

### Post-war Planning and Winning the War

SIR,—Your issue of April 11 has just reached me and I have read the letter of Mr. R. Watson-Jones with interest. Surely he is right in suggesting that too much time may be spent now in discussing the post-war organization of medicine. Is it not better for the profession to concentrate on maintaining and increasing our war effort? And is it not also clear that any new arrangements should only come into existence when those of us now abroad have had time to come home, look round, and give our considered opinions in a calmer atmosphere than is now possible? The profession has had many unfortunate experiences of high-handed and arbitrary action by Government. The liveliest resentment will be felt if, on our return home, we are presented with a professional situation we dislike and in the shaping of which we have had no voice.

I suggest that the B.M.A. should secure a pledge from the Ministry of Health that no major changes affecting our livelihood will be allowed until most of us serving temporarily with the Forces abroad have been able to return home and look round. After all, we are supposedly fighting for a charter which is to free mankind (doctors included) from arbitrary action by the State or any other powerful authority. Having seen hospitals used as vote-catching machines I would urge that politicians be given no control in any future scheme. They are the last to remember that in a properly conducted profession or service those in control should extend their loyalty to the subordinates below—without which no proper loyalty to those at the top is possible.—I am, etc.,

G. C. PETHER.

T/Major, R.A.M.C., Middle East Forces.

## Universities and Colleges

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

On Friday, Nov. 13, Prof. Major Greenwood, F.R.S., will give a lecture on "Origins of the Scientific Study of Population," and on Friday, Nov. 27, Dr. H. P. Bayon will lecture on "Disease as a Determining Factor in War." Both will be delivered in the lecture theatre at the Arts School at 8.30 p.m., and they are open without fee to all members of Cambridge or London Universities or of Girton or Newnham Colleges.

At a Congregation held on Oct. 1 Dr. J. A. Venn, President of Queen's College, resigned the post of Vice-Chancellor and was readmitted for the year 1942-3. In the course of his address reviewing events of the past academic year Dr. Venn announced that the Rockefeller Foundation had again continued its grant of £1,200 for research in cellular physiology at the Molteno Institute, and is providing £450 a year for a research grant for Dr. Joseph Needham. Mentioning the bestowal of the Order of Merit upon Prof. E. D. Adrian, he said that this reflected the importance of work recently undertaken for the nation. In addition to 15 vacant Chairs there are now 16 Professors, together with 3 Readers, absent on national service, and out of 370 university lecturers and demonstrators only 143 remain in Cambridge. Several of the former holders of professorships have consented to remain in charge of their departments for the time being.

The Final M.B. Examination will begin in the present term on Monday, Dec. 7, a day earlier than is prescribed by Ordinance, the written examination for Part I being held that day and for Part II on Dec. 8 and 9. Names of candidates for the M.Chir. Examination should be sent to the Registry by Dec. 29; the examination begins on Feb. 16.

### UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

FINAL M.B., CH.B.—Parts II and III: H. M. A. Ansari, Josephine Hall, J. D. H. Linfoot, E. R. Monypenny, Ethel M. Spedding, R. L. N. Stewart, Joan Williams.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

At a quarterly meeting of the Council, held on Oct. 8, with Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President, in the chair, it was decided to increase the membership of the Court of Examiners from 17 to 20. The Council decided to offer the use of the library as a meeting place for Canadian and American medical officers.

Mr. A. J. Graham was nominated as the fiftieth Jenks Scholar. A Leverhulme Scholarship was awarded to F. K. Sanders, M.A., D.Phil.Oxon, for a year from Sept. 30. Subject of research: Problems connected with the repair of peripheral nerve injuries.

Dr. Douglas E. Lea was nominated for reappointment as a Proffit Student for 1943 and Dr. Lilian Helena Walter was nominated for appointment as a Proffit Student as from Aug. 18, both for cancer research. Dr. Geoffrey Bourne has been reappointed a Mackenzie Mackinnon Research Fellow for a second year from Oct. 1. A vote of thanks was accorded the trustees of the Powell-Cotton Museum for a generous donation of comparative osteological material given as a token of sympathy with the College in the disaster to the museum. The general annual report and the scientific report on the Museum and Research Laboratories were approved and copies will be sent to such Fellows and Members as apply for them.

Diplomas of Membership were granted to T. D. Kellock, H. G. McQuade, J. R. K. Preedy, D. S. Short, Edith M. Waterhouse, J. F. R. Withycombe.

Diplomas in Child Health were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians of London, to the following candidates:

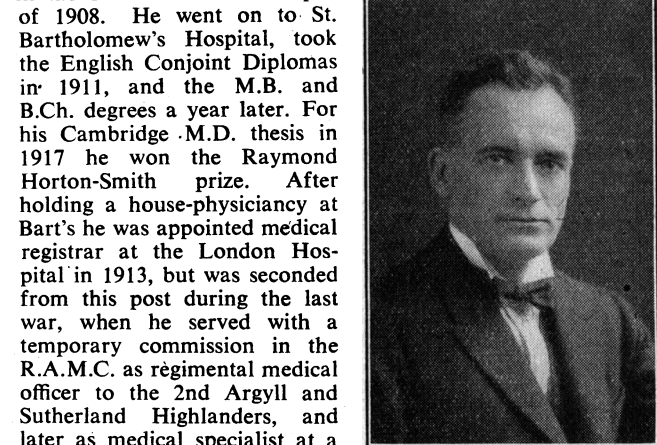
A. P. Bentall, E. Emanuel, E. G. Fox, J. F. Galpine, Aitolia Georgiadis, Margaret E. Harker, D. C. Jackson, Elizabeth B. S. Scobbie, Vera Settle.

## Obituary

### F. G. CHANDLER, M.D., F.R.C.P.

We regret to announce the death on Oct. 8 of Dr. F. G. Chandler, physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and senior physician to the London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

Frederick George Chandler was born at Sutton, Surrey, on July 25, 1885, and from the Leys School entered Jesus College, Cambridge, with a scholarship and gained first-class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1908. He went on to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, took the English Conjoint Diplomas in 1911, and the M.B. and B.Ch. degrees a year later. For his Cambridge M.D. thesis in 1917 he won the Raymond Horton-Smith prize. After holding a house-physiciancy at Bart's he was appointed medical registrar at the London Hospital in 1913, but was seconded from this post during the last war, when he served with a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C. as regimental medical officer to the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and later as medical specialist at a casualty clearing station. On returning to civil practice in 1919 he took the M.R.C.P. and was elected to the visiting staff of the Victoria Park Hospital, where he did excellent work, and after two years as casualty physician at Bart's he became assistant physician and medical tutor at Charing Cross Hospital. He was elected F.R.C.P. in 1925. Chandler's promotion was rapid at Charing Cross, but about twelve years ago a vacancy occurred at St. Bartholomew's and he was elected assistant physician. He was also on the consulting staff of King Edward VII Sanatorium and of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases. His book, written jointly with Dr. W. Burton Wood, on *Lipiodol in the Diagnosis of Thoracic Disease*, appeared in 1928.



[Press Portrait Bureau]

Chandler joined the British Medical Association in 1923 and was a member of the Consultants Board at headquarters for the past ten years. He held office as honorary secretary of the Section of Medicine when the Association met at Bath in 1925, as vice-president of the Section of Public Health (including tuberculosis) at Bournemouth in 1934, and as vice-president of the Section of Tuberculosis at Plymouth in 1938. He was an enthusiastic worker, with varied interests outside his profession, including music and botany.

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Sir PERCIVAL H.-S. HARTLEY sends the following appreciation:

By the death of Dr. Frederick Chandler the profession of medicine loses one whom it can ill spare, for he was a man of high principles and wide culture, one who had already made his mark in his profession, and would have attained even higher eminence had he been spared. A classical scholar of Jesus

College, Cambridge, he afterwards entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital, becoming later my house-physician and proving one of the very best with whom it has been my privilege to work. There being no immediate vacancy in prospect at St. Bartholomew's he became medical registrar at the London Hospital, and then assistant physician at Charing Cross, but was later recalled to his "Alma Mater" and appointed assistant physician and later physician to St. Bartholomew's. Meanwhile he had made his reputation at the Victoria Park Hospital as a physician skilled in chest diseases, and was one of the pioneers in England of the delicate operation of dividing the pleural adhesions which prevent the full efficacy of an artificial pneumothorax, thus greatly increasing its value. For his eminence in chest work he was appointed—with the approval of H.M. the King—one of the consulting physicians of the King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst. Here he did valuable work, rapidly endearing himself to his colleagues by his devotion to duty and charming personality. He was in middle life, and in the heyday of his success, when he suddenly, a few months ago, found himself smitten by a mortal disease. But with the utmost fortitude and Christian resignation he accepted the position and with cheerful courage continued to receive his friends, never once allowing himself a single word of complaint. He passed away peacefully at his home at Newdigate, Surrey. Of his happy family life, and the deep devotion and courage of his wife, who nursed him tenderly to the end, it is not for me to speak. But the hearts of all who knew him go out to her and their children in their sorrow and distress. Men like Dr. Chandler, followers of St. Luke in the highest and best sense, our profession can ill afford to lose, and it is with emotion and heartfelt sorrow that we say farewell.

#### ROBERT CECIL ROBERTSON, M.C., M.D.

News has been received of the death in Hong Kong on August 4 of Robert Cecil Robertson, professor of pathology and bacteriology at Hong Kong University. Dr. Robertson was born in 1890 at Kilmarnock, and entered Glasgow University, graduating in medicine just before the outbreak of the last war. He served with the R.A.M.C. during that war and gained the Military Cross. Afterwards he resumed his medical studies, and in 1919 took the M.R.C.P.Ed. and the D.P.H., in 1920 the F.R.F.P.S., and a year later the M.D.Glasg., with commendations.

Robertson chose a career in the Far East, and for many years was a member of the staff of the Henry Lester Research Institute in Shanghai, serving as head of the Division of Pathology. He was also assistant pathologist to the Shanghai Health Department. His appointment to the chair at the University of Hong Kong was quite recent; he took up his work there only in 1940, and his brief tenure was thus an adventurous and troubled one owing to the spread of the war in the Far East and the occupation of the colony. He was exactly the type of man to represent Great Britain in that part of the world—a man of boundless physical and moral courage, a keen humanitarian, and a vigorous champion of the cause of the Chinese, among whom he had hosts of friends. He was robust in the expression of his views and strove zealously to improve the hygiene of the Chinese populations. He served as commissioner of the League of Nations anti-epidemic unit No. 2, which made health surveys in China, and in that capacity carried out some important missions. His epidemiological survey in 1939, when he tackled the difficulties of the Burma Road and presented a valuable report to the League Commission, is specially notable. He distinguished himself greatly in the rescue and rehabilitation work following the Yangtze floods in 1931. In August, 1937, when the Chinese attacked the Japanese flagship at Shanghai and bombs fell disastrously in the International Settlement, Robertson was officially reported among the 2,000 dead, but the anxiety of his relatives in this country was presently relieved by a laconic cablegram from him bearing the single word "unharmcd." He contributed occasional papers to the specialist medical journals, in particular studies on the bacteriology and treatment of fevers in Shanghai. Unfortunately, his acceptance of the position in Hong Kong, where in other circumstances he might have done a very great work, was followed almost immediately by a breakdown in health, and in 1940, owing to continued illness, he ceased to belong to the Reserve of Officers. He was a member of the B.M.A. from 1917 until 1942.

In the off times of a very active career Robertson turned to the painting of pictures, in which his wife, a Scottish lady,

also excelled. A picture of his painted in Shanghai was hung in the Royal Academy in 1937. He was also an accomplished photographer and an ardent scientist in many directions apart from those which constituted his lifework.

#### JOHN WALTER CARR, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

Dr. J. Walter Carr, for many years a well-known physician in London, died on Sept. 29 at Hampstead. He was a Londoner by birth and education, and in London he spent the whole of his professional career. He entered University College and Hospital for his medical training, qualifying in 1884, and taking his M.B., B.S.Lond. with first-class honours in medicine, obstetric medicine, and surgery. In 1887 he proceeded M.D., and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in the same year. His principal hospital association was with the Royal Free, where he was for many years physician, and, after his retirement from the active staff, consulting physician. He was also lecturer in medicine to the London School of Medicine for Women, which is associated with that hospital. Another institution he served with great devotion was the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea.

Dr. Carr, who became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1901, served the college in many capacities—as a member of its council, an examiner, and, in 1926-7, as censor—and he attended Comitat up to the present year. He was also examiner in medicine to the University of Birmingham and the Society of Apothecaries. For a number of years he was a prominent member of the Medical Society of London, and in 1928 was elected its president. He had also been president of the Clinical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. In all these capacities and others he gained the esteem and regard of his professional colleagues to an unusual extent. Forty years ago he published, jointly with three colleagues (T. Pickering Pick, Alban Doran, and A. Duncan), *The Practitioner's Guide*, and in 1916, when he himself was in the middle fifties, he wrote a book entitled *How to Live Long*, and verified its precepts by living for another quarter of a century; he was in his eighty-first year. Apart from these, he wrote numerous papers on medical subjects, particularly articles in various textbooks on tuberculosis and diseases of the pleura and mediastinum.

In 1920 he was made Commander of the Order of the British Empire, and in 1929 he had the unusual honour for a medical man of being elected Master of the Haberdashers Company, which stands high in precedence among the great City guilds. Dr. Carr retired from active practice several years ago, but he continued to live in London, and followed his favourite recreations—walking and travelling. His wife died in 1937, and he is survived by a son and three daughters.

## The Services

The D.S.C. has been awarded to Temp. Surg. Lieut. G. MacBain, R.N.V.R., for courage and devotion to duty in North Russian waters, and to Temp. Surg. Lieut. A. W. Clark, R.C.N.V.R., for bravery, endurance, and devotion to duty in action against the enemy in the Mediterranean.

Temp. Surg. Lieuts. D. R. Barry and S. G. Hamilton, R.N.V.R., have been mentioned in dispatches for bravery, endurance, and devotion to duty in action against the enemy in the Mediterranean and for great bravery and devotion to duty when H.M.S. *Prince of Wales* and H.M.S. *Repulse* were sunk by Japanese aircraft respectively.

#### CASUALTIES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICES

Acting Lieut.-Col. CORNELIUS MCGRATH, R.A.M.C., who is included as "died" in an Army Council Casualty List published on Oct. 1, graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. of the National University of Ireland in 1936. He immediately entered the R.A.M.C., was promoted capt. a year later, and recently became major.

Major JAMES GRANT MORRIN, R.A.M.C., is included as "died" in an Army Council Casualty List published on Oct. 1. Educated at St. Mungo and Anderson Colleges, Glasgow, he took the Scottish triple qualification in 1912, and served in the R.A.M.C. in France in the war of 1914-18, attaining the rank of capt. After demobilization he settled in practice in Lambeth

in 1922 and represented his constituency at the Annual Representative Meetings of the B.M.A. at Belfast in 1937 and Plymouth in 1938 and was honorary secretary of the Lambeth and Southwark Division in 1938-9. On the outbreak of the present war he was immediately recalled for service.

Major DOUGLAS JAMES STIRLING ARMSTRONG, R.A.M.C., has died on active service in Malta. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he took the degrees of B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. in 1938, and the D.P.H. in 1940. He was a member of the B.M.A. A. G. H. writes: When the full story of the epic defence of Malta comes to be told, the name of Dr. Armstrong will be found to occupy a prominent place. Joining the R.A.M.C. as a volunteer shortly after the outset of war, he was appointed in January, 1941, as commanding officer, 57th Field Hygiene Unit. He thus became, at the age of 25, sole consultant and adviser in hygiene to the military garrison of Malta. Up till the time of his death there were considerable periods when, by enemy action, light, ventilation, water, and sanitary facilities in great portions of the command were completely abolished. Despite these tremendous difficulties, the hygiene of the garrison remained at the highest possible level. These are bare facts. The decorations and well-earned honours would, no doubt, have followed. The present writer had the privilege of knowing Armstrong during the winter of 1941 and in the unforgettable spring of 1942 in Malta. Then, under the most ferocious aerial bombardment of a single small target, Major Armstrong in his equanimity and perseverance showed all those characteristics of courage and endurance which have distinguished great Scotsmen. When his headquarters were hit for the third time and almost completely destroyed, he remained unperturbed and set about the heavy work of reorganization swiftly and efficiently. To everything he did during these hectic eighteen months he added a touch of distinction and individuality entirely his own, whether in painting those water-colours of post-mortem lung-blast appearances which we in his profession will later admire, or whether investigating epidemic jaundice.

Surg. Lieut. ROBERT DAVIES ROYDS, R.N.V.R., who has died in a hospital in Algeria, was born on July 8, 1914, the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Royds, and was educated at the Grove Academy, Broughty Ferry, and at St. Andrews University, graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1937. Appointed a Carnegie research scholar, he worked under Prof. D. F. Cappel at University College, Dundee. He entered the R.N.V.R. in July, 1940, and had been interned in Algeria since his ship, H.M.S. *Havock*, ran aground.

*Wounded*.—Major M. E. M. Herford, M.B.E., R.A.M.C.

*Wounded and Prisoner of War*.—War Subs. Capt. R. J. F. Howe, R.A.M.C.

*Prisoners of War*.—Capt. W. Falconer, R.A.M.C., Capt. F. E. Gallash, A.A.M.C., Lieut.-Col. L. E. Le Souef, A.A.M.C., Lieut.-Col. J. T. Lewis, R.A.M.C., Capt. M. Mayrhofer, A.A.M.C., Major J. D. Palandri, A.A.M.C., Surg. Lieut. E. C. Powell, R.N.V.R., Major J. W. Redgate, R.A.M.C.

*Missing*.—Capt. A. E. Brewer, R.A.M.C., Capt. B. A. Hunt, A.A.M.C., Major B. W. Nairn, A.A.M.C.

#### DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Major-General Sir SAMUEL GUISE GUISE-MOORES, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., late R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Cheltenham on Oct. 3, aged 78. He was born at Deesa in Gujarat on Dec. 24, 1863, the son of Col. S. Guise-Moores of the Devon Regiment, and was educated at Cheltenham College and at St. Thomas's and King's College Hospitals, taking the M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1888 and the D.P.H. in 1898. After filling the post of house-surgeon to the East Devon and Cornwall Hospital at Plymouth, he entered the Army as surg. in 1890, became col. in 1915, major-general in 1920, and retired in 1923. He had a long and very distinguished career. His first war service was in the Chitral campaign of 1895, with the relief forces (medal and clasp). He also served in the South African War, in the relief of Kimberley, and in the actions of Belmont, Enslin, Modder River (wounded), and Magersfontein, and later in the actions of Poplar Grove, Vet River, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill (twice mentioned in dispatches, Queen's medal with 6 clasps and King's medal with 2 clasps). In the war of 1914-18 he served throughout in France and Flanders in administrative posts and was A.D.M.S. of several successive divisions at Ypres, on the Somme, and at Passchendaele. In 1917 he became D.D.M.S. of the 11th Corps and later D.M.S. of the 2nd Army and of the Army of the Rhine (mentioned in dispatches five times). In 1919-20 he served as commandant of the R.A.M. College, and after retirement was appointed house governor and medical superintendent of the Osborne Convalescent Home for Officers, relinquishing the post in 1931. From 1927-33 he was a colonel-commandant of the R.A.M.C. Among many other activities

he was principal medical officer of the National Rifle Association from 1908 to 1914 and was in medical charge of the Wembley Exhibition. Early in the century he served for some years as surgeon major in the Scots Guards. He was granted many well-deserved honours: C.B. in 1915; C.M.G. in 1918; K.C.B. in 1925; K.C.V.O. in 1931; Honorary Surgeon to the King in 1923. He also held the French Croix de Guerre and the Belgian Order of King Leopold. He was president of the Southern Branch of the B.M.A. in 1929-31 and chairman of the Isle of Wight Division in 1928-31.

Major-General CHARLES HARFORD BOWLE-EVANS, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., I.M.S. (ret.), died at Cheltenham on Aug. 23, aged 74. He was born at Tewkesbury on Oct. 19, 1867, the son of Lieut. John Bowle-Evans, Rifle Brigade (ret.), and was educated at the University of Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1889 and M.B., B.Chir. in 1894, subsequently taking the D.P.H. in 1910, and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He entered the I.M.S. as surg. lieut. in 1894, became col. in 1920, major-gen. in Sept., 1923, and retired in the following Dec. He was appointed Director-General of Medical Services in India in 1923 in succession to Sir C. H. Burtchall, but only held the post for two months, having to retire on account of ill-health. He was the first I.M.S. officer to hold that post, except that the late Sir C. P. Lukis held it for a few months during the war of 1914-18. He received the C.M.G. in 1915, the C.B.E. in 1920, and in 1923 was appointed Honorary Physician to the King. He had a long list of war service: North-West Frontier of India, Waziristan, 1894-5 (medal with clasp); Chitral, 1895, action of Malakand Pass, relief of Chitral (medal with clasp); China, 1900 (medal); and the war of 1914-21, when he was twice mentioned in dispatches and gained the M.C.

## Medical Notes in Parliament

### Mass Radiography

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS asked Mr. Brown on Oct. 8 for a statement on tuberculosis. Mr. Brown replied that the committee which was appointed by the Medical Research Council at his request had completed its report, which was published that day. He had taken action on a number of points included in the recommendations. To facilitate early diagnosis the Ministry of Health obtained priority for the supply of some 30 sets of equipment for mass radiography. It was allocating them to large centres of population where they could be used to the best advantage, and in consultation with local authorities and with the assistance of an expert committee it had arranged for the training of the necessary staff to operate this equipment. Deliveries of the equipment would be gradual. Arrangements for operation in the individual districts and for co-operation between authorities had to be worked out in detail. He expected that an effective start will be made in the New Year. Additional beds were being allocated and action was being taken to meet the needs for nursing and domestic staff. Where facilities for diagnosis and treatment were available it was important that those who give up work temporarily for treatment should be able to do so without anxiety as to the maintenance of their dependants. Local authorities were accordingly being authorized to grant financial assistance in such cases for the maintenance of dependants and to avoid breaking up the home while the breadwinner underwent treatment. This assistance would be administered by the public health authorities as a part of the approved treatment under the tuberculosis scheme. The cost would be repaid from Exchequer funds. Mr. Johnston was making similar arrangements in Scotland.

Dr. SUMMERSKILL asked what Mr. Brown was doing to reduce the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, which could be traced to milk. Mr. BROWN said the Ministry of Health was in touch with the other Ministries concerned in that matter. Captain ELLISTON asked whether the mass radiography sets would be available for selected counties and county boroughs where the medical officer of health had submitted an approved scheme. Mr. BROWN said the Ministry would work in co-operation with the local authorities. Sets were transportable but were best kept at places where they could be used for a period. The work would be done in connexion with the arrangements at local sanatoria. Men discharged from the Army who were tuberculous would come under the general arrangements of the scheme. Sir FRANCIS FREMANTLE asked whether Mr. Brown would consult the Ministries of the Fighting Services so that these would use the sets to prevent tuberculous men getting into the Services. Mr. BROWN replied that the Services had taken the initiative in the use of mass radiography.