

canoes, national parks and mountains. His classes at the university were among the favorite science courses. During his travels he had collected a valuable collection of picture slides which he often used with his lectures.

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DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. IVIN SICKELS, professor emeritus of geology at the College of the City of New York, died in his ninetyeth year on August 5.

THE death is announced of Baron Gerard de Geer, from 1877 to 1924 professor of geology at the Uni-

versity of Stockholm, founder of the Geochronological Institute there and an authority on glacial and post-glacial problems. He was eighty-four years old.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that a public campaign to raise at least \$300,000 to be donated to the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine as a fund dedicated to the memory of Dr. Mont R. Reid was opened on July 12. The fund is to be used to supplement the regular budget of the College of Medicine and is intended "to honor the memory of a great citizen, to advance the cause of medical science and teaching and to promote the health of our community." An annual deficit varying from \$18,000 to \$25,000 has been met usually through the personal efforts of Dr. Reid.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ROSS INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL HYGIENE

It is pointed out in *The British Medical Journal* that the part played by the Tropics in providing indispensable products of all kinds has never perhaps before been so forcibly brought to the notice of the public as now. Nor in this connection has the importance of malaria and the need for controlling this most deadly of tropical diseases been so clearly demonstrated. Measures of control of malaria have now been developed in many parts of the world, but in none has progress in this respect been more conspicuous than in India. Particularly has the work of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene (India Branch) in the Indian tea, jute and mining industries been a striking example of such progress. We have previously drawn attention to the part played by the institute in coordinating the resources of individual interests in these industries and in organizing and developing systematic research and active prosecution of measures throughout the many gardens, estates and labor forces concerned. The *Journal* summarizes as follows the information given in the annual report for 1941-42:

Among contributors to the cooperative action initiated by the institute are listed over twenty agents and companies controlling more than 200 estates, with a total acreage of nearly half a million; extracts from reports by medical officers and others give evidence of the scale and beneficial results of the measures undertaken. In the account of the year's activities malaria control naturally takes first place, and some interesting facts are given of the result of anti-malaria work on a number of estates. Methods of biological control have been widely made use of, because owing to their cheapness and permanent character such measures have largely eliminated the high recurrent cost of oiling schemes. There are now

at least 4,000 miles of streams and drains on tea estates in which the breeding of *Anopheles minimus*, the chief malaria carrier in this region, has been controlled by the "dense shade" method, whilst the regular training and cleaning of streams and the institution of "flushing" devices and other anti-larval operations have been widely extended.

Perhaps the most immediately interesting part of the report concerns the branch's activities in relation to the military situation in India. The invasion of Burma by the Japanese has introduced many acute problems, not the least of these being malaria in the frontier districts and among refugees passing into India by this route from Burma. Dr. Ramsay, principal of the India Branch, has with his great knowledge of the local malaria problems involved been able to give much help, at their request, to the military authorities. The branch has also been able to forward the war effort by providing trained Indian malaria surveyors. About 600 Indians, many of whom have volunteered for service, have now been trained at Ross Institute training centers. Several British medical officers formerly employed by the tea industry are also now, as a result of training and experience in anti-malaria work, rendering invaluable service as malariologists with the Army in different theaters of the war. The report notes the retirement for health reasons of Dr. David Manson, in whose laboratory at Cinnemara much research work has been carried out and over 200 malaria surveyors trained. Mention is also made of the very valuable results from the researches of Dr. Muirhead Thomson, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, upon the bionomics of the carrier species *A. minimus*, whose life history has been intensively investigated in the field.

THE BUDGET OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE budget of the University of Wisconsin for the 1943-44 fiscal year, including funds for teaching and

training on a twelve-months basis, was adopted by the Board of Regents at its last meeting.

The budget for the fiscal year, which began on July 1, amounts to \$7,205,160 for all educational and general expenditures and for all extension and public service work.

The figure represents an increase of \$453,284 over the budget for 1942-43—an increase made necessary largely because of the fact that the university is now operating on a basis of three semesters instead of two semesters each year.

Education and general expenditures for 1943-44 will amount to \$5,573,928, while extension and public service funds amount to \$1,631,232. Some of these funds come from the state, others are earned in the form of fees, etc., while the remainder is paid by the Federal Government for the training of armed forces.

The budget makes provision for the year-round teaching load for both civilian and military students. The estimated enrolment includes approximately 1,900 civilian students in the full summer semester, 1,500 in the six and eight weeks' summer session, 5,000 civilian students in the regular academic year beginning in September, and 1,500 military students.

Included in the later group are the army air forces meteorologists, navy engineers, army basic phase, army foreign area and language and both army and navy medical students. In addition to these military students, who will be pursuing regular courses of instruction, the university will continue to train about 2,000 navy radio operators, WAVES, SPARS and marine women, navy cooks and bakers, and navy pilot trainees for whom instruction is separately financed.

It is estimated, therefore, that the enrolment during 1943-44 will consist of approximately 5,000 civilian students and nearly 4,000 military students or a grand total of 9,000 students.

AFFILIATED HOSPITAL UNITS FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE

IN the *Journal* of the American Medical Association for June 26, attention was called to the fact that two hundred and fifty-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. Already more than a thousand physicians and dentists have applied for association with these units.

Members of the staffs of affiliated units are commissioned in the inactive reserve of the U. S. Public Health Service, generally with ranks equivalent to those of captain, major or lieutenant colonel in the Army. They remain on inactive status except when there is an emergency arising from an air raid or other grave wartime disaster. When called to active

duty they then receive the pay and allowances of officers of equivalent grade in the armed forces. They are expected to furnish service only in their own or neighboring states, and their obligation ceases at the termination of the present national emergency. The nature of the service is recognized by authorization to wear a lapel button which indicates that they have enlisted for emergency service. They do not wear a uniform until called to active duty and need not purchase one unless directed to do so when called to active duty.

The Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association and the Directing Board of the Procurement and Assignment Service have authorized essential physicians to accept positions with these affiliated units. Some physicians have expressed the fear that acceptance of these commissions might involve them in a responsibility to the U. S. Public Health Service and might in some way encourage the acceptance by the profession of the proposed Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. This is a misunderstanding. Those who become associated with affiliated units are under no obligation to serve in any other capacity, no matter what functions Congress may some day see fit to thrust on the U. S. Public Health Service. Duties of members of affiliated units are limited strictly to those which they have agreed to assume as a result of enemy action.

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES

THE Association of University Professors and Lecturers of the Allied Countries in Great Britain, according to *The Times*, London, began at New College, Oxford, on July 17 the largest conference which it has held so far. The subject of discussion was the reconstruction of universities in the occupied and conquered countries of Europe after the war.

The conference, which was welcomed to Oxford by its president, Professor S. A. Glaser, Polish Minister to Belgium and Luxembourg, was given the Oxford background to its aims by the regius professor of modern history, Dr. S. M. Powicke. It will work in three main groups and many sections. The group dealing with arts will be under Professor J. A. Veraart, Netherlands; the group for science will be under Professor A. Photiades, Greece, and that on general subjects under Dr. Jean Timmermans, professor of physical chemistry at the University of Brussels and director of the Bureau of the International Union of Chemistry.

Among the subjects discussed were law, science and technology, economics, the modern humanities, history, medicine other than general science, and information for students. The meeting considered reports from the various sections which had been at work on the