Set up on March 25, 1955.
- (iv) Report is expected this summer.

#### Working Party on Social Workers

This was set up jointly with Secretary of State for Scotland.

(i) *Object*.—To inquire into the proper field of work and the recruitment and training of social workers at all levels in the local authorities' health and welfare services under the National Health Service and National Assistance Acts, and in particular whether there is a place for a general purposes social worker with an in-service training as a basic grade.

- (ii) *Membership*.—Ten.
- (iii) Appointed in June, 1955.
- (iv) Not yet known.

#### Study Group on Application of Electronic Devices to Hospital Accounts and Costing

(i) *Object*.—To study all available information about existing electronic devices and their potential developments; to consider their possible application to hospital accounts and costing; and to estimate what the cost might be of introducing them and what staff savings might follow.

- (ii) *Membership*.—Eleven.
- (iii) Appointed in December, 1955.
- (iv) Not yet known.

#### Committee on Maternity Services

(i) *Object*.—To review the present organization of the maternity services in England and Wales, to consider what should be their content, and to make recommendations.

- (ii) *Membership*.—Twelve.
- (iii) Appointed in April, 1956.
- (iv) Not yet known.

#### Smoking Warning to Children

Dr. BARNET STROSS (Stoke-on-Trent, Central, Lab.) asked the Minister of Education on May 17 what action he proposed to advise schoolchildren of the dangers associated with smoking. Sir DAVID ECCLES said that a new edition of his department's handbook on health education, containing suggestions for teachers, would be published shortly, and would include a passage on this matter.

#### Nutrients in Flour

Mr. HEATHCOAT AMORY, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food stated on May 17 in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to accept the main conclusion of the report of the Panel on Composition and Nutritive Value of Flour as a basis for action in present circumstances. The present Flour Order provided for the restoration of the three nutrients to all flour of an extraction rate below 80% and to that extent was already in accordance with the main recommendation of the panel. This Order would continue in force until the bread subsidy was abolished on September 29, 1956, when it was proposed to replace it by Regulation under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and corresponding Scottish legislation, providing *inter alia* that all flour should contain not less vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, nicotinic acid, and iron than the quantities laid down in the present Flour Order. The Government would shortly consult the interests concerned on the detailed provisions of the proposed Regulations.

The Government had also decided to invite the Food Standards Committee to consider whether, in addition to requirements about the content in flour of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, nicotinic acid, and iron, more extensive Regulations governing the composition of flour and bread were needed to protect

the consumer. As part of the evidence placed before the panel was given orally and all of it in confidence the Government were unable to publish it. But this did not preclude individuals and organizations from publishing their own written evidence if they thought fit.

#### Vaccination in Scotland

Mr. WILLIAM ROSS (Kilmarnock, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Scotland on May 15 how many children of the relevant age group had been registered for anti-polio vaccination; and for what percentage the vaccine would be available. Mr. J. STUART stated that the number was just under 300,000 in Scotland. He hoped that vaccine would be available before the end of June for about 20% of these. The others would have priority when vaccination was resumed later in the year.

#### Mental Nurses' Representation

Dr. BARNET STROSS (Stoke-on-Trent, Central, Lab.) asked for a separate Whitley Council for mental nursing on May 18. In a short adjournment debate he contended that the pay and conditions of mental and mental-deficiency nurses would not be settled fairly until they were considered by a council concerned solely with that aspect of nursing. Miss PAT HORNSBY-SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, replied that on the Nursing Advisory Committee there were five members who were on the staffs of mental hospitals, and two matrons who had direct responsibility for training mental nurses in general hospitals. Much good work had been done in breaking down the iron curtain between the general and mental nursing sides in the hospital service, and if a separate Whitley Council were set up much of the good will and advancement of recent years might be jeopardized. Any change could only come by agreement between the management and staff sides of the Whitley Council, and both sides were against the establishment of a separate council.

## The Services

Surgeon Captain E. B. Pollard, R.N., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, in succession to Surgeon Captain J. V. Williams, R.N.

Lieutenant-General W. A. D. Drummond, C.B., C.B.E., late R.A.M.C., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Harris, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., late R.A.M.C., retired.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Harris, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S., late R.A.M.C., has relinquished his appointment as Director-General, Army Medical Services, the War Office.

Major-General W. A. D. Drummond, C.B., C.B.E., late R.A.M.C., from Deputy Director-General to be Director-General, Army Medical Services, the War Office, and has been granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General.

Brigadier A. E. Campbell, Q.H.P., late R.A.M.C., has been appointed Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Services, the War Office, and has been granted the temporary rank of Major-General.

Brigadier D. Bluett, O.B.E., late R.A.M.C., has been appointed a Deputy Director, Medical Services, and has been granted the temporary rank of Major-General.

A *Supplement* to the *London Gazette* has announced the following awards:

*Second Clasp to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration*.—Colonels A. H. Charles, T.D., J. A. Dudgeon, M.C., T.D., and A. G. Flemming, O.B.E., T.D., Q.H.P. Major W. H. G. Park, R.A.M.C.

*First Clasp to the Territorial Efficiency Decoration*.—Colonel A. H. Charles, T.D. Majors (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonels) J. D. Finlayson, M.B.E., T.D., and W. G. Garrow and Majors W. H. G. Park and A. V. Russell, R.A.M.C.

*Territorial Efficiency Decoration*.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. H. Wadde, M.C., Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) W. G. Garrow, and Majors L. H. Allan, C. V. Light, M. Macintyre, W. H. G. Park, A. V. Russell, and P. B. Williams, R.A.M.C.

**Honour for Neurophysiologist.**—Oxford University is to confer the honorary D.Sc. on Professor RAGNAR GRANIT, of the Karolinska Institute, Stockholm. Professor Granit is renowned for his studies of the mechanism of vision. He did research at Oxford in 1928 and 1932-3.

**Gallant Rescue.**—Dr. R. E. DUNN, of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed M.B.E. for the gallant part he played in rescuing and treating a man who fell over the edge of the Victoria Falls on to a ledge 150 ft. (45 m.) down the face of the gorge.

## COMING EVENTS

**Irish Medical Association.**—The annual meeting will be held at Bundoran from June 26 to 29. Besides the annual general meeting itself and the annual dinner, there will be three afternoon discussion sessions on: "Legal Hazards in Clinical Practice," "Jaundice," and "Family Doctors' Problems in the Management of Vascular Emergencies." Other attractions include a medical exhibition and a full programme for the ladies. Members are requested to register (no fee) at the registration bureau, Great Northern Hotel, Bundoran.

**British Epilepsy Association.**—Fifth annual meeting at 2.30 p.m. on May 31 at Manson House, Portland Place, London, W.1. Sir HENRY COHEN will speak.

**Treatment of Injuries.**—A course for industrial medical officers and nurses will be held at the Birmingham Accident Hospital, June 8-9. Details from the secretary, Institute of Accident Surgery, Bath Row, Birmingham, 15.

**Institute of Cardiology.**—The St. Cyres lecture will be delivered by Dr. WALLACE BRIGDEN at the Royal Society of Medicine, London, on June 13 at 5 p.m. His subject will be "The Rarer Forms of Myocardial Disease."

## NEW ISSUES

**British Journal of Venereal Diseases.**—The new issue (Vol. 32, No. 1) is now available. The contents include:

VALUE OF TREATMENT IN REITER'S DISEASE. W. Fowler and G. H. Knight.  
KERATODERMIA BLENNORRHOICA. J. Malcolm Cameron.  
GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE. W. D. Nicol.  
VENEREAL DISEASE AND THE HOMOSEXUAL. F. J. C. Jefferiss.  
BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE CLINICAL GROUP GONORRHOEA STUDY.  
SOCIAL ASPECTS OF GONORRHOEA IN ENGLAND AND WALES. Claude S. Nicol.  
EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES TO DEVELOP LOCAL PROPHYLACTIC AGENTS AGAINST SYPHILIS. R. C. Arnold and John C. Cutler.  
COMPLEMENT-FIXATION TITRES IN TERTIARY LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM: A STUDY OF RESULTS AFTER TREATMENT WITH BROAD-SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTICS. Julius Goldberg and Leon Banov, jun.  
SEROLOGICAL, NEPHELOMETRICAL, AND STATISTICAL STUDIES ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF SYNTHETIC LECITHIN IN CARDIOLIPIN ANTIGENS. Alice Reyn, Michael Weis Bentzon, and Julie Hartmann.

Issued quarterly; annual subscription £2 2s.; single copy 12s. 6d.; obtainable from the Publishing Manager, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

## SOCIETIES AND LECTURES

A fee is charged or a ticket is required for attending lectures marked ●. Application should be made first to the institution concerned.

### Monday, May 28

●ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.—6 p.m., Cantor Lecture by Dr. R. F. Tredgold: Recent Studies of Sociology—Changes in Social Responsibilities.

### Tuesday, May 29

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. R. Bayliss: Physiological and Pharmacological Basis of Corticosteroid Therapy.

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY: MEDICAL SECTION.—At Westminster Medical School, S.W., 5.30 p.m., Dr. A. C. Dornhorst, Dr. J. R. Bignall, and Mr. M. P. Curwen: Should Research be Based on Routine Hospital Records?

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. F. D. Bosanquet: Neuropathology.

WRIGHT-FLEMING INSTITUTE OF MICROBIOLOGY.—5 p.m., Dr. R. E. O. Williams: Numbers and Significance of Bacteria in Air.

### Wednesday, May 30

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. R. W. Riddell: Pathogenicity of Ringworm Infections.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—5 p.m., Dr. J. G. Scadding: Trends in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

●INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY.—11 a.m., Miss Josephine Barnes: Habitual Abortion.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.—2 p.m., Professor A. W. Downie, F.R.S.: Incubation Period in Infective Disease.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—At Wright-Fleming Institute Theatre, 5 p.m., Professor T. N. A. Jeffcoate: Forceps Delivery.

## Thursday, May 31

HONEYMAN GILLESPIE LECTURE.—At Anatomy Theatre, University New Buildings, Edinburgh, 5 p.m., Mr. T. McW. Millar: Some Problems in the Surgery of the Bile Ducts.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. H. Haber: Keratoma Senile and Intraepidermal Epithelioma.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY.—5 p.m., Dr. I. S. Wechsler (New York): Some Clinical Hypothalamic Syndromes.

LONDON AMATEUR BOXING ASSOCIATION.—At Great Northern Hotel, King's Cross, N., 7.30 p.m., Mr. I. G. Robin: Ear, Nose and Throat Injuries.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At 11, Chandos Street, W., 8.30 p.m., Dr. J. H. Cyriax: Manipulative Medicine.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—At St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, 5 p.m., special university lecture in pharmacology by Professor E. Rothlin (Basle): Pharmacological Basis of the Action of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide on Brain and Mind.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.—4 p.m., Dr. C. M. Fletcher: Morbid Effects of Atmospheric Pollution.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—5 p.m., Hunterian Lecture by Professor E. Samuel: Anatomy of the Bile Ducts in Relation to the Post-cholecystectomy Syndrome.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—2.45 p.m., Mr. R. S. Mutley: Carcinoma of the Breast and its Treatment (followed by discussion).

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.—At Physiology Department, Dundee, 5 p.m., Professor C. de Duve (Louvain): Biochemical Properties of Isolated Cell Constituents.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—5 p.m., Dr. J. H. Paterson: postgraduate demonstration in neurology.

## Friday, June 1

●INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY.—5.30 p.m., Dr. P. D. Samman: clinical demonstration.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—5 p.m., Dr. R. W. Riddell: clinical demonstration.

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON.—10 a.m., Mr. A. H. Jacobs: Uretero-colic Anastomosis: Observations on Long Term Survival and Wellbeing after Operation; 4 p.m., Dr. C. L. Cope: The Adrenals and Stress.

●ROYAL INSTITUTION.—9 p.m., Dr. A. Comfort: Biology of Old Age.

WHIPPS CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.—8.30 p.m., Dr. E. M. Dimock: Should the General Practitioner Play Any Part in Medical Training? A discussion will follow.

## Sunday, June 3

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—10.15 a.m., lecture-demonstration by Professor M. L. Rosenheim: Hypertension.

## APPOINTMENTS

JEFFERSON, K. E., M.B., B.Chir., F.F.R., M.R.C.P., Part-time Consultant Radiologist with duties at the Brompton Hospital (Hospitals for Diseases of the Chest).

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, London, W.—J. N. Pattinson, M.B., B.Chir., F.F.R., D.M.R.D., and C. G. Whiteside, B.M., B.Ch., F.F.R., D.M.R.D., Consultant Radiologists.

SOUTH-WESTERN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.—P. A. Watt, M.B., B.Chir., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., Medical Registrar, Royal United Hospital, Bath; D. M. Reader, M.B., B.S., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., Registrar in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, Gloucester; H. J. Conway, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M., Assistant Psychiatrist at Roundway Hospital, Devizes; M. J. Craft, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.Ed., Deputy Medical Superintendent, Royal Western Counties Institution, Starcross; E. J. England, M.B., B.S., Surgical Registrar, Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, Gloucester; T. Galla, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M., Assistant Psychiatrist, Bristol Mental Hospitals; Ruth M. Robinson, M.B., B.S., Surgical Registrar at Weston-super-Mare General Hospital; Beatrice E. Sleigh, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A., Senior Anaesthetic Registrar, Frenchay Hospital, Bristol; K. F. Weeks, M.B., B.S., D.P.M., Assistant Psychiatrist, Moorhaven Hospital, Ivybridge, South Devon.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

### BIRTHS

Bailey.—On May 6, 1956, at the Birmingham Maternity Hospital, to Dr. Catherine Gilray (formerly Simpson), wife of John Oswald Bailey, 72, Russell Road, Birmingham, a son.

Happel.—On May 18, 1956, at Alton General Hospital, to Margaret and Dr. John S. Happel, of Ropley, Hants, a daughter—Ailsa Elizabeth.

### MARRIAGES

Pramanik—Datta.—On May 19, 1956, in Calcutta, India, S. Pramanik, M.B., B.S., D.A., F.F.A.R.C.S., to Kanika Datta, B.Sc.

### DEATHS

Bell.—On May 6, 1956, Kenneth de Rislely Bell, M.D., of Bellcote, Middleton-on-Sea, Sussex.

Collins.—On April 29, 1956, at Heaton Cottage, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, George Fletcher Collins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., late of Sutton Bridge, Lincs, aged 94.

Evans.—On May 5, 1956, at his home, Charles Robert Evans, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Colonel, late R.A.M.C., retired.

Gange.—On April 29, 1956, Gerald Henry Gange, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of 12, Welsby Court, Ealing, London, W.

Loughnan.—On May 5, 1956, at Littlecombe, Heathside Park Road, Woking, Surrey, William Francis Mary Loughnan, M.C., L.R.C.P.&S.I. & L.M., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H., Colonel A.M.S., retired, aged 75.

Moffat.—On May 4, 1956, at 249, High Lane, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, William Joseph Moffat, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 50.

Paterson.—On April 30, 1956, at 7, Pilton Drive North, Edinburgh, William Lyle Paterson, L.R.C.P.&S.Ed., D.T.M.&H.

Spicer.—On May 5, 1956, John Robert Colquhoun Spicer, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S., D.T.M.&H., of 3, Albemarle House, South View Drive, Worthing, Sussex, and Accra, Gold Coast, British West Africa.

Walsham.—On April 29, 1956, William Walsham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of 86, Argyle Road, Ealing, London, W.

Wightman.—On May 1, 1956, in Edinburgh, Arthur Robertson Wightman, M.D., of 38, Dick Place, Edinburgh.