UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

The following scholarships, exhibits, and prizes have been awarded:

---

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON

At the quarterly meeting held on July 30, with Sir Charles Wilson, President, in the chair, the following were elected officiers for the ensuing year: Censor, R. H. Leethey; B. A. Gibson, G. E. S. Ward, Geoffrey Marshall; Treasurer, C. M. Hinds Howell; Registrar, H. E. A. Boldero; Harveian Librarian, T. H. Arnold Chaplin; Assistant Registrar, A. A. Moncrieff.

---

Licences and Diplomas

Licences to confer examination were granted to the following 296 candidates, who have passed the final examination of the Joint Board, and have complied with the by-laws of the College:

---

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

An ordinary meeting of the Council was held on July 30 with Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President, in the chair. Mr. Cecil Joll was elected a member of the Surgical Section of the Board of Examiners in General Surgery for the ensuing year ending June 10, 1943. It was decided to continue for the duration of the war the recognition of the post of senior house-surgeon at the Devonport section of the Prince of Wales’ Hospital, Plymouth, for the six months’ surgical practice required of candidates for the Final Fellowship examination. It was also decided to recognize the posts of resident surgical officer and senior house-surgeon at the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, for the six months’ surgical practice required of candidates for the Final Fellowship. Arrangements were made for the institution of a Research Chair in Ophthalmology, tenable at the Royal Eye Hospital.

Diplomates of Membership were granted, jointly with the Royal College of Physicians, to the candidates whose names appear in the report of the meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, and the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. The recipient was Surgeon Commander Edward Rex Pascoe Williams, and the award was made to him for his original work on blast effect in warfare. In recognition of this work by Sir Gilbert Begg, Lt., F.R.S., a distinguished physician, best known for his service under Rodney and for sanitary reforms in the Navy and for successful measures for the prevention of scurvy. It is awarded annually to a medical officer in the Royal Navy for “skill, diligence, humanity, and learning in the exercise of professional duties.”

The Gilbert Biane Medal was presented at the Royal College of Surgeons. The presentation was made by Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Sheldon Dudley as Medical Director-General of the Navy, in the presence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, and the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. The recipient was Surgeon Commander Edward Rex Pascoe Williams, and the award was made to him for his original work on blast effect in warfare. In recognition of this work by Sir Gilbert Begg, Lt., F.R.S., a distinguished physician, best known for his service under Rodney and for sanitary reforms in the Navy and for successful measures for the prevention of scurvy. It is awarded annually to a medical officer in the Royal Navy for “skill, diligence, humanity, and learning in the exercise of professional duties.”

The Honorary Medal of the College has been awarded to Viscount Nuffield, G.B.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., in recognition of his conspicuous service in assisting the improvement of natural knowledge and of the arts and of his generous support of scientific and educational institutions inspired by the desire to advance the science and practice of medicine and surgery. The Honorary Medal was instituted 140 years ago, and this is the 19th occasion on which it has been awarded.

ENGLISH CONJOINT BOARD

The committee of the examining Board of England has decided that it will not further notice the examinations for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (D.T.M.&H.) shall be discontinued.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH

At a meeting of the College, held on July 25, with Mr. J. W. Struthers, President, in the chair, the diploma of Honorary Fellowship of the College was presented to Lieut.-General Alexander Hood, C.B., C.H., C.I.O., M.C., Director-General Medical Services, and to Prof. Antoni Jurasz, Dean of the Polish Medical Faculty, University of Edinburgh.

The following, having passed the requisite examinations, were admitted Fellows:


CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND

The candidates having passed the final examination, have been admitted L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., and L.R.F.P.S.Edglass.


The following graduate of a recognized foreign university was also admitted a licentiate:

M. Gross, M.D.Berlin.

The Services

NAVAL AWARD

Temp. Surg. Lieut. Gordon Paton Fahmi, R.C.N.V.R., has been awarded the D.S.C. for great bravery and devotion to duty.

EFFICIENCY DECORATION

The King has conferred the Efficiency Decoration of the Territorial Army on Lieut.-Col. (Temp. Col.) J. Rannie, R.A.M.C.

R.A.F. AWARD

The King has approved the award of the George Medal to Squadron Leader Frank George Mogg, A.A.F., and the British Empire Medal to Leading Aircraftman Peter Nigel Rowland, R.A.F. The citation in the London Gazette states:

One night in May, 1942, an aircraft crashed on the edge of an aerodrome and immediately burst into flames. Squd. Ldr. Mogg (the station medical officer), accompanied by Leading Aircraftman Rowland, hastened to the scene and found that three members of the crew had been killed; a fourth member had managed to extricate himself from the tail turret. A wireless operator was, however, trapped in the blazing fuselage, being held by wires and flying clothing, which was burning. Showing complete disregard for their own safety, Squd. Ldr. Mogg, clad only in overalls over his pyjamas, and Leading Aircraftman Rowland went into the blazing wreckage to rescue the unfortunate airman. By lying flat on the floor and using a greatcoat as a shield Rowland was able to afford some protection for the medical officer whilst the latter administered morphine to the injured officer. Rowland afterwards assisted Squd. Ldr. Mogg in cutting the airman free and in extracting him from the aircraft. During the time that they were working in the wreckage two oxygen bottles exploded within a few feet of their heads, and there was grave danger that others might have done so at any time. Squd. Ldr. Mogg was badly scorched and sustained burns to hands and wrists, but, despite this, he accompanied the dying wireless operator during the journey by ambulance to hospital some six miles away. He then fainted and had to receive medical attention. Leading Aircraftman Rowland was also burned on the hands and wrists. Both rescuers displayed gallantry of a high standard.

CASUALTIES IN THE MILITARY SERVICES

An Admiralty Casualty List published on July 27 gave a list of the ship's complement lost in H.M.S. Dorsetshire, sunk by enemy action in the Bay of Biscay last April. Among them were Capt. F. W. Leighton Buzzard, Sqn. Ldr. Stanley Walter Pratt, R.N.V.R., of the Royal Air Force, who was posted as "Missing, Presumed Killed." He was educated at University College Hospital, London, and took the M.B., B.S.Lond., and the M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P., in 1936, after which he served as house-surgeon and obstetric house-surgeon at U.C.H. and house-surgeon at Leicester Royal Infmary. He entered the R.N.V.R. in May, 1940, and was recorded as missing in the Journal of May 23 (p. 217) as a member of the B.M.A.

Prob. Temp. Surg. Lieut. John Douglas James, R.N.V.R., is posted as "Missing, Presumed Killed" in H.M.S. Belmont in an Admiralty Casualty List published on Aug. 1. He was born on July 5, 1916, qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in 1941, and entered the R.N.V.R. as temp. surg. lieu., in Nov., 1941. His home was at Wolverhampton. He was a member of the B.M.A.

Temp. Brigadier Francis Gerald Augustus Smyth, C.B.E., R.A.M.C., died in a Middle East hospital on July 2. He was born in 1891, the youngest son of the late Col. F. A. Smyth, I.M.S., who died at Weymouth, and who had served in India, and who had gained the Kirke's gold medal and scholarship in medicine, the Brackenbury medical scholarship, and the Burrows prize in pathology in 1913. He qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in 1914 and took the M.B., B.S. degrees of the University of London in 1926. He served in France and later in India during the war of 1914-18, with a commission in the R.A.M.C., S. R. After the war he took a permanent commission as capt., was promoted major in 1926, lieu.-col. in 1939, col. in 1938, and temp. brigadier in June of this year, and had served in Egypt, India, and Palestine before the outbreak of the present war. He was appointed an O.B.E. in April, 1941, for distinguished services in the Middle East, and was promoted C.B.E. in July, 1941, and was appointed in dispatches in December, 1941. He had been a member of the B.M.A. since 1917, and in 1930 was a member of the Egyptian Branch Council.


Missing, Believed Prisoner of War.—Flying Officer J. Simpson, R.A.F.V.R.


Medical Notes in Parliament

House of Lords Debate on Tuberculosis

In the House of Lords on July 28 Lord Davies drew attention to the failure of the Ministry of Health to deal with the staffing requirements of institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis. He appealed to the Minister to take every step he could to increase the facilities for treatment of tuberculous patients and to use the accommodation in the emergency hospitals until the beds there were required owing to the war. The Earl of Huntingdon deplored the tremendous depletion in the number of doctors available for civilians. Some way ought to be found whereby the War Office could entrust the big and almost immobilized reserve of doctors in the Forces to go out and take evening surgeries, and so help the immensely overcrowded general practitioner.

Viscount Dawson of Pen said that although we were concerned with the increase in tuberculosis in this war, we should keep a sense of proportion. A more anxious feature was the selective character of the infection among different classes. In this war, as in the last, there was a tendency for increase of infection in young women. The most noticeable characteristic of tuberculosis in this war so far had been an extension of the infection among young children. It was particularly noticeable in the higher incidence of tuberculous meningitis, from which there had been increased mortality amounting to 50%. The cause of tuberculosis in war was, broadly speaking, a combination of more opportunities for infection and decreased resistance. It was true to say that, on the whole, the disease was under control, and there was no sign that it was running away with us, although the total rise of mortality in Great Britain during the war, which was 13%, was a considerable figure. Tuberculosis was a great disease, and the least we could do was to prevent it from spreading among us; it was always with us; its root was in almost every country.

The Problems of Infection

To grasp the problems of infection, Lord Dawson asked the House to consider in what ways infection took place. There were three ways: one was by contact with the expectoration of a case of established disease; a second was by the reawakening of the disease in someone who had had tuberculosis and recovered from it; and the third, because tuberculosis