

Personal Hygiene in Syllabuses of Training Colleges

SIR.—The trouble with this subject appears to lie, as Miss F. C. Consitt (*Journal*, December 2, p. 1114) suggests, in the difficulty in agreeing as to what it comprises. This gives rise to the misunderstandings and inaccuracies with which she confronts me.

Miss Consitt would limit personal hygiene to those branches for which we depend mostly upon others rather than upon our own individual efforts, for that is what the word "personal" implies. She cites nutrition, when one man's meat is another man's poison; activity, though rest is often essential; sleep, when even a sermon will not ensure keeping awake; cleanliness, which depends upon the presence of water; warmth, whereas it is the hot countries from which children have to be removed, never from the cold regions; light, when it has to be sacrificed to the whims of the architects. These she classes as fundamental necessities. She omits the two branches without which existence, as such, is impossible—namely, respiration and the production and disposal of our waste products. Without breath there can be no life, and if the waste is allowed to accumulate the living being is soon consumed with the products of its own combustion.

Those teachers who have crossed my path have come from every type of school, and all assure me that they get no sound scientific instruction upon either of these two vital branches and that they are therefore not held responsible for dealing with them among the scholars. Many of them deplore the gap in the syllabus; others do not realize that there is the gap. Some of them are grateful for the help they get from lectures they hear later on the subject.

Dr. Blacktin's treatise on dust tells us that 100 per cent. more foreign particles are to be found in the lungs of the mouth-breathers than in those who breathe naturally through the nose. Dr. Priestley some years ago stated that 80 per cent. of the cases he had examined for deafness were mouth-breathers. Since "gapers in glasses" are to be seen on every side, it is likely that investigation would determine the association of defective sight with open mouths. Yet the unkempt nose passes unnoticed, although, like the city on the hill, it cannot be hid.—I am, etc.,

London, W.1, Dec. 4.

OCTAVIA LEWIN.

Nicotine and Blood Sugar

SIR.—I have read with interest the annotation on "Lady Nicotine" (*Journal*, December 2, p. 1098), but note that there is no mention of an important effect of nicotine—namely, a rise in the blood sugar. You state, as is well known, that there is a general impression that smoking lessens appetite and that a cigarette will help to stave off a meal, and that many people in times of stress are apt to substitute smoking for food. It occurred to me some years ago that this effect might be due to a rise in the blood sugar. Working in conjunction with Drs. Shaw and Wood in the physiological laboratory in Leeds, I well remember coming down breakfastless in the morning and deeply inhaling the smoke of two cigarettes. I can assure even the most hardened smoker that this is not exactly a pleasant procedure. We found repeatedly that within twenty minutes the blood sugar had risen from a resting value of near 0.1 per cent. to figures of 0.45 and 0.5 per cent., the effect lasting about ten to fifteen minutes. This fact of a rise of blood sugar does not seem to have been commented upon previously, but there is no doubt that it does occur. I am unable to say whether it is due directly to the action of nicotine or to a secondary adrenaline-like effect.—I am, etc.,

Leeds, Dec. 3.

JOHN K. DRUCKER.

Cancer of the Lung

SIR.—I have had several inquiries regarding my letter in the *Journal* of December 9 (p. 1159). I would like to make it clear that all the figures quoted refer only to mice older than

10 months. This holds also for the last paragraph of the letter.

Our stock of mice is on the whole not very susceptible to tumour growth. About 10 per cent. of the control mice of all ages show tumours of any organ at death. This is not unlike the condition for man; for him about one out of seven or ten deaths is due to cancer of all organs. In the mice of our stock, however, the most frequent tumour is the lung tumour, and mammary or other tumours are rare. As mice younger than 10 months very rarely show tumours of the lung, I have always neglected these in the calculations and used only the figures for mice of older age. As revealed in my papers, mentioned in the letter, we start a dusting experiment with mice about 3 months old, and the dusting goes on for a year. The time factor is important also from the point of view of the dusting. The mice are allowed to fulfil their allotted span of life.

Obviously a man who dies of lung cancer is susceptible to it, and it serves no good purpose to use non-susceptible animals for experiments.—I am, etc.,

London, N.W.3, Dec. 12.

J. ARGYLL CAMPBELL.

The Services

R.N.V.R. OFFICERS' DECORATION

The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Officers' Decoration has been awarded to Surgeon Commanders R. Hall and H. Parry-Price.

CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

ROYAL NAVY

The official list of missing officers who were serving on the *Rawalpindi* when it was sunk by the *Deutschland* and another German ship includes the name of Probationary Surgeon Lieutenant FREDERICK HERBERT WESTON, R.N.V.R. Dr. Weston qualified in 1934, taking the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and in the following year graduated M.B., B.S. of the University of London. Before taking up his naval duties he held appointments at the Mayday Hospital, Croydon, and the St. George-in-the-East Hospital, Stepney.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM GEORGE PATRICK ALPIN, O.B.E., I.M.S. (ret.), died at Richmond, Surrey, on December 6, aged 80. He was born on September 15, 1859, the son of William Alpin, postmaster of Delhi and later of Calcutta, and was educated at Oscott and St. Thomas's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S. in 1881, the L.R.C.P. in the following year, and the M.D. of Brussels in 1883. He entered the Indian Medical Service as surgeon on April 1, 1884, became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on January 6, 1910. He had a somewhat varied career in the Indian Medical Service, more so than most men. He was originally posted to Bombay, but soon after joining was transferred to Bengal. After the usual two years' military duty he entered civil employ in Bengal, but a year or so later obtained political employment under the Foreign Office as agency surgeon of Bhopal, Central India. Some two years later he entered civil employ in the United Provinces, where he spent most of his service, finishing up with another spell of military duty. On his retirement he settled at Ealing, where he was in practice for about fifteen years, after which he went to live at Paignton and a few years ago moved to Richmond. He served in the Sudan campaign of 1885, receiving the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's bronze star; in the Chitral campaign on the North-West Frontier of India, relief of Chitral, Frontier medal with a clasp. In 1914 he rejoined for service in the war of 1914-18, when he served first on a hospital ship, afterwards in Egypt, being absent from his practice for about five years. He received the O.B.E. on January 31, 1920. He leaves a widow and several children. Many friends of his own Service will lament the passing of a first-rate officer and doctor and a kindly and genial friend, though most of his friends and contemporaries are already gone, *multis ille bonis flebilis occidit*. He had been a member of the British Medical Association for thirty-three years.

Major JOHN ALFRED WYLDE EBDEN, Indian Medical Service, died at Delhi on November 10, aged 48. He was born on

February 20, 1891, and educated at Westminster and London Hospitals, where he gained an entrance scholarship and the Abrahams prize in clinical pathology. He qualified as L.M.S.S.A. in 1914, and graduated as M.B. and B.S.Lond. in 1916, also later as M.S. in 1921, and as M.D. in tropical medicine in 1926. He also took the F.R.C.S. in 1921, and the D.T.M. with distinction of the London School of Tropical Medicine in 1926. After serving as house-surgeon of the Leicester Royal Infirmary, he entered the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant and temporary captain on March 1, 1917, became captain on March 19, 1918, and resigned on July 1, 1919; rejoined as captain on August 19, 1921, and resigned with a gratuity on August 5, 1925. From 1926 to 1929 he served in the Colonial Medical Service in Malaya. He was appointed to the I.M.S. on December 6, 1929, being ranked as captain from January 20, 1924, and became major on July 20, 1932. At the time of his death he was serving as chief medical officer of Delhi. He served in the war of 1914-18. He had been a member of the British Medical Association for eighteen years.

Lieutenant ARNOLD NORMAN FLETCHER CRITCHLEY, R.A.M.C., Supplementary Reserve, was killed recently in a motor accident in France. He was educated at St. George's, and took the M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1934. After filling the post of resident medical officer of the County Hospital at Dartford he went into practice at that town, where he was honorary medical officer to the Livingstone Hospital. He joined the R.A.M.C. Supplementary Reserve on April 5, 1939, and was a member of the British Medical Association.

Obituary

ANTON VON EISELSBERG

Hofrat Professor Anton von Eiselsberg, the famous Viennese surgeon, died on October 25. At the time of his death he was one of the eight surviving Foreign Corresponding Members of the British Medical Association. He was born on July 31, 1860, at Steinhaus, in Upper Austria, and studied at the Universities of Vienna, Würzburg, Zurich, and Paris, returning in 1884 to Vienna to work under Billroth. After holding surgical posts at Utrecht and Königsberg he became in 1901 chief of the first surgical clinic of Vienna, and was made emeritus professor in 1931. Apart from many important writings between 1890 and 1913, he was responsible for the *Lehrbuch der Chirurgie A. v. Eiselsberg*, published in Berlin. We have received from Dr. John Burke of Buffalo, N.Y., the following appreciation:

His fame was truly international, and there are hardly any civilized lands which have not paid him formal honours. With him an era of surgery becomes history and the Billroth school loses its last active member. It was as an assistant of Billroth's that he visited Lister, to return an enthusiastic advocate of antiseptics.

Even above von Eiselsberg the surgeon stands von Eiselsberg the man. To his patients and associates he will always remain an outstanding example of the nobleman in the truest sense of the word. In his clinic, in contrast to certain other Continental clinics, the physical and spiritual welfare of the patient came before all else, and the assistant or "Operateur" who neglected either was quickly informed of the error of his ways. The Hofrat's own conduct towards patients was a magnificent example. In passing it might be said that one of his more recent papers, "Arbeitsleistung und Arbeitseinteilung einer chirurgischen Universitätsklinik," is one of the finest expositions of the philosophy of the surgeon to be found.

To me the opportunity of working under him as an "Operationszögling" in the I. Chirurgischen Klinik in Vienna will be a happy memory. I think that I may speak for those of my fellow Americans who were privileged to know Anton

von Eiselsberg when I say that an outstanding surgeon and a magnificent gentleman has gone to his reward.

By the death of Mr. THOMAS FRASER TODD in France on December 2 as the result of a motor accident Manchester has lost one of the most brilliant of its younger gynaecologists. Todd was a student of Guy's Hospital and qualified in 1931 with the M.B., B.S. and the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. He took his F.R.C.S. in 1933, the M.C.O.G. in 1934, and the London M.S. degree in the following year. He acted as house-surgeon and later as a demonstrator in anatomy at Guy's before being appointed resident surgical officer at the Preston Royal Infirmary. His work as a research fellow at the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute in Manchester attracted attention, as did several papers on the treatment of carcinoma of the cervix uteri. He became honorary assistant gynaecologist to the Salford Royal Hospital and was also on the consultant staff of Hope Hospital, Salford, and of Crumpsall Hospital, Manchester. For his work on cancer of the cervix he was awarded a Hunterian professorship by the Royal College of Surgeons in 1938, and he was only recently appointed registrar to St. Mary's Hospitals, Manchester. He was one of the examiners in gynaecology for the General Nursing Council and an active member of the North of England Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society and of the Manchester Medico-Legal Society. Todd volunteered for active service at the outbreak of war and at the time of his death was a major attached to one of the B.E.F. general hospitals in France. His striking figure—he was tall, dark, and always immaculate—and the tremendous energy he brought to bear upon any and every problem soon made him well known. His untimely death at the age of 31 will be deeply regretted by many colleagues and friends in Manchester.

We regret to announce the death on December 3 of Dr. JOHN HARDWICK THORNLEY, consulting surgeon to the Scarborough Hospital, aged 62. A son of Canon Thornley, he was born at Workington, Cumberland, on August 28, 1877, and after schooldays at Cheltenham College entered Edinburgh University as a medical student in 1896. Having graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1900, he served in turn as house-surgeon to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and extra assistant physician to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Morningside. He began his long connexion with the Scarborough Hospital as house-surgeon in 1901 and became honorary assistant surgeon in 1909. On retirement from the visiting staff he was elected consulting surgeon and a member of the Board in 1937. During the last war he served over-seas with the rank of major R.A.M.C., and won the Military Cross. Dr. Thornley had been a member of the British Medical Association throughout his professional life. He was chairman of the Scarborough Division in 1922-3 and president of the Yorkshire Branch in the following year.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. H. STEWART BRANDER on December 7 at Keighley, Yorkshire, where he had practised for many years and gained a high reputation as a surgeon. Born in 1880, he entered the University of Aberdeen, graduating M.A. in 1899, M.B., Ch.B. in 1903, and M.D. with commendation in 1906. He first went to Keighley after holding a resident appointment at James Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth, and for more than thirty years gave valuable service to the Keighley and District Victoria Hospital, becoming senior honorary surgeon in 1929. He was chairman of the medical committee, and represented the hospital on the Yorkshire Regional Committee of the British Hospitals Association. Dr. Brander was a founder member of the surgical union which was inaugurated by Lord Moynihan. He joined the British Medical Association in 1911, and had been president of the Keighley and District Medical Society. He represented the town on the Bradford Regional Radium Institute, and during the last war served with the rank of major R.A.M.C. as registrar and surgeon on the staff of the Keighley War Hospital at Morton Banks. After the armistice he was surgeon in charge of the Ministry of Pensions special surgical clinic. He published several papers on surgical subjects in the *British Medical Journal*.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

At a Congregation on December 10 the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—T. G. Armstrong.

M.B., B.Chir.—J. R. Squire, J. W. Lacey.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

THIRD M.B., B.S.—*Revised Regulations*: *†F. L. Dyson, *†Lilias M. P. Gairdner, *†J. E. Richardson, *†P. T. Savage, *†Muriel C. Yates, J. C. Ballantyne, Rosalind S. Barclay, Anna M. Berry, G. Beven, Winifred C. M. Bulkeley, A. G. N. Calder, J. Colover, Jean M. Drury-White, P. McA. Elder, G. R. Fisk, J. M. French, F. J. Gillingham, J. F. Hughes, J. P. Irwin, G. C. A. Jackson, R. R. Klein, D. C. Lewin, H. F. Lunn, A. S. Oscier, J. Ll. Penistan, R. W. B. Scutt, Margaret M. Shrubbsall, Joyce R. Simmons, S. C. F. Stephenson, M. Ware, Marguerite Watts, Alice Yates. *Old Regulations*: R. Asquith, J. R. Audy, I. H. Baum, R. C. S. Benson, K. M. Bhansali, J. Bleakley, A. D. Bone, J. A. Bowen-Jones, A. R. Bradley, J. R. Caldwell, D. M. F. Carter, C. D. Chilton, J. D. Craig, A. H. Cutting, H. H. Dickson, A. J. Drew, D. A. J. Ebrill, G. R. Fearnley, W. Fine, Betty Fox, H. R. W. Franklin, J. B. Franklin, F. N. Glover, A. C. Greene, W. E. Greenwood, E. R. Gubbay, Violet E. N. Harris, W. R. L. Harrison, C. F. Hawkins, S. R. T. Headley, F. A. Henley, R. N. Herson, R. N. Houlding, P. H. Jayes, J. B. Kershaw, B. Levin, W. S. Lewin, A. E. Loden, I. D. MacDonald, G. C. Mackay, A. H. Millard, H. E. Moody, A. D. Newsholme, D. A. Osborne, F. R. Philips, M. J. Pleydell, B. A. Pomryn, T. M. Ll. Price, H. V. Reeves, Constance M. B. Shaw, H. D. Smith, P. R. Stringer, F. D. G. Thomas, Joan Wagstaff, R. A. White, R. M. Williams, N. N. Wilson. *Group I*: H. A. C. Chalmers, P. W. Clarkson, J. R. Elwell, M. R. Hayes, Kathleen Hodgkinson, E. G. Hosking, D. R. M. Jones, A. H. Mayne, R. P. M. Miles, I. H. Miller, J. Newsome, S. D. Perchard, F. H. Scoones, C. J. P. Seccombe, A. S. Sen, A. G. Stephenson, R. D. Ward. *Group II*: O. P. Dinnick, M. M. Ernst, S. T. Hayes, M. H. Kinnmonth. *Revised Regulations—Part I*: G. C. Acres, T. A. H. Adkins, A. F. Baldwin, D. A. Barley, W. R. Barrington, C. J. Bintliffe, Monica M. Bird, Winifred M. Bond, Frances D. Bosanquet, G. R. Boyes, Barbara J. H. Broadwood, P. M. Burton, Joan M. Cheale, D. R. Christie, F. B. Cockett, D. P. Cocks, O. L. C. Cookson, Dorothy J. Cooper, H. P. F. Corbin, T. H. Cullen, W. Darby, E. R. Davies, J. I. Davies, L. D. de Launay, F. A. Denz, Evelyn M. Eldrid, M. Elias, G. R. Evans, I. G. Fergusson, Joan FitzHerbert, J. Freeman, H. J. Friend, K. Froome, A. D. M. Greenfield, Margaret E. Harker, J. T. Harold, J. R. Hart, D. H. Hennessy, S. W. Hinds, C. A. Holman, L. B. Holt, J. C. Houston, R. E. B. Hudson, W. H. W. Jayne, Anis Jones, Joyce A. Keeping, A. W. Kennett, H. H. Khan, W. S. Killpack, Irene M. V. King, D. R. Livingston, C. D. L. Lycett, Kathleen B. McClintock, D. G. C. Macdonald, M. McFarlane, Jean D. McKendrick, A. Maconochie, E. T. Manley, J. Marks, L. W. C. Massey, R. M. Mayon-White, F. B. Meade, Edith S. M. Merry, J. J. Messent, Margaret Middleton, J. V. Mitchell, R. Moore, B. L. Morgan, J. T. Morgan, Margaret E. Morgans, Sheila M. Newstead, Doreen Nightingale, D. Dixon, A. O. A. Ohannessian, B. C. H. O'Neill, J. W. Paulley, H. T. Phillips, P. D. Rawlence, K. O. Rawlings, H. H. Renyard, T. H. E. Richards, Joan A. Rosmarin, M. H. Rotman, R. W. Rowan, H. A. Rowley, A. F. Rushforth, A. Sakula, A. C. J. Saudek, J. N. R. Scatliff, E. Schlesinger, L. G. Scott, M. A. Shellim, Barbara M. Sibbald, Lesley P. Sitwell, Daisy M. Smith, Irene J. Stark, B. A. D. Stocker, P. H. Sutton, D. R. Syred, Margaret L. Taylor, H. A. Warbrick-Smith, J. A. E. Watts, M. Waytzman, A. Webb-Jones, R. Wigglesworth, D. W. Williams, D. A. J. Williamson, W. Wohlfarth, P. H. Woodcock. *Part II*: R. H. Anthony, Margaret Bennett, C. J. Bintliffe, Jean R. C. Burton-Brown, Isabella S. Chalmers, I. R. Davies, Jean L. Edwards, Enid J. Fair, R. V. Jones, B. U. Meyer, E. W. Miles, D. A. Miln, Margaretta D. Morrell, A. S. S. Playfair, J. D. Randall, G. F. Smart, B. J. D. Smith, B. E. C. Stanley, May D. Westerman, Elizabeth Whatley, H. Wormald. *Part III*: Eileen M. Benison, F. Luckett, D. Munro-Ashman.

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—*With Special Knowledge of Mental Diseases*: D. W. Abse, Sophie Bookhalter, H. S. Joseph, W. A. O'Connor, J. D. Sutherland, J. D. Uytman. *Part A*: C. Phillips.

* With honours.

† Distinguished in pathology.

‡ Distinguished in medicine.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC, TRINITY COLLEGE

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—A. H. Smith. D. H. T. Duggan.

FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—*Part I, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Pathology and Bacteriology*: †S. T. McCollum, †H. Lesselbaum, †Gladys M. Byers, †Lourenza C. Steytler, †L. H. Citron, A. H. H. Guilbride, T. A. H. Black, W. Badner, Florella Starritt, Emmeline P. Crowe, B. Marcus, C. R. Griffin, M. E. Weiner, D. O. Hicks, L. H. Shrago, M. J. M. Solomons, Dorothy H. Webster, P. C. Smyly, N. J. Anderson, Kathleen M. Patterson, A. C. McReynolds, S. Smullen, N. H. Stewart, M. G. Jackson-Smyth, S. D. Killen, A. G. Barnsley, J. P. Walsh, J. G. P. Mullally. *Part II, M.B.*: *P. M. Goedvolk, *H. H. Balch, †J. McD. Dougan, †E. G. Millar, †G. O. Atkinson, †Maureen C. Johnston, †H. D. Chomse, J. H. Tyrrell, P. H. Rubenstein, K. T. Acton, M. N. O'Riordan, S. Tennenbaum, M. H. Waters, Annie Dowds, J. L. Handelman, S. F. H. Haughton, J. H. Acton, P. C. Denham, W. M. Winn, M. Polansky, J. Morris. *B.Ch.*: †Muriel Bannister, †R. G. P. Heard, †J. C. G. Moore, †C. W. Bradfield, †D. Selman, †E. G. Millar, W. E. Bamford, B. S. Good, J. McD. Dougan, S. Fine, Kathleen Dowling, J. H. Tyrrell, G. F. N. Anderson, H. J. Driffin, Moira M. Mallagh, G. A. Anderson, N. J. Hogan, R. W. Carey, Sheila Kenny, Lucia M. E. FitzGerald, E. F. Keating, P. FitzG. Longford, P. C. Denham, T. N. Arthur, D. A. Huggard, W. Jones, R. Brass, A. H. Isaacson, R. F. G. Lyons, G. E. P. Kelly, D. St.B. F. Nunan, M. Shreider, R. R. Hogg, G. O. Atkinson, L. N. Lynch, I. Shreider. *B.A.O.*: *H. FitzGibbon, †Caroline A. McEvert, †Margaret Sutcliffe, †E. Kawera, R. J. S. Wilson, P. FitzG. Longford, Frances M. C. Wolfe, H. Menter, J. H. Acton, D. Aiken, W. F. Rogers, Isabel M. Woodhouse, Lois J. Macaulay, J. I. Stafford, G. H. Blennerhassett, D. R. McCauly, S. D. Reid, P. H. Rubenstein, J. G. P. Mullally, D. O. Hicks, H. F. Kamp, N. Marks, Margaret L. Campbell, H. Hutchinson, H. J. Smith.

DIPLOMA IN GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.—M. M. Abou Ragab.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Part II*: T. S. Agnew.

* First-class honours.

† Second-class honours.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Before adjourning for the Christmas recess Parliament completed consideration of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. The House of Commons had a secret sitting to discuss the organization of supplies. It also heard a statement about the operations of the Royal Air Force, and discussed allowances to the unemployed and also old age pensions.

The Parliamentary Medical Committee met on December 12, Sir Francis Fremantle in the chair, and again considered the prevalent propaganda against vaccination and inoculation. The committee decided to inquire about the effect of this propaganda in the Forces. Discussion arose on the treatment of psychoneuroses in the field. It was decided to inquire whether the recommendations which had been made by a War Office committee of 1922 on shell-shock cases were receiving effect. A circular issued by the Medical Practitioners' Union on treatment of air raid casualties in hospitals rather than in first-aid posts was before the committee. The committee was informed that in the arrangements in the United Kingdom full use was made of the experience gained in Barcelona during air attacks.

State Control in Medicine

In the debate on the address in the House of Commons on December 5 Dr. EDITH SUMMERSKILL, after urging the Ministry of Health to plan after the war a medical service which would entirely eliminate private profit from the treatment of disease, and to institute a State medical service, said that during the last three months those who were in contact with medical services had seen a tremendous change. Harley Street and its district were practically emptied. Not only the physicians and surgeons but the patients had gone as well, and perhaps for the first time in their lives the best-paid and wealthiest physicians and surgeons—in their profession they regarded that as meaning the most successful—were being paid by Whitehall. A revolution had also taken place in the hospital service. The medical services had not functioned smoothly, partly because there had not been, fortunately, the anticipated casualties in the first weeks of war. In the hospitals there were surgeons who said that their fingers were getting rusty because they were not able to operate; in some places the hospitals were getting over-staffed. One tragedy which was not fully realized was that of doctors in evacuation