Late Eighties through the Nineteen-nineties

There were significant architectural additions to the campus and administrative changes at Thomas Jefferson University in recent years. New structures included the Bluemle Life Sciences Building and the Medical Office Building. In addition, a new Emergency and Trauma Center in the Main and Thompson Buildings was opened in 1990, tripling the previous capacity; it is one of only four facilities in the United States to be both a Level One Regional Resource Trauma Center and a federally designated Spinal Cord Injury Center.

A successful Decade Fund of the Eighties far surpassed the original goal of sixty-five million dollars to attract the best possible new faculty leadership, to encourage research, and to offset imminent decreasing external support by government and third-party payors. The Jefferson 2000 Fund of the 1990s is raising two hundred million dollars to fulfill these and other goals in preparation for the unprecedented changes occurring in health care delivery and medical education.

In 1984 Edward C. Driscoll succeeded Frederic L. Ballard as chairman of the board of trustees. Driscoll served until 1990 when James W. Stratton was elected chairman. In January 1995 Stratton was succeeded by Jack Farber.

In August 1995 Thomas Jefferson University and the Main Line Health System signed an agreement establishing a new nonprofit, corporate entity known as the Jefferson Health System, an integrated health care delivery system. It includes Thomas Jefferson University Hospitals, Incorporated, Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital, Lankenau Hospital, and Paoli Memorial Hospital. Thomas Jefferson University, a separate entity composed of Jefferson Medical College, the College of Graduate Studies, and the College of Health Professions, is the primary academic affiliate of the Jefferson Health System. Dr. Paul C. Brucker, president of the university, became chairman of the board of the Jefferson Health System, and Douglas S. Peters was named the organization's president and chief executive officer. The late 1990s witnessed the addition of other established institutions to the Jefferson Health System, including Frankford Health Care System and the Albert Einstein Healthcare Network.

Bluemle Life Sciences Building

BLUEMLE LIFE SCIENCES BUILDING
By the Kling-Lindquist Partnership
Completed 1991

Photograph by Dave Super

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the eleven-story life sciences building were held on July 24, 1989, at Locust between Ninth and Tenth Streets. By the time of its formal dedication on October 7, 1991 the building had been named in honor of Emeritus President Lewis W. Bluemle Jr., M.D. The senior design principal for the project was Eric Chung of the Kling-Lindquist Partnership.

The first building dedicated to basic science since the erection of Jefferson Alumni Hall in 1968, the Bluemle Life Sciences Building is an architecturally bold, state-of-the-art facility. It houses the departments of biochemistry and molecular biology, microbiology and immunology, dermatology, and the research division of rheumatology, as well as the Jefferson Institute of Molecular Medicine and the Jefferson Cancer Institute (now the Kimmel Cancer Institute).

The ground floor contains three multipurpose conference/lecture rooms, and the second through tenth floors contain laboratories, offices, library/seminar rooms, lounges, animal rooms, and service spaces. The building's mechanical and electrical systems and laboratory services meet the most exacting requirements for air circulation, fume exhaust, containment, limited vibration, and safety. Flexibility of design allowed scientists to choose the configuration best suited to their laboratories. “Interaction” lounge spaces are comfortably furnished to foster informal discussion among the scientists.

The brick-faced edifice is made of cast-in-place rein-

Historical Survey
forced concrete, beam-and-slab construction. The entrance front on Tenth Street is faced with reddish-orange brick punctuated with horizontal rows of dark ribbon windows edged in smooth stripes of lighter orange. The smooth slab is interrupted by vertical elevator towers, by recessed windows, and most interestingly, by curved bays. A double “piano” curve in the facade runs from the second floor nearly to the roof. The curved corner stairwell appears as an elongated cylinder. Tan cast stone and patterned brick emphasize the divisions of space with moldings, string courses, and cornice.

Daylight streams into the building in novel, yet functional ways. The bulk of the laboratories are in the center of each floor; glass panels and doors open from them onto a sun-drenched perimeter corridor which provides views to the outside. Laboratories facing north and south have outside walls. The spectacular Center City skyline can be seen both from the glass-walled corridors and from the walls of windows in the stairwell in the southwest corner. Such views encourage researchers seeking relief from the intensity of their work to relax by walking the steps and regarding the city below them.

The Bluemle Life Sciences Building overlooks a large, parklike plaza known as the Roundabout. This striking example of landscaped public art by Alice Adams was installed to comply with the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority's requirement that one percent of construction costs be allocated to a public display of art.

The Roundabout is an environmental work inspired by the concentric paths known as “roundabouts” at Thomas Jefferson’s Virginia estate, Monticello. A second symbolic element at the site recalls the doorway-
and-stoop elements of brick row houses in the adjoining Philadelphia neighborhood.

The landscaped forecourt consists of curving paths that connect various focal points providing a variety of areas for conversation or contemplation. At the center is an asymmetrical, eight-foot, grassy central mound suggesting Monticello, itself a tiny rounded mountain. A green granite "wall of water" is set into the east side of the mound, so that its waterfall and lower pool face the entrance to the Bluemle Building. The pools' curves echo the piano curve in the facade of the building. Stairways on either side lead to a flagstone path on top of the mound where there is a bluestone seating wall.

A more secluded area in the northeast corner functions like an outdoor reception room. It consists of a stylized doorway-and-stoop frame of painted steel through which one passes into an area paved with green, pink, and white granite in the shape of the Great Lawn at Monticello. Imbedded in the paving stones are bronze tablets engraved with images of medicinal plants reflecting Thomas Jefferson's research into botany and horticulture. Planting beds contain digitalis, bloodroot, vinca, may apple, and witch hazel.

The "Thicket" in the site's southeast corner contains layers of shrubs, understory trees, ground covers, and a roughhewn flagstone path that winds up from the street. An "Orchard" joining the paved outdoor room at the front contains callery pear trees, and a more formal, little garden north of the mound has boxwood hedges, holly, day lily beds, vinca, and an allée of red maple trees.

Elements of both building and forecourt are lighted

Detail: the Central Mound
at night to great aesthetic effect: white lights on the small windows of the building's penthouse, interior lights from the horizontal band of windows underneath and from the corner stairwell, and a row of lights set into the bottom of the polished granite pool to illuminate the flowing water.

The designer of the Roundabout is Alice Adams. Originally a painter and weaver, she developed into a well-known sculptor, construction artist, and architectural sculptor.

Adams was born in 1930 in New York and graduated from Columbia University in 1953. She continued her education on a French government fellowship and Fulbright travel grant to L'École Nationale d'Art Decoratif in Aubusson, France, a center of tapestry manufacturing since the sixteenth century. In 1966 Adams spent a summer at the prestigious MacDowell Artists Colony in New Hampshire.

She went to Aubusson because of an early interest in weaving and tapestry making. Her own weavings soon "came off the wall" to stand free in the room, and she slowly evolved into an artist of fiber sculptures. Desiring more substantial materials, she shifted to industrial fibers like flexible steel cable and tubing.

Alice Adams had always aimed to integrate the decorative arts into architectural design, and her studio work in the 1970s consisted of architectural fragments and large wall pieces in many media. Her commissions for outdoor, site-specific works in wood and metal often incorporated natural elements. Painstakingly crafted with mortise and tenon technique, her abstract architectural sculptures gradually became more complex with layers of associative meanings.

Adams's site-specific commissions can be found at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Wilson College in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Princeton University, the Dag Hammarskjold Plaza in New York, parks and gardens in Omaha, Nebraska and Dayton and Toledo, Ohio, and the Bathgate Industrial Park in the Bronx. Adams was also a member of the design teams for the Downtown Seattle Transit Project, the "Worker's Place" park and promenade in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and the Metro-Link Transit System in St. Louis, Missouri.

Since 1973 Alice Adams has had seven one-person exhibitions in galleries mainly in New York. Her sculptures in public collections are at the University of North Carolina, Rutgers University, the Hertz Corporation and the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York, and the Haags Gemeentemuseum in The Hague, The Netherlands.

Adams taught sculpture at Manhattanville College in Purchase, New York for twenty years, starting in 1960. She was also a faculty member at California State College in Los Angeles, and the Pratt Institute and the School of Visual Arts in New York. She has lectured widely at other universities and museums across the country.


**Heriz Rug**

**HERIZ RUG**

Iranian

Wool, cotton

1940s

152 1/2 x 121 in.

Purchased in 1991 by TJU

Accession number: 1991+e.DA.01
The light-filled lobby of the Bluemle Life Sciences Building features an attractive, corner installation of the portrait of Dr. Lewis W. Bluemle Jr., juxtaposed with a colorful Heriz rug. The portrait is mounted on a free-standing, curving wooden wall that echoes the curves of the building’s facade.

The rug originated in the Heriz district of the Azarbaijan province of northwestern Iran. This district
comprises sixty-two villages all with lengthy traditions of weaving rugs. Virtually all of the villages employ the same two-layer knotting technique (Turkish or symmetrical knotting with a density of two hundred knots per square inch), and decorate their rugs with the same large central medallion. General features of Heriz rugs are a complex and heavy construction with rather large knots, robustness, and durability. Differences lie in secondary features of style, color, and yarn quality.

The semi-antique, wool rug in the Bluemle Building’s lobby is of the rarest grade because it comes from the village of Heriz proper, and is considered a “true Heriz.” The characteristic rectilinear design is woven in shades of red, rust, navy, cobalt, bright green, ivory, and gold. The rug has a subtle rust background and features a large red, lobed medallion with radiating palmettes, anchored by massive lancehead palmettes between ivory spandrels, framed by a navy blue primary border decorated with vines and flowers, and flanked by bright blue guard borders.

In addition to the Bluemle Life Sciences Building, the Medical Office Building was also developed in the 1980s. The “MOB” is located on the southwest corner of Eleventh and Walnut Streets and was designed by Mirick Pearson Batcheler Architects. This firm also built the Bodine Center for Cancer Treatment (1986) and the award-winning Emergency and Trauma Center (1990).

---

Portrait of Edward C. Driscoll

EDWARD CARROLL DRISCOLL (b. 1929)
By Dean L. Paules (b. 1931)
Oil on canvas
1992
43 1/2 x 31 1/2 in.
Signed and dated lower left: “Paules/5.92”
Given in 1992 by friends and colleagues
Accession number: 1992+e.P.05

Edward C. Driscoll was elected a Thomas Jefferson University trustee in 1974 and served vigorously as chairman of the board from 1984 to 1990. Previously he had chaired the finance and health affairs committees and was a member of the capital projects committee responsi-
ble for the construction of the Gibbon Building and renovations to the Foerderer Pavilion and the Thompson Building. He is credited with ensuring the success of the 1980s Decade Campaign Fund and for bringing several new members to the board of trustees. He was among the original members of Jefferson’s Winged Ox Society.

Born in 1929, Edward Driscoll is a native Philadelphian and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1951. He served as a lieutenant with the U.S. Navy’s amphibious forces in the Atlantic and Pacific fleets during the Korean War. After his discharge he became a trainee at the Philadelphia management construction firm of L. F. Driscoll, founded by his father in 1931. He rose through the ranks until he became president/CEO in 1969 and then chairman of the board/CEO in 1975.

In addition to the Bluemle Life Sciences Building and others on the Jefferson campus, the Driscoll firm has constructed numerous other hospitals, schools, office buildings, research buildings, and hotels in the Philadelphia area. These include the Hershey Hotel, the Graduate Hospital, the SmithKline Beckman Research Building, the Pennwalt Building, One Liberty Place, and the Spectrum II.

Among Edward Driscoll’s many civic and community responsibilities, he has been a trustee or director of the Children’s Heart Hospital, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the International House, Raven Hill and Gwynedd Mercy Academies, and the University of Pennsylvania Center for the Study of Aging, and a member of the advisory council of Wills Eye Hospital. He has also been a director of the Chief Executives Organization, the Provident National Bank, the General Building Contractors’ Association, and an arbitrator of the American Arbitration Association.

Edward Driscoll’s portrait by Dean Paules was presented in 1992, two years after he stepped down as chairman of the board. He is depicted two-thirds length and life-sized, standing next to a table. He turns his head to engage the viewer directly. His most prominent features are white hair and high forehead, blue eyes behind horn-rimmed glasses, wide mouth, and angular jaw line. The knuckles of one hand rest on a red book lying on the table, and his other hand is concealed inside his trouser pocket. He wears a dark blue suit, a white shirt, and a red and blue figured necktie.

Driscoll’s erect posture, sober gaze, and confident expression emanate authority and forcefulness, despite the informality of his hand-in-the-pocket pose. His white hair and shirt contrast effectively with the dark gray, atmospheric background. Both background and

At the portrait presentation President Emeritus Lewis W. Bluemle Jr., M.D. praised Edward Driscoll as a “builder par excellence not only of attractive, state-of-the-art structures, but a builder of the competitive, winning spirit which is the hallmark of Jefferson and also the hallmark of Driscoll.” Bluemle proposed the new term, a “Driscoll,” to mean the “minimal quantum of energy required to cut through an administrative problem with the least delay and trouble.”
In 1990 Dr. Paul C. Brucker was selected as president to lead Thomas Jefferson University into the twenty-first century. Chairman of the board James W. Stratton declared, “We sought a leader—and a humanist. In Paul Brucker, we found both. I cannot imagine a better chief executive, because Dr. Brucker brings a great sense of humanity to his decision-making.”

At his inaugural speech Brucker addressed issues to be incorporated into a long range strategic plan: cost containment and the factors contributing to runaway health care costs, the importance of selecting and focusing on important research areas, new opportunities and challenges in caring for the elderly, and medical education’s need to attract students who “care about people” as well as academic and technological concerns.

Upon the integration of the Thomas Jefferson University Hospital with the Main Line Health System in 1995, Dr. Brucker was appointed chairman of the board of the resultant Jefferson Health System.

Paul Brucker is a native Philadelphian born in 1931. He received his undergraduate degree summa cum laude from Muhlenberg College in 1953 and his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1957. After an internship at Lankenau Hospital and a residency in family medicine at Hunterdon Medical Center in Flemington, New Jersey, he took further training in internal medicine at Lankenau.

In 1960 Dr. Brucker joined a group family practice in Ambler, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1973. He was attending physician at Abington Memorial Hospital and Chestnut Hill Hospital. He was also a preceptor to medical students from Jefferson, Temple University, and the University of Pennsylvania from 1962 to 1972.

In 1970 Dr. Paul Brucker was appointed an instructor in Jefferson’s new division of family medicine in the department of community and preventive medicine. A year later formal arrangements were made to establish a separate department of family medicine, and on January 1, 1973 Brucker was appointed its first chairman and the
Alumni Professor of Family Medicine. He also rose in the ranks of the department of medicine and has been a clinical professor since 1981.

Under his leadership the department of family medicine recruited outstanding faculty for the newly established undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate programs, outpatient and inpatient facilities, research programs, affiliations, and satellite activities. From humble beginnings the department of family medicine soon reached national prominence, and the percentage of Jefferson graduates entering family practice residencies is considerably higher than the national average.

Brucker’s past contributions to Thomas Jefferson University standing committees and special committees are too many to enumerate individually, but he has chaired or served on almost every major college or hospital committee for education, physician practice, and patient care. He has also been an active participant in local and national professional and civic organizations.

On the national scene Paul Brucker has served as president of the American Board of Family Practice, and was chair of both its research and development committee and its 1990 geriatric CAQ (certificate of added qualifications) examination committee. He was a board member of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine and a trustee of its foundation. He was instrumental in forming the liaison between the American Board of Family Practice and the American Board of Internal Medicine that is responsible for fellowship training and certification in geriatrics. He is chairman of the board of the Nicholas J. Pisacano, M.D. Memorial Foundation which provides funding for accomplished students and physicians in the field of family practice.

In 1992 Dr. Brucker was appointed to the National Council on Graduate Medical Education and chaired its Workgroup on Physician Competencies in Managed Care. He has been a member of the executive committee of the National Board of Medical Examiners and chair of its Preventive Medicine and Public Health Test Committee, and in 1995 was appointed chairman of its United States Medical Licensing Examination Step II Committee.

Locally Dr. Brucker has been a board member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Family Physicians and the American Heart Association, Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter. He is a director of Mellon Bank PSFS, the Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Council, and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Dr. Brucker has served on the editorial boards of the Journal of the American Board of Family Practice and the Journal for Recertification in Family Medicine, the editorial review board of the Journal of Family Practice, and the editorial advisory board of Hippocrates Magazine.

Dr. Paul Brucker has been the recipient of many honors during his distinguished career. In 1983 he was the Leland B. Blanchard memorial lecturer of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine. In 1990 he received the John G. Walsh Award of the American Academy of Family Physicians. He was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree from Muhlenberg College in 1991, and inducted into Muhlenberg's Alumni Physicians Hall of Fame in 1993. An annual Brucker lectureship sponsored by Jefferson’s department of family medicine was established in 1993. He was elected to membership in the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences in 1994. In 1997 he received the F. Marian Bishop Leadership Award of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine Foundation.

In 1989 Dr. Brucker was honored by friends and colleagues at Jefferson with the presentation of his portrait. As depicted by Dean Paules, the physician is shown two-thirds length and life-sized, standing at ease and facing the viewer. His left arm leans on the cresting rail of a carved Chippendale chair, and he holds his glasses between his hands. Highlights bathe both sides of his solidly rendered face and gray-white hair. Bright eyes under dark brows and a warm smile animate his expressive face and engage the viewer. One senses a caring man who takes pride in his complex role as clinician, educator, and administrator.

The subject is wearing a dark blue suit, white shirt, and reddish tie with a small pattern. His face and hands are painted in an extremely detailed manner, with multiple dabs of cool and warm colors superimposed over flesh tones. The lower parts of both figure and chair evaporate into the misty background which is dramatically lighted and dotted with tones of blues, purples, whites, tans, and maroons.

In his remarks at the portrait ceremony Dr. Paul C. Brucker focused on his role as physician, and expressed the joys and responsibilities of patient care:

"Appreciate the wonderful privilege it is to be involved with patients who want and need help, patients with whom you can laugh and at times cry, patients who appreciate you for your nonjudgmental approach to their problems, and above all, patients with whom you can develop a mutual trust and friendship."
Dr. Joseph S. Gonnella is dean of Jefferson Medical College and senior vice president for academic affairs of Thomas Jefferson University. He is internationally prominent in the fields of undergraduate and graduate medical education.

"Joe" Gonnella was born in 1934 in Pescopagano, Italy, a small town southeast of Naples, and moved to the United States with his family at age twelve. He was a summa cum laude graduate of Dartmouth College in 1956 and a Rufus Choate Scholar there. He attended Dartmouth Medical School and received his degree from Harvard Medical School in 1959.

His postgraduate training included an internship and residency in internal medicine at the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospitals in Chicago (1959-65). Following his residency he spent a year at the University of Illinois College of Medicine as an American Heart Association fellow. For two years he served as captain in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army.

In 1966 Dr. Gonnella moved to Philadelphia to join the faculty at Hahnemann Medical College as assistant professor of medicine and assistant dean, under Dr. William F. Kellow (whom he had known at Illinois). The following year he accepted Dean Kellow's offer to become assistant dean and assistant professor of medicine at Jefferson Medical College. Gonnella rose through the academic ranks to become professor of medicine in 1977.

By 1969 Dr. Gonnella had also progressed administratively to become associate dean and director of academic programs, as well as director of the newly established Office of Medical Education. In 1983 he was named dean for educational programs and acting dean later in the year. He was appointed dean and vice president of the university in 1984, and named the senior vice president for academic affairs in 1989. For many years Dr. Gonnella continued as attending physician in the hospital in order to maintain direct contact with students and residents at the patient's bedside.

Under Gonnella's leadership, the Center for Research in Medical Education and Health Care (which grew out of the Office of Medical Education) pioneered the Jeffer-
son Longitudinal Study which achieved national and international prominence. Believing that the effectiveness of medical education should be judged by its outcome, i.e. the quality of care rendered to patients, the long-term study evaluated clinical performance in the postgraduate period of students who entered medical school between 1964 and 1991. The categories analyzed were: academic progress, satisfaction with education, competence soon after graduation, competence at later stages of a career, and career choice. This tracking system was cited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education on its 1993 survey as a model for other medical centers.

Dean Gonnella has contributed to the recruitment of outstanding faculty and to the development of new facilities. He has fostered regular curriculum evaluation aimed toward a closer integration of basic science material and clinical applications.

Since the six-year accelerated program with Pennsylvania State University was introduced in 1963, Jefferson has added several new combined programs during Gonnella's tenure. The seven-year M.D./Ph.D. Gibbon Scholars program was established for students interested in careers in academic medicine and medical research. The Medical Scholars program is a joint venture with the University of Delaware that prepares physicians to be health policy leaders and planners. The M.D./M.B.A. five-year program in health administration was introduced in cooperation with Widener University in Chester, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Joseph Gonnella's extensive extramural medical activities reflect his wide-ranging interests. In 1995 he was appointed cochair of the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the accrediting body sponsored jointly by the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges.

The dean has served as a committee member, chairman, or consultant to the following organizations: the Alliance for Continuing Medical Education, the American Board of Medical Specialties, the American Medical Association, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, the National Board of Medical Examiners, and the World Health Organization.

His achievements culminated in his receiving the AAMC's most prestigious honor, the Abraham Flexner Award, in 1998.

Dean Gonnella has served on the editorial boards of the Journal of Medical Education and Quality Review Bulletin. He was coeditor of Assessment Measures in Medical School, Residency, and Practice: The Connections (1993), and editor of Clinical Criteria for Disease Staging (1983). Disease staging, an alternative to the DRG (diagnosis related groups) classification, is an evaluation system of the severity of disease complications used to assess the quality of health care and analyze the use of medical resources and costs.

For his outstanding leadership and achievements Dr. Gonnella was awarded a Presidential Medal from Dartmouth College, and the Founders Award from the American College of Medical Quality (1991). In the Philadelphia area, he became the first recipient of the Founders Award of the Hepatitis B Foundation, and also won the Clarence E. Shaffrey, S.J. Award from St. Joseph's University in 1997.

Dean Gonnella received honorary degrees in medicine from the University of Chieti in Italy and the SoonChunHyang University in Seoul, Korea. He was made an honorary professor at the Tianjin Medical College in China. He is an honorary member of the National Academy of Medicine in Buenos Aires and the National Academy of Medicine of Mexico. He received the Noguchi Award of the Noguchi Medical Research Institute of Philadelphia and Tokyo for contributions to international medical exchange in 1991. He received the Order of Civil Merit, the Dongbaeg Medal, conferred by the president of the Republic of Korea in 1992.

Special honorary titles include Commendatore nell'Ordine della Stella della Solidarietà Italiana, conferred by the president of Italy in 1979, and Grande Ufficiale of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy, bestowed upon him by the president of Italy and presented by the Italian consul in Philadelphia in 1996.

In 1989 Dr. Gonnella received Thomas Jefferson University's Presidential Citation. Two years later the Jefferson faculty honored him with his portrait. At the presentation ceremony, chairman of the board James W. Stratton recounted Gonnella's remark that his goal was to be dean of the finest medical college in the United States. Stratton turned the remark around to say, "In Joe Gonnella we have the finest dean of a medical college in the United States."

Dean Paules depicted the physician three-quarters length and slightly larger than life-sized. He is seated next to a small table and turned slightly to the right. His left hand supports a book standing on its edge; Thomas Jefferson University: Tradition and Heritage by Dr. Frederick B. Wagner Jr. Significantly, the book's cover features a clearly visible reproduction of The Gross Clinic.
The sitter's oval-shaped face is dominated by his high-domed forehead, dark brown eyes behind horn-rimmed glasses, and trace of a smile. He makes eye contact with the viewer, and his expression is pleasant and open. Underneath his brilliant red academic gown decorated with black velvet panels and stripes, the dean wears a dark gray, pin-striped suit, white shirt, and red necktie decorated with a small gray and white pattern.

The predominant color of this dramatic painting is red: the cherry red robe, the necktie, the red and olive tapestry covering the table, and of course, crimson red in the Eakins portrait of Dr. Gross. The atmospheric background also contains glowing reddish and purple tones. As is customary with Paules portraits, the surface is very smoothly brushed and the subject's hands and face are revealed in great detail.

In a lighter moment of his response at the portrait ceremony, Dean Gonnella said that his happiness had lasted about five minutes when notified about his selection as portrait honoree, and then his "Roman" genes had spoken up, "Why only a portrait? Certainly a statue! Marble! I am going to give you a chance. Think about it, really!"

In 1996 a statue of Dean Joseph S. Gonnella, M.D. was presented. The occasion was the alumni banquet at graduation weekend when a bronze bust of the dean was donated to the university by Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Brent. The life-sized sculpture by Marvin Levitt shows the subject dressed in shirt, necktie, and coat and wearing glasses. His demeanor is relaxed and he wears a slight smile. The irregular bronze surface is etched with raised lines to make a lively texture.

Marvin Levitt, a sculptor, painter, and printmaker, was born in Philadelphia in 1925. He received three degrees from Tyler School of Art of Temple University. He won a Fulbright fellowship to study bronze foundry work at the Istituto Statale d'Arte in Florence. For twenty-five years Marvin Levitt taught art enrichment courses in the Princeton Regional School System and was artist-in-residence there in a program funded by the New Jersey Council for the Arts. Among his commissions are sculptures for the Churchville Nature Center in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and stained glass windows, memorial plaques, and sculptures for Beth Shalom Synagogue in suburban Elkins Park.
Dr. Benjamin Bacharach, associate dean for admissions and chairman of the committee on admissions at Jefferson Medical College, is also clinical professor of surgery and vice chairman of the department.

“Bud” Bacharach was born in 1931 in Atlantic City, New Jersey and earned degrees at Muhlenberg College (1952) and Jefferson Medical College (1956). After interning at Atlantic City Hospital he took his residency in general surgery under John H. Gibbon Jr., M.D. at Jefferson Hospital, followed by a fellowship in cardiothoracic surgery at Pennsylvania Hospital. His training was interrupted by two years of military service as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy Medical Corps.

Following his fellowship Dr. Bacharach joined Dr. John Y. Templeton III in clinical practice, an association that lasted over twenty years. They were joined by Dr. Stanton N. Smullens (JMC 1961) in 1971.

Bacharach’s earliest surgical appointments in the 1960s were at the Henry R. Landis State Tuberculosis Sanitarium of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Hospital, and the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. He was appointed attending physician at Jefferson Medical College Hospital in 1967 and was codirector of the surgical section of the coronary care unit from 1971 to 1980. He was also attendant in surgery at Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital in Camden, New Jersey.

Dr. Bacharach’s faculty appointments at Jefferson advanced steadily from clinical assistant professor of surgery in 1969 to clinical professor in 1983. He served on the department’s advisory committee from 1975 to 1990, and was named vice chairman of the department in 1984. He succeeded Dr. Samuel S. Conly Jr. as associate dean for admissions in 1983.

Dr. Bacharach has been a member of the admissions subcommittee of AAMC/NEGSA since 1986. He was a founding member of the Philadelphia Academy of Cardiology and is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was honored as a Shankweiler fellow at Muhlenberg College’s Alumni Physicians Hall of Fame in 1994.

Dr. Bacharach has followed in a family tradition of community involvement and generosity, notably by his grandfather and two great-uncles who founded the Betty Bacharach Rehabilitation Hospital in 1924. The home was named after their mother and was originally located in Longport, New Jersey. Since 1958 Dr.
Bacharach has been vice president of the hospital's board of governors.

Other civic activities include service on the boards of the Industrial Valley Bank and the G.O.C., Incorporated Stainless Steel Corporation, and as vice president of the board of the G. B. Carlson Foundation.

Dr. Bacharach is equally dedicated to Jefferson Medical College affairs. He is a longtime member of the executive committee of the alumni association and was elected president in 1981. He was an organizer and chairman of the President’s Club. He and Mrs. Bacharach have established a lectureship honoring Dr. Templeton. Bacharach was Jefferson’s distinguished honoree at the National Philanthropy Day celebration of the National Society of Fund-raising Executives in 1995.

Dr. Bud Bacharach’s portrait was presented by the graduating class of 1993. At the ceremony he was warmly praised by students for his involvement in the selection of every applicant to Jefferson. He greets students on their first day at Jefferson and accompanies many through the various processing lines. His open door policy and compassionate support continue through Match Day, the culminating event of their student years. At the portrait presentation Dean Joseph S. Gonnella, M.D. called Bacharach “the best director of admissions of any medical school in the country.”

Dr. Benjamin Bacharach’s warmth and ready humor shine through in his portrait by Dean Paules. He is shown two-thirds length and slightly smaller than lifesized. He stands frontally and gazes directly toward the viewer with a broad and welcoming smile. His elongated right arm makes a sweeping, diagonal gesture toward the nearby desk, and his hand rests near a pamphlet and reading glasses. His left hand is placed in the pocket of his white doctor’s coat.

The high-domed forehead of Dr. Bacharach’s long and crinkly, oval-shaped face is crowned with grayish blond hair. His angular features are emphasized by high cheekbones, aquiline nose, and thin lips. Underneath his coat he wears a blue shirt and diagonally striped blue, red, and ocher necktie. The portrait’s flat, dark, atmospheric background contrasts with the three-dimensional likeness of the subject and the beautifully sculpted and highlighted folds of his white coat.
Dr. Joseph F. Rodgers was a clinical professor of medicine, and after 1984 an associate dean at Jefferson Medical College for the affiliated hospital and residency programs.

Joseph Rodgers was born in 1931, a native of Chester, Pennsylvania. He earned a bachelor of science degree at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland in 1953. He received his medical degree from Jefferson in 1957 and interned at Chester Hospital. He was a medical resident at the Mary Fletcher Hospital of the University of Vermont Medical College and then returned to Jefferson as a fellow in infectious diseases. He completed his residency in internal medicine at the Jefferson Hospital. His wife, Adrienne Marasco Rodgers, graduated from Jefferson's School of Nursing in 1955.

In 1962 Rodgers was appointed instructor in medicine and a member of the division of infectious diseases. In 1964 he was the first full-time director of the new division of home care which he continued to supervise until 1966. Now called the Jefferson Home Health Care Program, this division treats patients with chronic diseases and helps students recognize the various medical and social problems in the management of patients in a home setting.

In 1967 Dr. Rodgers joined Dr. Warren Goldburgh in the practice of medicine, an association that lasted for ten years. Rodgers became known as a skilled diagnostian with an unusual depth of knowledge, and for being a caring and empathetic physician. He was an effective teacher both at the bedside and at conferences and rounds in the department of infectious diseases. He rose in the academic ranks from clinical assistant professor of medicine in 1970 to clinical professor of medicine in 1987, and served as president of the volunteer faculty association.

In 1984 Dr. Rodgers was appointed associate dean for affiliations and residency programs. At the portrait presentation Dr. Francis E. Rosato said, "He has been a vigilant dean in protecting the quality of residency programs and he has also been...a defender of the rights and needs of the resident staff." Rosato particularly praised Rodgers's introduction of the concept of practice management and the development of teaching and leadership skills, as well as a stress reduction program.

Dr. Rodgers's portrait by Dean Paules was presented by friends and colleagues in 1997. It is shown three-quarters length and life-sized, in an armchair parallel to his desk. He holds a stethoscope in his right hand. He turns his head to gaze toward the viewer with friendly brown eyes and an affable expression, heightened by his round-shaped face, silvery hair, and wide, smiling mouth. He is attired in a dark blue suit and a patterned tie with a reddish background. The atmospheric background of the smoothly painted portrait ranges from dark green and purple to lighter green and umber around the sitter's head. His head and hands are delineated in ultra realistic detail.

In addition to the stethoscope several other objects allude to the subject's profession and to Thomas Jefferson University. The uppermost book on the desk is *Infectious Diseases* by Paul D. Hoeprich, M.D. A framed reproduction of Ben Eisenstat's 1965 oil painting of the College Building hangs in the upper left corner.
Dr. Willis C. Maddrey was the Magee Professor of Medicine and chairman of the department from 1982 until 1990. He is internationally known for his research on drug-related liver disease and alcoholic liver disease. He is also an authority on hepatic venous occlusion and granulomatous liver disease.

Willis Maddrey was born in 1939 in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina to a family whose English and Welsh forbears had come to America in the late eighteenth century. His father, Milner Crocker Maddrey, M.D. was a surgeon who had graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1931.

Dr. Willis Maddrey graduated summa cum laude from Wake Forest University in 1960 and Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1964. His internship and residency in medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital were interrupted by two years of military service in Calcutta, India with the U.S. Public Health Service. In 1970 he was a fellow in liver disease at the Yale University School of Medicine.

The following year he returned to Johns Hopkins as assistant professor of medicine. In 1975 he was named associate professor of medicine and assistant dean for postdoctoral programs and faculty development. He rose to associate director, associate physician-in-chief, and professor of medicine. He was honored to receive the Henry Strong Denison Award in the Medical Sciences in 1963 and the George Stuart Outstanding Teacher Award in 1970.

Dr. Willis Maddrey joined the Jefferson faculty in 1982 as the Magee Professor of Medicine and chairman of the department. His goals included strengthening the clinical research base, while expanding the educational and patient care programs. He recruited many talented new faculty members to achieve these goals, and by 1986 the department had grown to thirteen distinct divisions. Research funding increased markedly.

It was largely through Dr. Maddrey’s initiative, in conjunction with the department of surgery, that the first liver transplant in the Philadelphia area was performed at Jefferson Hospital on May 31, 1984. Later that year a permanent liver transplant center was established. By early 1998 the program had performed its three hundredth case.

Dr. Willis C. Maddrey was a gifted teacher and he relished his contacts with students on hospital teaching rounds. He was honored with the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1986. The Jefferson medical residency continued to grow rapidly in popularity, and Maddrey was a stimulating moderator at the reorganized, weekly grand rounds. Dr. Maddrey resigned in July 1990 to become vice president for clinical affairs at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas.
Among his offices in professional societies, Dr. Maddrey has been a regent and chairman of the educational policy committee of the American College of Physicians, president of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases, president of the Council of Subspecialty Societies, and a founder and board member of the American Liver Foundation.

Dr. Maddrey has presented endowed lectures at the Cleveland Metropolitan Hospital, the American College of Nutrition, George Washington University, Cornell University, and the Southern Medical Association. He has been visiting professor at hospitals and medical schools throughout the United States and at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia.

Dr. Willis Maddrey is the author of more than one hundred articles and twenty book chapters on liver-related problems. He is the coauthor of Liver (with Roger Williams, 1984), editor of Transplantation of the Liver (1988), and author of The Liver (1996). Equally noted for his editorial contributions, he was associate editor of Medicine, consultant to the American Journal of Medicine, editorial board member of Viewpoints in Digestive Diseases, Hepatology, and Gastroenterology, and a member of the international advisory board of Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

Dr. Willis C. Maddrey was selected as portrait honoree by the class of 1990 before his departure for Texas had been announced. Dean Paules depicted the physician three-quarters length and life-sized, seated in an armchair and facing partly to the right. His steely blue eyes behind metal-rimmed glasses gaze intently at the viewer. His authoritative expression suggests that he is making an emphatic point to an unseen visitor.

Rather than recline against the back of the chair he sits at an angle and leans forward, one hand grasping the chair arm and the other braced on his knee. His forceful posture and confident expression embody his reputation for remarkable analytical ability, powers of concentration, and energy.

Dr. Maddrey is wearing a black suit with a pale linear design, white shirt, and red patterned necktie. A copy of Transplantation of the Liver lies on a marble table next to the elaborately carved, Rococo Revival chair which is upholstered in a purplish material. His legs disappear into the misty, multicolored atmospheric background. The glowing blue cross in the upper left corner and the Christian symbol of the fish next to the artist's signature are hallmarks of Dean Paules's portraits in this period.

"Father Doctor" Edward C. Bradley, S.J., M.D. is an ordained priest in the Jesuit order and a clinical associate professor of medicine and Special Counselor in Residence at Jefferson Medical College. He is cherished by the Jefferson community as advisor, physician, and friend.

Edward C. Bradley was born in Philadelphia in 1928. After graduating from St. Joseph's College (1951) and Jefferson Medical College (1955) he interned at Lankenau Hospital. He trained at the U.S. Navy School of Aviation Medicine in Pensacola, Florida to become a flight surgeon and rose to the rank of lieutenant commander. Between 1959 and 1962 he completed a resi-
idency in internal medicine at Pennsylvania Hospital, Jefferson Medical College Hospital, and Lankenau. He completed fellowships in cardiology at the University of Göteborg in Sweden and in cardiovascular research at the University of Southern California School of Medicine.

Dr. Bradley was invited to join the USC faculty in 1964. He was made assistant professor in 1966 and was coinvestigator of the circulatory shock unit. For a research paper on vasoactive amines he was named one of ten finalists in the American College of Cardiology’s nationwide competition for young investigators. He also received a patent for the first handheld calculator to compute cardiac output by dye dilution.

At about this time Dr. Bradley learned of a Jesuit priest in Vietnam who was in dire need of medical supplies and assistance. Bradley responded by gathering equipment and traveling to two Vietnamese villages. He opened the first clinics and became especially concerned about the ravages of tuberculosis and polio. Failing to secure additional help, Bradley appealed to President Richard Nixon who arranged for enough supplies and personnel to inoculate eight thousand villagers. Follow-up studies reported that polio was soon eradicated from the villages.

From then on Dr. Bradley pursued two callings simultaneously. In 1974 he resigned his tenured position as associate professor of medicine to become a novice in the Society of Jesus, Novitiate of St. Isaac Jogues in Wernersville, Pennsylvania. This was not a sudden conversion, for Dr. Bradley had studied there briefly after high school.

In 1975 he received an appointment at Jefferson Medical College as associate professor of medicine in the nephrology division. He was ordained in the priesthood in the Jesuit order of the Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore in 1979. He received a Master of Divinity degree from the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley, California in 1980. While at Berkeley, he received appointments at St. Mary's Hospital in San Francisco and at the University of Southern California/Los Angeles County Hospital.

Fr. Dr. Bradley returned East and opened a medical practice in North Philadelphia to care for the poor. He joined the Jefferson faculty as associate clinical professor of medicine in 1981. At the invitation of Dean Joseph S. Gonnella, M.D. in 1987 he moved into Orlowitz Hall as Special Counselor in Residence, and was available twenty-four hours a day to counsel members of the Jefferson community. In addition to teaching and patient responsibilities, he served as a member of the admissions committee.

Fr. Dr. Bradley was selected as portrait honoree by the class of 1991. Dean Paules depicted the physician three-quarters length and life-sized, seated in a carved, upholstered armchair. His legs are crossed at the knee, and his upper body and head are almost frontal. He gazes directly and encouragingly toward the viewer. His kindly smile is enhanced by sparkling blue eyes behind rimless glasses, dimples, square jaw, and silver hair. He wears a black clerical suit with white round collar. His right hand holds a crucifix and his left hand rests on the front corner of the adjoining table. The loosely brushed background wall is backlighted with alternating tones of glowing blues and pale oranges.

Except for a stethoscope on the table, all the other attributes in the painting are religious rather than medical. Fr. Bradley’s small, wooden crucifix is a special “vow crucifix” obtained at the seminary. On the table is a Jerusalem Bible given by his mother and the first Bible he ever owned. The wooden plaque with the motto was carved by Bradley during his third year at the seminary, and is a replica of the Jesuit order’s first seal.

In the upper right corner of Bradley’s portrait is a reproduction of Peter Paul Rubens’s painting of St. Ignatius of Loyola (ca. 1616, Norton Simon Museum, Pasadena, California), founder of the Society of Jesus. In the upper left corner is the inscription “AMDG” (Ad Majorem Dei Glorium, “To the Greater Glory of God”), the opening words of the Jesuit Rule. The date of Fr. Bradley’s portrait was of particular significance because 1991 was the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of St. Ignatius and the 450th anniversary of the Society of Jesus.
Dr. Joseph J. Majdan was a clinical assistant professor of medicine and cardiologist at Jefferson Medical College. He was honored repeatedly for outstanding teaching.

Joseph Majdan was born in 1948 in Hackensack, New Jersey and graduated from La Salle College in 1971. He began his medical education at the Autonomous University of Guadalajara, Mexico and received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1976. He was an intern and resident at the Presbyterian/University of Pennsylvania Medical Center, and a fellow in cardiovascular diseases at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital.

Dr. Majdan joined the Jefferson faculty in 1981, and was named clinical assistant professor of medicine in 1986. For many years he contributed to the Medicine in Society course for freshmen and sophomore students, and taught the Practice of Cardiology course to seniors. He made bedside auscultation rounds three times weekly, and was teaching attending for six week blocks.

Dr. Majdan was appreciated for relating to students and house staff on a personal and caring basis. He regarded teaching as an honor and a solemn duty to impart knowledge and instill a desire to learn, not merely to impress students with one’s own knowledge. He has said, “Teaching is what I was put on this earth to do.” He received the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1984. He won the Distinguished Teaching Award of the Thomas Jefferson University Hospital medical residents four times between 1981 and 1991. He also won Jefferson’s Alpha Omega Alpha Teaching Award in 1989.

Majdan was one of seven recipients nationwide of the American Heart Association’s Distinguished Teacher Award in 1985. In 1996 he was awarded La Salle University’s Holroyd Award for distinguished contributions by a medical alumnus. He resigned his faculty appointment at Jefferson in January 1997.

Dr. Joseph Majdan was selected as portrait honoree by the graduating class of 1986, the youngest faculty member to receive this honor to date. The imposing portrait by James W. (“Bo”) Bartlett III shows the physician two-thirds length and slightly larger than life-sized. He stands in a totally frontal position with legs apart and arms akimbo, occupying the full width and almost

Portrait of Joseph F. Majdan

JOSEPH F. MAJDAN, M.D. (b. 1948)
By James W. (“Bo”) Bartlett III (b. 1955)
Oil on canvas
1986
56 x 36 in.
Signed lower left: “BARTLETT/IGN”
Given by JMC class of 1986
Accession number: 1986+e.P.02

Late Eighties through the Nineties
the full length of the canvas. He wears a white doctor coat over a blue shirt, gray trousers, and a bright red tie with a green and gold scattered pattern. Emerging from his coat pockets are some tools of his trade: stethoscope tubing, pens, papers, and a long-range pager.

His round face is dominated by a high forehead, flat nose, small mouth, and long jaw. He looks directly toward the viewer with a toothy and engaging smile. The physician’s brilliant white coat billows out in a pyramidal shape, both concealing and emphasizing his physical mass. His face and the coat are painted dramatically with strong highlights and deep shadows. In contrast, the atmospheric background is smoothly painted in neutral, putty-colored tones.

Bo Bartlett’s absolute control of shape, color, shadows, and contours contributes to an arresting characterization. The solidly rendered iconic figure exudes tremendous energy, verve, and warmth. One feels an immediate, almost physical connection with the portrait subject.

Bartlett’s large-scale figure paintings are often allegorical in content and some have religious or biblical undertones. The initials “IGN” are found below the artist’s signature on Dr. Majdan’s portrait and on many of his other paintings. This monogram stands for “In God’s Name” and is particularly apt, for it was mentioned during the presentation ceremony that the physician is an observant Catholic and once considered entering the seminary. The artist and subject are well matched spiritually.

Bo Bartlett was born in Columbus, Georgia in 1955. He began his art studies in 1974 working privately with Ben F. Long IV in Florence, Italy. Bartlett continued briefly at the Philadelphia College of Art and then transferred to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts which he attended from 1976 to 1981. He was honored repeatedly by winning the Packard Prize, the Charles Toppan Prize, the Cecilia Beaux Memorial Portrait Prize, the Thouron Prize, the Consolidated/Drake Press Award, the Eleanor Gray Still Life Prize, and the Cresson traveling scholarship.

While earning a Pennsylvania Academy degree, he simultaneously studied painting privately with Nelson Shanks, attended liberal arts classes at the University of Pennsylvania, and studied anatomy at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. In 1986 the unusually gifted artist also earned a certificate in filmmaking at New York University.

In 1987 he received the Philadelphia Museum of Art Award at the Academy’s Fellowship Show, and was named “Best Artist in Philly” by Philadelphia Magazine. He was awarded a grant by the Pew fellowship in the arts in 1994.

Bo Bartlett has exhibited in numerous important group shows and has had solo exhibitions at galleries in Philadelphia, New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Columbus, Georgia, and Greenville, South Carolina. In addition to private collections throughout the country, Bartlett’s portraits and other figurative paintings can be found in public collections in the Philadelphia area at the Academy of Music, Beaver College, Aramark, Incorporated, Children’s Hospital, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Curtis Institute of Music, Fidelity Bank, the Franklin Institute, La Salle University, Old Pine Church, Pennsylvania Hospital, St. John’s Episcopal Church, the Merion Cricket Club, the United States Mint, the Wistar Institute, and the Philadelphia Convention Center.
Dr. Gregory C. Kane is an assistant professor of medicine at Jefferson Medical College. He is board certified in pulmonary disease and critical care medicine.

Gregory Kane was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania in 1961. He graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1983 with high honors in engineering, and received his medical degree from Jefferson in 1987. He served his internship and residency at Lanke-nau Hospital.

Kane returned to Jefferson for the Alfred W. Dubbs fellowship in medicine and was made an assistant professor of medicine in 1993. He has been codirector of the pulmonary/critical care training program since 1993, and director of the medical respiratory intensive care unit since 1994.

The young physician has already made his mark as a dedicated and respected teacher and as a clinician. He won the Teaching Attending Award from junior medical house staff on the “value of humanistic care” in 1995, the Chief Residents Distinguished Teaching Award, Department of Medicine in 1996, the Dean’s Award for Distinguished Teaching in a Clinical Science in 1996, and the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1998. He has written several articles and chapters on lung inflammation, new therapies for asthma, and the effect of collagen and vascular diseases on the lungs.

Speakers at the portrait ceremony consistently cited Dr. Gregory Kane’s devotion to his students and compassion for his patients. Students appreciate his deep interest in the role that third- and fourth-year students play in the care of the medical patient. He has also volunteered his time treating the homeless in Philadelphia in the company of students.

At age thirty-five Dr. Gregory C. Kane was the youngest honoree ever of the senior class portrait (two years younger than Joseph F. Majdan, M.D.). Dean Larson has depicted the physician at work in a patient examining room. He is shown three-quarters length and life-sized, standing next to a seated female patient with her back to the viewer. His hands are placed on her back and shoulder and he turns away momentarily to look attentively toward the viewer. The patient was modeled by his wife, Jean, and she wears a bluish-green examining gown.

Dr. Kane is wearing a white medical coat and a stethoscope around his neck. Objects in the physician’s coat pocket include a pen, calipers, and a yellow radiation exposure badge. A lateral view of a chest X-ray is visible on the screen, and an otoscope and ophthalmoscope are attached to the wall.

Dr. Kane was adamant that the portrait should in-
include a patient and his medical instruments. At the portrait ceremony he exhorted the class to retain traditional humanistic values, even in the current changing medical environment:

You'll note that I've chosen to be portrayed with a patient to emphasize that in this era of competition and medicine as business, we must remember it is our patients whom we serve—and our patients who must remain the focus of our educational efforts.

We have tried to teach this here at Jefferson: from bedside teaching of physical diagnosis, to sessions in clinical ethics, to lessons in clinical care that emphasize connecting with your patients.

Dean M. Larson was born in 1957 in Norway, Michigan and reared in Palmer, Alaska. He received an undergraduate degree from Willamette University in Salem, Oregon in 1980 and a master's degree in art education from Towson State University in Maryland in 1984. He also received a diploma from the Schuler School of Fine Arts in Baltimore the following year.

In addition to his more "polished" portraits, Larson also paints light-filled landscapes, architectural scenes, and colorful still lifes in a spontaneous, painterly technique. He has had solo exhibitions in Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, and other cities in Alaska, Maryland, and Oregon. He won the John and Anna Lee Stacey Competition in 1984 and 1992, and was a finalist in Artist's Magazine national portrait competition. He received an individual artist grant from the Maryland State Arts Council in 1996.

Larson is represented by galleries and portrait representatives in Washington, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Portland, Oregon. In addition to schools, banks, and corporate headquarters, his work can be found at Johns Hopkins University, the University of Pennsylvania School of Law, the University of Texas in Austin, the Alaska State Capitol in Juneau, and the Kuwaiti Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Portrait of Edward H. McGehee
(See color plate)

EDWARD HENDERSON McGEHEE, M.D.  
(b. 1921)  
By José Fernandez Marcote (b. 1950)

Oil on canvas  
1976  
60 1/2 x 48 in.

Signed and dated lower right: "MARCOTE 76"
Given by JMC class of 1976  
Accession number: 1976+e.P,02

Dr. Edward H. McGehee was a professor of family medicine and a clinical associate professor of medicine at Thomas Jefferson University, a beloved clinician for more than four decades.

Edward McGehee was born in 1921 in Mobile, Alabama. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1942 and his medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1945. His brother, John, is a Jefferson alumnus from the class of 1952, and his father and another brother are also physicians.

Dr. Edward McGehee served his internship at City Hospital in Mobile, followed by two years in the U.S. Navy. His extensive postgraduate training included: the Ross V. Patterson fellowship in pathology at Jefferson Medical College, a research fellowship in hematology and a residency in medicine at Pennsylvania Hospital, and the Thomas McCrae fellowship in medicine of the Pennsylvania Hospital's exchange fellowship with Guy's Hospital in London.

Upon his return to Philadelphia in 1953 Dr. McGehee enjoyed a busy private family practice in the Chestnut Hill section of Philadelphia for twenty years. He was attending and then senior attending physician at Chestnut Hill Hospital from 1954 to 1973, and director of the department of medicine there from 1966 to 1970. He was also hematologist and physician to Pennsylvania Hospital from 1956 to 1966.

In 1974 Dr. Edward McGehee was the first full-time faculty member to be recruited by Dr. Paul C. Brucker, chairman of Jefferson's new department of family medicine. McGehee's affable personality and compassion for his patients were honored spectacularly when he retired from private practice to join the Jefferson faculty: over five hundred appreciative but sorrowful patients
attended a surprise going-away party!

McGehee’s new titles at Jefferson were professor in the department of family medicine, associate in the Cardeza Foundation for Hematological Research, and clinical associate professor of medicine (secondary faculty appointment). In 1984 he was named the first Ellen M. and Dale W. Garber Professor of Family Medicine, and was acting chairman of the department from 1990 to 1992. In 1989 Dr. McGehee was named director of the Jefferson/Kendal-Crosslands fellowship in geriatrics.

Dr. McGehee has been an enduring and strong role model for generations of medical students, as well as a dedicated primary care physician. He received the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1977, only three years after his arrival. In 1996 the McGehee Loan Fund was established in his honor to assist third- and fourth-year medical students who plan to practice family or internal medicine. Funds were donated by grateful, longtime patients Anne Banse and her late husband, Robert L. Banse.

Dr. McGehee helped develop a widely used, self-assessment examination for practicing physicians under the aegis of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the American College of Physicians. He has been active in hospital and college committees and in professional organizations. He served two terms as president of the Philadelphia Society of Hematology in 1963 and 1977, and was president of Jefferson’s alumni association in 1995. He received the Distinguished Service Award of the Committee of the Chapel of the Four Chaplains in 1980, and was Laureate of the Pennsylvania Chapter, American College of Physicians in 1987.

When elected senior portrait honoree in 1976, McGehee chose a new artist for the Jefferson collection, the talented young Spaniard José F. Marcote. The artist’s wife, the former Joan Sauvion, is a native Philadelphian and her parents are patients of Dr. McGehee.

José Marcote’s impressive, large-scale painting situates the subject in his working environment, as in his depiction of Richard G. Berry, M.D. which was created the following year. But here Dr. McGehee is in an examining room, not a laboratory; and unlike the Berry portrait, McGehee is centrally located in a close-up view, and is shown full length and somewhat larger than life-sized.

He is seated in a relaxed posture with legs hanging over the edge of an examining table. He holds a stethoscope between his fingers. His head turns to look directly at the viewer. His oval-shaped face and thick white hair are accented by dark eyebrows and brown eyes, straight nose, and wide, smiling mouth. His warm and engaging expression suggests an accessible personality. Perhaps he is awaiting his next patient.

The physician is dressed in a crisp white coat with “McGehee” stitched in blue thread over the pocket, a blue shirt, and black trousers and bow tie. Besides his stethoscope, other medical instruments include an ophthalmoscope, sphygmomanometer at-
tached to the rear wall. Additional elements in the room are the starched white linens on the table and stacks of folded sheets below; the partial view of a low stool; and a framed antique map of Philadelphia's historic Germantown on the pale yellow wall.

The convincing likeness of the subject and his personable expression and easy posture, as well as the painting's underlying geometric design and dramatic contrasts of light and dark, all contribute to an unusually effective composition.

Dr. McGehee spoke of his longstanding philosophy about compassionate handling of patients when his portrait was presented at Senior Class Day:

Think for a moment each day: "Am I caring about these folks?"...Take a minute to find out a bit about a patient's work, family, or background. What we hear frequently generates admiration and understanding, and builds a lasting bridge.

Part of most physicians' jobs is tending the seriously ill. Never think, "I can't do anything for him so I won't go by to see him." The doctor is as important as the remedy. Visit the sick.

Share a little of your own life, your family, your kid, your own illness or that of someone in your family, if it is somewhat related to your patient's problem. This evidence of humanity in the doctor reassures the patients and improves their view of the whole medical profession. Similarly, doctors can shed a tear at the death of a patient without loss of esteem. Go to funerals and speak a few appropriate words at memorial services for your patients. You will have seen them suffer and know how they handled the most trying experiences. Your words will be helpful to family and friends.

---

**Portrait of Robert L. Perkel**

ROBERT LOUIS PERKEL, M.D. (b. 1950)
By Lauren A. Henick

Oil on canvas
1987
36 1/4 x 32 1/4 in.

Signed lower right: "Lauren A. Henick"

Given by JMC class of 1987
Accession number: 1987+e.P.04

Dr. Robert L. Perkel is a clinical professor of family medicine and an instructor in medicine at Jefferson Medical College.

Robert Perkel was born in 1950 in Jersey City, New Jersey. He was a history graduate of Yale University (1972), and after two additional years of premedical study at Yale, attended Rutgers University Medical School and then transferred to Albert Einstein College of Medicine where he received his degree (1978).

Dr. Perkel served a residency in family medicine at Jefferson and joined the department in 1981. He rose in the ranks to become a clinical professor in 1996.

Among his social and humanitarian concerns, Dr. Perkel is especially interested in the medical needs of handicapped, elderly, and indigent urban patients. He has been medical director of the hospital's department of home health care, chairman of the HIV-AIDS care-givers committee, and chairman of the ethics committee. He is a member of the professional advisory committee of Judicare, a legal agency for the poor.

In the department of family medicine Dr. Perkel has been director of the Urban Home Visit Program and project director of the Geriatric Home Assessment Treatment Program in the Ludlow community. He has coordinated the freshman course in Ethics and Medicine and the sophomore course on Medicine and Society. He founded the Literature and Medicine seminar series.
Dr. Perkel has also taught third- and fourth-year students in the family medicine clinical rotation and served as advisor to many class members. In 1991 he won the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching. In 1994 he was Class Day faculty speaker and received a special faculty award from family medicine residents.

Dr. Robert L. Perkel was a young assistant professor of family medicine when he was chosen as senior portrait honoree in 1987. He selected a youthful artist, Lauren A. Henick, for the depiction. He is shown half-length and slightly larger than life-sized, seated in front of a bookcase. He looks straight toward the viewer with an earnest expression, and perhaps a hint of inquisitiveness. His most notable features are his thick brown hair and mustache and blue eyes looking through wire-rimmed glasses. He is wearing a brown suit coat, white shirt, and necktie with red, yellow, and blue stripes.

The carefully chosen objects on the shelves reflect his professional and personal interests. Legible book titles include *Primary Care Medicine, The Social Transformation of American Medicine, Urban Family Medicine, Beethoven,* and *In Search of History.*

Dr. Perkel is an accomplished clarinetist and athlete, and his portrait also displays some unidentified sheet music and a scuffed baseball teetering on the edge of the top shelf. A family photograph shows Dr. Perkel, his wife Madeline who is a nurse, their young daughter, and two Labrador retrievers.

---

**Portrait of Robert L. Brent**

ROBERT LEONARD BRENT, M.D., Ph.D. (b. 1927)
By Neil Kosh (b. 1926)

*Oil on canvas*

*1989*

38 1/14 x 32 1/4 in.

Signed and dated lower right: “Neil Kosh/1989”

Given in 1989 by friends and colleagues

Accession number: 1989+e.P.02

---

Dr. Robert L. Brent is a longtime Jefferson leader in pediatrics, radiology, and pathology, anatomy, and cell biology, and he is one of only four faculty members ever to be designated Distinguished Professor. He is an international authority on congenital malformations and developmental biology, and the effects of radiation on the embryo.

Robert Brent was born in 1927, a native of Rochester, New York. His degrees were earned at the University of Rochester: bachelor of arts (1948), doctor of medicine (1953), and doctor of philosophy in radiation biology and embryology (1955). During this period of training he was a research fellow of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at Rochester, and a clinical fellow at Massachusetts General Hospital where he interned in pediatrics.

While at the University of Rochester Brent worked as a research associate on an atomic energy project in the department of genetics and embryology, concentrating on birth defects and genetic changes in development due to exposure to radiation. From 1955 to 1957 he was chief of the radiobiology section and assistant chief of pediatrics at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, where he developed human risk standards for
radiiodine use during pregnancy.

Dr. Robert L. Brent joined the Jefferson faculty in 1957 as associate professor of pediatrics. When he became professor of pediatrics in 1961 at age thirty-three, he was the youngest full professor ever named at Jefferson. He was appointed chairman of the department in 1966 and remained in the post until 1995. He directed the Stein Research Center from 1964 to 1989, and in 1985 was named the Louis and Bess Stein Professor of Pediatrics. He was appointed professor of radiology (radiation biology) in 1962 and professor of anatomy in 1971.

In 1957 Dr. Brent had founded the clinical teratology and radiation biology division at the Stein Research Center. Under his direction animal studies were performed on the effects of high energy radiation on the developing embryo, placenta transport, embryonic nutrition, developmental immunological studies, biochemical embryology, and various techniques of embryo culture. The development and expansion of investigative research in the pediatrics department was "largely attributable to his efforts." For over three decades Dr. Brent's research was funded uninterruptedly by the National Institutes of Health.

In 1991 Brent reported that since 1962 research for the Developmental Biology Research and Training Program had yielded over five hundred publications and has resulted in the training of numerous medical students, graduate students, fellows, and visiting scientists. Outstanding funded projects were generated in the divisions of neonatology, neurology, genetics and teratology, allergy and immunology, and general pediatrics.

Under his direction the pediatric medical education of students and house staff was improved and broadened, and outstanding patient care programs were developed in the pediatric subspecialties. Jefferson has had strong affiliations in pediatrics with the Children's Rehabilitation Hospital, the Geisinger Medical Center, Mercy Catholic Medical Center, the Medical Center of Delaware, and most recently the Alfred I. duPont Institute and Children's Hospital in Wilmington. The latter has become the largest of Jefferson's academic pediatric programs and evolved into a full-service hospital.

Dr. Robert L. Brent is author or coauthor of almost 550 articles, abstracts, films, and book chapters. He is editor of Prevention of Embryonic, Fetal and Perinatal Disease (with Maureen L. Harris, 1976), Clinics in Perinatology (with David A. Beckman, 1986), and Teratogen Update: Environmentally Induced Birth Defect Risks (with John L. Sever, 1986).

Brent was a founding member of the Teratology Society, its president in 1968, and three-time editor of the journal Teratology. He has been a member of the editorial boards of Fetal Medicine, Pediatrics, and Fetal Therapy. He was a member of the editorial advisory board of the Institute for Scientific Information.

Dr. Brent has been an active committee member, advisory council member, or panelist of the Food and Drug Administration, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. He is also a trustee of the Health and Environmental Sciences Institute.

Dr. Brent has been the recipient of numerous American and foreign awards and honors. He has presented endowed lectures to the Radiological Society of North America, the New York Roentgen Society, the Teratology Society, the Puerto Rico Medical Association, and hospitals and universities throughout the country. He was the Royal Society of Medicine traveling fellow at Cambridge University in 1971-72, and received traveling lectureships sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of Health with the Japanese Teratology Society in 1983, and the Bureau of Health of the People's Republic of China with the World Health Organization in 1986.

Dr. Robert L. Brent was the keynote speaker at the International Conference on the Prevention of Congenital Malformations in Strasbourg, France in 1981, and at the International Society for Biomedical Research on Alcoholism at the University of Bristol, U.K. in 1992. He received the Lady Davis Scholar Award of Hadassah Medical Center at Hebrew University in 1983, and the Landauer Award of the Health Physics Society in 1994. He received an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Rochester in 1988. In 1997 he was elected a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Brent's honors for teaching and distinguished service to Thomas Jefferson University include the Christian R. and Mary E. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1968, the Winged Ox Award for Distinguished Service in 1986, and the Burlington Northern Foundation Faculty Achievement Award in 1990. His title of Distinguished Professor of Pediatrics was announced at his portrait ceremony in 1989.

The portrait by Neil Kosh was presented by Dr. Brent's friends and colleagues. It shows the physician two-thirds length and slightly larger than life-sized, seated in an office armchair. His body is turned slightly to the left and he looks directly toward the viewer. His chiseled features include a high forehead, thin nose,
strong jaw, and angular chin. His lips are slightly parted in a pleasant and straightforward expression.

He leans back comfortably in a relaxed pose. His arms rest on the chair arms and his hands are clasped with fingers interlaced. He is wearing a dark blue blazer, blue shirt, tan trousers, and an umber necktie with blue dots. The atmospheric background is maroon. Neil Kosh's painting style is smooth and fluid, and he has achieved a convincingly lifelike figure.

Almost all speakers at the ceremony stressed Dr. Brent's humanitarian concerns and compassion with patients and their families. A particularly eloquent address was given by the subject's oldest son, David A. Brent, M.D., a 1974 Jefferson graduate and associate professor and chairman of the division of child psychiatry at Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic of the University of Pittsburgh Medical School. He said that his father demonstrated through his own example that life is a precious gift, not to be squandered in pettiness or self-absorption, but to be cherished and celebrated through daily acts of loving and helping others...His acts of goodness and love, of consideration, scholarship, and charity...form his most meaningful and enduring portrait.

Another son, Lawrence H. Brent, M.D., graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1979. His daughter, Deborah Brent Foster, received a B.S. in nursing from Jefferson's College of Allied Health Sciences in 1980.

Painter Neil Kosh was born in 1926 in St. Clair, Pennsylvania. He attended Oberlin College and transferred to Tyler School of Art of Temple University where he received undergraduate and master's degrees between 1947 and 1956. He served as a naval aviation cadet during World War II, and a clinical psychology technician with the U.S. Army during the Korean War.

Neil Kosh's teaching career has always been at Tyler, where he began as an instructor in drawing and painting in 1957. He chaired the art department from 1963 to 1982, and directed the Temple University Program Abroad at the Villa Caproni in Rome from 1973 to 1975. He won the Certificate of Honor of Temple's general alumni association in 1973.

Kosh is best known as a figure painter, and his public portraits can be found in the permanent collections of Temple University, Hahnemann University, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and Rolling Hill Hospital, among others. He has exhibited widely in group shows throughout the country, and has had one-man shows at the Woodmere Gallery, Pearl Fox Gallery, and the Paley Cultural Center at Temple University.
er and others at the dual portrait presentation as being an uncommon complement to Bob during his long career at Jefferson.

"Medicine, an Excuse from Living" is a lecture presented to first year students since 1966. It was written originally by Robert and Lillian Brent as part of the course Medicine and Society. It strives to take medicine off its pedestal and to strike down the notion of the overcommitted physician’s “being in service” as an excuse for neglect of responsibilities toward spouse, children, parents, and friends.

The lecture was expanded into an innovative and popular sophomore elective course, Personal and Professional Problems of Physicians, and the course materials developed into a thick book of advice ranging from practical financial and legal issues to dealing with difficult life experiences.

At the ceremony Herbert C. Mansmann Jr., M.D. presented Dr. Brent with a surprise gift: a watercolor portrait bust of the honoree by pediatrician Gary Carpenter, M.D. The ceremony also included the announcement of an annual performance at Jefferson by talented young musicians from the Curtis Institute of Music, in memory of another son, James, an accomplished musician who died in 1979.

The imposing life-sized, almost full-length portraits by Dean Paules show both subjects in the morning room at the duPont mansion on the grounds of the A. I. duPont Institute. Lillian Brent stands on a winding staircase with a brass and wrought iron balustrade, before a pale green paneled wall. She wears an elegant, short sleeved black dress accompanied by a strand of opera length pearls. Her left arm rests on the curving banister and she looks straight ahead. Her dimpled smile is warm and ingratiating as though she might be receiving guests.

Dr. Robert L. Brent wears a strikingly brilliant, yellow academic gown from the University of Rochester, accented with a royal blue hood, front panels, and stripes on the full sleeves. He, too, smiles engagingly toward the viewer. His right hand holds a leather-bound book and his left hand rests on books on an adjoining carved table. A wrought iron sconce is seen on the green paneled wall above the table.

In October 1996 Dean Paules won an honorable mention for the portrait of Dr. Brent at the National Portrait Competition held at the Portrait Institute in New York. The painting was shown in color in an exhibition review in the December issue of American Artist.
Dr. Clara A. Callahan is the associate dean for student affairs at Jefferson Medical College and a clinical associate professor of pediatrics.

Born in 1951, Clara Callahan is a native of Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania. She was a cum laude graduate of Wayne State University in Detroit in 1973, and winner of the pediatrics and child psychiatry awards at Medical College of Pennsylvania where she graduated in 1977.

She was a resident in pediatrics at Medical College of Pennsylvania Hospital and Thomas Jefferson University Hospital. She was the first Charles E. Culpepper fellow in ambulatory pediatrics at Jefferson, and also attending pediatrician at Booth Maternity Hospital.

Dr. Callahan joined the Jefferson faculty as assistant professor of pediatrics in 1984, and has also been pediatric consultant at Wills Eye Hospital since that date. She became the assistant dean for student affairs in 1987. She was promoted to clinical associate professor of pediatrics in 1991 and associate dean for student affairs the following year.

In addition to her administrative duties in the dean's office, Dr. Callahan has been a clinical preceptor for freshman students, taught a ten-week seminar on ethical issues in medicine for sophomore students, and held a teaching conference on nutrition and immunizations for third-year students.

Dr. Clara Callahan has served as chair of the pediatric bioethics committee, and served on task forces for student life, the joint Delaware-JMC program, and primary care. She was a member of the visiting faculty in Japan sponsored by the Noguchi Medical Research Institute and the Japan-North America Medical Exchange Foundation in 1994. She won the pediatric residents' Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1987. Her impact on Jefferson students as administrator, advisor, and teacher has been significant, and she was elected senior portrait honoree in 1992.

The striking portrait by Stephen S. Kennedy shows the physician half length and life-sized, standing with arms folded in front of her body. She holds a stethoscope in her left hand. She gazes intently toward the viewer while appearing to suppress a smile at the same time. The distinctive features of her long, heart-shaped face include high forehead, large and expressive blue eyes, high cheekbones, tipped nose, full mouth, and dimples. Her sleek, thick brown hair is shoulder length. She wears a silver pin and a large, utilitarian wrist watch.

Two objects in the portrait have special meaning for Dr. Callahan. The pediatric stethoscope was a gift from her late father-in-law, David H. Goodman, M.D., a graduate in Jefferson's class of 1935. The pin was a 1987 gift from student council members in gratitude for her support of their activities.

The beautifully modulated color of this smoothly painted portrait includes the subject's pinkish skin tones, her long-sleeved, floral print dress in shades of turquoise, green, and purple on a dark ground, and the warm pinkish-brown atmospheric background. Effec-
At the portrait ceremony Dr. Clara Callahan was universally described as a dedicated, warm, generous, compassionate, and resilient person, an excellent role model for students and house staff. “She can make a smile grow on anyone’s face, even in a dreary situation,” according to the speakers, and “She’s managed to tread the line between helping students overcome problems, and maintaining the guidelines of the society they must work within.” Dr. Callahan comes across as innately modest, which might explain the somewhat awkward and self-conscious gesture of folded arms in the portrait.

Painter Stephen S. Kennedy was born in 1957 in Utica, New York and reared in Rochester where his father was an advertising manager and his mother an amateur artist. After one year studying theater at Catholic University in Washington, D.C., Kennedy became an apprentice illustrator for a publishing firm. During this uncertain period he took his first painting course at night with Diana Dawson in Markham, Virginia and soon became her apprentice, performing house and studio work in return for board and art training. He transferred to the studio of Nelson Shanks where he spent four more years as an apprentice painter. In addition to instruction in painting and art history Shanks provided Kennedy with models, still life setups including his prized antiques, and a rural farm setting for landscape painting.

Almost as soon as Kennedy opened his own studio in Philadelphia he has attracted portrait clients through word of mouth and eventually through an agent. His realistic portraits are known for rich color, sensitive lighting, and attention to detail. Presently his studio is located in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania and he teaches figure painting at the Princeton Art Association. His work can be found in numerous private collections and at the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Philadelphia Athenaeum, the Campbell Soup Company, and the Philadelphia Club, among others.

Portrait of John F. Ditunno Jr.

JOHN F. DITUNNO Jr., M.D. (b. 1932)

By Dean L. Paules (b. 1931)

Oil on canvas

1997

44 x 34 in.

Signed and dated lower left: “Paules/5-97”

Given in 1997 by friends and colleagues

Accession number: 1997+ e.F.02

Dr. John F. Ditunno Jr. is a professor of rehabilitation medicine, and was for many years the Jessie B. Michie Professor and chair of the department at Jefferson. He also served as director of the Regional Spinal Cord Injury Center of the Delaware Valley, and is nationally renowned in this field.

Born in 1932 in Philadelphia, John F. Ditunno Jr. is a graduate of St. Joseph College (1954) and Hahnemann Medical College (1958). He served his in-
ternship and residency at Hahnemann, and worked briefly in general practice in Hot Springs, North Carolina. He pursued further postgraduate training in physical medicine and rehabilitation at Jacobi Hospital of Albert Einstein Medical School and the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Ditunno's early posts were as chief of the section of physical medicine and rehabilitation at Hahnemann Medical College, and then as director of clinical management in the division of physical medicine and rehabilitation at Temple University School of Medicine. He was appointed professor and first chair of rehabilitation medicine at Jefferson in 1969, when the division (which had been included in internal medicine) was established as a separate department. In 1987 Ditunno was appointed the first Jessie B. Michie Professor of Rehabilitation Medicine.

Starting in 1978 Dr. Ditunno was the project director of the multidisciplinary Spinal Cord Injury Center of the Delaware Valley, a cooperative program of patient care and research between Thomas Jefferson University where patients receive acute care and rehabilitation, and Magee Rehabilitation Hospital where patients are transferred for ongoing rehabilitation and lifetime follow-up. There are only thirteen government-funded regional spinal cord centers in the country, and the Jefferson facility is one of four that are also designated Level One Trauma Centers.

Dr. Ditunno was project director of Jefferson's National Rehabilitation Research and Training Center for Neural Recovery and Functional Enhancement in Spinal Cord Injury from 1988 to 1993. He has also been consultant at Lankenau Hospital, the Medical Center of Wilmington, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Crozer-Chester Medical Center, and Wills Eye Hospital. Ditunno served as chairman and editor of International Standards for Neurological and Functional Classifications of Spinal Cord Injury which provided a universal language for classification of injuries, now accepted throughout the world.

One of the nation's foremost experts in his field, Dr. Ditunno has served as president of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, the American Spinal Injury Association, the Association of Academic Physiatrists, the Eastern Section of the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine, the Philadelphia Society of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Physical Medicine. He was also chairman of the American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and served on advisory committees and panels for the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control, and the Department of Health and Human Services.

Dr. Ditunno has been honored to deliver many named lectureships, including: the Licht lectureship at the University of Minnesota, the Lewis A. Leavitt memorial lectureship at Baylor College of Medicine, the Prince visiting professorship at Northwestern University Medical School, the Sidney Licht visiting professorship at Ohio State University, the Heiner Sell lectureship at the American Spinal Injury Association, and the first William Erdman lectureship at the Association of Academic Physiatrists.

Other special honors accorded Dr. Ditunno include the Presidential Award of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in 1982, the Clarence E. Shaffrey, S.J. Award of St. Joseph's University in 1994, and the Burlington Foundation Faculty Achievement Award at Jefferson Medical College in 1992.

Dr. Ditunno's friends and colleagues at Jefferson presented his portrait as one of several events marking his retirement as department chair in 1997. Dean Paules has depicted the physician two-thirds length and life-sized, seated on the edge of a table. His body and head are turned to the right, and he smiles cheerfully as though in animated conversation. The presence of an unseen visitor is suggested by Ditunno's dramatic gesture. He thrusts his right hand forward into space with the fingers spread apart. His lowered left hand holds some folded papers and rests quietly next to books.

The subject is wearing a dark blue suit, white shirt, and bright red patterned necktie. His hand, face, and other elements of the painting are illuminated in bright light entering from the right. The very dark, atmospheric background is smoothly painted in neutral umber and khaki tones.
Dr. George C. Brainard is a professor of neurology and professor of biochemistry and molecular pharmacology at Jefferson. He is recognized worldwide for pioneering research in treating patients suffering from seasonal affective disorder with light therapy.

George Brainard was born in 1950, a native of Youngstown, Ohio. He earned his undergraduate degree at Wesleyan University (1973), a master of arts degree in psychology at Goddard College (1978), and a doctorate in anatomy at the University of Texas Health Science Center (1982). He was a postdoctoral fellow at Oregon Health Sciences University (1982) and at Jefferson Medical College (1983).

Dr. Brainard joined the Jefferson faculty in 1984 as assistant professor of neurology and four years later received a secondary appointment as assistant professor of pharmacology. He advanced to full professor of neurology in 1994, and received a secondary appointment as professor of biochemistry and molecular pharmacology in 1997. He has been course director of both advanced neuroscience and graduate and medical neuroscience, and codirector of the sophomore seminar on complementary medicine. He has also lectured on advanced graduate endocrinology and graduate pharmacology at Jefferson, and advanced mammalian physiology at the University of Delaware.

In 1986 after only two years on the Jefferson faculty Dr. George Brainard received the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching. The well-liked educator was chosen as Parents Day speaker by the sophomore class nine times between 1985 and 1996.

Much of Dr. Brainard’s scientific investigation is concerned with the way in which light in the environment affects humans and other animals biologically, by stimulating not only the visual system, but also the immune system, hormonal system, the brain, and ultimately behavior and consciousness. Brainard is a director of a Jefferson study designed to learn how light can improve the moods of patients suffering from seasonal affective disorder, a kind of depression. It is known that decreased sunlight is a major contributing factor to the illness, and some scientists feel that melatonin or serotonin may be involved.

While the causes are still being debated, patients to Jefferson’s SAD clinic are being treated with light boxes, portable head-mounted light devices, and similar therapies. In addition to being principal investigator or co-principal investigator of numerous research grants, Dr. Brainard was awarded a patent for a “portable light unit for stimulating the neuroendocrine system and achieving phototherapy for depression.”
Brainard edited the section "Non-visual Effects of Radiant Energy" for the eighth edition of *Illuminating Engineering Society Lighting Handbook* (1993), and was consulting general editor of *Biology* (1990). He has been a reviewer for a dozen journals including the *American Journal of Physiology*, *Journal of Pineal Research*, *Journal of Biological Rhythms*, *Brain Research*, and *Photobiology and Photochemistry*.

Since 1987 Dr. George Brainard has contributed his expertise to the lighting design of NASA's space shuttle, space station, and space laboratory. He has been a consultant in experimental light therapy for the Psychobiology Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health, and has been plenary speaker at numerous national and international meetings.

Dr. Brainard's range of interests is indicated by other institutions where he has been an invited lecturer, including the Department of Energy Melatonin Summit, the U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, the American Institute of Architects, the General Electric Lighting Institute, the Electric Power Research Institute, the Audubon Society, and Scientists Concerned for Animal Welfare.

In 1989 Dr. George C. Brainard was selected as class portrait honoree. Frank H. Mason depicted the physician half length and life-sized, facing slightly left and seated behind a desk. His broad features and large, square glasses are surmounted by unusually thick and curly brown hair that flairs out horizontally away from his face. The professor's large brown eyes look directly toward the viewer, and his animated expression is both intense and quizzically engaging. He holds two prisms between his hands, a curved one on top and a smaller, straight one below, resting on white papers. He is wearing a white shirt, gray suit, and maroon and tan striped necktie.

Even though Mason employs a freely brushed style, he has created a meticulous likeness of the subject. The prisms suggest Dr. Brainard's research into light and color. They create a rainbow effect of primary hues which are reflected in the figure's glowing, ruddy face and hands with blue-green shadows, the green desktop, and the bluish-pink atmospheric background.

At the portrait presentation ceremony Dr. Brainard predicted a strategic change in indoor illumination in the next two decades "to enhance the well-being of all humans inhabiting the environment." He also spoke movingly of the urgent need to eradicate the metaphorical darkness of global starvation and illiteracy.

Frank H. Mason is well matched to his portrait subject in terms of activist spirit. Mason was born in 1921 in Cleveland to artistic parents, his father a painter, actor, and minister, and his mother a painter and musician. After the family moved to New York, Frank's early art work was brought to the attention of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, and the twelve-year-old boy was soon apprenticed to Manuel Reyes, a Spanish painter and poet at the New York City Music and Art High School.

At age sixteen he transferred briefly to the National Academy of Design and then to the Art Students League where he studied with the academic painter Frank Vincent DuMond. Mason continued to study with DuMond until his mentor's death in 1951 when the young artist succeeded him on the faculty. Mason has taught for more than three decades at the league, and has also taught at a summer art school in Vermont near his vacation home and studio.

In the 1950s he explored Renaissance oil glazing and other old master techniques. Throughout his career Mason has eschewed prepared art materials and ground his own pigments, prepared his own painting medium, constructed his own painting stretchers, and primed his own canvas.

In addition to portraits, genre paintings, and landscapes of the American West, Mason is perhaps best known for his commissions for large scale figure paintings of religious and allegorical subjects. In 1964 his series on the life of St. Anthony of Padua was installed at the eleventh-century church of San Giovanni di Malta in Venice.

In 1972 Mason's monumental painting of the Resurrection of Christ was hung behind the main altar at Old St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. The painter devoted much of 1980 in researching the history of the Saudi Arabian navy for a commission of three mural-size panels hung at the King Faisal Naval Base in Jidda.

Frank Mason's celebrated portrait subjects include W. Averell Harriman, John Cardinal Wright, Prince Giacomopo Colonna of Venice, Louis Auchincloss, Colonel Earl "Red" Blaik, and Thomas Wolfe. His works are owned by the Butler Institute of American Art in Youngstown, Ohio, the U.S. War Department, and the American Embassy in London. Mason was elected an academician at the National Academy of Design, and served as vice president of the National Society of Mural Painters. He is a member of the Royal Society of Arts.

Frank Mason is a socially conscious and outspoken participant in artistic and environmental debates. He is an adviser to the New York Drawing Association (dedicated to preserving and promulgating traditional draw-
ing techniques). He is a passionate advocate of the preservation of national parks and other areas of the American Southwest, and of old master paintings. In 1976 Mason led a demonstration of artists and students in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art rallying against what he called the museum’s “overzealous” painting conservation policies which “skinned” the entire surface glazing. Some of their signs read, “Van Dyke Has Been Vandalized” and “Who Massacred Manet?”

Frank Mason was elected president of the International Institute of Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. In 1987 he and a group of artists affiliated with the institute lobbied against the controversial restoration of Michelangelo’s frescoes in the Sistine Chapel in Rome.

Dr. Troy L. Thompson II is a professor in the department of psychiatry and human behavior at Jefferson Medical College.

Troy Thompson was born in 1946 in Little Rock, Arkansas, and subsequently lived in Kansas and Georgia. He earned his bachelor’s (1968) and medical (1973) degrees from Emory University, where he received a behavioral science fellowship in 1971. He served his psychiatry residency at Yale University School of Medicine.

In 1977 Troy Thompson moved to Denver to serve as assistant professor of psychiatry and medicine at the University of Colorado School of Medicine where he was codirector of the residency program in general internal medicine, director of the medical-psychiatric outpatient clinic, and director of the division of consultation-liaison psychiatry. He was named associate professor in 1983.

Dr. Troy Thompson joined the Jefferson Medical College faculty in 1988 as the Daniel Lieberman Professor, and was chair of the department of psychiatry and human behavior until 1997. He has also been a faculty member of the Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Institute since 1991. He received considerable recognition for his research as principal investigator in the largest double-blind controlled study of a medication to control Alzheimer’s disease, and as coprincipal investigator of a National Institutes of Mental Health research grant to improve primary care physicians’ care of patients with depressive symptoms.

On the national scene Dr. Thompson has been president of the Association for Academic Psychiatry and the Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine. He was chair of the American Psychiatric Association’s Committee on Consultation-liaison Psychiatry and Primary Care Edu-
cation. He received the Lifetime Achievement Award of the New York Society for Liaison Psychiatry, the Distinguished Professor Award of Florida Hospital in Orlando, the Exemplary Psychiatrist Award of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (all in 1992), and the Nancy C. A. Roeske Certificate of Recognition for Excellence in Medical Student Education of the American Psychiatric Association (1993). He has also delivered named lectureships and been visiting professor at medical centers throughout the country.

Among the books Dr. Thompson has edited are *The Education of the General Internist* (with Richard L. Byyny, 1982), *Research Advances in Consultation-liaison Psychiatry* (1991), and *Medical-surgical Psychiatry: Treating Psychiatric Aspects of Physical Disorders* (1993). He was been an editor or editorial board member of *Psychosomatics, International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine, Psychiatric Medicine,* and *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association.*

Thompson was a founder and codirector of Jefferson's Life Cycle course for freshmen students. The course teaches the biological, psychological, and social factors that both affect normal growth and development and also contribute to the emergence of pathology in each stage. The course’s “doctoring” section explores the doctor-patient relationship and sociocultural issues arising in medical practice. At Dr. Thompson’s portrait ceremony a student eloquently described the benefits of the course:

There was almost a magical quality about those afternoons, as if time had stopped as we spent hours together exploring the human condition as it relates to medicine...We felt your vitality, we thrived on your energy...There were times of great stress that year, times when we needed some perspective on the pressures we were dealing with. You defused our anxiety and made time for us...We thank you for providing a forum to express our concerns and for respecting our role as students and treating us as future physicians.

In 1993 Dr. Thompson received the Distinguished Teacher in Clinical Departments Award and the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching. In 1995 he was the portrait honoree elected by the graduating class.

As depicted by Dean M. Larson, the physician is two-thirds length and slightly smaller than life-sized, shown in his working environment. One is struck immediately by the informality of his costume and posture: he is dressed in shirtsleeves and seated in a philosopher’s pose. His head leans against his left hand and his arm rests on a nearby table. His face is framed by dark brown hair, mustache, and beard, and his expression is genial. He seems totally engaged with an unseen visitor, as though he might be listening to a patient or consulting with a student.

He is wearing a white shirt with a monogram on the pocket, a blue necktie with narrow white and red stripes, and dark blue trousers. There is a hint of a picture frame in the loosely brushed, multicolored, light background.

On the table are two disparate objects: an ordinary coffee mug with the university logo and an uncommon model of a saber-toothed tiger’s skull. The presence of the skull is an unsettling and unexplained ornament in his office. In fact, it was a present from his young son, and Dr. Thompson likes the object as a reminder of a creature that “did the best it could” even though now extinct.

In a private conversation, Dr. Thompson noted that a portrait describes how the sitter will be represented “to the ages,” and so he deliberately chose the informal costume and a pose of attentive thinking and listening to avoid what he considered a too grand or powerful image.
Clinicians in the Surgical Specialties

Portrait of Francis E. Rosato

FRANCIS ERNEST ROSATO, M.D. (b. 1934)
By Charles Harkess Cecil (b. 1945)

Oil on canvas
1996
62 1/2 x 47 in.

Signed lower right: “CHC”
Given in 1996 by friends and colleagues
Accession number: 1996.e.P.05

Dr. Francis E. Rosato is the sixth Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and chair of the department. The surgeon was among the “Best Doctors in America” named in March 1996 by American Health, a consumer health magazine.

“Frank” Rosato was born in 1934 in Philadelphia, the son of a busy general practitioner in the city, Ernest L. Rosato, M.D. At his portrait presentation ceremony, Dr. Frank Rosato proudly credited the professional ethics of his father and a rigorous education by nuns and Jesuits as contributing factors to his own capacity for hard work and discipline.

These family values have been handed down to the next generation as well. Dr. Frank Rosato’s son, Ernest (“Gary”) L. Rosato, M.D., is also a Jefferson surgeon and an alumnus of the class of 1990. His daughter Ann graduated from Jefferson in 1997, and son Francis E. Jr. is a member of the class of 1999.

Frank Rosato graduated from St. Joseph’s University in 1955 and Hahnemann Medical College in 1959. After a residency in general surgery at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, he became an instructor in surgery there, and a postdoctoral fellow in the biochemistry department. He returned briefly to Hahnemann as a senior instructor in surgery.

Dr. Rosato rejoined the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1967, and rose quickly in the academic ranks to become professor of surgery in 1972. During this period he was chief of the hospital’s solid tumor program and codirector of the neoplastic chemotherapy clinic. He was also a consultant in surgery at the Veterans Administration Hospital.

In 1975 Dr. Frank Rosato left Philadelphia to accept the challenge of establishing a surgery department at the new Eastern Virginia Medical School in Norfolk, Virginia. He was attending surgeon at the Norfolk General Hospital and DePaul Hospital in Norfolk, and consultant in surgery at nearby naval, veterans, and public health service hospitals.

With the new department at Norfolk successfully launched by 1978, Dr. Rosato returned to the city of his birth to accept his appointment as chair of surgery at Jefferson. In addition to being chief of surgery at the Jefferson Hospital, he is also on the consulting staffs at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Wilmington, and the Bryn Mawr, Wills Eye, and Chestnut Hill Hospitals.

When Dr. Rosato came to Jefferson he had already contributed more than 125 scientific articles on basic and clinical research to prestigious surgical journals. One of his priorities was to reinvigorate surgical investigation in the surgery department. He succeeded in appointing several outstanding researchers and acquiring new laboratory facilities and outside funding, especially in the areas of clinical nutrition, trauma, prosthetic grafts, colorectal surgery, and kidney, liver, and heart transplantation.

Under his leadership, the department now has divisions in cardiothoracic, colorectal, transplantation, and trauma surgery, and divisions of research and emergency medicine. A high point in Rosato’s administrative career was his involvement in the Delaware Valley’s first liver transplant at Jefferson in 1984.

Both undergraduate surgical training and the residency program have been considerably strengthened. Dr. Rosato is an outstanding teacher and twice the recipient of the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation Award for Distinguished Teaching: in 1968 at the University of Pennsylvania when he was only thirty-four years old, and in 1983 at Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. Rosato was coauthor of Postmastectomy Breast Reconstruction (with Charles E. Horton and G. Patrick Maxwell, 1980), coeditor of Surgery of the Breast (with Jan O. Strombeek, 1986), and coauthor of Atlas of General Surgical Technique (with Donna J. Barbot, 1992). He has served as editor-in-chief of Contemporary Surgery for Residents.

He has served locally as the president of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. Nationally he has been a governor of the American College of Surgeons and chairman of its committee on continuing education, chairman of the
lish the Francis E. Rosato Professorship in Surgical Oncology. The conception for the large-scale portrait is astonishingly bold and must have evoked considerable discussion and planning between the sitter and the artist, Charles H. Cecil.

Dr. Rosato is depicted standing in front of The Gross Clinic. Details from the Eakins painting include Dr. Gross’s leonine head and hand with scalpel, his clinic assistants Drs. Charles D. Briggs and James M. Barton, as well as a partial view of the surgical instruments and the reddish color of the tunnel.

Dr. Rosato is shown three-quarters length and very slightly smaller than life-sized, facing slightly to the right. The position of his arms are similar to that of Dr. Gross: Rosato’s right hand hangs at his side and his left hand holds a surgical instrument, a long Kelly hemostat (not a scalpel). Dr. Rosato is wearing a white doctor’s coat and a surgical mask that hangs loosely around his neck, unlike Dr. Gross and his assistants who operated in business clothes.

Dr. Rosato has a high forehead and sparse white hair, hazel eyes which gaze firmly toward the spectator, straight nose and wide mouth. His facial expression bespeaks dignity and pride. Strong light from the left illuminates his brilliant white coat and one side of his face.

Charles Cecil has managed to interpolate the contemporary figure of Dr. Rosato into a section of Eakins’s earlier painting while still keeping them separate and independent. While emulating the earlier work in its tonalities, contrasts between light and shadow, and naturalistic figures, the portrait of Dr. Rosato is unmistakably contemporary in its verve.

The portrait is a sincere homage to the great nineteenth-century professor and his depiction in The Gross Clinic. By explaining his rationale at the portrait ceremony, Dr. Rosato hoped to obviate some expected criticism of his personal reference to Jefferson’s cherished painting:

I was afraid that people might think me presumptuous to include in my portrait such a giant as Dr. Gross, but the idea of continuity both in surgical history and art history coming together in this picture made sense. I am honored to share my portrait with one of the most vital and important figures in the history of Jefferson. I hope Dr. Gross feels the same. I hope he doesn’t mind. I’d like...
Charles H. Cecil was born in 1945 in Kansas City, Missouri. He graduated from Haverford College in 1967 and did postgraduate work in art history at Yale University with a grant from the National Education Defense Act. Between 1969 and 1973 he was funded by three grants from the Elizabeth Greenshields Foundation to study painting, first with R. H. Ives Gammell in Boston and then with Gammell's pupil, Richard F. Lack, in Minneapolis. A fellowship from the John F. Stacey Foundation provided funds for him to study and paint in Europe for eighteen months, and then he returned to Minneapolis. His landscapes of Italian hill towns won the Julius Hallgarten First Prize for oil painting in 1979, and the Benjamin Altman Second Prize for landscape at the National Academy of Design in 1980.


His school, which receives support from the R. H. I. Gammell Studios Trust, is housed in the historic Church of San Raffaello Arcangelo which was converted into a sculptor's studio in the early nineteenth century. It offers training to an international group of students in the classical techniques of drawing and painting, with a curriculum that stems from ateliers of nineteenth-century Paris.

Charles H. Cecil received several portrait commissions of Philadelphia-area surgeons through professional acquaintances of his uncle, Dr. Henry S. Cecil, a pediatrician associated with the Children's Seashore Home, Children's Hospital, and the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. In addition to his uncle's portrait, Charles Cecil depicted Dr. Elmer Grimes (at Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital in Camden, New Jersey) and Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads (at the American Philosophical Society).

---

**Portrait of Herbert E. Cohn**

HERBERT E. COHN, M.D. (b. 1930)  
By Dean L. Paules (b. 1931)  
Oil on canvas  
1990  
50 x 40 in.  
Signed and dated lower left: "PAULES 5-90"  
Given in 1990 by friends and colleagues  
Accession number: 1990.4-e.P.02

Dr. Herbert E. Cohn is a professor of surgery and vice chairman of the department at Jefferson. He is a pioneer in renal transplantation. Herbert Cohn was born in 1930 and reared in the Philadelphia and Atlantic City areas. He graduated from Rutgers University (1951) and
Jefferson Medical College (1955), where he was first in his class and winner of eight awards. After an internship at Atlantic City Hospital, his residency in surgery at Jefferson under Dr. John H. Gibbon Jr. was interrupted by two years of military service as an Air Force captain in Fort Worth, Texas.

Dr. Cohn returned to Jefferson as an American Heart Association trainee and an American Cancer Society trainee, followed by three years as a Public Health Service trainee in cardiovascular surgery (1962-65). Dr. Cohn was named an assistant professor of surgery in 1965, and rose in the academic ranks to be professor in 1978. He won the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1981. He was named the first Anthony E. Narducci Professor of Surgery in 1998.

Dr. Cohn has been attending surgeon at the Thomas Jefferson University Hospital since 1962. In addition he was attending surgeon at Albert Einstein Medical Center-Daroff Division (1972-76), Rolling Hill Hospital (1972-85), and Albert Einstein Medical Center-Northern Division (1972-86).

Dr. Herbert E. Cohn is credited with laying the groundwork for transplantation capability at Jefferson, along with Dr. James E. Clark and others. Their combined effort resulted in a renal dialysis unit accessible to all Delaware Valley kidney patients. After several years of investigating methods to improve dialysis and inspecting transplant centers across the country Cohn performed the first transplant of a cadaver kidney in Philadelphia in 1965. Just seven years later in 1972 Cohn performed Jefferson’s first successful renal transplant in which the donor kidney came from an identically matched sibling.

Dr. Cohn has been director of graduate medical education in the department of surgery since 1979, and vice chairman of the department since 1985. He also led a planning effort to set the department’s course to the year 2000. He served as chair of Jefferson Medical College’s faculty affairs committee and was president of the volunteer faculty association. He was president of the hospital’s medical staff from 1985 to 1987 and also chaired the following committees: faculty affairs, quality assurance, operating room, executive, credentials, advisory, committee, and bylaws.

Nationally, Dr. Cohn served on the continuing education committee of the American College of Surgeons from 1982 to 1992. He has been chairman of the Physicians and Surgeons Division of the Jewish National Fund, and was named its Man of the Year in 1987. He has been president of the American Division, World Fellowship, of the Israel Medical Association, and a board member of its college of continuing medical education.

Dr. Herbert Cohn’s portrait by Dean Paules was presented by friends and colleagues in 1990. The artist’s preparation included observing and photographing the surgeon for a full day at the Jefferson Hospital, both in and out of the operating room. This most unusual portrayal depicts the subject performing multiple activities for which he wears different clothes.

The large figure of Dr. Cohn standing authoritatively in the foreground is two-thirds length and life-sized. He presides over the action with arms folded close to his body, holding his glasses in his left hand. His expression is serious and thoughtful as he gazes toward the viewer. He is dressed in a dark blue suit, white shirt, and cream-colored necktie with narrow blue stripes.

Vignettes in the background appear like stop-action movie shots of the busy surgeon, from lower left to upper right: examining an X-ray, operating with two assistants, conferring on the telephone, and extending arms to receive gloves after scrubbing for surgery. The figures in the surgical scene are larger than the others, and the surgeons are garbed in greenish-blue scrub suits, caps, masks, and magnifying lenses.

At the portrait ceremony Dr. Francis E. Rosato praised Dr. Cohn’s skill, warmth, and dedication to both house staff and patients, and added a humorous note:

He is known to be sensitive and supporting to residents, but...intolerant of laziness, sloppiness or failure of attention to detail...an accurate and omnipresent observer, which is probably why the residents affectionately refer to him as ‘the shark.’

Two of Dr. Herbert Cohn’s three sons are physicians and alumni of Jefferson Medical College: Jeffrey B. graduated in 1980 and David B. graduated in 1986.
Dr. James M. Hunter is an internationally acclaimed hand surgeon and a Distinguished Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at Jefferson. He is the inventor of the Hunter Active Tendon Implant, used in the staged reconstruction of damaged flexor tendons.

James Hunter was born in 1924 in Merchantville, New Jersey. He served in the U.S. Medical Corps as a staff sergeant before entering college. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1949 and Jefferson Medical College in 1953. After an internship and residency in orthopaedic surgery at the Jefferson Hospital, he became the first fellow in hand surgery at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

Hunter returned to Philadelphia and established himself as the first orthopaedic surgeon in the city to confine his practice to surgery of the hand. He rose in the Jefferson academic ranks to become a professor of orthopaedic surgery, and in 1989 was named the Distinguished Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery in recognition of his scientific contributions, only the fourth faculty member to be so designated. Upon retirement he was elected emeritus professor of orthopaedic surgery.

In 1962 Dr. Hunter was named associate attending orthopaedic surgeon in the division of hand surgery at Jefferson's hospital and was coordinator of the house staff education program from 1964 to 1978. Among other clinical appointments he was chief of the child amputee research clinic at Elizabethtown Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, and a consultant in hand surgery at the Chestnut Hill Hospital, the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, Valley Forge General Hospital, and the Compensation Hand Clinic for Philadelphia employees at Philadelphia General Hospital. In 1989 he was appointed to the visiting teaching staff of Albert Einstein Medical Center-Northern Division.

The Hunter Tendon Prosthesis, the first synthetic tendon for reconstructing a severely damaged hand, was announced in 1964. The two-stage reconstruction method of using passive and active implants became standard in repairing damaged flexor tendons in the hand. Hunter has played a national and international role in efforts to rehabilitate injured and diseased hands.

Dr. Hunter and his associates constituted the division of hand surgery and rehabilitation in the department of orthopaedic surgery at Jefferson. The Hand Rehabilitation Center was formed in 1972, and moved to larger quarters at 901 Walnut Street in 1980. Medical students, residents, and fellows receive their education in hand surgery.
surgery from the center’s surgeons, and physical and occupational therapists. The nationally prominent facility sponsors the annual Rehabilitation of the Hand Symposium and Workshop which has trained thousands of additional doctors and therapists.

Dr. James Hunter has edited the following textbooks which have become standards in the field: *Rehabilitation of the Hand* (with Lawrence H. Schneider, Evelyn J. Mackin, and Anne D. Callahan, 1978); and *Tendon Surgery in the Hand* (with Schneider and Mackin, 1987).

In 1994 Dr. James Hunter received the Hand Rehabilitation Foundation’s Recognition Award for Teaching and Surgery. He was honored as a Pioneer in Hand Surgery by the International Federation of Societies for Surgery of the Hand in 1995, for whom he chaired the committee on rehabilitation and allied health. Hunter has been honored with membership in French, Pan-Pacific, Caribbean, Columbian, Australian, and Japanese orthopaedic and hand societies. He was the recipient of Jefferson’s alumni achievement award in 1993.

Dr. James Hunter’s portrait by Dean Paules was presented in 1990 by friends and colleagues. The surgeon is depicted three-quarters length and life-sized, seated on a bench and turned slightly to the left. He bends forward with his right arm akimbo. The sitter’s face is described in literal detail to construct a startling likeness. His forward-leaning, almost restless pose is intensified by his tightly pursed lips, riveting gaze, and probing expression.

Dr. Hunter’s casually elegant attire includes a navy blue blazer with brass buttons and a multicolored pocket handkerchief, a white shirt, gray slacks, and a patterned red bow tie. His hands are disproportionately large, probably to emphasize his professional and avocational interests. The knuckles of his right hand press on his thigh, with the first and fifth fingers tensely spread apart. His left hand is outstretched in a more relaxed position with fingers curled under.

In contrast to the minute details and solid colors of the figure and costume, the background is loosely brushed in blended shades of blue, brown, maroon, ochre, and lavender. A further softening element is the curving form of a double bass, alluding to another interest of this versatile man. He is ardently interested in Dixieland jazz and plays the bass in a band called the Red Peppers. Dr. Hunter was also an accomplished oarsman.
Dr. Jerome M. Cotler is the Dr. Everett J. and Marian Gordon Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at Jefferson. He is recognized nationally for his work in spinal surgery.

Jerome Cotler was born in 1928 in Bridgeton, New Jersey and graduated from Ursinus College in 1948 and Jefferson Medical College in 1952. He continued his postgraduate training at Jefferson as an intern, surgical resident, and orthopaedic resident. After returning to Bridgeton in 1957, he practiced orthopaedic surgery there until 1973 and was active on the staffs of several southern New Jersey hospitals. He was chief of the hip service and president of the medical staff at Elizabethtown Hospital for Crippled Children and Youth during the 1970s.

In 1973 Dr. Cotler joined the full-time faculty in orthopaedic surgery at Jefferson. He became a full professor in 1981, and was named the Dr. Everett J. and Marian Gordon Professor in 1991. He was vice chairman of the department of orthopaedic surgery from 1987 to 1995, and head of the service at the Jefferson Hospital from 1986 to 1995.

Dr. Jerome Cotler was a founder of Jefferson’s Regional Spinal Cord Injury Center of the Delaware Valley, along with Drs. John F. Ditunno Jr., Jewell L. Osterholm, and William E. Staas Jr. Dr. Cotler was co-associate director of the center from 1979 to 1995. He has also been a consultant at Wills Eye Hospital and Magee Rehabilitation Hospital.

Dr. Cotler has brought national recognition to his department by his many professional activities. He was president of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery, vice president of the American Orthopaedic Association, and chair of the undergraduate medical education committee of the Academic Orthopaedic Society. He was chairman of the board of councilors of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, and a board member of the Orthopaedic Research and Education Foundation and the American Spinal Injury Association.

Dr. Cotler has contributed numerous articles, chapters, abstracts, book reviews, movies, and videotapes to the medical literature. He coedited the books *Spinal Fusion: Science and Techniques* (1990) and *Spinal Instrumentation* (with Howard S. An, 1992). Coeditor of the former book is his son Howard B. Cotler, M.D. who graduated from Jefferson in 1979.

Cotler has been a dedicated teacher on the undergraduate and graduate levels. He earned the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1979, and was selected by orthopaedic residents for the first John J. Gartland Award. He was president of Jefferson’s alumni association in 1993-94.

Dr. Cotler’s portrait by Dean Paules was presented by friends and colleagues in 1994. Conceptually similar to Paules’s portrait of Dr. Herbert E. Cohn (1990), the Cotler portrait also includes accessory figures participating in a related activity in a different time frame.

Dr. Cotler is shown two-thirds length and slightly smaller than life-sized, standing in front of a low stone wall, and facing slightly to the right. His right hand is placed casually in his pocket, and his left arm rests on top of the wall, holding his glasses. His head is turned to gaze out directly to the observer. His broad smile and
twinkling blue-hazel eyes affirm his reputation as a warm teacher, compassionate physician, affable friend, and devoted family member.

Dr. Cotler is attired in a dark gray, pin-striped business suit, blue shirt, and striped necktie, but there are several elements that identify his profession and whereabouts. Behind the wall are two figures garbed in blue operating room gowns, masks, hats and gloves, preparing for surgery. The figure pointing to an X-ray of a spine represents Dr. Cotler and the other figure is an operating room technician. The locale of the portrait is identified by the last few letters of the words “Thomas Jefferson University” incised into the pinkish-orange stone wall. Viewers knowledgeable about university paraphernalia will recognize Dr. Cotler’s President’s Club lapel pin.

Dr. Jewell L. Osterholm is professor of neurosurgery and former chairman of the department at Jefferson. He is widely acclaimed for his research on the treatment of stroke.

Jewell L. Osterholm was born in White Sulphur Springs, Montana in 1929. He is an alumnus of Montana State University (1953) and the Washington University School of Medicine (1957) in St. Louis. He stayed at the latter institution for his internship and a year of residency in general surgery, followed by a year as a Cerebral Palsy fellow in neuropathology at the Montreal Neurological Institute at McGill University. He completed his residency in neurosurgery in Montreal.

In 1963 Dr. Osterholm moved to Philadelphia to join the division of neurosurgery at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital where he rose in the ranks to become professor of surgery by 1971. He was director of Hahnemann’s division of neurological surgery, program director of the new neurosurgery residency program, and director of the Spinal Cord Injury Center and Research Laboratories. He received the Golden Apple Award as best teacher of the year in 1965, and was made an honorary Hahnemann alumnus in 1973.

In 1974 Dr. Osterholm moved to Thomas Jefferson University to succeed Dr. Philip D. Gordy as professor

---

**Portrait of Jewell L. Osterholm**

(See color plate)

JEWELL L. OSTERHOLM, M.D. (b. 1929)

By Mark Elliot Skolsky (b. 1957)

Oil on canvas

1995

42 x 32 in.

Signed and dated upper left: “M. Elliot Skolsky ‘95”

Given in 1995 by friends and colleagues

Accession number: 1995-e.P04
of neurosurgery and chair of the department. Under his leadership, the neurosurgical residency program was greatly accelerated and improved, laboratory research branched out and numerous grants were obtained, and patients were afforded the most modern methods of neurosurgical therapy.

The Regional Spinal Cord Injury Center of the Delaware Valley opened in January 1979 under the aegis of the department of rehabilitation medicine in conjunction with the departments of neurosurgery and orthopaedic surgery. At the time of admission patients are evaluated by a neurosurgeon, orthopaedist, and physiatrist. With about 150 admissions per year, this center has become the benchmark for spinal cord injury units in the United States, and the team approach has made a substantial contribution to medical practice.

Dr. Osterholm is the holder of seventy patents in America and abroad related to the oxygenation and nutritional support of ischemic neurologic tissue. His patented system to deliver a new drug, the Oxygenated Fluorocarbon Nutrient Emulsion (OFNE), throughout the brain several hours after a major stroke showed in preclinical testing that the brain can be resuscitated and severe stroke effect reversed. The premise of the drug therapy is that OFNE can perform the function of the blood whose flow is interrupted by a stroke.9

Dr. Osterholm was recognized for his work in oxygenated fluorocarbons with the Inventor of the Year Award in 1984 by Intellectual Property Owners, Incorporated (an association of people holding patents, trademarks, and copyrights), and the grand prize of the Cerebral Resuscitation Award in 1995 by the National Association of Emergency Medical Service Physicians. In addition to numerous scientific articles and presentations, he is the author of *The Pathophysiology of Spinal Cord Trauma* (1978).

The portrait of Dr. Jewell Osterholm was presented by friends and colleagues in 1995, and is the first in the Jefferson collection by New York artist Mark Elliot Skolsky.

The physician is depicted two-thirds length and lifesized, seated on the edge of a conference table with his right hand poised to turn the page of an open textbook. He looks up slightly to the right as though pausing in his reading to acknowledge the presence of an unseen visitor. His square-shaped face is punctuated with arched dark eyebrows and crowned with smooth white hair. His expression is pleasant and thoughtful, almost soulful.

Dr. Osterholm is attired in a dark blue, double-breasted suit, white shirt, and a necktie with geometric red and blue patterns. His glasses are visible in his breast pocket. The background shows panelled wainscoting below a pinkish-mauve wall and two round-backed chairs pushed under the table. The tabletop has such a high gloss that it reflects the curving pages of the thick textbook.

Mark Skolsky's paint style is very smooth and meticulous throughout. Light pouring in from the right creates dramatic shadows on the subject's face, hands, and clothing, all of which are solidly rendered in three dimensions. The difficult foreshortening of the subject's left hand resting on the book is beautifully executed.

Speakers at the portrait ceremony lauded Dr. Osterholm's open, supportive, and generous manner that is totally "without rancor or jealousy," and praised the surgeon as having the "head of a scholar, hands of an artist, and heart of a lion." In response to the accolades, Dr. Osterholm told the audience modestly, "In medicine there are no longer personal successes as much as collaborative ones, not individual stars as much as teamwork." A pious individual and devoted family man, Dr. Osterholm quoted Shakespeare to express his feelings, "My crown is in my heart, not on my head...my crown is called content."

Portraitist Mark E. Skolsky was born in 1957 in Long Island, New York and educated at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence from 1975 to 1978. He received further training in dance and drawing the human figure in motion at the Erick Hawkins Dance Foundation in New York in the 1980s.

Skolsky worked in various fields of illustration from about 1978 to 1988. He was a book cover artist for Simon and Schuster, Time, and other publishers; illustrator for the magazines *Science Digest, Fortune, Parents*, and *Guideposts*; and advertising illustrator for MCA-Universal and Warner Brothers studios and the NBC-TV network.

Mark Skolsky has participated in illustration and painting shows at museums and galleries in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New York, Richmond, and Boca Raton, Florida. He received Certificates of Merit from the Society of Illustrators exhibitions in 1980 and 1983, and a Certificate of Distinctive Merit from the Society of Publication Designers in 1983.

Since the late 1980s Mark Skolsky has concentrated on oil portraits of sitters from diverse milieus including: Zubin Mehta, music director of the New York Philharmonic; Mrs. Gordon A. Auchincloss II of New York and Massachusetts; David Ingalls, director of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History; William Fisk Harrah of Harrah's Casinos in Atlantic City; Abraham Cohen, a founder of the Duane Reade Corporation; and Alton G. Marshall, chairman and president of Lincoln Savings Bank in New York.
Dr. Burton L. Wellenhach is a clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Thomas Jefferson University. A leading practitioner and teacher, he has been very active in medical staff and medical college affairs.

Burton L. Wellenbach was born in 1931 in Philadelphia. He was introduced to medicine and to Jefferson Medical College by Jacob W. Walker, M.D., an uncle who graduated in 1913 and was an associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Jefferson. Dr. Wellenbach is an alumnus of Villanova University (1940) and Jefferson Medical College (1944). His accelerated, wartime internship and residency in internal medicine were taken at Jewish Hospital in Philadelphia.

After deciding to switch to obstetrics and gynecology he began a residency at Beth Israel Hospital in New York. This training was interrupted by service in the U.S. Army, one year in Japan during the Occupation and a second year at Valley Forge General Hospital. After discharge he completed his residency in obstetrics and gynecology at the Jefferson Hospital.

Dr. Wellenbach's chief mentor during his early years at Jefferson was Dr. Abraham E. Rakoff, the professor of obstetrics and gynecology whom he joined in practice following his residency. Over the course of his career he has also been associated in practice with several other physicians.

Dr. Wellenbach joined Jefferson's volunteer faculty in 1963 as an associate in obstetrics and gynecology, and rose in the ranks to clinical professor in 1982. He has lectured widely on his main areas of clinical interest: marriage counseling and sexual education, toxemia of pregnancy, and new concepts in population control. He was the first recipient of the Leon A. Peris Award for Distinguished Teaching and Patient Care in 1988.

A leader in Jefferson Medical College and Hospital affairs, Wellenbach initiated a course on human sexuality in 1964 and founded the ethics committee in 1965, when each was a rarity in American medical schools and hospitals. The hospital's ethics committee is composed of physicians and representatives from the arenas of social work, nursing, law, and hospital administration. Its mission is threefold: to educate medical students, house staff, physicians and the community at large; to develop general guidelines and policies; and to serve as a consultative body in particularly controversial cases.

Dr. Wellenbach was also an active member of the ex-
ecutive committee of the medical staff, and has served as
chairman of the impaired physicians committee, the am-
bulatory care center, and the University Committee on
Portrait Standards. He was president of Jefferson's alumni
association in 1984 and chaired its 125th anniversary cel-
ebration committee in 1995.

Dr. Burton Wellenbach's portrait by Dean Paules was
presented by friends and colleagues in 1993. The physi-
cian is depicted two-thirds length and slightly smaller
than life-sized. He stands facing slightly left, with his
head turned to gaze at the observer directly. His right
hand holds his glasses and his left hand is placed in his
trouser pocket. The atmospheric background is painted
smoothly in various dark, neutral tones.

The silver-haired physician is tall and distinguished
looking, immaculately groomed and elegantly attired.
He wears a double breasted, navy blue blazer, gray
trousers, a white shirt and pocket handkerchief, and a
red striped necktie. His natural self-confidence and
warm affability are communicated by his engaging, al-
most shy smile.

Speakers at the portrait ceremony emphasized how
esteemed Dr. Wellenbach is by his colleagues and how
beloved by his patients. The honoree's response paid
tribute to some earlier Jefferson giants of obstetrics and
gynecology who had profoundly influenced his career:
Drs. Lewis C. Scheffey, Abraham E. Rakoff, Thaddeus
L. Montgomery, and John B. Montgomery. Not coinci-
dently, these physicians had also been honored with
portraits in the Jefferson collection.

Portrait of Carl M. Mansfield

CARL M. MANSFIELD, M.D. (b. 1928)
By Dean M. Larson (b. 1957)

Oil on canvas
1994
44 x 32 in.

Signed and dated lower right: "Dean M. Larson 1994"

Given in 1994 by friends and colleagues
Accession number: 1994-e.P04

Dr. Carl M. Mansfield was professor of radiation on-
cology and nuclear medicine and chairman of the de-
partment at Jefferson. The distinguished physician is in-
ternationally known for his use of intraoperative radia-
tion therapy for breast cancer.

Carl Mansfield was born in 1928 in Philadelphia, and
is an alumnus of Lincoln University (1951) and Howard University College of Medicine (1956). After his internship and a year of residency in radiology at Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, he was a captain in the U.S. Air Force and chief of the department of radiology at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska.

Upon discharge from the service, Mansfield continued his residency in radiation therapy and nuclear medicine and radiology at Jefferson Hospital and Episcopal Hospital, respectively. His unusually thorough postgraduate training included a year as an NIH fellow in radiation therapy and nuclear medicine at Jefferson, and an additional year as an NIH postdoctoral fellow in radiation therapy at Middlesex Hospital and Medical School in London.

In 1964 Dr. Mansfield returned to Jefferson as instructor in radiology and chief of the division of nuclear medicine at Jefferson Hospital. Two additional fellowships at the Jefferson Hospital included the Chemicoff fellowship in pediatric radiation therapy and the advanced clinical fellowship of the American Cancer Society.

In 1967 Dr. Mansfield was appointed assistant professor of radiology. In 1970 he was promoted to associate professor in the department of radiation therapy and nuclear medicine, and was chief of the section of ultrasound. He took a sabbatical leave to work on the quantitative assessment of the delivery of radiation treatments at the Meyerstein Institute of Radiotherapy at Middlesex Hospital and Medical School.

In 1974 Dr. Mansfield's posts at Jefferson were professor in the department of radiation therapy and nuclear medicine, chief of the division of nuclear medicine, and chief of the section of ultrasound. At this time he was also a lecturer in radiology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Division of Graduate Medicine.

Mansfield was now recognized nationally as a physician, researcher, and academician. In 1976 he accepted the challenge to build a new department at the University of Kansas Medical Center, and was named professor and chairman of the department of radiation therapy. He remained in Kansas City until 1983 when he was invited back to Jefferson to succeed his mentor, Dr. Simon Kramer, as professor and chairman of the department of radiation oncology and nuclear medicine.

Dr. Carl M. Mansfield maintained a continuing interest in radiation management of breast cancer and actively pursued tumor predictor research in breast cancer patients. The Bodine Center for Cancer Treatment, which had first been conceived in 1983, was built under his direction. It was formally dedicated in March 1987 and was one of the most up-to-date facilities in the country. The center was equipped with new facilities for hyperthermia, intraoperative radiation therapy, a dedicated CT scanner, and four new linear accelerators, as well as a day hospital for patients to receive combined modality therapy.

Mansfield was also an attending physician at Methodist Hospital and on the consulting staffs at Chestnut Hill Hospital, the Wills Eye Hospital, the Veterans Administration Hospital of Wilmington, and the Albert Einstein Medical Center, Daroff Division.

Dr. Carl Mansfield has written more than 120 scientific papers. He is author of *Early Breast Cancer: Its History and Results of Treatment* (1976) and editor of *Therapeutic Radiology: New Directions in Therapy* (1982). He has been a member of the editorial boards of: *Journal of the National Medical Association, CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, International Journal of Radiation Oncology, Biology, Physics,* and *American Journal of Clinical Oncology*.

Dr. Mansfield was president of the American Radium Society in 1988, and chairman of the radiation therapy program committee of the Radiological Society of North America. He has also been an examiner for the American Board of Radiology, and a reviewer for the radiation study section of the division of research grants of the National Cancer Institute. He has been a director-at-large of the national board of directors of the American Cancer Society, and chairman of its professional education work/study group on radiation therapy technology training.

Dr. Mansfield was chairman of the medical and scientific committee of the Philadelphia Division, American Cancer Society in 1988, and president of the division the following year. In 1994 the division's executive vice president, William Barlow, told the audience at Mansfield's portrait presentation that the physician has worked tirelessly for the poor. In 1987 Mansfield founded the American Cancer Society's Underserved Initiative, providing cancer education and screening in communities without adequate health resources.

Another speaker at the ceremony was Dr. Luther Brady, professor and chairman of radiation oncology at Hahnemann University. He related that in 1990 when Philadelphia was selected as a test market for a new cigarette targeted toward African-American smokers, Dr. Mansfield spearheaded a grass-roots effort that took immediate action. His efforts ultimately forced a giant tobacco company to abandon the new product in Philadelphia and elsewhere.
In 1991 Carl M. Mansfield was awarded the National Bronze Medal of the American Cancer Society for community work. In 1995 the ACS created the Carl Mansfield Award presented to the group or program that demonstrates unique or successful outreaches to the underserved community. Earlier he had received volunteer achievement awards from the society's Philadelphia Division and from its Keys to Living Unit.

Lincoln University named Dr. Mansfield as recipient of its distinguished alumnus award, and in 1990 awarded him an honorary doctor of science degree. Howard University College of Medicine conferred on him its outstanding alumnus award. Mansfield was also the recipient of the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Radiology Section of the National Medical Association, and the Mercy-Douglas Lectureship Award of the Eastern Pennsylvania Medical Society.

Dr. Mansfield stepped down as chairman at Jefferson in 1994. The following year he was named adjunct professor at Jefferson after his appointment as associate director of the Division of Cancer Treatment of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, with responsibility for the radiation research program.

Dean Larson’s expressive paint style is loosely brushed but maintains control over anatomical forms and contrasts of light and shade. The doctor’s coat is described in subtle variations of cool and warm white tones, and there is an allover silvery harmony of the architectural elements.

During the portrait presentation ceremony Mansfield movingly expressed his gratitude to others who “gave him a chance,” starting with his mother and grandmother who helped “lift him over the obstacles of oppressive segregation” to “instill a sense of pride and faith in himself.” William Barlow described Dr. Carl M. Mansfield as a quiet and unassuming man, but a physician with a passionate belief that health care is a right for all Americans, not a privilege for some.

---

**Portrait of Esmond M. Mapp**

ESMOND MCDONALD MAPP, M.D. (1928-91)

By Daniel V. Cavaliere (b. 1928)

Oil on canvas

1992

25 x 20 in.

Signed lower left: “Dan Cavaliere”

Given in 1992 by TJU department of radiology

Accession number: 1992.e.P.04

Dr. Esmond M. Mapp was professor of radiology at Jefferson. He was an outstanding teacher and known nationally for his contributions to gastrointestinal radiology. Esmond Mapp was born in 1928 in Port-of-Spain,
Trinidad, the West Indies. He was educated at Howard University where he earned his bachelor's degree in 1953, was an NIH fellow in cardiovascular-renal physiology in 1955, and received his medical degree in 1958. After his internship at the District of Columbia General Hospital in Washington, he spent two years as captain in the U.S. Navy Medical Corps.

Dr. Mapp served a residency in radiology at the Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania from 1961 to 1964. His early faculty appointments were as assistant professor of radiology at Women's Medical College and Emory University School of Medicine, and then associate professor of radiology at Temple University School of Medicine.

After joining the Jefferson faculty in 1976 as associate professor of radiology, Dr. Mapp was promoted to clinical professor in 1980 and professor in 1983. He was attending physician at Jefferson Hospital, and a consultant at St. Agnes and West Park Hospitals in Philadelphia and at the U.S. Naval Regional Medical Center in Bethesda, Maryland.

Among his services to organized medicine, Dr. Mapp served as national chairman of the section on radiology of the National Medical Association, guest examiner for the American Board of Radiology, chairman of the Radiological Devices Panel of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration Center for Devices and Radiological Health, and member of the executive committee of the Intersociety Commission of the American College of Radiology. He was a faculty member of the postgraduate course on colon and rectal surgery at the American College of Surgeons Annual Clinical Congress in 1980.

Locally, Dr. Mapp served as treasurer and a director of the Pennsylvania Radiological Society. He initiated a joint program for radiologists and technicians between Thomas Jefferson University and Trinidad's Mount Hope Medical College at the University of the West Indies. Before his death in 1991 Dr. Esmond Mapp was chosen to receive the first annual Outstanding Educator Award of the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society.

In addition to many scientific presentations and visiting lectureships at hospitals and universities in the United States, Mapp lectured at the Association of Radiologists of West Africa annual conference in Monrovia, Liberia (1974), and at the Yokohama City University Hospital in Yokohama, Japan (1980). He also lectured on adrenal venography at the University College Hospital in Ibadan, Nigeria (1974).

Dr. Esmond Mapp died in 1991 after an eleven month battle with colon cancer. Dr. David C. Levin, chairman of the department of radiology at Jefferson, wrote in a memorial biography of his colleague:

Beneath his quiet demeanor lurked a sly sense of humor and he was loved by virtually everyone in the department. He taught an entire generation of Jefferson residents how to perform and interpret barium studies, but perhaps the most unforgettable lesson he taught was how to face a grim personal prognosis with courage, determination, dignity, and the willingness to work full-time until virtually the very end.

The department of radiology commissioned a posthumous portrait of Dr. Esmond Mapp by Dan Cavaliere. The physician is depicted bust length and life-sized, gazing straight ahead through horn-rimmed glasses. His dimpled smile engages the viewer directly. The subject is wearing a black suit, white shirt and pocket handkerchief, and a multicolored, striped necktie. The atmospheric background is loosely painted in shades of olive, brown, and tan.

Daniel Cavaliere was born in 1928 in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania and graduated from the Philadelphia Museum School of Art in 1951 when he won the Illustration Award. His father, Raphael J. Cavaliere, was a well-known illustrator, and his son, Jamie Cavaliere, is also an illustrator and painter.

Dan Cavaliere served in Japan and Korea as a combat artist for the Pacific Stars and Stripes from 1951 to 1953, and worked behind the lines with news correspondents. Until 1980 he freelanced for Philadelphia advertising agencies, and painted covers and story illustrations for many publications. He won several Awards of Excellence at Philadelphia Art Directors annual shows. More recently Cavaliere has concentrated on painting historical and contemporary scenes of Philadelphia. The Rittenhouse Hotel awarded him commissions for a fifty-foot mural of Boat House Row and sixteen other paintings of the city.
Dr. Albert Edward O'Hara was a professor of radiology at Jefferson, with a secondary appointment as professor of pediatrics. His expertise was in pediatric radiology.

A. Edward O'Hara was born in Weston, West Virginia. He earned a bachelor's degree from West Virginia Wesleyan in 1944, and after two years at the West Virginia University School of Medicine transferred to the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine where he graduated with the class of 1948.

Following his internship at Allegheny General Hospital in Pittsburgh, he took a residency in radiology at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. From 1955 to 1958 he was an instructor in radiology at the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and was an associate radiologist at Children's Hospital. He met his wife, a former Jefferson nurse anesthetist, at the latter institution.

Dr. O'Hara joined the Jefferson faculty in 1958 and rose to professor of radiology in 1968. He was the first pediatric radiologist at Jefferson and developed the division of pediatric radiology within the radiology department. In 1966 he won the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching. When he retired in 1986 he was named honorary professor of radiology and honorary professor of pediatrics.

That same year friends and colleagues in the two departments seized the opportunity to honor Dr. A. Edward O'Hara with a portrait. The painting was executed from photographs supplied by the university to Lucien M. LeBreton, an artist who specialized in this service. He was employed by Portrait Specialists, Incorporated in New York.

Dr. O'Hara is shown half length and slightly smaller than life-sized. He is seated in an armchair facing partly to the left. His ruddy face is framed by silver hair and a square jaw. He looks up toward the viewer through heavy horn-rimmed glasses with a neutral expression. In contrast to the bland expression his attire is rather rakish: a camel-colored sport jacket, black trousers, and a bola tie of gold and leather. The physician holds a section of bright orange, rubber catheter tubing between his fingers.

Dr. O'Hara appears comfortably situated in the X-ray reading room. A view box shows three rows of frontal and profile X-rays of newborn babies in the intensive care nursery. The red chair back provides another bright note in the painting.
Dr. Emanuel Rubin is the Gonzalo E. Aponte Professor of Pathology and chairman of the department of pathology, anatomy, and cell biology at Jefferson. He has conducted landmark studies on the effects of alcohol on the liver, heart, and membranes.

Born in 1928 in New York City and reared in Atlantic City, "Manny" Rubin received his undergraduate degree from Villanova University in 1950 and his medical degree from Harvard Medical School in 1954. After interning at Boston City Hospital he was a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy for two years, and then took a residency at Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia. Fellowships at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York included the Dazian research fellowship in pathology (1958-60) and the American Cancer Society advanced clinical fellowship (1960-62).

With successive promotions on the Mount Sinai staff, he advanced to become the hospital’s pathologist-in-chief by 1971. In 1966 he had been named professor of pathology at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York, and in 1972 was appointed the Irene Heinz and John LaPorte Given Professor and chair of the department.

In 1977 Dr. Emanuel Rubin moved to Philadelphia to assume the professorship and chair of the department of pathology and laboratory medicine at Hahnemann University School of Medicine. During this period he was also adjunct professor of biochemistry and biophysics at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

In 1986 he joined the Jefferson faculty as the Gonzalo E. Aponte Professor of Pathology and chairman of the department of pathology and cell biology, and in 1994 this department merged with the department of anatomy. As department chair Dr. Rubin has gathered together an illustrious group of basic investigators and clinical

---

**Portrait of Emanuel Rubin**

*(See color plate)*

EMANUEL RUBIN, M.D. (b. 1928)
By Russell W. Recchion (b. 1954)

Oil on canvas
1996
42 1/4 x 36 1/4 in.

Signed and dated lower right: “RECCHION '96”

Given in 1996 by friends and colleagues
Accession number: 1996+c.P04
faculty. He is principal investigator and scientific director of the Jefferson Alcohol Research Center, supported by the NIAAA. It is regarded as one of the best centers of its type in the nation.

Dr. Rubin has been a consultant to the NIAAA's biomedical research review committee, HEW's National Task Force for Alcohol and Health, and the medical advisory council of the Alcoholic Beverage Medical Research Foundation. He has also been a representative of the Association of Pathology Chairmen to the Council of Academic Societies.

His many contributions to the medical literature include more than 160 scientific articles. He has edited the following textbooks: *Advances in the Biology of Disease* (with Ivan Damjanov, 1984), *Alcohol and the Cell* (1987), *Pathology* (with John L. Farber, 1988), *Essential Pathology* (with Farber, 1990), and *Molecular and Cellular Mechanisms of Alcohol and Anesthetics* (with Keith W. Miller and Sheldon H. Roth, 1991). *Pathology* was awarded first prize in the physician's category of the American Medical Writers Association's Medical Book Awards Competition in 1989.

Dr. Rubin's journal editorships are equally as extensive. He was editor-in-chief of *Laboratory Investigation* for over twelve years. He has been field editor of *Quarterly Journal of Studies in Alcohol*, assistant editor of *Addiction Biology*, and an editorial board member of *Laboratory Investigation*, *Human Pathology*, *Gastroenterology*, *American Journal of Alcohol and Drug Abuse*, *Substance and Alcohol Abuse*, *Médecine et Chirurgie Digestives*, *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, and *Alcohol Health and Research World*.

Since 1987 Dr. Rubin has been honored to present numerous named lectures throughout the United States, including the Maude L. Menten centennial lecture at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, the Whipple lecture at the University of Rochester Medical Center, the Jack M. Layton lecture at the University of Arizona School of Medicine, and the Donald Svoboda memorial lecture at the University of Kansas Medical School. He has also made keynote presentations in Sweden and Israel.

Among other honors, Dr. Rubin received an honorary doctoral degree from the University of Barcelona in 1994, and the F. K. Mostofi Distinguished Service Award of the U.S.-Canadian Academy of Pathology in 1996.

His portrait was presented to Thomas Jefferson University by friends and colleagues in 1996. Painted by Russell W. Recchion, Dr. Emanuel Rubin is depicted three-quarters length and life-sized. He is seated in an armchair in his office surrounded by various medical objects. His body faces slightly left but his head turns to look directly toward the viewer. His face is noticeably square with its high, wide forehead and angular jaw line. His hazel eyes gaze intently through metal-rimmed glasses and his wide mouth with narrow lips is firmly set.

The physician is wearing a white shirt, red necktie with a green foulard pattern, dark trousers, and a white doctor coat with "Emanuel Rubin, M.D. Chairman" clearly embroidered over the pocket. The background objects allude to his academic interests: on the table are three antique brass microscopes and his own acclaimed textbook, bound in red and with the title partly visible: "...THOLOGY," on the rear wall is a framed illustration taken from Andreas Vesalius's *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* (q.v.).

Russell Recchion's paint style is tight, precise, and smooth. He uses a raking light source from the left effectively to illuminate the figure, objects, wall, and especially the folds and geometric shapes of the doctor's brilliant white coat.

At the portrait ceremony Dr. Rubin acknowledged those professional and family members to whom he is indebted, including several of his children who chose medicine as a career: Daniel and Raphael who are pathologists (Raphael at Thomas Jefferson University), Jonathan who is a radiologist, and Rebecca who is married to a neurosurgeon. Dr. Emanuel Rubin closed his remarks with a quotation from the seventeenth-century French playwright Molière, "There is no reward so delightful, no pleasure so exquisite as having one's work known and acclaimed by those whose applause confers honor."

Russell Recchion was born in Coraopolis, a small town near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1954. He attended a program for artistically gifted children at the Carnegie Institute, and then studied at the Art Institute of Pittsburgh (1972-75). For the next few years he worked as an illustrator designing magazine covers and corporate annual reports.

He decided to switch to fine arts, and came to Philadelphia in 1978 to study at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He graduated in 1982 and won the coveted Cadwalader Landscape Prize. While in school he developed outstanding techniques as a figure painter and received several commissions for portraits through local art galleries. Inspired by the city's longstanding tradition of portraiture, he decided to remain in Philadelphia to pursue this field.

Russell Recchion's sitters have included John Connelly, past president of the Crown, Cork and Seal Compa-
ny, Joel Bloom, president of the Franklin Institute, and chief executive officers of Philadelphia banks, hospitals, insurance companies, and law firms.

Recchion has exhibited at galleries and art centers in the Philadelphia area, the Union League Club of Chicago, and the Spoleto Arts Festival in Charleston, South Carolina. He also exhibits frequently in Indiana where he maintains a home and where his wife is a professor of economics and city planning. In recent years he has divided his time between painting portraits in Philadelphia and documenting rural landscapes and farmlands in Indiana. In 1996 he won the Best of Show in Traditional Painting at the annual Hoosier Salon in Indianapolis.

Dr. Ronald P. Jensh is a professor of pathology, anatomy, and cell biology and associate professor of pediatrics at Jefferson. His research has focused on the prevention of birth defects.

“Ron” Jensh was born in 1938 in New York City and received his undergraduate (1960) and master’s (1962) degrees from Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He earned his doctor of philosophy degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1966 in anatomy, embryology, and teratology. Dr. Jensh has spent his entire career at Jefferson as a full-time faculty member, serving in several different departments since 1966.

He has been professor in the department of pathology, anatomy, and cellular biology since 1994, and has been section chief of microscopic anatomy since 1988. He has been associate professor of pediatrics since 1991, and was associate professor of radiology from 1974 to 1991.

Dr. Jensh was graduate advisor to the graduate training program (1968-82) and codirector of the predoctoral/postdoctoral training program (1971-82). As chairman of the curriculum committee (1987-93) he led a group of faculty members to modify and modernize the curriculum. Jensh was a recipient of the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation Award for Distinguished Teaching (1973), the distinguished alumnus award of the College of Graduate Studies (1985), and the Burlington Northern Foundation Faculty Achievement Award (1989).

Dr. Ronald Jensh’s early investigations concentrated on the teratogenic action of trypan blue and the causes of fetal growth retardation. Interested in scientific tech-
nique, he developed a method for photographing immunodiffusion plates, a method for rapidly preparing embryos and visualizing their bone structures, and also developed a special cage for radiation studies. He made important contributions in quantifying neural behavioral evaluations in animal studies. He was involved with an extended series of reproductive toxicity studies dealing with ionizing radiation, microwave radiation, and ultrasound.

On the national scene Dr. Jensh has been president of the Behavioral Teratology Society and a grant evaluator for the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation and for the radiation study section of the National Institutes of Health. He has been a consultant to companies ranging from the Ortho Research Foundation to the Mobil Oil Corporation. He has been a reviewer for the *Journal of the American College of Toxicology*, *Science*, and the *International Journal of Radiation Biology*. In 1997 he received the Bucknell University Alumni Association Award for Outstanding Achievement in a Chosen Profession.

At the portrait presentation speakers praised Dr. Jensh's warmth, dedication to teaching, and remarkable capacity for compassion. Because the scientist and educator has candidly shared aspects of his personal history to others, almost all participants made oblique or direct references to Dr. Jensh's recovery from four major heart attacks as a young man, triple bypass surgery, and a heart transplant in 1992. He is admired for his courage and faith in taking measures to promote a healthy lifestyle.

Dr. Ronald P. Jensh spoke movingly about his three inner ideals in responding to life's adversities and opportunities:

**Childhood**—Never forget the child in each of us... As a child each day was an adventure... You always woke up... to see what the day would bring, and an afternoon lasted forever... Remember the spring days, the smells, the colors, the anticipation? Life needs to be a spring day for all of us... Remembering can brighten the mental rainy days and bring spring to our thoughts.

**Miracles**—What is a miracle?... Is the beginning of life any the less miraculous because we know how a sperm and egg fuse to become a new individual?... Is the brain any the less miraculous because we are becoming more knowledgeable about how neurons interact, how neurotransmitters are used, and the powers of endorphins to affect our bodies?... A resounding no! If anything the sense of the miraculous is enhanced by our knowledge... If we take time to look, listen, and learn, we become changed every day and that becomes a miracle...

**Mirrors**—I am a mirror, you are a mirror... We bring to this life a piece that is uniquely ourselves, the genetics, if you will, but that combines with all the experience we have as we proceed through life and encounter each scene of our own personal theatrical play... Like the fun house mirrors set opposite each other we reflect and reflect over and over again and become a miracle... You have done something for me today which I will never forget and my own personal mirror will forever be changed because of it, as will your own personal plays.

In his portrait by Ned Bittinger, Dr. Ron Jensh is shown two-thirds length and life-sized, standing in a frontal position. He holds a camera in his left hand, while his right hand is placed in his trouser pocket. His lanky physique and long, thin face are accentuated by his pointed gray beard. He gazes straight ahead with an earnest and reflective expression. He wears a white shirt, blue blazer, dark gray slacks and a diagonal striped necktie. The loosely brushed surface has a verve and dash that nonetheless captures the living presence of the figure.

He poses in front of a display of his own photographs and other objects. The objects include a brass microscope and a phoenix plaque mounted on a base with the letters “ENIX” visible, alluding to the portrait sitter's medical specialty and to his physical and emotional “rebirth.” Photographic subjects reflect his myriad interests in nature: a closeup of a pink rose, a sunset, a western landscape, and billowing clouds. A serious photographer, Jensh has exhibited widely and won national awards.

Portraitist, muralist, and illustrator Ned Bittinger was born in 1951 and presently resides in Sperryville, Virginia. He earned a bachelor of fine arts degree from Denison University in Granville, Ohio in 1974 and a master's of fine arts from George Washington University in 1982. He won the David Lloyd Kreeger Award at George Washington University in 1981 and the Hayes Freedman Purchase Prize of the Kreeger Awards Competition in 1982.

Bittinger taught drawing and etching briefly at the National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington, D.C. He studied portraiture with Daniel Greene and John Howard Sanden in 1983, and has conducted workshops in Washington, and nearby Maryland and Virginia until the present.

His large scale commissions include murals for the Montgomery County Public Schools in Bethesda, Mary-
land and a "broker" series for Cushman Wakefield in Washington. He was also commissioned to provide illustrations for children's books for *Scholastic* magazine, and a series of benefactor portraits for Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania.

Ned Bittinger was awarded a grant by the Washington, D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities in 1986, and was selected as one of fifty artists by the Washington/Moscow Art Exchange in 1991. As winner in a national competition sponsored by *American Artist* magazine, he was honored with an exhibition at the Grand Central Galleries in New York in 1985.

In 1994 and 1995 Ned Bittinger was commissioned by the U.S. State Department to paint portraits of former secretaries of state Lawrence Eagleburger and James A. Baker II. Among his other portrait subjects are Dr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger, Shirley MacLaine, Dr. Lloyd Elliott, president of George Washington University, and General Gordon H. Sullivan, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

Dr. Richard R. Schmidt is professor of pathology, anatomy, and cell biology at Jefferson Medical College and vice chairman of the department. He joined the faculty in 1974 and has been an outstanding educator.

Richard Schmidt was born in 1944 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and reared in a small town in Montana, the son of a chiropractor. He received his bachelor's degree in 1968 from the University of Wisconsin in Madison, followed by three years of postgraduate studies in zoology and then his Ph.D. degree in anatomy from the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee in 1974.

That same year Dr. Schmidt joined the Jefferson faculty as instructor in anatomy. He worked his way through the academic ranks to full professor of pathology, anatomy, and cell biology in 1994, and vice chair of the department. He was appointed the division chief of human gross anatomy in 1987, and was chairman of the departmental graduate committee from 1985 to 1990.

Dr. Schmidt's teaching responsibilities also include: lecturer and course director of principles of teratology, teacher
of advanced dissection to senior students, lecturer and laboratory instructor in medical histology, and lecturer in the molecular basis of development. He has also served as a thesis and research director for doctoral students and a preceptor for medical student summer fellows.

Dr. Schmidt's research interests are in the fields of arachidonic acid metabolism and fetal thymocyte development, clinical anatomy, and the development of computerized learning programs in medical education. He is an advocate of computer-based and animated dissection instruction.

Schmidt is coauthor of Human Anatomy (with E. Marshall Johnson, Eldra P. Solomon, and P. William Davis, 1985). He has been a reviewer for Teratology, Journal of Environmental Pathology and Toxicology, Journal of the American College of Toxicology, Journal of Immunology, and Life Sciences.

In 1990 Dr. Richard R. Schmidt received the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in the Basic Sciences. That same year he was guest of honor at Jefferson's annual Black and Blue Ball, in recognition of his outstanding teaching and dedication. In 1998 he won the Dean's Award for Distinguished Teaching in a Basic Science.

Dr. Richard Schmidt's portrait was presented by the class of 1996 and was painted by Mark E. Skolsky. He is depicted half length and life-sized, standing in a classroom in front of a blackboard. His left arm leans on a lectern, and he holds his glasses by the temple pieces. The expression on his round-shaped, ruddy face is warm and accessible, almost smiling. He wears a blue shirt, maroon and mustard striped necktie, and a white doctor's coat. His name is embroidered above the coat pocket which holds a pen.

Skolsky's lush, smoothly brushed, sculptural style makes effective use of highlights and shadows to create a strong figural presence of the figure. The curving lines of the subject's necktie and coat suggest the rounded volumes of his body. The pinkish glow of the white coat's deep folds harmonizes with the warm tones of the sitter's complexion and the wooden architectural moldings.

Student speakers at the portrait ceremony expressed appreciation of Dr. Richard Schmidt's accessibility, tireless dedication, sense of humor, and an excitement and fervor about teaching anatomy that "still shines through" after more than twenty years. A speaker mentioned that Dr. Schmidt met his wife, the former Dulcie Bausch, in 1980 when she was a technician in biochemistry at Jefferson. She is the daughter of Richard D. Bausch, M.D., a Jefferson alumnus of 1942.

Dr. John R. Shea is an associate professor of pathology, anatomy, and cell biology and an associate professor of orthopaedic surgery at Jefferson Medical College. His teaching has been marked by dedication to his subject and compassion and understanding for his students.

John Raymond Michael Shea was born in 1938, a native of Burlington, Vermont. He received his undergraduate degree in biology at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York (1960), followed by a master of science degree in anatomy (1962) and a Ph.D. degree in anatomy (1965) earned at McGill University. He acquired another master of science degree, in engineering (biomechanics), at the University of Surrey in Guildford, England (1975).

After receiving his Ph.D. at McGill Dr. John Shea stayed briefly as a lecturer in anatomy, and then in 1967 joined the Jefferson faculty as instructor in anatomy. He was appointed assistant professor of anatomy in 1968.
and associate professor in 1974, and served as head of
the division of gross anatomy from 1975 to 1980. Early
on he was encouraged by anatomy chairman Andrew J.
Ramsay, Ph.D. to excel in teaching.

Dr. Shea achieved his goals to raise the level of scholar-
ship in anatomy lecturing, improve the quality of ex-
aminations, and improve the faculty’s skill in dissection.
Honored repeatedly by students for his efforts, he re-
ceived the Mellon Faculty Award for faculty improve-
ment in teaching 1968 to 1971. He won the Christian R.
and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teach-
ing in 1970, the Phi Chi Outstanding Professor of the
Year Award in 1971 and 1972, and the Phi Alpha Sigma
Outstanding Teaching Award in 1980.

As head of anatomy graduate programs (1972 to
1974) he designed a leaflet to attract students that was
so effective that it won a silver medal for excellence in
design by Neographis. In the fall of 1974 he took a sabb-
tatical leave at the University of Surrey to pursue his in-
terest in the application of mechanical principles to bio-
logical systems; he participated in a collaborative pro-
gram with engineers to devise learning and practical
aids for children afflicted with cerebral palsy. He was
elected a member of the Anatomical Society of Great
Britain and Ireland in 1974.

Shea served as chairman of Jefferson’s committee on
student affairs in 1984. He has also been a consultant to
the instructional programs of the American College of
Orthopaedic Surgeons, the teaching laboratories of the
College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, and
product development at Wyeth Laboratories.

A man of diverse interests, Dr. Shea is an erudite
scholar and lecturer on the history of medical books and
the history of printing. He is also keenly interested in
British pottery and the ethnographic art of Native
Americans and North Africans.

Robert O. Skemp’s portrait of Dr. John R. Shea, the
portrait honoree of the class of 1983, is the last of eleven
Jefferson professors depicted by the artist. The subject
is shown two-thirds length, slightly smaller than life-
sized. He is seated in a rattan armchair, facing slightly
left with his head turned to look toward the viewer. His
lips are slightly parted and his expression is warm and
approachable. He is wearing a white shirt, maroon
necktie with a small gold pattern, and a gray suit.

Portait of Russell W. Schaedler

RUSSELL WILLIAM SCHAEDLER, M.D. (b. 1927)
By Paul DuSold (b. 1963)

Oil on canvas
1990
38 1/2 x 28 1/2 in.

Signed and dated lower right: “DuSold/1990”
of the Morani Gallery, Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1994;
Wayne, Pennsylvania, Paul DuSold: Contemporary Traditionist
Portraits, Wayne Art Center, 1998

Given in 1990 by friends and colleagues
Accession number: 1990.e.P08

Dr. Russell W. Schaedler was the Plimpton-Pugh Pro-
fessor of Microbiology and Immunology, and served as
chairman of the department from 1968 until 1991. He
has taught continuously at Jefferson for three decades.
Russell Schaedler was born in 1927 in Hatfield, Penn-
sylvania and graduated from Ursinus College in Col-
legeville, Pennsylvania (1949) and Jefferson Medical
College (1953). His college career was interrupted by military service as a medical corpsman, and he finished college on the G.I. Bill. To help meet tuition expenses he worked in chemistry and biology laboratories in undergraduate school and as a basal metabolism rate technician at the Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

After his internship at Jefferson he joined the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (later Rockefeller University) as an assistant, and was assistant physician at the institute’s hospital. By 1957 he advanced to assistant professor and resident associate physician at the institute, and in 1962 he was promoted to physician and associate professor.

Dr. Schaedler worked closely with the distinguished microbiologist René J. Dubos, Ph.D., and they were coauthors of forty papers resulting from their investigations in nutrition, infection, and especially in gastrointestinal microecology. Dr. Schaedler developed a laboratory medium known as “Schaedler’s agar,” used for the isolation and identification of anaerobes. His work describing the microbial flora of the mouse led to the “Schaedler cocktail,” a group of indigenous organisms of the mouse used to associate germ-free animals for breeding colonies, a technique used by most American commercial breeders. He has lectured worldwide on microbial flora.

Dr. Russell Schaedler joined the Jefferson Medical College faculty as professor and chairman of the department of microbiology in 1968, succeeding Dr. Kenneth Goodner. He was the first to hold the Plimpton-Pugh Professorship of Microbiology, established in 1985 by V. Watson Pugh, M.D. (a Jefferson alumnus of 1953) and his wife, Frances Plimpton Pugh, in memory of their parents.

The period soon after Dr. Schaedler’s arrival was a pivotal time of change at Jefferson, and he played an important role in the college’s reorganization. He was very committed to the education of medical and graduate students, and actively promoted the careers of young faculty members. He recruited a strong faculty after the department’s move to new facilities in Jefferson Alumni Hall in 1969. The graduate program greatly increased in size, and the department also created a new master’s program in clinical microbiology. Schaedler was one of the first to enlist members of different departments to work together on gastrointestinal investigations. Upon his official retirement in 1996 he was named the Plimpton-Pugh Professor Emeritus of Microbiology and Immunology, but students still continue to benefit from his part-time teaching.

At Dr. Schaedler’s portrait presentation ceremony Dr. Robert J. Mandle commented on the legacy of a good teacher beyond his likeness in a portrait:

Students regard Russell Schaedler as a real teacher, a stern taskmaster. He has principles, has standards, and he is not afraid to enforce the standards, he has a backbone when difficult decisions have to be made. Graduate and medical students have received much more than the facts of microbiology. They have shared and maybe even accepted his philosophy about scholarship, his love for microorganisms and the infectious process. This is a wonderful legacy and indeed a form of immortality.

Dr. Schaedler has served as a consultant to the National Institutes of Health and was twice chairman of its bacteriology and mycology study section. He was an associate member of the Enteric Commission of the Armed Forces Epidemiology Board from 1967 to 1972, and a board member of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association from 1965 to 1969. He has served on the editorial boards of the Journal of Bacteriology and of the Journal of Infection and Immunity.

At Jefferson Dr. Schaedler has been a member of the board of directors of the Cardeza Foundation since 1972. He succeeded Dr. Mandle as chairman of the university art committee in 1986, and at Schaedler’s portrait ceremony, President Lewis W. Bluemle Jr., M.D. praised his loyal stewardship of the “symbols of our heritage.” Bluemle also complimented his improved landscaping of the overgrown Jefferson Alumni Hall atria. Dr. Schaedler has used his knowledge of plants to create terraced landscaping on his property in the Pocono Mountains, where he also restored an old farmhouse and built a three story barn.

The portrait of Dr. Russell Schaedler by Paul DuSOLD was presented by friends and colleagues in 1990. The physician is shown two-thirds length and slightly smaller than life-sized, standing informally with his left hand in his trouser pocket. His body is frontal and his head is turned and tilted slightly, looking off to the left as though in conversation. His expression is friendly, and his wide mouth seems to be suppressing a smile. He is wearing his customary attire: blue shirt, navy blue blazer with the President’s Club lapel pin, gray slacks, and a dark blue necktie.

Dr. Schaedler’s declaration about what a faculty portrait can be is reflected in the painting’s unique domestic setting and attributes. With the explanation “Everybody presumes I can use a microscope,” Dr. Schaedler has es-
chewed the usual medical setting in favor of the personal backdrop of his own parlor. Details of his Philadelphia Society Hill townhouse include a pale green panelled fireplace wall, glass sconces with red candles and brass fittings, an antique Sheraton tall case clock, and a tilt-top side table.

The subject’s right hand strokes a gray and white striped tiger cat standing on the round table. The inclusion of “Bonk” the cat demonstrates both Schaedler’s affection for his pet, and his admiration for Thomas Eakins’s portrait of Dr. Benjamin H. Rand in which the professor strokes a cat that has just jumped up on his desk.

Portrait of Harry L. Smith Jr.

HARRY LOGAN SMITH Jr., Ph.D. (b. 1930)
By Dean L. Paules (b. 1931)

Oil on canvas
1988
40 x 32 in.

Signed and dated lower left: “Paules/3-88”
Given by JMC class of 1988
Accession number: 1988+e.P.01

Dr. Harry Logan Smith Jr., professor of microbiology, is another alumnus who spent his entire academic career at Jefferson. He is an internationally known authority on the pathogenesis and serodiagnosis of cholera and related diarrheal diseases.

Harry L. Smith was born in 1930 and is a native of Philadelphia. After obtaining his undergraduate degree at Temple University (1952), he received his graduate education in microbiology at Jefferson Medical College: a master of science degree (1954) and doctor of philosophy degree (1957). He received his doctorate under the tutelage of Dr. Kenneth Goodner, chair of microbiology.

The invitation to Dr. Smith to join the Jefferson faculty as instructor was one of the first and most durable appointments by Dr. Goodner. Smith became interested in his mentor’s study of Vibrio organisms and the epidemiology of cholera, and he made major contributions to public health. He received a Career Development Award from the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Smith gained extensive field experience in gathering samples for serotyping the various organisms. He studied cholera epidemics in Thailand in 1959 and in the Philippines in 1961. He was a member of a Southeast Asian Treaty Organization cholera research team in Bangladesh in 1962 and 1969. In 1965 he studied infantile diarrhea in San José, Costa Rica. The following year he was a consultant with the Cholera Control Team of the World Health Organization in Nepal, India, and Afghanistan.

A Vibrio Reference Laboratory was established in 1969 at Jefferson with grant support by the United States/Japan Cooperative Scientific Program of the National Institutes of Health. Dr. Smith’s collection of Vibrio strains and serotypes was used for reference throughout the world. He was a major contributor at a series of United States/Japan meetings on cholera, and at the Nobel-Cholera Symposium in Stockholm, Sweden in 1978.

Dr. Smith had advanced to associate professor in 1964 and full professor in 1974. For several years he was responsible for the teaching of parasitology. Smith was among the earliest Jefferson professors to use the computer as a teaching tool, and helped to develop a pro-
gram for computer-simulated cases to teach the diagnosis of infectious diseases. He was a founder of the alumni association of the College of Graduate Studies, and served as president of Sigma Xi. When Dr. Smith retired in 1995 he was named emeritus professor of microbiology and immunology.

Dr. Harry L. Smith’s portrait by Dean Paules was presented by the class of 1988. He is depicted two-thirds length and life-sized, seated in his office or laboratory. His head turns to gaze intently toward the spectator. His full, lined face is highlighted by wavy gray hair and mustache, and thick, dark eyebrows. He wears a white lab coat over a white shirt, black necktie with scrimshaw tie pin, and gray trousers. Embroidered on the coat are the initials “V. R. L.” for Vibrio Reference Laboratory, and the last four letters of his name.

The microbiologist sits at a blue metal desk in a room crammed with objects used in his research and teaching: microscope, computer, books, and lecture notes held in his left hand. He has said that he wanted to be remembered in his lab coat because he admired the portrait of Dr. J. Earl Thomas who is so attired. His portrait was the first to include a computer. His scrimshaw tie tack is engraved with a *Giardia Lamblia*, his favorite microorganism. Dr. Smith has not only described it as “the only protozoan that looks back at you when you look at it under the microscope,” but he is also famous for doing an impersonation of it.

In his response at the portrait ceremony Dr. Smith said he wished that students, “the most important thing,” could have been present in his painting, as in *The Gross Clinic*. The gifted teacher, who cared about his students both in and out of the classroom, humorously counseled them:

Your responsibility is to maintain your good name, my good name, and the good name of the institution... When you come back and look at this portrait, I only ask, are you doing the best you can in everything you are doing? You had better answer yes!

Ties to Thomas Jefferson University run deep in the Smith family. His sons Kenneth and David graduated from the medical school in 1979 and 1984, respectively, and his brother Robert is an alumnus of 1956. His daughter Diane is a 1985 graduate in physical therapy from the College of Allied Health Sciences, and another daughter Stacey worked as a nurse at the Jefferson Hospital.

---

**Portrait of Arthur Allen**

**ARTHUR ALLEN, Ph.D. (b. 1928)**

By Alden MacMaster Wicks (1914-87)

*Oil on canvas*

1979

36 x 30 in.

Signed and dated lower right: “Wicks '79”

Given by JMC class of 1979

Accession number: 1979+c.P01

---

Dr. Arthur Allen is a professor of biochemistry and molecular pharmacology at Jefferson. He has been a faculty member for three decades, and has received several awards for his dedication to teaching.

Arthur Allen was born in Philadelphia in 1928 and educated at Temple University: bachelor’s degree in chemistry (1950), master’s degree in biochemistry (1953), and a doctor of philosophy degree in biochemistry (1956). After earning his doctorate he served as
chief of the division of chemistry and toxicology of the First U.S. Army Medical Laboratory in New York.

Dr. Allen joined the Jefferson faculty in 1958 as assistant professor of biochemistry and subsequently rose in the ranks to become associate professor in 1965 and professor of biochemistry in 1983. He held positions concurrently at Temple University as lecturer in chemistry (1960-67) and adjunct associate professor of chemistry at Temple’s evening school (1967-69).

Allen has served on numerous academic and university committees at Jefferson, and was chair of the subcommittee on academic leave, and chair of the subcommittee on the preclinical curriculum. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Throughout his tenure Dr. Allen has been recognized as an outstanding teacher by undergraduate and graduate students. He received the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1971, and was the first recipient of the Dean’s Award for Distinguished Teaching in a Basic Science in 1995. In 1994 he was elected to honorary life membership in the College of Graduate Studies alumni association.

When Dr. Allen first arrived at Jefferson he was involved in both research and teaching, but in the early 1970s made a conscious decision to concentrate on teaching and administrative work because he enjoyed the close contact with students. Sometimes referred to as “the sugar and fat man” for his special interest in carbohydrate and lipid metabolism, Allen is admired by students for his warmth and interest, shown by his remembering all their names.

The class of 1979 chose Dr. Arthur Allen as its portrait honoree. Alden M. Wicks depicted the professor half length and slightly smaller than life-sized. He is shown teaching in a lecture room, a portrayal very similar to that of Dr. Wolfgang Vogel. Allen is turned slightly left, standing in front of the blackboard and holding a microphone and a piece of chalk. His expression is animated as his blue eyes “connect” with the unseen students, and his tightly closed lips seem to be repressing a smile. His thick auburn hair is complemented by his attire: a white shirt, camel’s hair jacket, brown necktie, and brown slacks.

Dr. Allen has just written formulas for key reactions in carbohydrate metabolism on the board. In a profile in the 1979 yearbook, the professor was playfully asked about his “indecipherable handwriting” and about the quantity of chalk he used during lectures. He replied that extensive writing and illustrating on the blackboard help him to pace his lectures, and enable students to keep up with the flow of information.

Allen appears both energized and relaxed in the familiar classroom setting. He has always tried to counter the perception of impersonal medical training by his enthusiastic and solicitous manner in both the lecture room and laboratory.

Portrait of Wolfgang H. Vogel

WOLFGANG HELLMUT VOGEL, Ph.D. (b. 1930)

By Alden MacMaster Wicks

Oil on canvas
1982
40 x 30 in.

Signed lower right: “Wicks”

Given by JMC class of 1982
Accession number: 1982+e.05

Dr. Wolfgang H. Vogel is a professor of biochemistry and molecular pharmacology with a secondary appointment as professor of psychiatry and human behavior at Jefferson.
Wolfgang Vogel was born in 1930, a native of Dresden, Germany. He studied for his undergraduate degree at the Universities of Bonn and Tübingen, and earned a master’s degree in physical chemistry (1956) and a doctor of philosophy degree in organic chemistry (1958) at the Institute of Technology in Stuttgart. He was a postdoctoral fellow the following year in biochemistry at the Upstate Medical Center, State University of New York in Syracuse, after which he worked for two years as a chemist/physiologist at the Farbwerke Hoechst AG in Frankfurt.

Dr. Vogel’s distinguished career in the United States was accomplished only after a long and arduous struggle after World War II, or as described on an award in his office: “The phoenix of Dresden becomes the eagle of Jefferson.” It took the utmost ingenuity to achieve his original goal of becoming a biochemist.

Wolfgang Vogel had spent the war years in Dresden, site of the Allied bombardment in 1945. Although his home was spared, the local high school was almost demolished and students subsequently attended only to receive their homework assignments. Vogel was not allowed to go to the local university because his father, a small businessman, was considered a capitalist. So Vogel made secret trips from Communist-controlled East Germany to West Berlin in order to apply to West German universities by “borrowing” the address of friends there. When accepted at the University of Bonn he obtained a passport without risking reprisals on his parents by bribing a passport clerk with two pounds of fresh butter (worth one hundred dollars on the black market).

Tuition was waived when he passed an entrance examination at the superior level. A free meal ticket was provided, but the impecunious student was forced to share cramped lodgings in a tiny, windowless room in an abandoned bunker below four hundred feet of rocks (at three dollars a month). He transferred to the University of Tübingen two years later to earn his undergraduate degree, and then completed his graduate work in Stuttgart.

It was his passion for tennis that launched the next unlikely stage of his career. At a mixed doubles match it was suggested by his tennis partner that he pursue a postdoctoral fellowship in Syracuse, New York where her brother was looking for a postdoctoral fellow as assistant. He embarked for America by steamer, determined to master the English language by learning vocabulary page-by-page from Aldous Huxley’s *Brave New World*. A temporary visa necessitated his return to Germany after a year, but he was able to emigrate permanently to the United States with his new wife in 1961.

They moved to Chicago where Dr. Vogel accepted a position as research assistant and instructor, working with a professor he had known at Syracuse and who had relocated to the University of Illinois College of Medicine. The professor had switched to pharmacology, so Dr. Vogel learned a new field which he soon came to prefer. To further his knowledge he spent a year as a visiting research associate at the National Heart Institute of the National Institutes of Health. Upon his return he was promoted to assistant professor of pharmacology and research associate at Illinois.

Another Syracuse acquaintance recommended him for associate professor of pharmacology at Jefferson, and he joined the faculty there in the fall of 1967. His prior research career had not prepared him for delivering formal lectures before 220 students and he was apprehensive about his English proficiency, but he developed a love for teaching and an enthusiasm and knack for presenting difficult material, often spiced with jokes or funny aphorisms. His special rapport with students earned him the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1972. He was chosen Parents Day speaker consistently, and named the Best Teacher of the Year in 1994.

In 1974 he was promoted to professor of pharmacology, and in 1977 earned a secondary appointment as professor in the department of psychiatry and human behavior. He was vice chairman of Jefferson’s pharmacology department from 1985 to 1991 and acting chairman from 1986 to 1991. In 1992 he served as interim chairman of the Institute of Pharmacology at the University of Marburg, Germany.

Professor Vogel’s research and teaching interests lie in the chemistry and pharmacology of stress, psychopharmacology, neurochemistry, and biological psychiatry. An area of special interest is the discovery of five methoxytryptamine, a chemical in the brain that might be proven to cause schizophrenia or other mental illnesses. He has contributed more than 160 articles to the medical literature, and served on the editorial boards of *Contemporary Drug Problems and Neuropsychobiology*.

Since his arrival at Jefferson Dr. Wolfgang Vogel has been an active participant in college and university affairs. He was chairman of the department committee on graduate student training from 1969 to 1976, and has guided the degree programs of a large number of doctoral students and postdoctoral fellows. He also chaired the department committee on medical education and the committee for continuing evaluation of the code of professional conduct.

Vogel was elected a member of the American Associa-
tion for the Advancement of Science and was president of the local chapter from 1974 to 1976. He has been a consultant to drug education programs in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1975 he won the U.S. Senior Scientist Award from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr. Wolfgang Vogel was selected as senior portrait honoree by the class of 1982, and was depicted lecturing in a classroom by Alden M. Wicks. The professor is shown two-thirds length and slightly smaller than lifesized, turning away from the gray chalkboard. He faces his unseen students with an engaging expression, highlighted by his smiling mouth, blue-gray eyes gazing alertly through aviator-style glasses, and bushy, handlebar sideburns. His right hand gestures toward the chemical structures of three neurotransmitters he has just written on the board: norepinephrine, epinephrine, and serotonin. He is wearing a blue shirt, diagonally blue and gray striped necktie, navy blue blazer, and gray trousers.

In an emotional response at the portrait ceremonies, Dr. Vogel recounted an incident from his youth when he visited the University of Vienna and admired the busts and portraits of great professors, dreaming that one day his portrait might also hang on the walls of an academic institution. He continued,

However, these gentle flames of youthful hope were soon extinguished by the gales of life’s reality, and the moment of wishful thinking was soon forgotten—or so I had thought, until...the class of 1982 informed me that they had chosen me as their subject...producing a storm in my subconscious, and a flood of all kinds of neurotransmitters in my brain. All of a sudden, I once again saw myself standing in Vienna, looking at the portraits of the great scholars...[my portrait] will stimulate me to work harder and to come closer to the true art of teaching.

5. Wagner, 455-56.
7. Two other husband and wife portraits in the Jefferson collection painted by the same artist are: Jacob Eichholtz’s portraits of Dr. John Eberle (1827) and Mrs. Eberle (1831); and Samuel B. Waugh’s portraits of Dr. Samuel D. Gross (1874) and Mrs. Gross (1872).
8. Wagner, 615-16.