

*Snellen, H. A., und J. H. Nauta* : Fortschr. a. d. Geb. d. Röntgenstrahlen 56, 277, 1937. — 4. *Habler, J. E., and H. H. Wright* : Amer. J. Roentgenol. 63, 50, 1950. — 5. *Schlesinger, M. J.* : Arch. Path. 30, 403, 1940. — 6. *Gordons, A. J., S. A. Brahms, and Sussman* : Amer. Heart J. 39, 114, 1950. — 7. *Rousthoï, Peter* : Acta Radiol. 13, 419, 1933. — 8. *Grossmann, N.* : Amer. J. Roentgenology 54, 57, 1945. — 9. *Radner, S.* : Acta Radiologica 26, 497, 1945. — 10. *Hoyos, J. M., and C. G. del Campo* : Radiology 50, 211, 1948. — 11. *Pearl, F., Gray, N., and B. Friedman* : An. of. Surg. 132, 959, 1950. — 12. *Pearl, F., M. Friedman, N. Gray, and B. Friedman* : Circulation 1, 1189, 1950. — 13. *Helmsworth, J. A., J. McGuire, and B. Felson* : Amer. J. Roentgenol. 64, 196, 1950. — 14. *Jönsson, G.* : Acta Radiologica 29, 536, 1948. — 15. *Marion, P., et J. Papillon* : Presse Médicale 58, 1474, 1950. — 16. *Ponsdomental, E. R., and V. B. Nuñez* : Amer. Heart J. 41, 643, 1951. — 17. Cit. de *Correia, M.* : A circulação coronaria cardiaca. Coimbra 1949. — 18. *Jönsson, G., B. Brodén, and J. Karnell* : Thoracic Aortography. Stockholm 1951. — 19. *Coelho, E., J. M. Fonseca, and A. Constantino* : Cardiologia 13, 193, 1948. — 20. *Pereiras, R., and A. Castellanos* : Radiology 53, 859, 1949. — 21. *Radner, S.* : Acta Radiologica 28, 178, 1948. — 22. *Brodén, B.* : On the technique in thoracic aortography. 1<sup>er</sup> Congrès Mondial de Cardiologie, 1<sup>er</sup> vol., 510, Baillièrre, Paris 1950. — 23. *Jönsson, G.* : Thoracic aortography in coarctation of the aorta and in « patent ductus arteriosus ». 1<sup>er</sup> Congrès Mondial de Cardiol. 1<sup>er</sup> vol., p. 511, Baillièrre, Paris 1950. — 24. *Coelho, E., J. M. Fonseca, A. Nuñez, F. Padua et J. Serras Pereira* : Arch. des Mal. du Cœur, 11, 961, 1951.

---

## Necrologia.

### Dr. Max Winternitz. (1900—1952)

Sad news reached us from Czechoslovakia about the death of Dr. *Max Winternitz* on September 20th, 1952. He had been suffering from coronary insufficiency and died rather suddenly during a vacation in his beloved Tatra mountains.

*Max Winternitz* was born in Prague on June 11th, 1900, a son of *Moritz Winternitz* who was well known for his research in Sanskrit literature. He graduated from the Medical School of the German University in Prague and soon became first assistant at the First Medical University Clinic where he developed an outstanding department of electrocardiography. He spent World War II in England and later returned to Czechoslovakia where he became chief of a large department of internal medicine.

As I think of my friend, his spirit of a pioneer impresses me as the outstanding feature of his personality. It characterized his

attitude, whether he was confronted with a problem in medicine or with the ascent of a difficult mountain peak which he preferred to tackle alone, without guide. Combined with such aggressive, fearless, self-confident approach—and somewhat in contrast to it—was an extremely gentle, kind, understanding and unselfish attitude which imbued his patients with utmost confidence and optimism. His death at the age of 52 leaves all those who knew him with grief over the loss of a leader and genuine friend.

Of *Max Winternitz's* numerous publications the following stand out as important contributions to cardiology:

“Eine klinisch brauchbare Bestimmungsmethode der Blutumlaufzeit mittels Decholininjektion”, *Med. Klin.* 27, 986, 1931, introducing decholin for the determination of the circulation time,

“Der Einfluß der Digitalisdroge auf den Kammerkomplex des insuffizienten menschlichen Herzens”, *Zeitschr. f. Kreislaufforsch.* 119, 632, 1932, pointing out a predominant effect of digitalis on the strained ventricle (“Halbseiteneffekt”),

“The initial complex of the electrocardiogram after infarction of the human heart”, *Am. Heart J.* 9, 616, 1934, describing the pattern of small  $R_1$ , deep  $S_2$  and  $S_3$  in anterior wall infarction,

“Zur Pathologie des menschlichen Vorhofelektrokardiogramms”, *Med. Klin.* 31, 1575, 1935, establishing the pattern of, and coining the terms “P pulmonale” and “P mitrale”,

“Zur Analyse seltener Leitungsstörungen im Menschenherzen”, *Wien. Arch. f. inn. Med.* 22, 445, 1932 and “Auriculoventricular block with ventriculoauricular response”, *Am. Heart J.* 27, 301, 1944, analyses of rare cardiac arrhythmias of which *Max Winternitz* was a master.

*Richard Langendorf* (Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.).

### Frank N. Wilson †

In 1950 the International Society of Cardiology nominated *Frank N. Wilson*, as honorary member, the first time such an honour was bestowed. This choice reflected a tacit testimony of cardiologists the world over for the work of this savant who was the genial constructor of modern electrocardiography.

His death which occurred on September 11th, 1952, deprives the cardiology world of one of its most eminent pioneers.

The Committee of the International Society of Cardiology in the name of its member Societies extends to Mrs. Frank Wilson its profound sympathy.

The Secretary General of the I. S. C.:

*P. W. Duchosal.*