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Students` Medical Council

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THE AURICLE

Vol VI No 9 August 19 1955

POLL IN SECRET ELECTION

It will probably by a great surprise to most Medical students to learn that an election took place, earlier this week, for the Medical representative to the new (puppet) S.R.C. It was so poorly advertised that one of the candidates spent 30 minutes trying to find out where he could register his vote. The result that the total number of votes cast reached a farcically low level.

It is probable, however, that this was in some measure due to the almost complete apathy which has resulted from the imposition of the new S.R.C. Statute.

Already, it would appear, we are beginning to taste the bitter fruit of the tree of unwarranted intrusion into student affairs. In case there are still some students who are interested in the results of the Faculty elections, we print the list of successful candidates.

Arts	L.J. Suzman
Science	H.J. Eigelis
Law	P. Paizes
Medicine	S. Shall
Dentistry	C. Rachanis
Commerce	B. Light
Engineering	D.J. Lowe
Architecture	E. Crystall

A TYPICAL STUDENT COMMENT

"Why should I vote for someone who is going to have to do as he is told, anyway?"

ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY

53 13th Avenue.
Alexandria Township

Second-hand books are urgently needed by the library.

S U P P O R T

T H E

S T U D E N T

U N I O N

it's here

Well know it is upon us,
The great new S.R.C.
Eight by faculties elected
The rest by P.R. praised be
We received our little brochures
Which informed us of our fate
In on faculty at least
It was nearly too darn late.

And when we've picked our prefects
(Who will rule without restraint,
For no longer when we wish
Can we sack them in Great Hall.)

Then let us all remember
The better days we knew
Let us work for their return
A new spirit let's imbue.

The new association
May provide the consolation

SAGGITAL SECTION.

editorial opinion

N.U.S.A.S. and I.U.S.

The 1955 Congress of NUSAS has taken a decision which it is probably going to regret bitterly quite shortly. It decided, once and for all, to leave I.U.S. and throw its lot with COSEC. The reasons given for this final withdrawal were mainly of a purely technical nature, dealing with alleged breaches of contract on the part of the I.U.S. Executive with regard to the agreement whereby NUSAS was given special membership of the World Organisation.

We believe, however, that this is merely a mask for the real reason - an implacable hatred and distrust based entirely on the past "misdeeds" of IUS. There is also possibly an element of fear and a desire to curry favour with the Authorities in this country who have every reason to look askance at the International Union.

This latest decision has come at a particularly unfortunate time. World tensions are easing, IUS has become increasingly conciliatory, the fasion today, even among diplomats is Co-existance and Co-operation.

Yet NUSAS, with a unique opportunity for fostering this improvement have chosen to throw it away for reasons which can only be described as petty and foolish. As the only national body holding membership of both COSEC and IUS, NUSAS was in a position to bring about a rapproachment between the rival bodies. The greatest crime in the world is to be behind the times. It is the one thing that is never forgiven. Even today, NUSAS stand indicted for her shortsightedness, her narrow-mindedness. What will History say of a body which showed so little understanding of a vital change in current International trends, as to squander a precious chance of healing the rift which has torn the students of the World apart.

S U P P O R T

A . M . S . T . F .

At last

A CHANCE TO BE USEFUL.

It is not often that the medical student has the chance to show that he is a useful human being. Pushed around where-ever he goes by various chiefs, registrars, housemen, sisters, staff-nurses, probationers and even students slightly senior to him, this unfortunate creature, not unreasonably, develops marked feelings of inadequacy and rejection. He is often called "doctor", but he knows full well that in the majority of cases this form of address has as much sarcasm in it as Shaw praising Hollywood. Being neither respected medical practitioner nor faultless (the customer is never wrong) layman, he is cast into the limbo and must float there, devoid of personality, feeling as useful as a Meckel's diverticulum.

However, the rare occasion does arise, when he is able to demonstrate that he is still worth something; and that even though he is not a fully-fledged member of the medical profession, he can still do his bit to alleviate human suffering. Such an occasion has arisen, and for the sake of one or two afternoons a term, clinical students can have the chance to justify their existance.

A few miles from Johannesburg there is a small school, apparently the only one in South Africa, catering for African deaf-mutes. Apart from the financial educational and space difficulties that these institutions invariably suffer from, this school has NO MEDICAL ATTENTION. 107 children, already severely handicapped are going around, some with gross disease others with illness not evident to the lay eye.

Here at last is our opportunity. Hand in your name to the S.M.C. or your class representative and give up one afternoon to help 107 unfortunate children and at the same time to restore your personality.

THIS HILL OF OURS

We introduce to you "Multiple" Mick Sorokin, hardworking Secretary of the S.M.C. Educated at Benoni High, where he crowned his career with a First Class Matric.

Arriving at this Hill of Ours in 1952, he immediately threw himself into student activities. He took over the "Forgotten Man" post of Chairman of Night School. He was on the Editorial Board of the Auricle for two years, (readers may remember him as the "...mus" of "Litmus").

At the inception of the Arch & Anthrop Society last year, Mick was immediately elected on to the Committee, but unfortunately, this year, was unable to accept office, due to pressure of work.

Crowning this multilateral career, he was elected on to the S.M.C. at the elections last September, and he now is very successfully filling the onerous position of Secretary.

Mick has a further distinction. He was the last student questioned by Mr. Lee MacGregor at his last official ward-round last year.

GUESS

WHAT?

Letters

STUDENTS UNION

Sir,

In the past two years strenuous efforts have been made by a small committee to get a University Union Building for Wits. Progress has been steady and the position has now been reached where preliminary architectural plans are available for discussion.

The building envisaged is situated just to the west of the Swimming Bath and contains among other amenities, the following: Gymnasium, Restaurant, Common Rooms, Undenominational Chapel, Offices and Committee Rooms, as well as a Bar Lounge and Billiard Room for Convocation.

A Committee of representatives of Council, Senate, Lecturers, Convocation and Students are meeting to iron out the layout of the building. The complete building will at present not be feasible unless ehough money is forthcoming. We have a Union Building Fund which stands at £20,000 and Convocation has a fund of £3,500 which is to be used in the building. On a pound for pound grant from the Government, we will therefore have immediately available £47,000. The whole building will cost about £200,000.

We are, therefore, appealing to all students to make an effort on their own behalf to raise money for this fund. We would like to suggest that every effort is made by all students to raise money or contributions. (We will need furnishings, bricks, windows, etc.) We suggest that at parties, or at any gathering of students, friends and relatives, the hat is passed around. Collect pennies from change - every amount, no matter how small, will help to build.

It is essential to start soon - costs continue to rise, so let's build now. Please help to help yourself.

Yours etc.

D. Ramke
Sec. of U.U.B.

POLLING

Sir,

I am informed that an election occurred on Monday. Where the balloting took place is still a mystery to me. Speaking to large numbers of fellow students, I learnt that

a) they thought the elections were taking place next week; or

b) they had voted and put crosses instead of 1's in the position required on the ballot paper.

I may say that I have tried to take an interest in student affairs, but elections such as these make mock of such efforts. What the position will be like in the coming General Elections, I shudder to think.

Yours etc.

Disgusted.

film Soc.

The Film Society is continuing to function actively and the committee took advantage of the opportunity provided by the vacation of previewing a large number of shorts. This will no doubt lead to further improvement in the standard of films to be shown in the future.

The experiment of having a film during the vacation proved very successful as a fairly large audience was present. The film shown was "Born Yesterday" with Judy Holliday, Broderick Crawford and William Holden. The film, which relied mainly on witty dialogue and Judy Holliday for effect, was very well received by the audience.

The Society's lunch-hour presentation of "Out of True" drew another large audience. Besides its obvious merits from a filmic point of view the film also proved to be both entertaining and instructive.

On Tuesday night "Snake Pit" turned out to be the most popular film shown this year. Olivia de Havilland maintained her consistently high standard of acting with yet another polished performance. In the supporting programme the Norman McLaren shorts were really outstanding and the Society hope in the near future to present a complete lunch-hour programme of Norman McLaren shorts. The next evening performance will be "The Importance of being Ernest" at the end of this month.

AURICLE COMMITTEE.

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CLAUDE BERNARD SOC.— "COAGULATION."

Dr Stein began his lecture on the "Clinical Aspects of Coagulation", by giving a short historical background of the investigations on the coagulation mechanism, mentioning the following facts:

(1) 1772-The discovery that cellular elements are responsible for clotting.

(2) Postulation of classical theory of clotting by Morawitz, 1904.

(3) Discovery in 1916 of Heparin and its utilisation in 1918.

(4) Technique described by Quick for estimating amount of Pro-thrombin in blood. This provided a new attack on the understanding of disease processes.

(5) Discovery of Vitamin K. by Dam.

(6) Discovery of Dicoumarol by Link.

He went on to describe:

Coagulation itself.

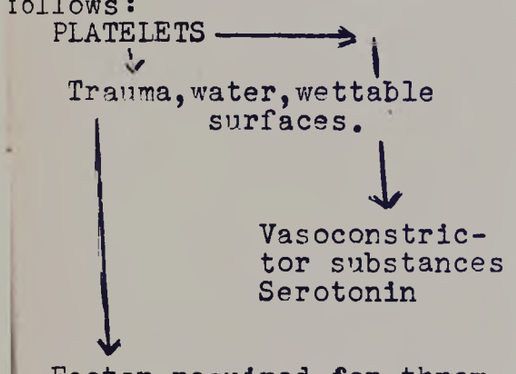
This is the conversion, primarily of Fibrinogen into Fibrin by the action of Thrombin. Minute differences are noticeable chemically between the two substances.

Factors affecting coagulation which have been recently discovered and investigated are factors 5,6,7,8,9 and 10. Factors 5 and 7 accelerate coagulation probably doing so by taking a part in the formation of thromboplastin .

Of the two types of thromboplastin, brain and blood thromboplastin are inactive requiring Factors 5 and 7.

The moment Thrombin forms it destroys platelets. Thus, since Thrombin is formed as a result of the breakdown of platelets, the coagulation mechanism is a cycle.

The breakdown of platelets may be represented as follows:



The breakdown of platelets thus aids coagulation in two ways.

Inhibitors

Inhibitors of the coagulation mechanism are:

a) Heparin & Albumen cofactor acting against prothrombin & thrombin

b) Plasma thrombosplastin and Anti thromboplastin acting against thromboplastin.

c) Oxalate, Citrate and Edta acting against Calcium

d) Fibrinolysin (Plasmin) inhibits fibrin.

Plasminogen ⟶ Plasmin

Anti fibrinolysin inhibits fibrinolysin.

Capillary Bleeding

After a puncture, the capillary retracts for approximately 20 mins and the clot forms a seal over the puncture.

Defects:

a) Coagulation defect - even after return after retraction of the capillary, bleeding continues

b) Capillary defect - no retraction and clot does not prevent bleeding.

In retraction of the clot, the presence of platelets is important. This prevents haemorrhage.

Clinical Aspect.

1. Purpuras - Due to poor retraction and low platelet count.

2. Haemophilia - Coagulation defect which is hereditary. Theoretically a haemophilic female is possible if a haemophilic male marries a carrier female.

Treatment:

a) Locally - thromboplastin or thrombin provided e.g. snake venom.

b) Internally - Anti-haemophilic globulin provided.

Note: Saliva contains thromboplastin.

3. Blocking of bile duct - Absence of bile salts e.g. jaundice and Vit K not absorbed therefore Prothrombin is not formed.

Treatment: Injection of Vit. K

4. Liver diseases - Not enough prothrombin is manufactured.

5. Deficiency of Dicoumarol Vit. K is more useful in treatment than Vit.K. There is never a deficiency of Calcium.

6. Deficiency of Fibrinogen Due to

a) Liver diseases

b) Congenital absence in form of fibrinogen

c) Fibrinolysis e.g. in trauma - shock.

Anticoagulants:

1) Heparin most suited - it affects the whole clotting process and is used in thromboses after operations.

2) Dicoumarol - prevents future thromboses.

Dr. Stein ended by saying that much investigation could still be done in this field. If fibrinolysin was extracted it could be used to dissolve clots. He re-emphasised that observations should be based on the living individual, not test tubes.

After the lecture, a discussion on the various aspects of coagulation took place; Professor Gillman being one of the speakers. He reminded those present that Dr. Stein had introduced the use of Vit. K at the General Hospital in coagulation and brought up several aspects on the latter which were not yet resolved e.g.

a) to what extent large arteries could be damaged as no clotting takes place. Perhpas some secretion prevents this.

b) The effects of uraemia and phosphorus on coagulation.

BIRTH OF A STUDENT SOCIETY

Last Thursday saw the last General Meeting of students take place in the Great Hall, under the auspices of the S.R.C. as at present constituted. However, time was not spent bemoaning the past; rather was it spent considering the possibilities for the future.

The main motion was one proposed by Mr. Hepple and seconded by Mr. Kemmey, to the following effect.

"This General Meeting of students of the University of the Witwatersrand are of the opinion that an organisation is needed to defend and advance the academic and extramural interests of students.

"Matters like fees, lectures, equipment, freedom of speech, press opinion and assembly require eternal vigilance on the part of students, who must band together and organise in defence of their right.

A paragraph then follows, which describes the good work of the S.R.C. in defence of students rights in the past. A further paragraph, in succinct terms, condemns the new system of S.R.C. Government, "a sub-committee of the University Council".

The pith of the resolution is contained in the last paragraph:-

"This meeting of students therefore resolves to from a Witwatersrand University Student Association in order to uphold, defend and advance the right of the students of the University of the Witwatersrand, and resolves

1) All students of the University shall be entitled to membership of the Association.

2) All elections ....shall be conducted by free, equal and secret franchise."

Speaking in support of the motion, Mr. Hepple reviewed the work of the S.R.C.'s of the past, in defending students rights, and pointed out that the S.R.C. as will be constituted will not represent student opinion, nor will it be removable by students. Other speakers in favour of the motion were made by Mr. Trapido and Mr. Bloomberg.

The audience, as expected, passed by a large majority, the resolution. Even the rowdy section in the top left-hand corner seemed to realise the importance of the situation, and except for a few die hards, voted in the liberal tradition. By a further resolution, nominations and voting for the Association will take place in the near future.

Music society

The Music Society will start refunctionin this term as from Friday 19th August. We shall hold 2 lunch-hour meetings next week, the programme being:-

Friday 19th - Dvorak Cello Concerto played by Pierre Fournier

Friday 26th - Opera "La Traviata".

IT HAPPENED THIS MONTH

1. Premiere of Richard Strauss's Arabella, Dresden 1933.
2. Gluck born, Germany 1714.
3. Leos Janacek born, Moravia 1854
4. William Byrd, died 1623; Vaughn Williams Hugh the Drover first produced, London 1924.
5. Wanda Landowska born, Warsaw 1877; Joseph Holbrooke born 1878; Jan Kubelik born, Prague 1880; Gordon Jacob born, London 1895.
6. Gustav Mahler born, Bohemia 1860.
7. Haydn given the Mus. Doc. Degree, Oxford, and his Oxford Symphony (his thesis) first play, 1791.
8. Ottorino Respighi born, Bologna 1879.
9. Handel's Athalia first performed, Oxford 1733; Henry Wieniawsky born, Poland 1835.
10. Gershwin died, Hollywood 1937.
11. Arnold Schönberg died, Los Angeles 1951.
12. Rimsky Korsakow's Le Coq d'Or first publically performed, Drury Lane 1911.
13. Premiere of Mozarts' "The Seraglio", Vienna 1782.

-: ARCH AND .ANTHROP:-

PRESENTS

PROFESSOR LE GROS CLARK ON

PILTDOWN FORGERY

at KELVIN HOUSE

on FRIDAY 19TH AUGUST at 8 p.m.

HISTORY OF DISSECTION

Emperor Hwang Ti (2650 B.C.) of China took a great interest in medicine. He propounded that the blood in the body was controlled by the heart and he thought that it flowed in a continuous circle. Dissection was however strictly forbidden, but his position might have enabled him to come closer to anatomy than the Chinese doctors, and thus to prove these theories.

Aristotle introduced the need for instruction in Biology, but this practice lapsed after his death. He dissected many species of animals and founded the subjects of Comparative Anatomy and Embryology. Shortly afterwards in about 300 B.C. the earliest and greatest anatomists of the Roman Alexandrian school were concentrating on Human corpses. Herophilus of Chalcedon was probably the first person to perform a dissection publically. Through him the structure of Man's brain was understood more clearly and his fellow lecturer Eristratus of Chios, also explored this field of anatomy. Unfortunately, the policy of this school changed and Galen (150 A.D.) the great physiologist had to work on Barbary Apes and pigs, as dissection was at that time illegal. He made the grave mistake of postulating that these animals were very similar to man and consequent generations of doctors blindly followed him.

During the Middle Ages, the Church did all within its power to suppress the study of anatomy and surgery. In 1163 the Church issued the Edict of Tours which stated that they "abhor the shedding of blood". Pope Boniface VII threatened to excommunicate any person who cut up bodies or made skeletons, in the fourteenth century. Towards the end of this period in history, the Church began to realise that a basic knowledge of anatomy was essential to the physician and a minimum of dissection was allowed. Criminals, who were used for this purpose had to go through religious rites and were given spiritual indulgences to atone for the indignities which their bodies would suffer. They were then executed and important officials and gentry were invited by the University staff to attend the dissection.

Much ceremony surrounded these events. The Papal indulgence had to be read first and the University seal was attached to the corpse. Another preliminary procedure to the dissection was the removal of the head, because of the Christian belief that the brain was the centre of the soul and should not be exposed. An oration was read and the physicians then sang in chorus. Finally the dissection started. The anatomist read from Galen whilst a servant opened up the body and he pointed with a wand to the structures. Thereafter all present partook in the celebrations which followed the ending of the dissection - which took 4 days.

The Renaissance inspired great artists like Leonardo da Vinci to study anatomy and draw accurately what they discovered. This reformation period also produced Andreas Vesalius who grew tired of hearing readings from Galen. He therefore decided to study at Padua, where a small amount of dissection was permitted. He contradicted Galen and thus became an outcast from the field of anatomy as the Church opposed him. Interest in dissection had been aroused by him, and was carried out in countries where the Church did not interfere. The Anatomy Act in Britain allowed Barber-surgeons to dissect four bodies annually of executed criminals. These events opened the way to Harvey to discover the circulation of blood in the 17th Century.

The study of anatomy became a recognised subject. Nevertheless there were occasional public outbursts against it. Cadavers were also extremely hard to obtain. Rondelet, Professor at Montpelier in the 17th Century had to dissect the body of his dead child before his class. Two centuries later, Dr. Knox of Edinburgh overcame this difficulty by buying corpses from Hare and Burke. These men suffocated tramps and prostitutes and were paid £10 for each one delivered but the courts soon ended their atrocious game.

Legislation has been made regarding dissection. South Africa passed the Anatomy Act of 1911 which was slightly amended in 1923, 1934 and 1945. Anatomy schools authorised by the Governor-General are supplied with the bodies of people maintained by the Government or those of paupers which are not claimed within 24 hours. They are distributed by the Inspector in strict rotation, each school obtaining its quota according to its number of students. The cadavers are delivered to the Superintendent of the school who has to pay transport, burial and other fees for the upholding of the Acts. All bodies must be kept by him for 14 days and they can be claimed within this period by relatives, providing that they have not been willed to the school. People who died of certain diseases, published at intervals in the Government gazette, are not allowed on the dissecting tables.

Power is held by the Governor-General to revoke the dissecting powers of any Anatomy school. He also

Continued from page 6

appoints the Inspectors, who are allocated areas and must not be connected with the schools. These men have to inspect the schools twice annually and send a report to the Minister concerned. They cannot however, interfere with the running of these. Both the Superintendant and Inspector have to keep a record of the cadavers and the burial places. These dissected corpses are collected by the Inspector after eighteen months and disposed of. The Superindendant has to make an annual report to the Government Department concerned. Contravention of any of these clauses are punishable by fines not exceeding £100 or three months imprisonment with or without hard labour. Doctors are also given the privilege of looking at the Register kept by the Inspector upon request.

With conditions so vastly different to those which existed in the past, great strides have been made in the understanding of the structure of the human being, and Surgery and Medicine have progressed rapidly.

Continued from page

14. Liszts' final public appearance, Luxembourg 1866.
15. Wagner's A Faust Overture first performed, Dresden 1844.
16. Antonio Vivaldi died, Vienna 1741.
17. Joh. Sabastian Bach died, Leipzig 1750.
18. Robert Schumann died, Enderich 1856.
19. Mendelssohn at Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh wrote the opening of his Scotch Symphony 1829.

S U P P O R T

Y O U R

R E F E C T O R Y

THE VALUE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY IN MEDICINE

Physiotherapy is the treatment of almost any condition by physical means. This embraces the use of massage, remedial exercises and various forms of electrical treatment. Most modern hospitals employ physiotherapists who work in conjunction with other members of the medical team which includes doctors, nurses, radiographers, speech therapists and occupational therapists, all with one aim of returning the patient to their occupation as quickly as possible with the minimum disability.

The value of physiotherapy has long since been recognised and accepted by the Medical profession. Its scope as in all fields of medicine has increased tremendously since the last war when manpower was short and hospital beds at a premium and it was essential to speed up the return of casualties to their duties.

The application of physiotherapy is now so wide that specialisation is becoming more and more evident in particular such treatment as is necessary for patients undergoing chest surgery, in cerebral palsy, orthopaedics, poliomyelitis, the rheumatic diseases, and in industrial rehabilitation.

For many years this treatment fell into disrepute owing to the superstitions of mysticism and witchcraftry which was coupled with the term "The healing hands", but no longer is it considered the luxury treatment of the idle rich and the obese dowager, it has now a specific and scientific application which has earned it an accepted place in the medical profession.

A physiotherapist is an auxillary and as such does not diagnose disease or injury, her/his duty is to help a patient help himself, to prevent the complications connected with long bed rest and operations of all kinds, to teach a patient to obtain the maximum value from minimum muscle or respiratory effort. To use what power he has after crippling injury or disease with intelligence and co-operation. To help each man, woman and child to be active, independent citizens and to prevent or delay invalidism.

Physiotherapy is not a cure, all it is but part of the armamentarium of medicine.

Jean Blain
M.C.S.P.

ARCH. AND ANTHROP.

This Society has decided to hold two more functions this year. The first, in conjunction with the Witwatersrand Branch of the South African Archaeological Society, is being held tonight, at Kelvin House. Professor W. Le Gros Clark, the world-famous professor of Anatomy at Oxford University, is delivering a lecture on the Piltdown Hoax. He is particularly well qualified for this, as one of the members of his Department was instrumental in detecting the fraud, and thereafter worked with him to prove it.

Next week, at a date to be advertised, Dr. L.H. Wells, formerly senior lecturer in Anatomy and Anthropology at this School will deliver a lecture on a subject to be announced. He is presently at Edinburgh University.

Due to the resignation of Mr. L. Myers, because of pressure of work, Mr. R. Plotkin was elected as Chairman, pro.tem. He is to be congratulated on his accession to this post.



BOOK NEWS

The following publications are of outstanding value for you, for the reference library at the medical school, the hospital and the medical or research laboratory.

HOLLEY: POTASSIUM METABOLISM IN HEALTH AND DISEASE 38/3

This new monograph presents an up-to-date review of this complex subject which will serve as a practical clinical guide in the diagnosis and treatment of abnormalities in potassium balance. In addition to extensive discussion of normal potassium metabolism, potassium deficiency, potassium excess, a series of valuable appendices deals with units used in body fluid measurements, use of diet in the treatment of abnormal potassium metabolism, and sodium and potassium content of public water supplies.

TOCANTINS: THE COAGULATION OF BLOOD. METHODS OF STUDY. 49/-

To collect the widely scattered literature on this subject under one cover is the purpose of this book.

BAUER: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF INTERNAL DISEASES. 127/6

Clinical Analysis and Synthesis of Symptoms and Signs on Pathophysiologic Basis.

BUTTERWORTH, CHASSIN, MCGRATH: CARDIAC AUSCULTATION: (Including Audio-Visual Principles) 34/-

The purpose of this book is to show the development and use of Audio-Visual methods in teaching cardiac auscultation. The equipment for this purpose is described and illustrated. Physical principles of sound and of the origin of heart sounds are discussed. Specific heart conditions are dealt with in detail. The book is clinically orientated and, therefore, of immediate interest not only to the internist and cardiologist but to the general practitioner too.

WRIGHT & LUCKEY : CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASES. 46/9

This is the transactions of the First National Conference on Cerebrovascular Disease, at Princeton, and is the most comprehensive statement on the subject to date. Forty leading specialists contributed to the presentations and lively discussions, and their specialities indicate the groups that will be interested in this book.

Internists, Cardiovascular specialists, Neurologists, Hematologists and General Practitioners.

MERRILL: THE TREATMENT OF RENAL FAILURE.

This new monograph discusses thoroughly the treatment of acute and Chronic renal failure. Particular emphasis is given to those disease states which may predispose to renal failure and to "reversible" and "preventable" renal failure. Chapters on normal renal physiology and biochemistry, and a section on the present status of homotransplantation of kidneys are included.

WESTDENE PRODUCTS (PTY) LTD., 23, ESSANBY HOUSE, 175 JEPPE ST., JOHANNESBURG.

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Multigraphed by Westdene Products (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg for the Medical Students of the Witwatersrand University. * * * * * * *

Continued from page 12

very well for Witwatersrand in the recent National women's hockey tournament.

MEDICAL INTERVARSITY

GeraldGilchrist and cronies of the Medical All Sports Council are hard at work with the arrangements for this annual event which is our turn to hold. Last meeting of the Council concerned itself with the essentials for the event, namely beer and wherewithal for braaivleis. The party itself during the evening will be held at "Sleepy Hollow" on the Pretoria road.

Medical sportsmen, one hopes, are in fine fettle for the event.

TENNIS

At the intervarsity tournament held during the vacation at Pretoria both the Men's and the Women's teams did remarkably well. Not satisfied with convincingly trouncing all opposition during the course of the week, the men achieved what surely must be a record in the history of intervarsity sport. The entire Wits team "made" the Combined Universities' side to play Northern Transvaal. Congratulations to Neville Katzen (5th year medic), who captained the combined team, and to his team-mates Goosen, Bowring and Goldberg (2nd year Dental).

In the women's section, Wits finished second to Rhodes and Medical School were represented by Evelyn Puler and Helen Bax. Congratulations to Evelyn and to Joan Sinclair who played for the combined 'Varsity team.

There is a strong possibility of a Combined University tennis team being sent on tour either to England or to the U.S.A. We hope to see lots of Witsies in the team.

THE LIBRARIAN SAYS

Among the most recently acquired books are several of importance to students. These include Elementary statistics with applications in medicine, by Croxton, which is a guide to the use and interpretation of tables, graphs and other statistical forms, based on actual, not hypothetical, data. The author claims that no previous study of statistics is necessary for the understanding of this book.

Pathology students will be glad to see a continuation of the U.S. Naval Medical School Color atlas of pathology (volume two) which includes glands, reproductive organs and skin.

Modern trends in opthalmology, series three, edited by Sorsby, covers recent developments in this subject, including new methods of examination; treatment, and social aspects of ophthalmology. Modern trends in psychosomatic medicine is a new title in this series. It is edited by O'Neill but the various sections are contributions by experts in their own fields. In conjunction with this book, students should consult the new edition of Emotions and bodily changes, by Flanders Dunbar, which is a survey of literature on psychosomatic interrelationships from 1910-1953. The size of this book and the length of the bibliography indicate the increasing interest in this subject.

A new edition of "big" Best and Taylor, Physiological basis of medical practice, has just been published. This is one of the few new books which is smaller than previous editions due to the adoption of the sensible policy of leaving out much of the material which can be found in the older editions, and concentrating on new developments.

Three new books on surgery are Surgery of the caecum and colon, by Aylett; Surgery of the heart, by Bailey, and Textbook of operative surgery, by Farquharson. While the first two are perhaps of more interest to specialists, the third is a book of much wider appeal. It is written by a general surgeon and includes the types of operations which a general practitioner may have to perform. Operations less frequently performed, and belonging to specialised fields, are treated more briefly, so that it has been possible to cover the subject in one volume of reasonable dimensions.

The title of the new edition of Jordan and Burrows, Textbook of bacteriology, has been changed to Textbook of microbiology, to indicate the wider scope of the contents. Most of the chapters have been revised and there are new sections on antibiotics and on chemotherapy.

A very comprehensive book on The skin, by [illegible] has just been received. This is described as a clinicopathologic treatise and in it are sections on embryology, anatomy and physiology of the skin, as well as fully-illustrated chapters on every aspect of skin disease. Therapy is treated briefly, and apart from the frontispiece the illustrations are not in colour, but otherwise this is a most satisfying book.

For final year students (and others, perhaps) lighter reading might include Release from nervous tension, by Fink, which includes chapters with such attractive titles as "Even dogs get neurotic; How relaxation works; Play is good medicine; The first ten years are the hardest, and Try on a new attitude."

Sport ~

WITS HAVE MOST SPRINGBOKS —

In a Rugby season characterized by repeated defeat of a much vaunted team at the hands of often inferior opposition, Wits. Rugby men (both supporters and active players) can take pride in two achievements: the selection of Clive Ulyate as fly half for the First and Second International matches against the British Lions and the selection of Wilf Rosenberg for the Second South African International team as well. No other club has as many representatives in the Springbok team for the Second test. However the Crusader Club of Port Elizabeth equalled this in the first test by having Amos du Plooy and Dr. Colin Moon (an ex-UCT medic).

Your correspondent, every Wits man and also many others in the country are certain that Wits would have had a third Springbok this season but for a very unfortunate injury. This individual is the Club Vice-Captain, Joe Kaminer, who fractured his left clavicle while playing the Intervarsity against Potch. University four days before the first South African trial at Springs in which he was due to participate. Furthermore one's certainty is strengthened by the fact that throughout the following period of the season prior to the British Isles medical Kaminer looked more of an International player than did Ulyate and Rosenberg. The circumstances of Kaminer's being robbed of his "cap", in the first two Tests at any rate, are interesting. A portion of the Wits R.F.C. selection committee thought that he should not play in the Intervarsity, a larger portion who argued that since such prestige accrues to Intervarsities the strongest team possible should be fielded, thought that he should play. Acting like the gentleman and sportsman that he is Joe put himself at his club's disposal and we know that while scoring a brilliant try, he was tackled and his clavicle fractured. Bearing in mind the conflicts involved: the individual's glory versus the University's prestige, and many other factors the Sports Editor invites readers' comments on whether the selection committee acted rightly or wrongly.

Our two Springboks and one "moral" Springbok in themselves provide interesting sporting phenomena. Joe Kaminer, in common with the great majority of outstanding sportsmen works hard at his game - Robin Thompson, Captain and lock forward of the British Lions rises daily at the crack of dawn to run several miles from his Belfast home to one of the neighbouring beaches, while Bob Scott, the incomparable New Zealand full back besides training with his Club twice a week runs three miles every other day of the week; this in spite of being married and the father of two. Well Joe, in order to improve on his natural attributes of speed and eye for a gap commenced training a good two months before this season's commencement and jogged and sprinted until he was thoroughly sick of the sight of a Rugby field and Athletic track. But the results were there - already in the first match of the season he was 100% fit and could accelerate into top speed, swerve, sidestep, dummy and kick far better than most. By way of contrast that brilliant all-round sportsman Clive Ulyate, scratch golfer, near-provincial cricketer has won one of sports' most coveted honours on sheer natural ability and a big match temperament. He started rugger after the cricket season closed, played well in a number of 2nd XV matches, won a place in the 1st Xv, showed in and out form, played in the Transvaal trials and shot into prominence by an outstanding performance, but could not displace Rens from the 'Vaal XV. Next came the first trial at Springs in which Ulyate again starred, was selected for the Junior Springbok team and in partnership with Gentles played game after fine game, with Wilf Rosenberg also outstanding in the same backline. The inevitable came next - selection for the final South African trial at Durban in which Clive completely overshadowed the fancied candidate, Rens.

Rosenberg's success comes from methods somewhere intermediate between those of Ulyate and Kaminer. He, too, trained hard by sprinting and gymnasium work to sharpen his speed after a lay off in 1954 and to strengthen the knee injured badly while playing against the Australians. Speedier than Kaminer possessing Morgan-like elusiveness, with less of a "Rugby brain" than Ulyate Wilf shows that there is no single magical formula for success in the field of sport.

HOCKEY

Folks at Medical School must not allow the Wits Rugby Springboks obscure the fact of our having an International, an outstanding one at that, right here "up the hill". She is "Zan" (Suzanne) de Villiers of final year Physiotherapy. Although playing for a non 'Varsity Club she deserves every credit. Already a Springbok she has now been selected for the South African women's hockey touring party to Australia. Her ability and modesty will ensure Wits' prestige in the Antipodes. Phyllis Chossack (M.B. III) reportedly played