

year there, among his other activities being the organization of a medical unit which saw active service in war. He returned a victim of malaria which, for a time, considerably impaired his health; then assumed his usual work in the department. In 1931 he was appointed professor of surgery and head of the department of surgery in the Medical College and director of the Surgical Service of the Cincinnati General Hospital. These positions he occupied at his death.

Such, in bald outline, is a statement of his career. But it conveys little of his distinction as a surgeon, as a teacher of surgery, as a contributor to the art and science of surgery, as a citizen and as a man. For it can be said of Mont Reid that he won distinction in many fields. His long training under Halsted, whose principles and methods of surgery but few of his pupils better understood or more carefully followed, made him a careful, meticulous surgeon of unusually sound judgment. As a teacher he was not a brilliant lecturer nor an inspiring master of the clinic method of instruction. But at the bedside his kindness to patients, his attention to the salient facts of history, his careful physical examinations, his interpretation of clinical data, his technic in the operating room and his good judgment were an example to his students, both undergraduate and advanced, which stimulated them to do sound medicine. In his association with Halsted, whose assistant he was during his experimental work on vascular surgery, Mont Reid early in his career became interested in the surgery

of the vascular system and some of his most important research lies in this field. He was also particularly interested in the surgery of the thyroid gland and contributed importantly to this subject. For the rest he was, like his distinguished teacher, concerned with the fundamental principles of surgery such as the healing of wounds and the control of infection. As a citizen he was not only interested in the development of the Medical College with which he was identified but in the affairs of his city generally; and to the Commercial Club of which he was a member he brought, no doubt, the same good judgment he exhibited in his chosen field. As a man he was tolerant, kindly, patient, and possessed an unusually winning personality which won him a host of friends and the esteem of those in all walks of life. He seems peculiarly to have fitted into his environment, a community of citizens who have an enduring memory for those who serve them well. By them, particularly, Mont Reid will not soon be forgotten.

GEORGE J. HEUER

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HERMON CAREY BUMPUS died on June 21 at the age of eighty-one years. Dr. Bumpus was from 1902 to 1911 director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and from 1914 to 1919 president of Tufts College.

DR. ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN, professor of surgery at the Medical School of the University of Chicago, died on June 10 at the age of eighty-two years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

RULES FOR AFFILIATED HOSPITAL UNITS OF THE OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

REGULATIONS were issued on June 8 for Affiliated Hospital Units of the Office of Civilian Defense, of which Dr. George Baehr is the chief medical officer.

One hundred and ninety-one hospitals and medical schools have been invited by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service to organize affiliated hospital units of the Emergency Medical Service of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. The invitation was extended to so large a number of civilian hospitals because each unit will be called upon for service only in a war emergency affecting its own region. Units will be activated only in event of a grave military disaster affecting the civilian population or military personnel in the area in which the parent hospital is located. Activation of a unit will take place only upon recommendation of the State Chief of Emergency Medical Service and the Office of Civilian Defense Regional Medical Officer, subject to certain

limitations imposed by the Surgeon General and the Chief Medical Officer of the Office of Civilian Defense and by agreements with the invited hospitals.

Because these limitations may not as yet be understood by all physicians and hospitals which have been invited to participate in the Emergency Medical Service, the rules governing activation of affiliated units are set down as follows:

(1) Members of the staffs of affiliated units are commissioned in the inactive reserve of the U. S. Public Health Service, generally with the rank of Passed Assistant Surgeon, Surgeon or Senior Surgeon (equivalent, respectively, to Army ranks of Captain, Major or Lieutenant Colonel). They will remain on inactive status for the duration of the war unless urgent need for their services should arise in their region because of an air raid or other grave wartime disaster. When activated under such circumstances, these officers will receive the pay and allowances of officers of equivalent grades in the armed forces.

(2) The two specific purposes for which a unit may be activated are:

(a) For duty in an Emergency Base Hospital to which civilian casualties and other hospitalized patients must be transferred because a community is under enemy attack and one or more of its hospitals must be evacuated.

(b) For temporary duty to assist the armed forces at the time of an extraordinary military emergency which may temporarily overtax local military hospital facilities. Such temporary assistance will be provided in or near the locality in which an affiliated unit has been organized. The period of emergency assistance is expected to be of short duration and will last only until the Surgeon General of the Army can send in additional medical officers or until he can distribute the excessive load of sick and wounded to military hospitals in other parts of the country. Affiliated units are organized primarily for civilian protection and are not to be used to staff military hospitals as they expand to meet increasing medical requirements of the Army.

(3) Since affiliated units are organized by the Medical Division of the Office of Civilian Defense as part of the Emergency Medical Service of their states, they will be expected to provide aid only in their own or neighboring states. Their members will not be detached for duty in other parts of the country nor, in accordance with the terms of their recruitment, will they be activated for any other duty except those listed in paragraph 2 of this statement.

(4) A unit organized from the staff of a teaching hospital of a medical school will not be called unless the hospital itself must be evacuated or unless there is no unit from a non-teaching hospital to meet the emergency need.

(5) The period of obligation for service will cease at the termination of the present national emergency; the Surgeon General will accept resignations of members of units six months after cessation of hostilities.

(6) A commission in the inactive reserve of the U. S. Public Health Service does not prevent members of an affiliated unit from entering the armed forces; resignation will be accepted for this purpose.

(7) Members of affiliated units may wear the authorized lapel buttons which indicate that they have enlisted for emergency service. They are not to wear the uniform until called to active service and need not purchase a uniform unless the possibility of active service is imminent. Uniforms will not be required for brief periods of active service.

Because it is essential for civilian protection, the organization of affiliated units has received approval of the board of trustees of the American Medical Association. For the same reason, the Directing Board of the Procurement and Assignment Service has authorized "essential" physicians to accept positions in affiliated units.

SEARCH FOR MINERALS IN THE MICHIGAN UPPER PENINSULA

THE Michigan College of Mining and Technology, in cooperation with the Geological Survey division of the Department of Conservation at Lansing, is

about to embark on an intensive program of investigation of minerals in the upper peninsula of the state.

Professor A. K. Snelgrove, head of the department of geological engineering, with his colleagues, Professors W. A. Seaman and V. L. Ayres, will prospect geologically the borders of the granite masses of Marquette and Baraga counties, including the Huron Mountain area, for ores of tungsten, molybdenum, beryllium, columbium, etc. Such minerals have already been found there. The task now will be to locate commercial concentrations.

Professor Bart Park, of the department of chemical engineering, aided by the department of mineral dressing, will do analytical work on the samples collected. Dr. R. A. Smith, state geologist, and Franklin G. Pardee, mine appraiser, will consult with the geologists in the field during the summer.

In the Iron River-Crystal Falls area, Iron County, the Federal and State Geological Surveys have already begun a long-term survey of iron resources. This work is being done by Drs. F. C. Park, Jr., and C. E. Dutton, federal geologists, with the collaboration of Mr. Pardee. Aerial photographs are being taken to provide up-to-date base maps. Chemical work on the iron formations, to detect other metals possibly associated with them and hitherto overlooked, will be undertaken.

The University of Michigan is cooperating with the State Geological Survey in exploring for oil and determining methods for more effective conservation. Professors K. K. Landes, chairman of the department of geology, and G. M. Ehlers will carry out stratigraphic and structural studies in the Mackinac Straits region, with particular reference to the correlation of formations exposed there with those containing oil and gas in the fields to the south. The department of chemical engineering will make a general study of the oil and gas fields and operations in the state, especially the Reed City and headquarters fields, to determine possible methods for more effective conservation. Wayne University, through Professor D. C. MacLachlan, will participate in the exploratory projects for oil.

In the copper country, governmental scientific agencies have for some time supplemented the investigations of the mining companies. Since 1942 Dr. J. J. Runner and A. A. Stromquist, of the U. S. Geological Survey, making their headquarters at Michigan College, have been studying the copper mines with a view to finding additional ore.

Stimulus for the field projects came from the Upper Peninsula Mineral Industries Conference which the college sponsored in November, 1942, when representatives of federal and state agencies met at Houghton to receive recommendations from mining companies and to formulate joint plans.