

NEWS and VIEWS

Regius Chair of Zoology, Glasgow :

Prof. C. M. Yonge

PROF. C. M. YONGE, professor of zoology in the University of Bristol, whose appointment as regius professor of zoology in the University of Glasgow is announced, is one of the most distinguished of the younger British zoologists. Receiving his early training at the University of Edinburgh, he has devoted himself for the last twenty years to the study of the interrelated physiology and morphology of marine animals, especially corals, molluscs and crustaceans. Beginning with his memoirs on the physiology of digestion in *Mya* (1923), *Nephrops* (1924) and *Ostrea* (1926), he has published a long series of admirable papers on the functional morphology of the Mollusca, and later on the remarkable functions of chitin and cuticle in the Crustacea, in relation to moulting and oviposition. His work on corals and their enclosed zooxanthellæ dates from his participation as leader in the Great Barrier Reef Expedition during 1928-29, and was later continued at the Tortugas Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution. In all these studies, his interest has lain in function and adaptation, in the activities of the living animal in relation to its structure and its environment, and he has been at pains to link up physiological and morphological facts. He takes a biological, rather than a physiological or morphological, view of the living animal, thus adding greatly to the significance and interest of his results. In the course of his studies he has travelled widely, visiting many of the principal marine biological stations throughout the world.

In addition to his scientific papers, Prof. Yonge published in 1930 "A Year on the Great Barrier Reef", and collaborated with Mr. F. S. Russell in "The Seas", a fascinating introduction to marine biology. He is an active member of the Development Commission's Advisory Committee on Fishery Research and of the recently appointed Committee on Post-War Fishery Research. While professor of zoology at the University of Bristol, a post which he has filled since 1933, he has been successful in stimulating research by his staff and students, promoting in recent years a co-operative study of the biology of the Bristol Channel. There is no doubt that he will be equally successful at Glasgow, especially with the facilities of the Millport Marine Biological Station close at hand.

Medical Services for India

FOR his address delivered at the Founder's Day Celebrations of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi, on March 17, Major-General J. B. Hance, director-general of the Indian Medical Service, took as his subject the need in India for a rapid and wide development of medical services, and he discussed the part which women will play in it. His address may be compared with Dr. Krishnan's presidential address to the Section of Medical and Veterinary Sciences at the Indian Science Congress held in January (see p. 658 of this issue). There is now, said General Hance, complete agreement throughout the world that health is a basic human right. Outlining the conditions required for 'positive health', he said that it is the goal of Indian medicine to provide these for every man, woman and child in India. The task is, as he and Dr. Krishnan clearly show, a formidable one; but it is no less evident that

no responsible authority in India is going to shrink from it. The basis of the effort must be, General Hance emphasized, not this or that political philosophy, but "the united and indomitable will of the whole people to place their country on the map of modern civilised progress". Like Dr. Krishnan, he referred to the medical progress made in the U.S.S.R. during the last twenty years and he insisted that this has not been due to the Marxian philosophy, but to the united will of the Russian people. Nor need the cost of the effort required be a deterrent, for Lord Keynes and Prof. A. V. Hill, secretary of the Royal Society, have both reminded us that money is the servant and not the master of policy. The Allied war policy has proved that this can be so, for, if money had governed the prosecution of this War, hostilities would have ended long ago in the victory of the immensely superior financial resources of the Allies.

Certainly the figures quoted by both General Hance and Dr. Krishnan prove that India's medical needs are great and urgent. A nation should have, General Hance said, a minimum of one doctor to every 1,500 of the population. The United Kingdom has one to every 1,000. India has one to every 10,000; it has 40,000 registered doctors to-day and requires 300,000. A similar need of nurses, health visitors, midwives, pharmacists and dentists indicates the magnitude of the task which faces Indian medical education, and this is only part of the whole problem. General Hance stressed the need for emphasis on preventive and social medicine. Tuberculosis is an urgent special problem in India as elsewhere, and half a million beds are required for tuberculous Indians, at least half of whom are women. The care of the blind, of whom there are some two and a half million in India, is another great task. Industrial medicine will become more and more important in India with the increasing pace of industrial expansion. Research and teaching are also essential and must be carefully developed and fostered. For all these tasks the services of medical women will be required and for some of them they are essential. There is a great and inspiring future for the young medical men and women of India to contemplate. There are, as General Hance said, many eager and capable hands reaching out to take up the torch handed on by their elders. They will, as they look out from India over land and sea, be inspired by the similar noble work being done by their fellow workers near at hand in the U.S.S.R. and China and farther away in the Americas. The busiest of them all in the next decade will be those who must work in the suffering lands of a Europe freed at last from famine and war.

Institute for the Study of Animal Behaviour

AT a meeting of the Council of the Institute for the Study of Animal Behaviour held on April 20 two new members of the Council were co-opted. The full Council is now: Dr. E. S. Russell (*president*), Dr. R. J. Bartlett, Dr. R. W. Douglas, Dr. J. T. Edwards, Mr. James Fisher, Dr. E. Hindle, Dr. Julian S. Huxley, Mr. F. B. Kirkman (*hon. treasurer*), Dr. W. H. Thorpe, Dr. Arthur Walton, Mr. Alastair N. Worden (*hon. secretary*), and Prof. S. Zuckerman. Arrangements were made to publish a new number of the *Bulletin of Animal Behaviour*, and speakers were chosen for the joint meeting to be held with the Royal Society of Medicine (Section of Comparative Medicine) on June 21, as follows: Dr. C. S.