

in the wider field of human well-being. Unless they co-operate frankly and fully in this field, the outlook for the future of social medicine and, we might add, for humanity itself, is most unpromising.

The issue is an important one, having implications outside the immediate matter of teaching. I would suggest that a large and important part of social medicine is the influencing of social activities in the interests of human welfare, and that this question, "Is it proper for the doctor to assume the role of constructive social critic?" is one which needs an early affirmative answer from the profession as a whole.—I am, etc.,

Accrington.

JOHN D. KERSHAW.

SIR,—Dr. J. A. McCluskie's letter (July 13, p. 62), which you printed with mine, prompts me to make some further reflections.

It is not, I hope, necessary to draw the attention of our profession to the traumatic incidents, resulting from children going into hospitals, which produce gross psychopathological changes; these are already recorded. We do not, as Dr. McCluskie suggests, want tactful psychiatric treatment of children going in and out of hospitals. What we require is ordinary humanity. According to my experience doctors and nurses in hospitals concentrate so much on getting children physically well that almost all their attention is directed towards this aim. Consequently nobody notices what kind of feelings the child has when his mother comes and goes from hospital, unless they be of the grossest kind. Moreover, the staff are only too often prepared to avoid emotional demonstrations at almost any cost, quite regardless whether the "scene" may be desirable or undesirable for any particular child.

One finds at the end of Dr. McCluskie's letter the somewhat odd statement, presumably derived from Dr. Winnicott's letter, about deliberately keeping children sad. The point at issue is this: so long as children are expressing ordinary human feelings, one of which, though probably the most important, is sadness when their mothers go away, everything is all right in the relationship between mother and child; but directly the ordinary feelings stop then the child is mentally ill. This is something which any average human being could know. These kinds of realities may or not be revealed by statistics and "evidence." They depend on the emotional capacity of the person observing, whether they are seen or not. They are none the less absolutely vital, not only, I would suggest, to the child's mental, but also his physical health.

It seems to me a devastating commentary on medical sophistication that in order to understand simple human feelings it should be thought necessary to do control experiments and collect "evidence."—I am, etc.,

London, N.W.1.

MICHAEL FORDHAM.

The London College of Osteopathy

SIR,—I was greatly surprised, on turning over the pages of the *Lancet*, to find an advertisement inserted by the above college stating that it intended to teach osteopathy to registered medical practitioners. Not so long ago the medical profession, with the help of the British Medical Association, very rightly fought and prevented the official recognition of osteopathy in England, on the grounds that fundamentally the basic principles were wrong and the teaching by the then existing college was inadequate. Presumably the osteopaths have put their house in order, and now, at this time of unrest in medicine through the return of practitioners from the Forces and its transition into State medicine, hope to coax practitioners to take a nine months' course, for which a diploma may be given. The erroneous basic principles of osteopathy are still there.

There are several excellent books on manipulation by British authors. The benefits obtained in certain conditions by gentle manipulation without anaesthesia or the more forcible ones with anaesthesia are well known and practised now by many orthopaedic surgeons and physiotherapists throughout the country. It would appear that the British Osteopathic Association at this stage hopes to gain official recognition by teaching and bringing into its ranks registered medical men. I consider it most important that the medical profession should at this time dissociate itself from this association.—I am, etc.,

London, W.1.

W. E. TUCKER.

Obituary

SIR E. KAYE LE FLEMING, M.D.

Former Chairman of Council, British Medical Association

We announce with deep regret that Sir Kaye Le Fleming died on July 16. He was one of a small group of able men who exercised a decisive influence on the policy of the British Medical Association during those creative years in the interval between the two wars. He had already done much in his own locality, but his voice was first heard in the central council of the Association in the early 'twenties. So evidently was it the voice of a leader that before the middle of that decade he was marked out for high office. For five years he was chairman of the Annual Panel Conference; then after a short interval came his three years' chairmanship of the Representative Body, and this was followed by five years as Chairman of Council, from which he retired at the Aberdeen Meeting just before the outbreak of the last war. His exceptional gifts of leadership were shown alike in the control of large assemblies and in the intimate give and take of small committees, in the shaping of major policy, and in the conduct of routine business.



[Lafayette, Ltd.]

"E. K.," as he came to be affectionately known in this office, was born in 1872, the fifth son of John Le Fleming, an Army coach of Eton House, Tonbridge, Kent, and a greatly respected figure, known far and wide as the "Preceptor." The establishment was afterwards carried on by the eldest son, John, a famous all-round athlete—double blue at Cambridge, Kent cricketer, footballer, and hockey player, English rugby cap, and figure-skating champion at Davos. Another brother, Canon Hugh Le Fleming, also won fame as an athlete, and in his year was president of the Cambridge team in the inter-university sports. "E. K." himself was a good club cricketer, and in 1894 and 1895 he represented Cambridge at golf against Oxford—a game at which his skill continued for many years. Through his mother, a sister of Sir Ralph Neville, judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, he inherited the lawyer's clear mind and effective speech. His grandfather, Henry Neville, was a surgeon at Esher. The Le Flemings were one of several notable Tonbridge families who excelled at work and games, and "E. K." married into another; his wife was Florence Murton Beeching, daughter of Arthur Beeching, banker, J.P. for the county of Kent.

After a distinguished career at Tonbridge School he won a leaving exhibition and went up to Clare College, Cambridge, in 1891, and having graduated B.A. in 1894 he entered St. George's Hospital. He qualified in 1898, and took his Cambridge medical degrees in the following year. At St. George's he was house-physician and house-surgeon and assistant surgical registrar. Soon afterwards he settled in practice at Wimborne in a partnership of which later he became the head. As at Tonbridge, Cambridge, and St. George's, so in Dorset he identified himself with the life of the place, and soon stood out as a man of mark. His commanding figure and resonant voice were the outward expression of personal qualities above those of the ordinary man.

In Dorset, from the inception of national health insurance—that is, from 1912 onwards—he took a leading part on the Panel and Insurance Committees, and became chairman of the former. Dorset was one of the areas in which conflicting interests sometimes became acute, but "E. K." always bore in mind that the honour of the profession must be maintained and the rights of the insured person safeguarded. In later years he became a member of the Ministry of Health

Advisory Committee on national health insurance disciplinary procedure. It need scarcely be said that he filled all the local offices in the British Medical Association. He was in turn honorary secretary and chairman of the Bournemouth Division and president of the Dorset and West Hants Branch.

From this thorough grounding in local administration and policy he went on to take an increasingly important part in central affairs. He joined the Council in 1922, being one of the twenty-four members elected by the Branches of the United Kingdom. In 1924 he was elected chairman of the Annual Panel Conference, and the first of these assemblies over which he presided was also the first to be held in the Great Hall at B.M.A. House. In 1931 he was elected Chairman of the Representative Body, and then in 1934, when the Annual Meeting was held in his own constituency, at Bournemouth, came his unanimous election to the Chairmanship of Council. In accepting office, he said that he was busily engaged in practice and could not promise to devote the time which might be expected of him to the routine work of committees, but he thought it an advantage, as did his fellow councillors, that the chairman should be an active practitioner. In presiding over the Council he showed himself a master in getting through a long and complicated agenda without any sense of hurry or injustice.

When in 1941 the Council resolved to award him the Gold Medal of the Association in recognition of his distinguished work for the B.M.A. and the profession, the address expressed cogently an appreciation of this aspect of his work:

"... First, on occasions not a few you have been called upon, and particularly as Chairman of Council, to represent the Association in public or semi-public, social or intra-professional functions; and again, in more severe service, to negotiate and discuss legislative and administrative proposals with representatives of H.M. Government and other public bodies. Each of these engagements has its own claim and opportunity, and on the verdict of your fellow-representatives you have ever proved equal to the event and have secured a presentation of the Association worthy of its status and traditions.

"Secondly, it is to be observed that while maintaining a high level of interest in the general administrative service of the Association, you have applied a particular attention to developments which offer to the medical profession an opportunity to apply its specialized skill and knowledge to the general welfare of the community, and this both in the prevention of disease and also in the promotion of health. Medicine, you have recognized, is in its widest application a mode of social service which aspires to contribute to the welfare, efficiency, and happiness of the whole body of the people. Particularly in the work of the Association's Committees concerned with Nutrition and with Physical Education you have provided both enthusiasm and direction, and have thus at one and the same time recognized a professional obligation and served well the cause of public policy. That these services have received official recognition is a welcome event to the profession generally, and particularly to those who have been associated with you in various public offices and responsibilities."

The report of the Nutrition Committee in 1935 was widely acclaimed by the general public as an excellent and timely piece of work, and although the credit must be shared by many, Le Fleming's hand was felt in it throughout. To the work of the Physical Education Committee he brought initiative, special knowledge, and experience. He himself had been medical officer of Canford School, a large public school for boys at Wimborne, since its foundation. He was also a vice-president of the Medical Officers of Schools' Association, and often contributed to its proceedings. The report of the committee, published in 1936, also attracted widespread attention, and its chairman was made a member of the Medical Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Health on the subject of physical fitness. He was also the representative of the B.M.A. on the Central Council for Recreative Physical Training. A brief mention must also be made of another committee of the Association on which he had long experience, namely, the Parliamentary Elections Committee, charged with the duty of securing, as opportunity offers, suitable representation of medical views in Parliament. Whoever conceived the idea of a Medical Planning Commission, its constitution and terms of reference owed much to Le Fleming's suggestions.

Sir Kaye Le Fleming became a member of the General Medical Council in 1928. He was elected a direct representative for England and Wales, and headed the poll. He was

returned again unopposed in 1933, and was re-elected a few weeks ago for a further term. He sought above all things the welfare of the general practitioner. No doubt he would have had a successful career in any branch of medicine, but he preferred general practice to specialization, and counted himself fortunate to practise in an area which gave him experience of every side of general practice, insurance and private, rural and urban. His *Introduction to General Practice*, published in 1936, summarized his ideas concerning this great primary branch of the profession.

"E. K." had many aspects, all of them engaging. One phase of his personality was seen in business meetings, where he never spoke without illuminating the subject, often swaying the decision. As chairman he was most admirable. Never once in his long series of chairmanships, in the recollection of the writer, did he allow a meeting to get into a difficulty as to procedure. A different phase was seen in his professional work in an old-world country town whose roots went far back into the past. One speaker at a dinner likened him to an ancient abbot of Wimborne presiding over submissive monks. He was a member of the urban district council, had written largely on the history of his county, and was honorary secretary for Dorset of the London Society of Antiquaries. Among his other accomplishments was a considerable knowledge of antique furniture, and with this he managed to combine a zest for so modern a thing as motoring; he was regarded as a pioneer of motoring in Dorset. His active interest in this *Journal*, and the powerful support he gave to its editors over many years, are things that must be recorded with gratitude here. He was a true friend and wise counsellor, constructive in criticism, and openly appreciative of good work.

The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in 1937. He received the M.D. degree *honoris causa* at Dublin during the Annual Meeting there in 1933, and a like honour at Melbourne, to which he went with the representatives of the Association on the "World Tour" in 1935. The sympathy of all who knew him goes out to Lady Le Fleming and their two sons.

Mr. H. S. SOUTTAR writes:

I first met Le Fleming at Netley in 1917, when we worked together at the Red Cross Hospital, and he stands out in my memory of those days both as a sound physician and a delightful companion. He had a knowledge of the world and a breadth of outlook which were quite exceptional, and I first learnt from him how wide and how deep can be the human interests of general practice. When after the war we met again at the Annual Meetings of the B.M.A. I was still more impressed by his wisdom and his knowledge of affairs. Contact with him was in itself an education in new fields of medical thought, and I am sure that many will feel with me the debt we all owed to his enterprise and inspiration. For years the Association held the chief place in his interest, and he made many sacrifices on its behalf. To its councils he brought dignity and wisdom and a felicity of speech which often carried difficult problems to a happy solution. He was an ornament to his profession, but those of us who had the privilege of his friendship will always remember him as the best of friends.

A memorial service for Sir Kaye Le Fleming will be held at Wimborne Minster on Wednesday, July 31, at 2.30 p.m.

The death of Dr. BINNIE DUNLOP on July 15, at Bracknell, removes an enthusiastic member of the group of social reformers who brought birth control into the foreground during the early years of this century. He was the last surviving son of James Dunlop, M.D., of Glasgow, where he was born in 1874. From King William's College, Isle of Man, he went to the Glasgow High School, and thence to the University of Glasgow. After graduating M.B., Ch.B. in 1898 he was house-physician and house-surgeon at the Victoria Infirmary, and thenceforward interested himself mainly in medical sociology. He served as a civil surgeon during the South African war, and in the latter part of the war of 1914-18 as a temporary captain in the R.A.M.C. From 1913 to 1918 he was treasurer and honorary secretary of the Malthusian League and then became vice-president of the New Generation League; he was also an active worker for the Eugenics Education Society. Dr. Dunlop published the Malthusian essay of 1909 under the title "National Happiness under Individualism," and six years later an article, "The

Truth about Birth and Death Rates," in the *XIX Century*. He contributed to the report of the International Birth Control conference in 1921 and frequently sent notes or short letters to the medical journals. He had been a member of the B.M.A. for 44 years.

Dr. JOHN OSBERT WILSON died at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, on July 16 in his 93rd year. The son of George Wilson, M.D., he was born at Huntly on Aug. 8, 1853, and studied at the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, graduating M.A. Aberdeen in 1873, M.B., C.M. in 1876, and M.D. in 1878. Settling in practice in his native town, Dr. Wilson became M.O.H. for the burgh of Huntly, joint medical officer to the local cottage hospital, and medical officer to the Alexander Scott Hospital. A keen volunteer, he reached the rank of major, R.A.M.C.(T.), attached to the 6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and received the Volunteer Decoration. He was elected a member of the B.M.A. in 1880. In the spare hours of a long professional life he enjoyed angling and the study of local flora and fauna. He received a public presentation on retirement from active work in 1929.

Universities and Colleges

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

At a meeting of the University Council, held on July 12, Dr. G. R. Osborn was appointed honorary demonstrator in pathology. The Council received the resignations of Dr. A. Wilson and Dr. J. H. Hale of the posts of lecturer in pharmacology and therapeutics and assistant bacteriologist and demonstrator respectively, and thanked them for their services.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

The following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

M.D.—A. G. Hick.
FINAL M.B., CH.B.—Part 1: Emma M. H. Albinson, ¹Ruth M. Bowker, G. Castle, Alice M. Clulow, J. P. F. Cook, ¹R. E. Coupland, J. S. Crawford, ¹Charlotte Feldman, ²R. M. Gaunt, J. A. Gawthorpe, A. E. W. Gregson, Diana J. Haiste, G. B. C. Harrop, R. A. Holman, L. J. Ison, Barbara Jennings, J. R. Jolly, Gladys A. Kitching, A. T. Levine, Evelyn R. Lewis, ²G. W. Lewis, Ida Mather, D. H. Miller, N. E. Nathanson, B. G. Peet, A. P. Phillips, V. H. Redcliffe, Dorothy P. Russ, J. H. Rust, Catherine M. Rycroft, B. K. Scott, J. H. D. Smith, P. M. Smith, Joan C. Stephens, ¹Elaine M. Sunderland, ¹J. N. S. Taylor, J. D. Thornton, G. C. Turner, L. Vinegrad, Joan L. Walls, ²H. M. White, G. Wilson.

¹ Distinction in Forensic Medicine. ² Distinction in Public Health.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

The following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

M.D.—F. H. Bentley (with commendation), W. Fielding, F. Fletcher (gold medal), D. Shute.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

The University Court has received the resignations of two lecturers in the Faculty of Medicine, each appointed to a chair in another university. Robert Walmsley, M.D., senior lecturer in the Department of Anatomy, has been appointed Bute professor of anatomy in the University of St. Andrews; Ian Aird, Ch.M., F.R.C.S.Ed., lecturer in the Department of Surgery, has been appointed to the chair of surgery at the British Postgraduate Medical School, University of London.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

The following surgery lectures will be delivered at the college (Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.) at 5 p.m. on each day: Oct. 21, Prof. Harry Platt, Localized Cystic Lesions of Bone; Oct. 22, Mr. Geoffrey Keynes, Surgery of the Anterior Mediastinum; Oct. 23, Mr. A. C. Palmer, Aetiology, Symptoms, and Treatment of Procaedentia; Oct. 24, Mr. W. B. Gabriel, Causation and Treatment of Anal Incontinence; Oct. 25, Mr. R. C. Brock, Surgery of Lung Abscess; Oct. 28, Mr. R. J. McNeill Love, Surgery of the Gall Bladder and Common Bile Duct; Oct. 29, Mr. A. E. Porritt, The Value of Penicillin in Surgery; Oct. 31, Prof. Geoffrey Jefferson, Surgery of Intracranial Aneurysms; Nov. 1, Prof. C. A. Pannett, Pancreatic Surgery; Nov. 4, Mr. Terence Millin, Surgery of the Prostate; Nov. 5, Mr. J. B. Hunter, Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis; Nov. 6, Prof. R. St. Leger Brockman, Intestinal Obstruction.

Fellows and Members will be admitted free of charge, but must apply for a card of admission. A fee of £5 5s. will be charged in the case of others. Tickets may be obtained on application to the secretary.

At a meeting of the Council held on July 11, Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, Bt., was elected President for the sixth year; Sir Heneage Ogilvie and Sir Cecil Wakeley were elected Vice-Presidents.

Leverhulme Research Scholarships were awarded to Mr. B. W. Rycroft ("The Surgery of Corneal Grafts") and Mr. David Barker, ("The Recovery of Proprioceptor Function after Nerve Injury"), and the seventeenth Macloghlin Scholarship was awarded to J. P. H. Davies (Lewes County School).

The following appointments were made for the ensuing year:

Hunterian Professors.—Mr. Guy Blackburn, one lecture on Thoraco-Abdominal Wounds in Modern War; Mr. R. H. Franklin, one lecture on Congenital Atresia of the Oesophagus; Mr. H. A. Haxton, one lecture on Regeneration after Sympathectomy and its effects in Raynaud's Disease; Mr. John Howkins, one lecture on the Movement of the Diaphragm after Operation; Mr. Harvey Jackson, one lecture on the Association between certain Anatomical Facts, Normal and Morbid, and the Symptomatology of Intervertebral Disk Protrusions in the Lumbar Region; Mr. J. B. Macalpine, one lecture on Growths of the Renal Pelvis and Ureter; second lecture on Bladder Growths, with Special Reference to Growths occurring in Workers in Aniline Dyes; Mr. Joseph Minton, one lecture on Occupational Eye Diseases and Injuries; Mr. R. W. Nevin, one lecture on the Surgical Aspects of Intestinal Amoebiasis; Mr. H. W. Rodgers, one lecture on the Post-operative Course of Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen; Mr. E. R. Smith, one lecture on Intestinal Decompression in the Treatment of Acute Obstructions; Mr. F. G. St. C. Strange, one lecture on the Place of Plastic Procedures in the Preparation of Amputation Stumps for Limb Fitting.

Arris and Gale Lectures.—Prof. Lambert Rogers, one lecture on Ligation of Arteries, with Particular Reference to Carotid Occlusion and the Circle of Willis; Mr. F. F. Rundle, one lecture on the Anatomy of Exophthalmos; one vacancy.

Erasmus Wilson Demonstrators.—Mr. J. T. Chesterman, one demonstration on the Pathological Contents of the Museum, showing Intestinal Obstruction; Mr. V. Zachary Cope, one demonstration on Actinomycosis; Mr. L. W. Proger, two demonstrations; Mr. R. W. Raven, two demonstrations, on (1) Diseases of the Pharynx and Oesophagus and (2) Melanoma and Related Tumours.

Arnott Demonstrator.—Six vacancies held in abeyance pending appointments to the Department of Anatomy.

Diplomas

A diploma of Fellowship was granted to J. R. M. Miller and diplomas of Membership to E. I. Bieber and Janet Sutherland.

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

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.—Ada Barnett, G. V. Blaine, J. A. Campbell, A. H. R. Coombes, A. R. Darlow, J. de Zuluetta, K. V. Earle, E. Fletcher, D. W. Gould, Y. G. Gupte, H. Y. Hain, T. H. Harrison, W. Hartson, S. W. Hinds, P. J. Jhaveri, J. W. L. Kemp, W. E. Kershaw, P. M. Lumar, E. A. Lumley, A. McGregor, D. H. Mackay, M. S. Moitra, A. H. Mousa, A. K. Ng Chung Hin, P. Rau, H. A. A. Ragab, M. T. Read, A. F. Russell, P. W. J. Searle, B. A. Stoll, Alizon F. Stookes.

DIPLOMA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.—W. V. Bremner, J. C. D. Carothers, G. S. Clouston, J. P. Dewsbury, L. A. Finief, Joan Fitzherbert, M. Hamilton, W. L. Hardman, H. B. N. Jennings, J. Milne, E. W. Rees, A. P. Russell, Myre Sim, E. D. Taylor, R. L. Whitman, H. G. Williams, W. Warren.

DIPLOMA IN LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLGY.—R. Barraclough, J. C. Delap, P. H. D. Fairman, S. Gnessen, K. Harrison, L. H. Hiranandani, T. B. Hutton, H. D. Jobson, R. S. McCrea, J. F. O. Mitchell, E. N. Owen, T. A. Quilliam, H. D. Raffan, C. Remington-Hobbs, J. A. Seymour-Jones, H. M. Urquhart, L. E. Wood.

The Services

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES

Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM MAURICE ANDERSON, C.I.E., died after a short illness on July 8 at Hove in his 73rd year. He qualified from the London Hospital in 1897 and entered the Indian Medical Service in 1901. He subsequently took the London M.B. and B.S. degrees, the M.D. in 1904, and also the D.T.M.&H. Cambridge. He served in the 1914-18 war in Persia and Iraq and was twice mentioned in despatches. His work on the civil side was in the political department, during which he held the important appointments of Chief Medical Officer of the North-West Frontier Province in 1920 and Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, in 1928. He was awarded the C.I.E. for his military service, retired in 1928 and lived at Fleet, Hants. He was a sound all-round medical officer. A member of the British Medical Association for 27 years, he held office as honorary secretary of the Hyberabad branch in 1925-6 and president in 1926-7.

As a token of gratitude for medical attendance to Swedes during the war, Sweden recently presented an x-ray plant to the National Hospital in London. It includes a Swedish invention in this field, a precision apparatus for cranial radiography constructed by Prof. Erik Lysholm, chief of the radiographic section of the Serafrim Hospital in Stockholm, and built by the firm of G. Schönander.