

1940

1940 Clinic Yearbook

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THE
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1940

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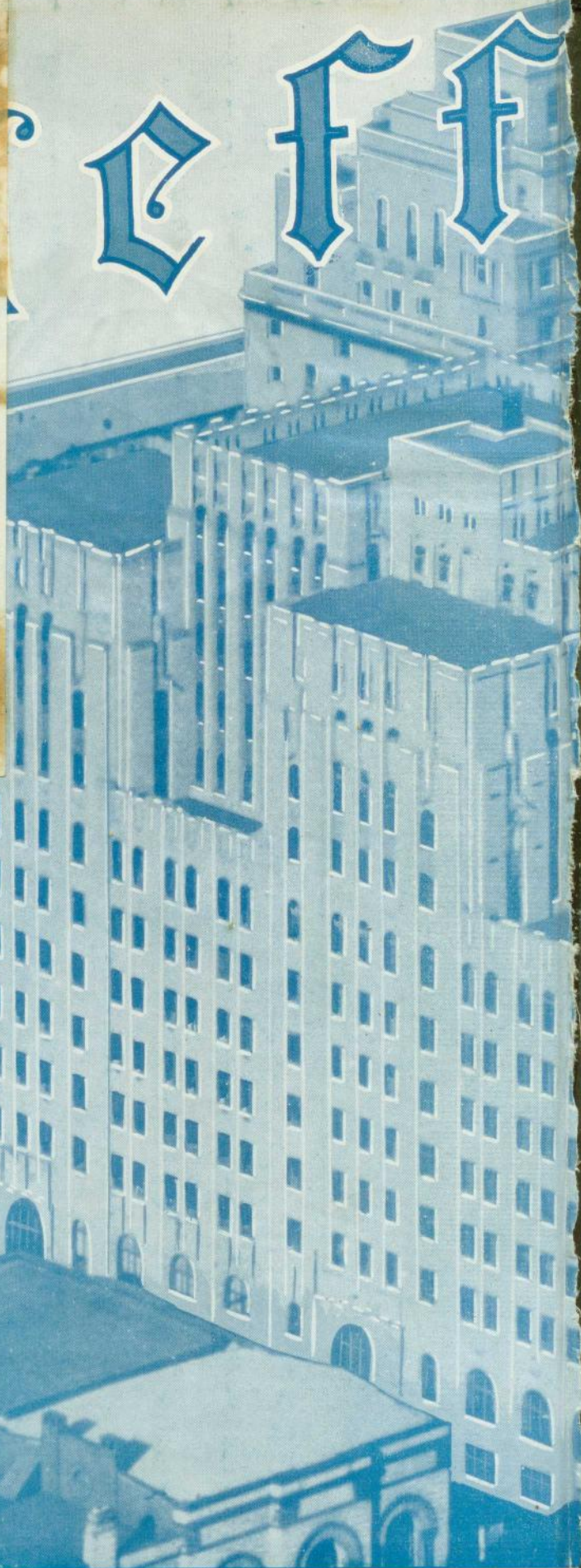
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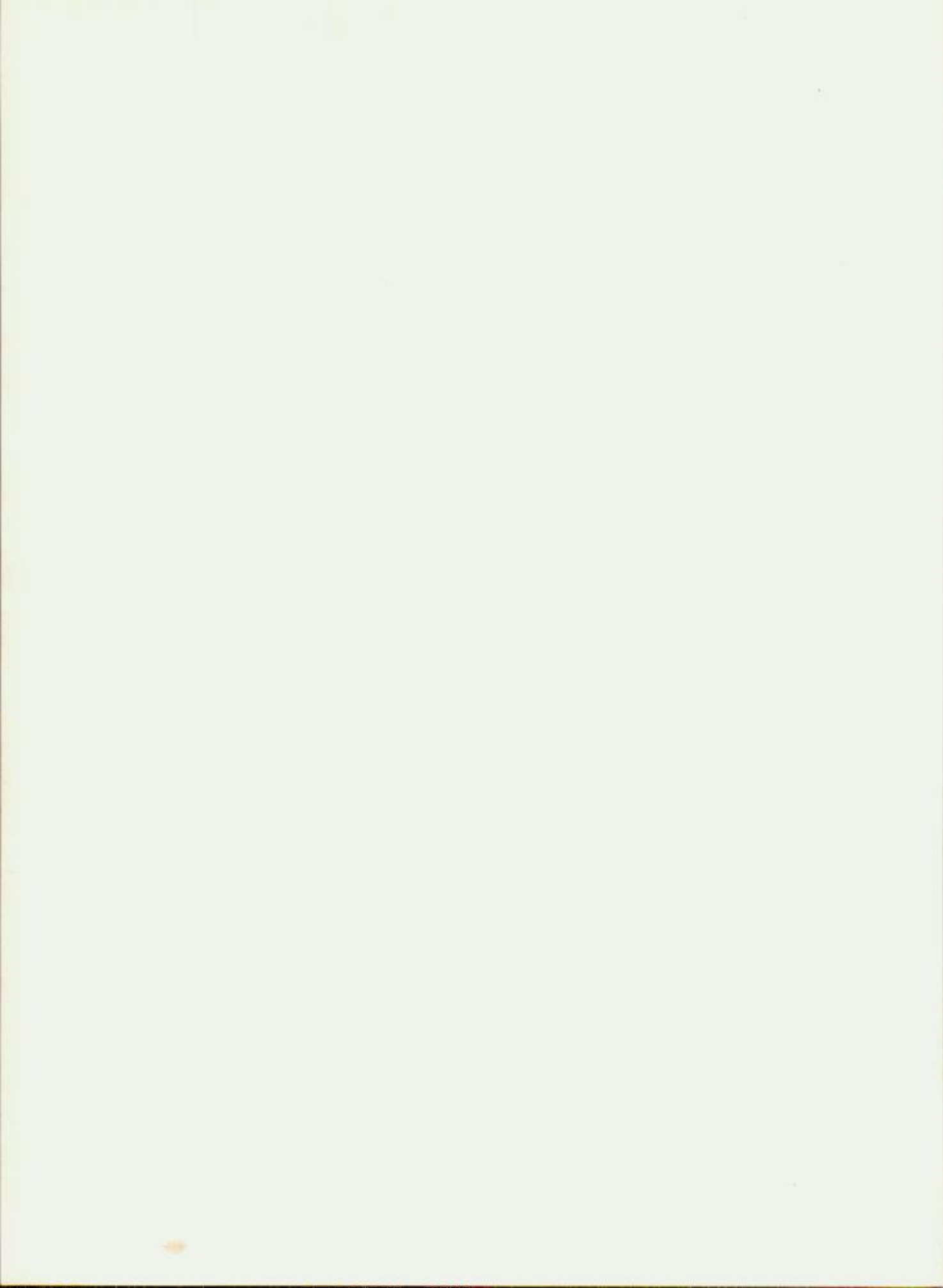
Presented by
J. Parsons Schaeffer, M.D.

1940



erson





JAMES J. O'LEARY, JR. Editor-in-Chief

JOEL A. BERNHARD, Bus. Mgr.

THE
CLINIC
of
1940

*Published by
The Senior Class*

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.



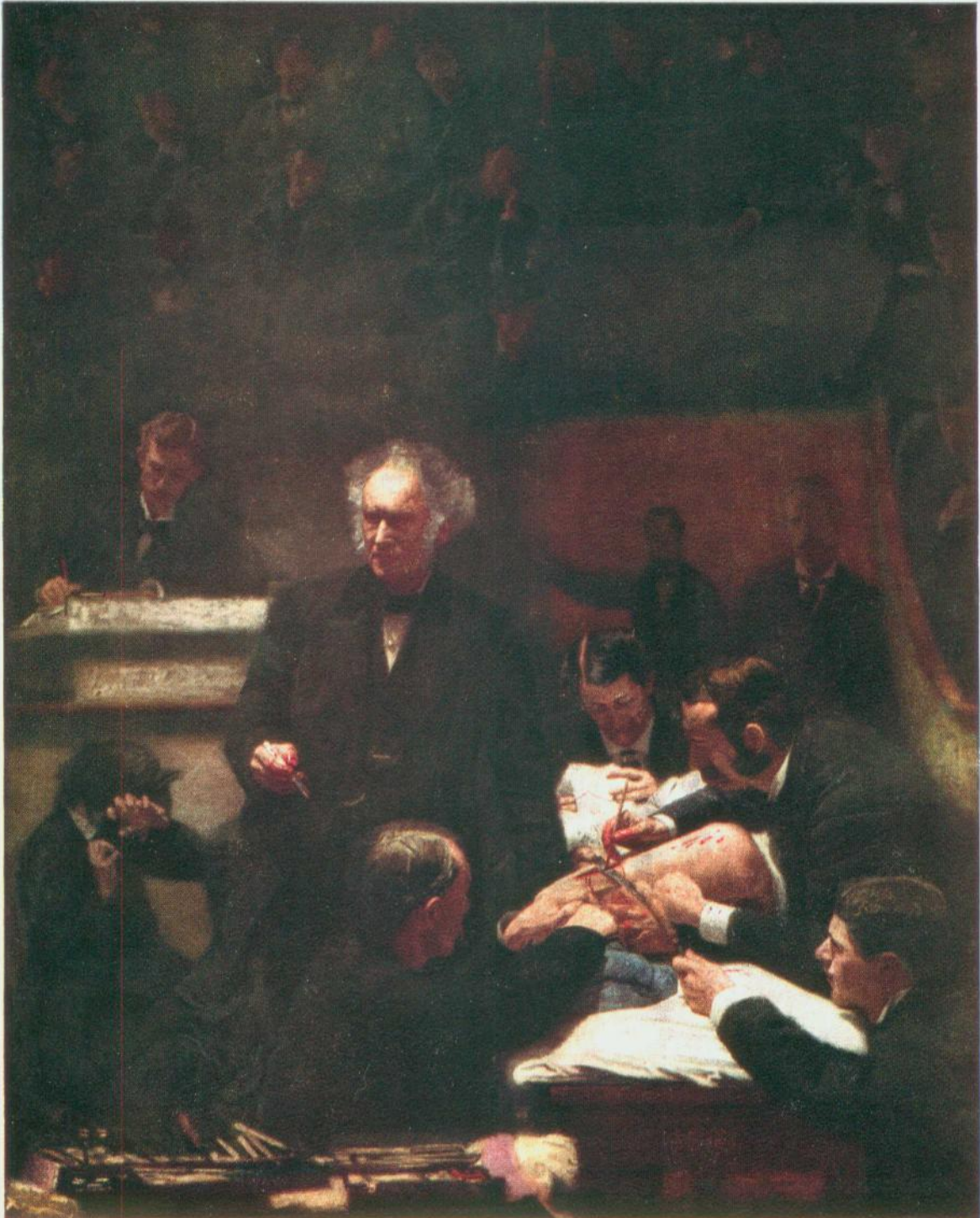


THE GROSS CLINIC OF TODAY

Dr. Thomas A. Shallow, Gross Professor of Surgery
doing a gastric resection.

THE GROSS CLINIC OF YESTERDAY

Professor Samuel D. Gross has stopped for the removal of a sequestrum from the thigh bone.



FOREWORD

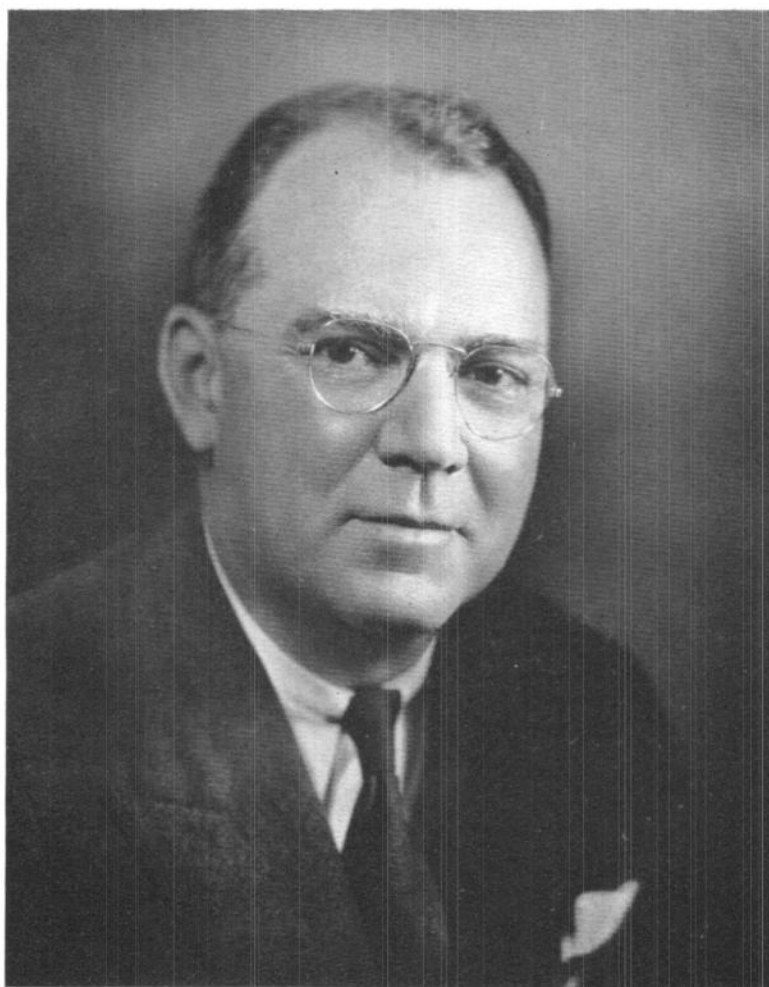
WITH THE COMING OF GRADUATION FOUR YEARS WILL HAVE PASSED DURING WHICH TIME MANY NEW FRIENDS HAVE BEEN MADE. IT IS THE HOPE OF THE STAFF THAT IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES A LASTING RECORD OF THIS SHORT INTERLUDE MAY BE HAD.

WE HOPE THAT IN THE YEARS TO COME THIS BOOK MAY RECALL MANY HAPPY MOMENTS SPENT IN STUDYING MEDICINE.

JAMES J. O'LEARY, JR.,
Editor-in-Chief

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- THE COLLEGE
- ADMINISTRATION
- CLASSES
- FEATURES
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- SOCIETIES
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GEORGE P. MULLER, A. B., M. S., M. D.

DEDICATION

George P. Muller, M.D., A.B., M.S., was born in Philadelphia on June 29, 1877, the son of Philip R. and Frances (Hughes) Muller. He received his early education in the public schools, finishing in the Central High School with the degree of A.B. in 1895. He immediately entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating there in 1899.

From 1899 to 1902 he was an interne in the Lankenau Hospital. He then became a member of the department of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the surgical staff at the University Hospital. He advanced to a Professorship in Clinical Surgery in the School of Medicine and to a Professorship in Surgery in the Graduate School.

From both of these positions he resigned in 1933 devoting his time to the Lankenau and the Misericordia Hospitals in both of which he holds a major position.

George Muller is one of the leading surgeons of the United States. With natural ability he has had the best of training. As an interne at the Lankenau Hospital, he served under the late Dr. John B. Deaver and at the University Hospital he stood next in rank to the late John Rhea Barton Professor of Surgery, Dr. Charles H. Frazier. With the experience thus gained in his association with these two gifted exponents of Surgery, he made rapid progress in his surgical practice. He combines the highly developed manipulative skill of the first with the scientific methods and precision of the second.

He has contributed many important articles to surgical literature and is much sought after by surgical groups, who are looking for an instructive and entertaining lecturer.

In a problem of any sort his mind quickly assembles items of information, digests them, puts them in order and then promptly draws a conclusion.

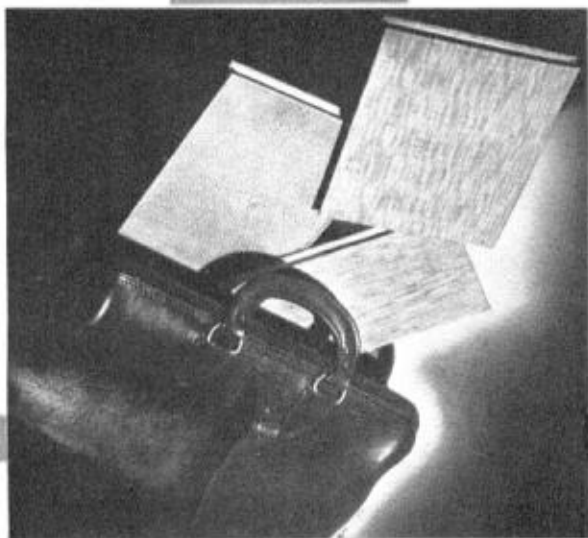
Dr. Muller is a human dynamo, constantly active and alert; this enables him to accomplish a prodigious amount in every twenty-four hours. He is widely read, well informed and has excellent judgment. To show the estimation in which he is held by his fellows, one need only mention that he has been President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, President of the Colleg of Physicians' of Philadelphia and is now President of the American College of Surgeons.

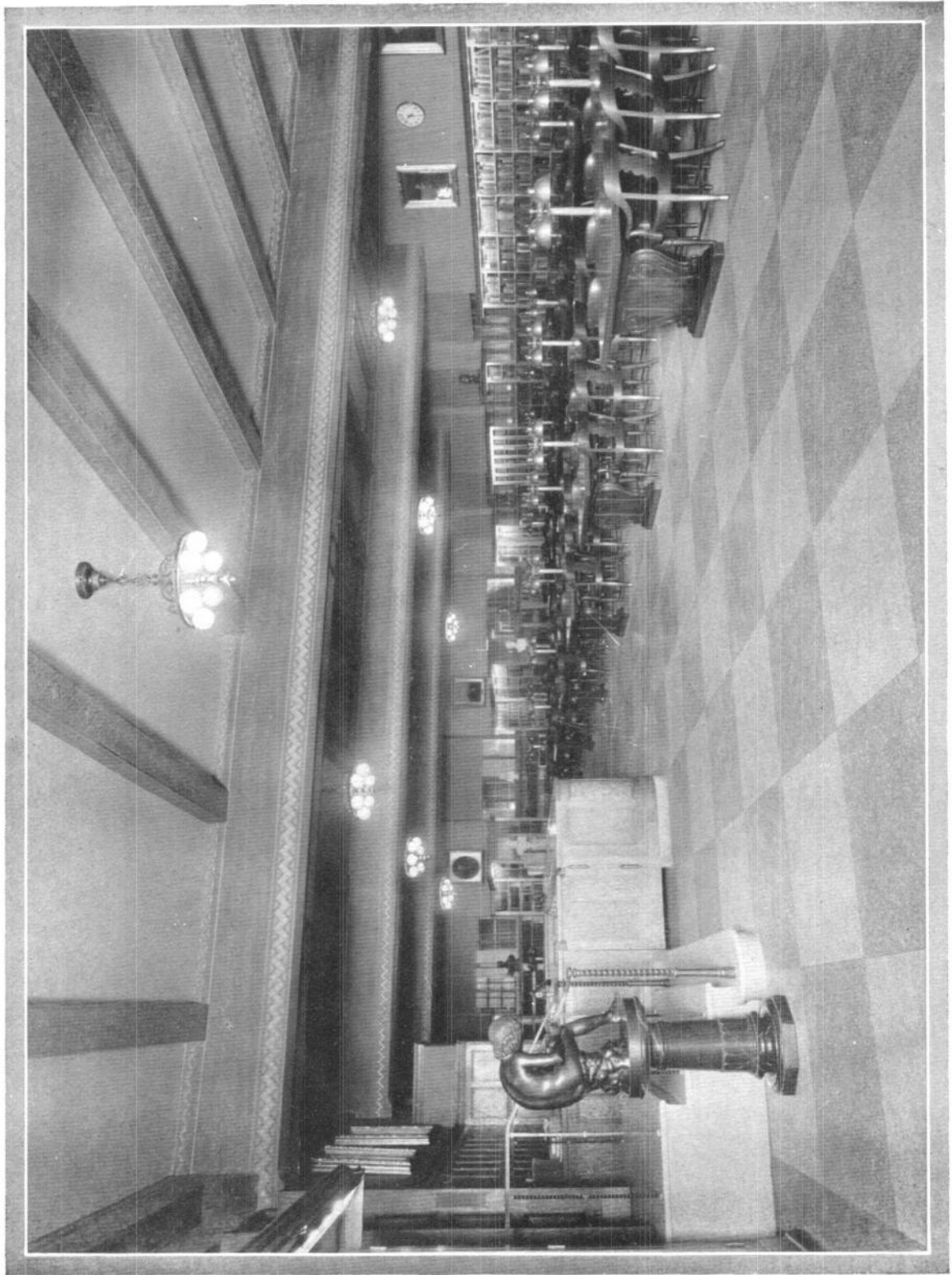
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T H E C O L

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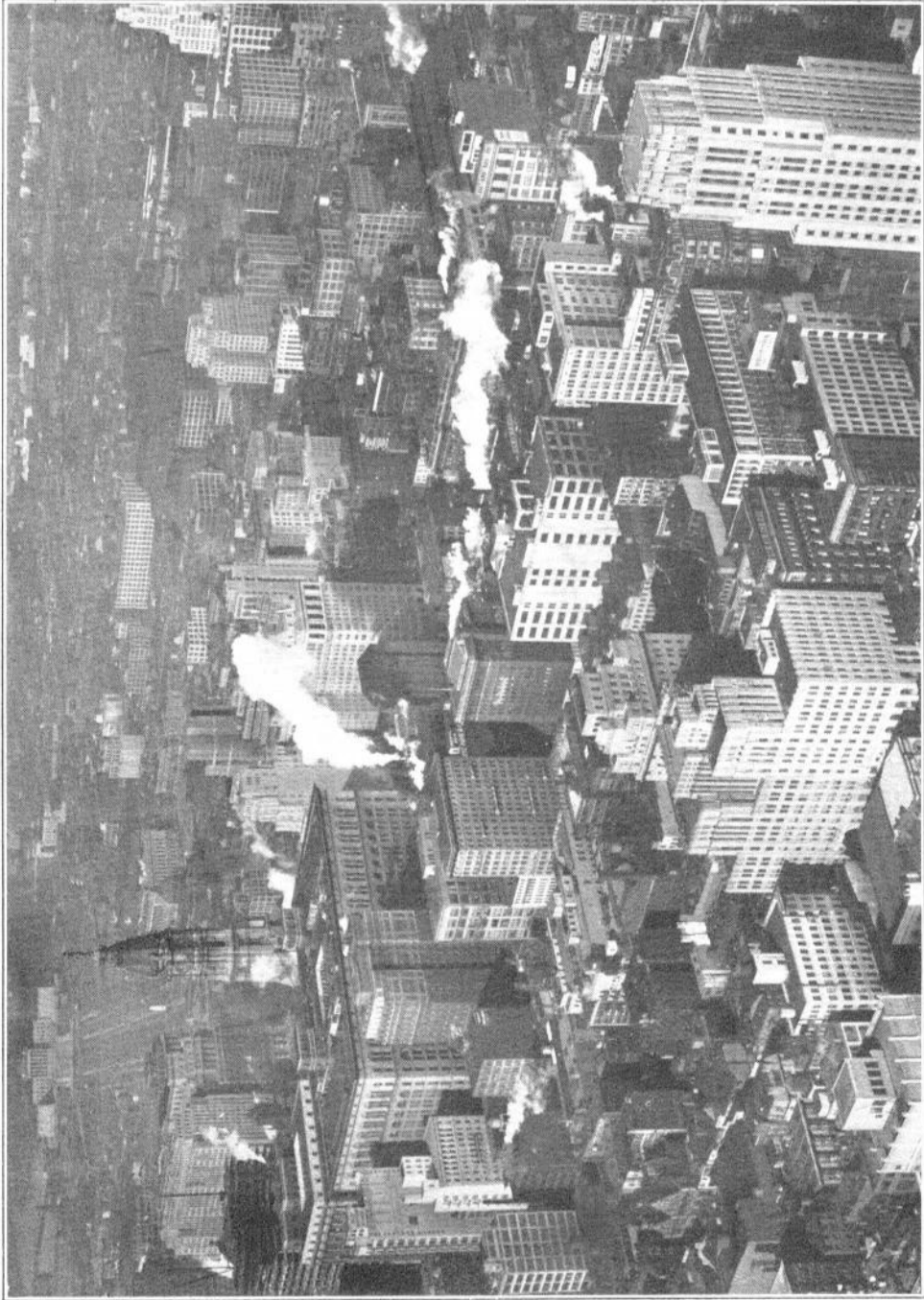
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STUDENT LOUNGE



CURTIS CLINIC



JEFFERSON FROM THE AIR

THIS page is dedicated
to our Fathers and Mothers
without whose inspiration
and aid we never would
have been doctors.

J. J. O'L, Jr.

THE OATH



SWEAR

by Apollo the physician and Aesculapius & Health & All heal & all the gods & goddesses that according to my ability & judgement

I WILL KEEP THIS OATH

& this stipulation - to reckon him who taught me this Art equally dear to me as my parents to share my substance with him & relieve his necessities if required to look upon his offspring in the same footing as my own brothers & to teach them this Art if they shall wish to learn it

WITHOUT FEE OR STIPULATION

That by precept lecture & every other mode of instruction I will impart a knowledge of the Art to my own sons & those of my teachers & to disciples bound by a stipulation & oath

ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF MEDICINE

but to none others. I will follow the system of regimen which according to my ability & judgement I consider

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MY PATIENTS

abstain from whatever is deleterious & mischievous. I will give no deadly medicine to any one if asked nor suggest any such counsel. In like manner I will not give to a woman a pessary to produce abortion.

WITH PURITY & WITH HOLINESS I WILL

PASS MY LIFE & PRACTICE MY ART

I will not cut persons laboring under the stone, but will leave this to be done by men who are practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses I enter, I will do into them for the benefit of the sick. I will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief & corruption. AND FURTHER from the seduction of females or males, of freemen & slaves.

Whatever in connection with my professional practice or not in connection with it, I see or hear in the life of men which ought not to be spoken of abroad, I WILL NOT DIVULGE

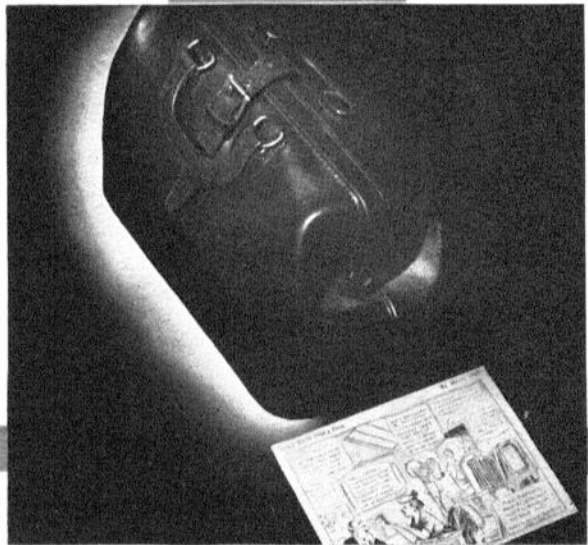
as reckoning that all such should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this Oath unviolated, may it be granted to me to enjoy life & the practice of the Art respected by all men in all times!

But should I trespass & violate this Oath, may the reverse be my lot!



A D M I N I S T R

A T I O N





HENRY K. MOHLER, M.D., Sc.D.
Dean and Sutherland M. Prevost
Professor of Therapeutics

Joseph O. Crider
Assistant Dean
Associate Professor of Physiology,
1930



M.D., University of Virginia, 1912.

Assistant in Physiology, University of Virginia, 1911-1912; Instructor in Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Virginia, 1912-13; Associate Professor of Physiology and Histology, University of Mississippi, 1913-1916; Professor of Physiology and Assistant Dean, University of Mississippi School of Medicine, 1916-1924; Dean and Professor of Physiology, University of Mississippi School of Medicine, 1924-1930.

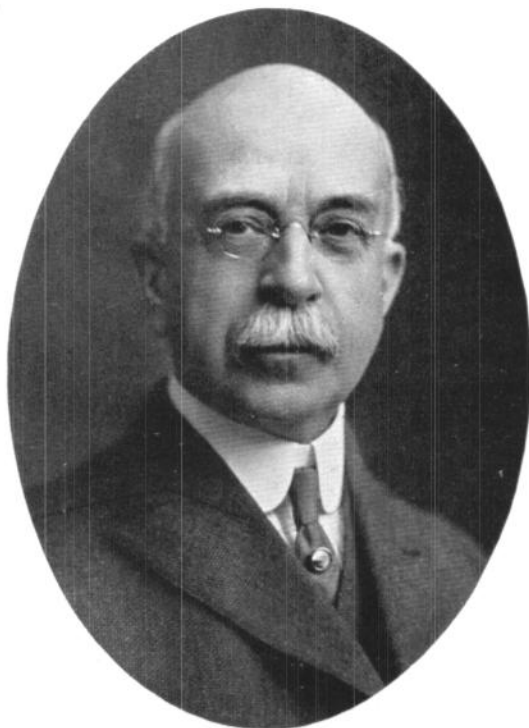
Member of American Physiological Society; American Genetic Association; Alpha Omega Alpha; Sigma Xi; Theta Kappa Psi; Raven Society (University of Virginia, honorary); American Association for the Advancement of Science; Physiological Society of Philadelphia.



EDWIN E. GRAHAM, M.D.
Emeritus Professor of Diseases of Children



SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN, M.D., Sc.D.
Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine



ALBERT P. BRUBAKER, M.D., LL.D.
Emeritus Professor of Physiology and
Medical Jurisprudence



JOHN H. GIBBON, M.D.
Emeritus Professor of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery



E. QUIN THORNTON
Emeritus Professor of Therapeutics



PASCAL BROOKE BLAND
Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics



FIELDING O. LEWIS
Emeritus Professor of Laryngology



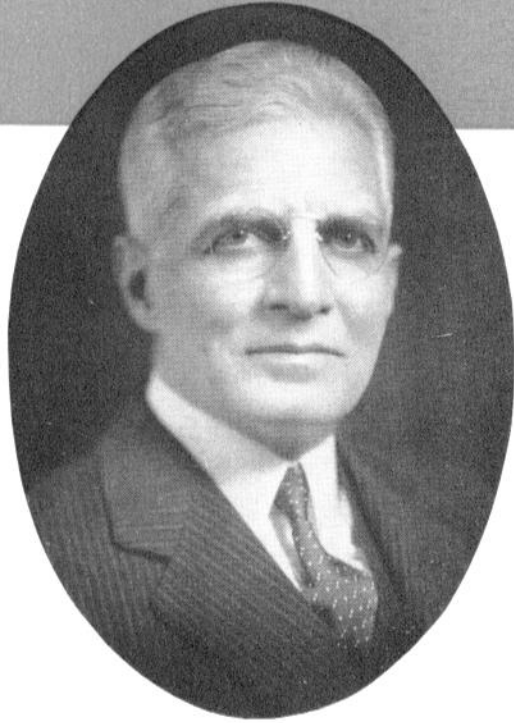
J. TORRANCE RUGH
Emeritus Professor of Orthopedic Surgery



Randle C. Rosenberger
Professor of Preventive Medicine
and Bacteriology, 1909

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1894.

Assistant Demonstrator of Histology under Dr. Charles S. Hearne and Assistant in the Outpatient Children's Department, under Professor E. E. Graham, 1894; in 1895 and 1896 was Assistant Demonstrator of Normal and Pathological Histology and Assistant in Diseases of the Heart and Lungs under Professor Mays at the Philadelphia Polyclinic; in 1897 was appointed Demonstrator of Normal Histology and Bacteriology, 1898-1901; Assistant Pathologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital under Professor W. M. L. Coplin, and in 1898 and 1899, Demonstrator of Histology, Morbid Anatomy and Bacteriology; in 1900, Demonstrator of Bacteriology and Curator of the Museum of Jefferson Medical College; 1902, Associate in Bacteriology, Jefferson Medical College; 1903, Director of the Clinical Laboratory of the Philadelphia General Hospital, until 1919; 1904-1908, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, Jefferson Medical College; 1909, Lecturer on Hygiene, Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, then Professor of Preventive Medicine at Women's Medical College until 1915; elected Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Jefferson Medical College, 1909 (in 1924 the title was changed to Professor of Preventive Medicine and Bacteriology); appointed a member of the Milk Commission of the City of Philadelphia by Mayor Reyburn, 1910; member of Pneumonia Commission, City of Philadelphia, 1916, and Consulting Clinical Pathologist, Philadelphia General Hospital.



J. Parsons Schaeffer

**Professor of Anatomy and Director of
the Daniel Baugh Institute of
Anatomy of the Jefferson
Medical College, 1914**

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1907. Ph.D., Cornell University, 1911; M.A. (Hon.), Yale University, 1913. Sc.D. (Hon.), Susquehanna University, 1925.

Instructor of Anatomy, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, Cornell University, 1907-1911; Assistant Professor of Anatomy, 1911-1912, and Professor of Anatomy at Yale University, 1912-1914.

Alpha Omega Alpha, 1906; Sigma Xi, 1908; Fellow, American Association for Advancement of Science; American Anatomists; American Genetic Society; Academy of Natural Sciences, American Medical Association; College of Physicians, American Philosophical Society; Corresponding Fellow, American Laryngological Association, etc.

Author of: *The Cavum Nasi in Man*, 1910; *Outlines and Directions for the Dissection of the Human Body*, 1911; *The Nose and Olfactory Organ*, 1920; *The Respiratory System: Morris Anatomy*, 1925-1927-1932; Contributor, *Special Cytology*, 1928, second edition, 1932; Contributor, *The Nose, Throat, and Ear and Their Diseases*; many papers and monographs in scientific journals.



Frank C. Knowles
Professor of Dermatology, 1919

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1902.

Formerly Assistant Professor of Dermatology, Medical School, University of Pennsylvania, and Clinical Professor of Dermatology, Woman's Medical College. Dermatologist to the Presbyterian and Pennsylvania Hospitals. Consulting Dermatologist to the Church Home for Children, Baptist Orphanage and Southern Home for Destitute Children. Member of American Dermatological Society.

War Record: In active service, May 15, 1917, to May 26, 1919; twenty-three months' overseas service. Dermatologist to the British General Hospital No. 16 (Pennsylvania Base Hospital No. 10), Le Trevot, France, seventeen months; Consultant in Dermatology, American Expeditionary Forces, six months. Started with rank of First Lieutenant and went through the grades of Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and became Colonel in the Medical Reserves.

Author of book, *Diseases of the Skin*. Wrote the section on the *Diseases of the Skin Affecting the American Expeditionary Forces*, for the Permanent War Records.



Brooke M. Anspach
Professor of Gynecology, 1921

Lafayette College, Class of 1896. M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1897.

Attending Gynecologist, Jefferson Hospital; Consulting Gynecologist, Bryn Mawr Hospital. Formerly Associate in Gynecology, University of Pennsylvania, 1910-1921. Assistant Gynecologist, University Hospital, 1914-1921. Gynecologist and Obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital and to the Stetson Hospital, 1914-1921. Treasurer, American Gynecological Society, 1922. President American Gynecological Society, 1934. Counsellor, American Gynecological Club, 1924. Chairman, 1914, and Secretary, 1910-1914, of the Section of Obstetric Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery of the American Medical Association. President of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, 1925. Board of Governors, American College of Surgeons, 1924-1927; 1930-1933. Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; A. M. P. O. Fraternity; John Morgan Society; Reserve Corps, University of Pennsylvania Base Hospital.

Author of Textbook, Gynecology, 1921; fifth edition, 1934. Contributor to Martin's Surgical Diagnosis, Hare's Modern Treatment, Kelly-Noble Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Wilson's Internal Medicine. Contributions to gynecological and obstetrical literature include: Hemorrhagic Uteri; Myopathic Uterine Hemorrhage; The Torsion of Tubal Enlargements; Teratoma Strumosum; Thyroideale Ovarii; etc.



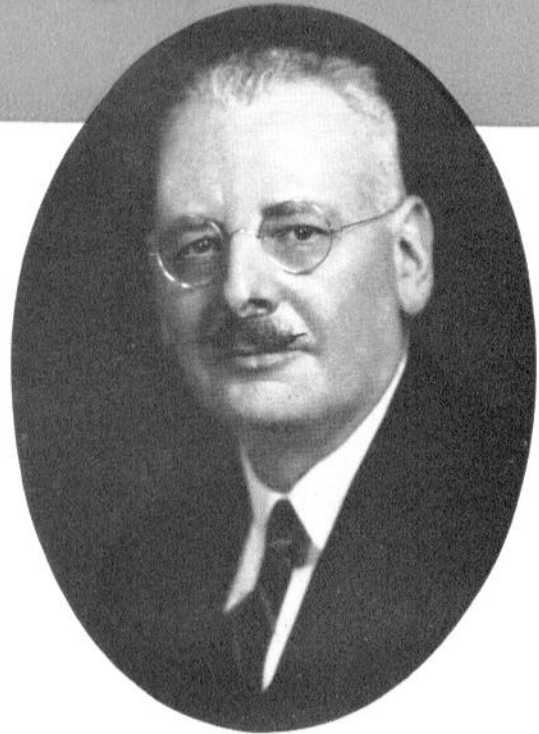
Henry E. Radasch
Professor of Histology and
Embryology, 1921

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1901. B.Sc., University of Iowa, 1895.
M.Sc., University of Iowa, 1897.

Professor of Inorganic Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratories of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1897-1898; started as Demonstrator of Histology and Embryology in the Jefferson Medical College in 1901; Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy for five years; Demonstrator of Visceral Anatomy for five years; Assistant Professor of Biology for four years (during the time a pre-medical course was offered at Jefferson); Demonstrator of Histology and Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and later Adjunct Professor of Physiology in the same institution; Instructor of Anatomy for five years in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Member of the American Association of Anatomists; Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity, 1900; Alpha Omega Alpha; Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; Medical Club of Philadelphia.

Assisted in two revisions of Gray's Anatomy; Author of Manual of Anatomy; Manual of Histology; numerous articles especially on Muscular Anomalies, Red Blood Cells, Acid Cells of the Stomach, Composition of Compact Bone, the Effect of Ligation of Blood Vessels (with Dr. Schaeffer), a Contribution to the Teratology of Domestic Animals, Effect of Current upon the Brain in Legal Electrocution, Superfetation, Senility of Bone; contributed fifteen articles to the Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences.



Edward L. Bauer

Professor of Pediatrics, 1926

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1914.

Interne, General Service, Germantown Hospital; Interne, Contagious Diseases, Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases; Interne, Pediatrics, Children's Seashore House, Atlantic City; Chief Resident, Children's Hospital of the Mary J. Drexel, Philadelphia, Pa.

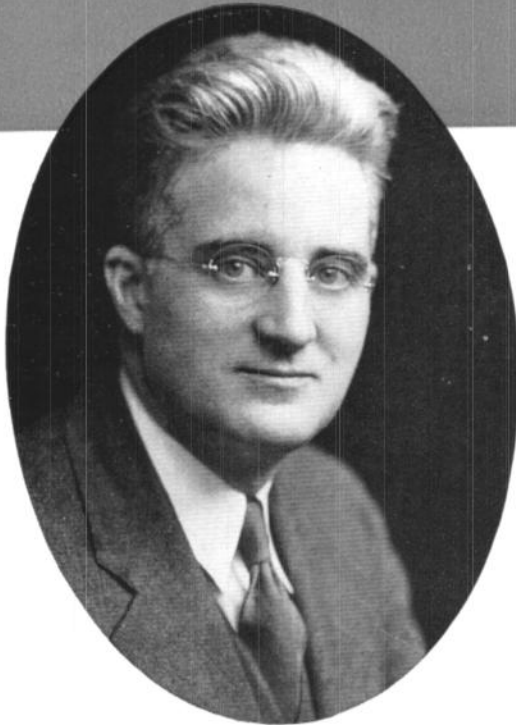
Post-Graduate Work in Clinics in Boston, New York, and Baltimore.

Hospital Services other than Jefferson: Consulting Pediatricist to the Germantown Hospital; Pediatricist to the Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, Pa.; Consulting Pediatricist to St. Christopher's Hospital for Children; formerly Assistant Pediatricist to the Children's Hospital of the Mary J. Drexel, Philadelphia General Hospital, and Pediatricist to the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

Former Immunologist to the Bureau of Health, Department of Public Health, Philadelphia; Director of Health Services at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Member: College of Physicians of Philadelphia; American Medical Association; Pennsylvania Medical Society; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Club of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Pediatric Society; President, 1925-1927; Society of American Teachers of Pediatrics; American Academy of Pediatrics; Honorary Member of the Pediatric Society of Uruguay.

Publications: Author of section on Care and Diseases of the Newborn in the Encyclopedia of Medicine as well as numerous contributions to current medical literature.



J. Earl Thomas
Professor of Physiology, 1927

B.S., M.D., St. Louis University School of Medicine, 1918; M.S., 1914.

Assistant in Physiology, St. Louis University School of Medicine, 1914-1918. Instructor in Physiology, 1918-1920. Appointed Assistant Professor of Physiology in 1920. Associate Professor of Physiology, West Virginia University, School of Medicine, 1920-1921. Returned to St. Louis University as Associate Professor of Physiology in 1921, and served until 1927. Appointed Professor of Physiology in the Jefferson Medical College, 1927.

Member of the American Physiological Society; Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; Philadelphia College of Physicians; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Physiological Society of Philadelphia; American Gastroenterological Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Alpha Omega Alpha, Phi Chi, and Sigma Xi Fraternities.

Publications comprise reports original investigations in the field of gastrointestinal physiology, physiology of smooth muscle, the autonomic nerves and Pharmacology.



Virgil Holland Moon
Professor of Pathology, 1927

A.B., M.Sc., Kansas State University; M.D., Rush Medical College, 1913.

Research Fellow, John McCormick Institute, 1911-1914; Chief Pathologist, Indianapolis City Hospital, 1914-1922; Pathologist, Indiana University Hospitals, 1914-1927; Professor at Indiana University School of Medicine, 1914-1927; Representative for U. S. A. International Association for Geographic Pathology.

Ex-President, Pathological Society of Philadelphia; member of Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; Philadelphia Pathological Society; American Medical Association; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; American Society for Experimental Pathology; International Association for Geographic Pathology.

Publications: Numerous articles embodying the results of experiments in various fields of pathology, and particularly concerning cirrhosis. Author: Shock and Related Capillary Phenomena, 1938.



Charles E. G. Shannon
Professor of Ophthalmology, 1927

A.B., Colby College, 1899. M.D., Jefferson Medical College in 1902. Interned in Pottsville Hospital, 1902-1903; pursued course of training in Ophthalmology at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1903-1904.

Clinical Assistant, Chief Clinical Assistant and Assistant Ophthalmologist, respectively, at Jefferson Medical College since 1904.

Instructor, Demonstrator, Associate, Professor of Ophthalmology, Jefferson Medical College, successively since 1904.

Attending Ophthalmologist, Philadelphia General Hospital, 1920-1929; Attending Ophthalmologist, War Veterans' Hospital, No. 49, Gray's Ferry, since 1920; Ophthalmologist, Presbyterian Orphanage; in Medical Service of the United States Army from September, 1917, to February, 1919.

Member of State and Philadelphia County Medical Societies; College of Physicians, American Ophthalmological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; Medical Club and American Medical Association.

Author of numerous papers presented at the Section on Ophthalmology, College of Physicians, State Medical and American Ophthalmological Societies.



Louis H. Clerf

**Professor of Bronchoscopy and
Laryngology, 1930**

Graduated, Jefferson Medical College, 1912. Jefferson Medical College Hospital, 1912-1914. Chief Resident, Jefferson Medical College Hospital, 1914-1915. Past Assistant Professor, Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

Hospital Connections: Attending Bronchoscopist, Jefferson Hospital; Bronchoscopist, Pennsylvania Hospital, Germantown Hospital, Jewish Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital.

Societies: Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Philadelphia Laryngological Society; Fellow, College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; American Bronchoscopic Society; American College of Surgeons; American Laryngological Association; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; American Association of Thoracic Surgery; Association Military Surgeons; American College of Physicians.

Numerous Contributions to Medical Literature.



Thomas A. Shallow

**Professor of Surgery 1930
Samuel D. Gross Chair
of Surgery 1939**

Graduated, Jefferson Medical College, 1911. Intern and Chief Resident Physician in Jefferson Medical College Hospital, 1911-1914. Chief of Surgical Clinic, Division "A", Jefferson Hospital, 1918-1930. Assistant Surgeon to Philadelphia General Hospital, 1914-1924.

Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; Surgeon, Jefferson Hospital; Surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital, 1924-1930; Neuro-Surgeon to Philadelphia General Hospital 1930-1939; Active Consulting Surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital; Director of Surgery, Delaware County Hospital; Consulting Surgeon, Montgomery County Hospital, Sacred Heart Hospital, Norristown and Grand View Hospital, Sellersville; Captain Medical Corps, U. S. Army, A.E.F.; Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, 1939.

Member of Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Fellow of College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Fellow of Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; Fellow of American College of Surgeons; Regent of International College of Surgeons; Founder Member of American Board of Surgery.

Member of Board of Directors of City Trusts; Member of Board of Directors of Philadelphia House of Detention; Member of Advisory Board of Directors of Municipal Court.

Author of numerous papers on Surgical topics.



George Russell Bancroft

**Professor of Physiological Chemistry
and Toxicology, 1931**

A.B., Acadia College, 1906. A.M., Yale College, 1914. Ph.D., Yale Graduate School, 1917.

Science Master, Halifax Academy, Nova Scotia, 1907-1913; Student in Yale College, 1913-1914; Assistant in Kent Laboratory, Yale University, 1914-1917; Silliman Fellow, 1916-1917; Professor of Chemistry and Physics, Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., 1917-1918; Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry, West Virginia University, 1920-1923; Post-graduate work at the University of Chicago in 1920 and 1924; Associate Professor of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, West Virginia University, 1923-1924; Professor of Biochemistry, School of Medicine, West Virginia University, 1924-1931; Post-graduate work at Yale, 1920.

Member: American Chemical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Association of University Professors; Physiological Society of Philadelphia; Franklin Institute; Theta Kappa Psi Fraternity.

Publications: The Preparation of Esters Derived from Substituted Alcohols and the Effect of Their Constitution upon the Rate of Hydrolysis. Articles in various chemical and scientific journals.



Charles M. Gruber
Professor of Pharmacology, 1932

A.B., University of Kansas, 1911. A.M., University of Kansas, 1912. Ph.D., Harvard University, 1914. M.D., Washington University, St. Louis, 1921.

Interne, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Fellowship in Physiology, University of Kansas, 1911-1912. Austin Teaching Fellow in Physiology, Harvard Medical School, 1912-1913. Teaching Fellow in Physiology, Harvard Medical School, 1913-1914. Instructor in Physiology, University of Pennsylvania, 1914-1915. Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology, Albany Medical College, 1915-1917. Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Colorado, 1917-1921. Associate Professor of Pharmacology, Washington University Medical School, 1921-1932.

Member: American Physiological Society; American Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; Philadelphia College of Physicians; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Alpha Omega Alpha; Sigma Xi; Phi Sigma; Phi Beta Pi.

Author of various papers on such subjects as: Studies in Neuro-Muscular Fatigue and the Effect of Adrenalin; Pharmacology of the Benzyl and Barbituric Acid Derivatives, and numerous other papers.



David M. Davis
Professor of Urology, 1936

B.S., Princeton University, 1907; M.D., Johns Hopkins Medical School. Intern in Baltimore Municipal Hospital; Assistant in Pathology to the Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1912-1914; Pathologist and Director of Laboratories at the Brady Urologic Institute of Johns Hopkins, 1914-1920; Assistant Resident in Urology at Brady Institute, 1921-1922.

Assistant Professor of Urologic Surgery, University of Rochester Medical School, 1924; Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, 1936.

Member of the American Medical Association; American Urological Society; Halstead Club; Phi Beta Kappa; Alpha Omega Alpha.

Author of numerous articles to medical journals and a text on Urological Nursing.



Hobart A. Reimann
Professor, Practice of Medicine, 1936

M.D., University of Buffalo; Interne, Resident Physician, Buffalo General Hospital, 1921-1923; Assistant, Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute, 1923-1926.

Fellow in Pathology, National Research Council, in Prague, Czecho-Slovakia; Associate Professor of Medicine, Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China, 1926-1930; Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Minnesota, 1930-1936; Professor of Medicine, University of Minnesota, 1936.

Member: American Society of Clinical Investigation; American Society of Experimental Pathology; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; American Society for the Advancement of Science; American Medical Association; Alpha Omega Alpha; Central Interurban Clinical Club; Minnesota Society of Internal Medicine; Hennepin County Medical Society (Honorary); Minnesota State Medical Association (Honorary); Sigma Xi; Philadelphia Medical Club; Adviser: American Board of Internal Medicine.

Author of numerous articles concerning infectious diseases, bacteriology and various clinical subjects, annual review of progress in infectious diseases, for the Archives of Internal Medicine; contributor to Piersol's Cyclopedia of Medicine; Internal Medicine, Musser, first and second editions; The Kidney in Health and Disease, Berglund and Medes; Year Book, Cyclopedia of Medicine; Practitioners' Library, Blumer; Author of The Pneumonias, 1938; Editor of System of Treatment, 1939.



Martin E. Rehfuss

Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1936

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1909; University of Pennsylvania Hospital, 1910-1911. American Hospital, Paris, 1911-1912. Pasteur Institute, Paris, 1911. Spent one year in Germany and Austria, 1912-1913. Captain U. S. Army during the war.

Member: American Gastroenterological Association; American College of Physicians; Philadelphia Pathological Society; Philadelphia Pediatric Society; County Medical Society; American Medical Association; Fellow: Philadelphia College of Physicians.

Author of "Diagnosis and Treatment of the Stomach." Contributor to Oxford Medicine; Progressive Medicine; Cecil's Textbook of Medicine; Inventor of the Rehfuss Tube; author of articles on the stomach, duodenum, biliary tract, and bowel.

Member of Art Club; Merion Cricket Club; Penn Athletic Club.



George P. Miller
Professor of Surgery 1937
Lady Osler Professor of Surgery
1939

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1899; Interne, Lankenau Hospital, 1899-1902; Clinical Professor of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, 1922-1933; Surgeon to Lankenau and Misericordia Hospitals. Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, 1937.

Member of American College of Surgeons (President); American Surgical Association; Society of Clinical Surgery; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; American Medical Association. Major, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, 1918-1919.

Author of numerous papers on surgical topics.



Norris W. Vaux

Professor of Obstetrics, 1937

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1905. Interne at Pennsylvania Hospital, 1905-07. Studied at Dublin University, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ireland.

Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in-Chief, Philadelphia Lying-in and Pennsylvania Hospital. Chief Obstetrician, Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

Fellow of Philadelphia College of Physicians; Fellow of American Gynecological Society, Vice-President 1937-38; Member of American Medical Association; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, President, 1933; Chairman of Section on Obstetrics and Gynecology of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, 1938; Honorary Surgeon, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. War record: In active service, Base No. 10, Pennsylvania Hospital, U.S.A., May 15, 1917, to April 29, 1919. Life Member of Philadelphia Zoological Society.

Editor: *Edgar's Obstetrics*, 1926. Author of many papers on various obstetric and gynecologic subjects.



Horace J. Williams
Professor of Otology, 1937

Graduated, Jefferson Medical College, 1912. Interne in Children's Hospital White Haven Sanatorium, Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Jefferson Hospital, and Pennsylvania Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

Hospital Connections: Otologist at Jefferson Hospital; Otologist and Laryngologist at the Germantown Dispensary and Hospital; Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases; Memorial Hospital at Roxborough, and the Lutheran Orphanage at Germantown.

Societies: American Otological Society; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Philadelphia Laryngological Society; American College of Surgeons; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; Philadelphia County Medical Society and State Medical Society; American Medical Association, and attended the International Congress in Berlin (1936).

Author of numerous articles on Otolaryngology.



Karl Kornblum

Professor of Roentgenology, 1937

B.S., Indiana University, 1916; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1919.

Interne in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 1919-1921; Resident in Obstetrics in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 1921-1922; Assistant Surgeon and Chief of the Surgical Out-Patient Department Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 1922-1924.

Assistant Roentgenologist to the Lankenau Hospital, 1925-1927; Instructor in Radiology, University of Pennsylvania, 1927-1931; Associate in Radiology, University of Pennsylvania, 1931-1937; Instructor in Radiology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1927-1936; Assistant Professor of Radiology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1936-1938; Director, X-ray-Radium Department, Graduate Hospital, 1933-1938.

Member: American College of Radiology; American Roentgen Ray Society; Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society; American Medical Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Society for the Control of Cancer; John Morgan Society; Fellow, College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Sigma Xi; Phi Chi; Diplomate, American Board of Radiology.

Contributor to Radiological literature.



Bernard J. Alpers
Professor of Neurology 1939

M.D. Harvard Medical School 1923. Sc.D. (Med.) University of Pennsylvania 1930.

Neurologist, Jefferson, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia General Hospitals.

Consulting Neurologist, Pennhurst State School, Vineland Training School, Children's Seashore House.

Member, American Neurological Association, American Psychiatric Association, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, American Medical Association, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Neurological Society, Philadelphia Psychiatric Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Sigma Xi.

Associate Editor Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry; Editor, Section of Neurology, Cyclopaedia of Medicine; Assistant Secretary American Neurological Association; Vice-President Association for Research Nervous and Mental Diseases. Vice-President Philadelphia Neurological Society.

Author of numerous articles on neurology, neuropathology, and psychiatry.



James R. Martin

**James Edwards Professor of
Orthopedic Surgery 1939**

M.D. Jefferson Medical College 1910. Intern and Chief Resident Physician Jefferson Medical College Hospital 1910-1913. Assistant Professor Orthopedic Surgery 1930-1938. Chief Surgeon Elizabethtown Hospital 1938-1939.

Surgeon to Philadelphia General Hospital, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Millville Hospital, Delaware County Hospital, Montgomery Hospital, and Pottsville Hospital.

Member, Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Academy of Orthopedic Surgery.

Author of numerous articles on Orthopedic Surgery.



E. J. G. Beardsley
Clinical Professor of Medicine, 1927

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1902.

Interne, Philadelphia General and Municipal Hospitals, 1902-1904. Externe, East London Hospital, London, England, 1905; Licentiate of Royal College of Physicians, London, 1905; Lieutenant-Colonel in Medical Corps of the United States Expeditionary Forces; Consultant to Delaware County, Jeanes and Veterans' Bureau Hospitals; Fellow and Governor (for Eastern Pennsylvania) of the American College of Physicians.



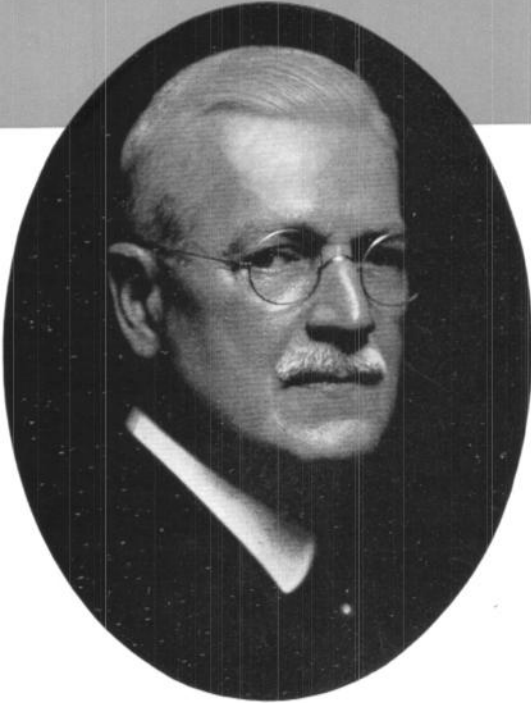
Charles R. Heed

Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology,
1930

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1903.

Interne, Pottsville Hospital. Formerly Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and School for Post-Graduates in Medicine; Assistant Surgeon Wills Eye Hospital, 1911-1914; Consulting Ophthalmologist to the Pennsylvania Training School at Elwyn; Ophthalmologist to Girard College.

Member: American Ophthalmological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; American Medical Association; State Medical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society.



Charles F. Nassau
Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1930

M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1891. M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1906. LL.D., Villanova College, 1912. Sc.D., St. Joseph's College, 1931.

Resident Physician, Presbyterian Hospital, 1891-1892; Assistant on Surgery Service, Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1894-1895; Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital; Surgeon to Girard College; Chief Surgeon to Frankford Hospital; Assistant Surgeon, Jefferson Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to Kensington Hospital for Women, Mount Sinai Hospital, Rush Hospital, and Pottstown Hospital, Pottstown, Pa. Appointed Director of Public Health.

Member: Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American College of Surgeons; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; Sydenham Medical Coterie; Medical Club; Alpha Mu Pi Omega.

Chief of Surgical Division, Base Hospital Unit No. 38, in World War, with rank of Major. In service fifteen months: A.E.F., Lieutenant-Colonel, Auxiliary Reserve.



Arthur E. Billings

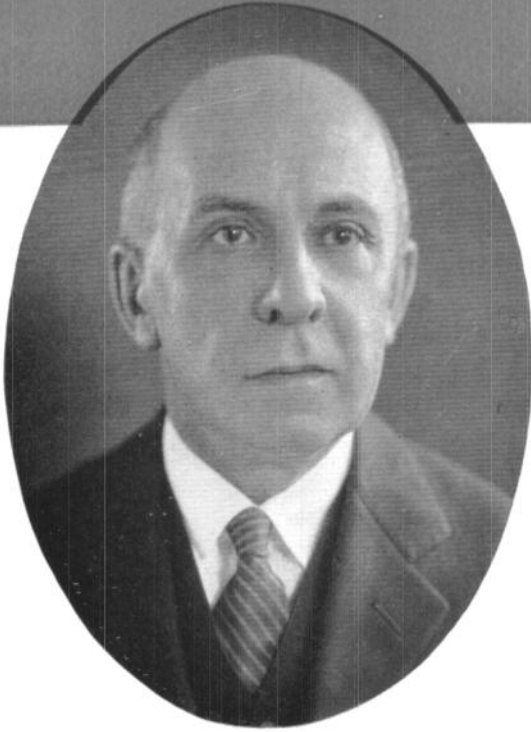
Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1930

Davidson College, N. C., M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1906.

Assistant Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; Assistant Surgeon, Jefferson Hospital; Attending Surgeon, Pennsylvania Hospital; Attending Surgeon, Bryn Mawr Hospital.

Member: Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Fellow, College of Physicians; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; Fellow, American Surgical Association; Societe Internationale de Chirurgie.

Author: Surgery in Breast Infections; Surgical Significance of Abdominal Pain; Diabetes and Surgery; The Surgical Management of Gall Bladder Diseases; Primary Cutaneous Diphtherial and Pseudo-Diphtherial Infection; Tumors of Lateral Aberrant Thyroids; Abscess of the Spleen, etc.



George A. Ulrich
Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, 1931

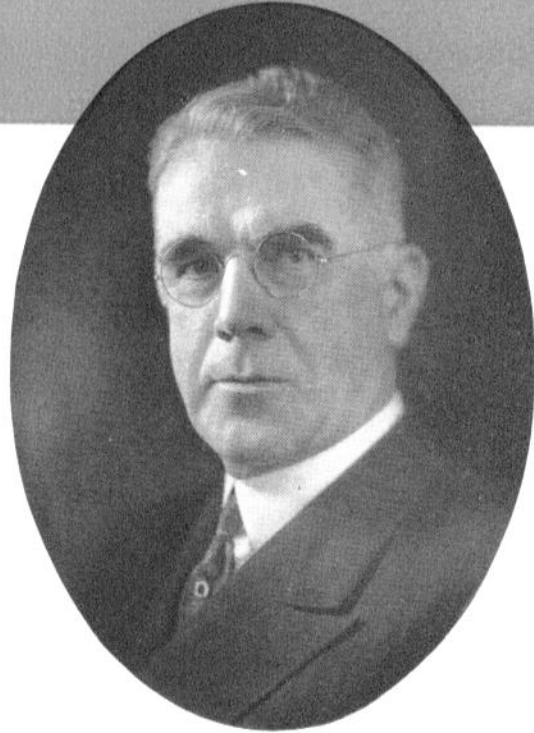
M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1901. B.S., Lebanon Valley College, 1897.
M.S., Lebanon Valley College, 1909.

Instructor, Assistant Demonstrator, Demonstrator, Lecturer, and Associate Professor of Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College, since graduation.

Chief, Obstetrical Department, Northwestern Hospital, since 1906. Formerly connected with Polyclinic Hospital.

Member: County and State Medical Association; Obstetrical Society at Philadelphia.

Author of numerous papers on obstetrical subjects.



Warren B. Davis

**Clinical Professor of Oral Surgery,
1934**

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1910. Kentucky University, special scientific course, three years.

Interne, Jefferson Hospital, 1910-1911; Corinna Borden Keen Research Fellow, 1912-1913; Maxillo-facial Surgeon, Jefferson Hospital; Consulting Maxillo-facial Surgeon, Kensington Hospital for Women; Consulting Otorhinolaryngologist, St. Agnes' Hospital; Assistant Surgeon, Frankford Hospital; Oral Surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital, 1916-1922; Captain in World War in charge of School of Oral and Plastic Surgery, Medical Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, 1918.

Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Academy of Surgery, Philadelphia; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Member of the American Medical Association; American Association of Oral and Plastic Surgeons; Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, New York; Association of Military Surgeons; American Association of Anatomists.

Fraternities: Pi Kappa Alpha, Phi Alpha Sigma, Alpha Omega Alpha.

Author: Development and Anatomy of Nasal Accessory Sinuses in Man, 1914; The Development of the Bones of the Face, 1917; Anatomy of the Nasal Accessory Sinuses in Infancy and Childhood, 1918; and numerous other publications in scientific journals, etc.



Baldwin L. Keyes
Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, 1936

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1917. U.S. Army in France; Attached to British Expeditionary Forces, 1917-1918; Awarded British Military Cross; Attached to American Expeditionary Forces, 1918-1919; Post-Graduate Work, University of Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania Hospital, 1921-1924.

Organized Child Psychiatric Clinic, 1929, and Adult Psychiatric Clinic, 1932, Jefferson Medical College and Hospital; Taught Child Psychiatry to Junior Students, 1932-1936; Associate in Psycho-Pediatrics, 1930-1936; Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, 1936; Attending Psychiatrist and Chief of Psychiatric Clinics, Jefferson Hospital, 1936.

Psychiatrist: Philadelphia General Hospital, St. Agnes' Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital; Consulting Psychiatrist, Municipal Court of Philadelphia; U. S. Federal Court (Philadelphia District); Pennsylvania Institute for Mental Hygiene.

Director: Public Charities Association; Fairmount Farm Sanatorium; Trustee: Philadelphia Institute for the Study and Prevention of Mental and Nervous Diseases; President Philadelphia Psychiatric Society; Associate Editor, Pennsylvania Medical Journal; Contributor to literature on Neurologic and Psychiatric subjects.



Willard H. Kinney

Clinical Professor of Urology, 1937

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1906.

Chief of Clinic Out Patient Department of Genito-Urinary Diseases, 1911-1935; Assistant Attending Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Attending Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the Philadelphia General Hospital, and the Delaware County Hospital, Drexel Hill, Pa.

Lieutenant Commander, U.S.N.R.

Member: Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; American Medical Association; Past President and Charter Member of the Philadelphia Urological Society; Member of the American Urological Society; American Board of Urology; Medical Club of Philadelphia; the J. Aitken Meigs Medical Society; Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity.

Author of numerous papers and scientific contributions to the literature pertaining to Genito-Urinary Surgery and Clinical Urology.



Samuel A. Loewenberg
Clinical Professor of Medicine, 1937

M.D., Medico-Chirurgical College (University of Pennsylvania), 1903.

Assistant Professor of Physical Dagnosis, Medico-Chirurgical, 1907-1914, and at the University of Pennsylvania, 1914-1917; Post-Graduate work with Widal in Paris; at the East London Hospital in London, England; and at the Allgemeiner Krankenhaus in Vienna in 1923.

Appointed to the Teaching Staff at Jefferson Medical College Hospital in 1919.

Captain and later Major, Medical Corps, U.S.A.; Commanding Officer of Patients' Detachment and Instructor in Medicine at U. S. Hospital, No. 16, in 1918; Chief of Heart and Lungs Examining Board in 1919.

Assistant Physician, Jefferson Hospital; Attending Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital; Attending Physician, Northern Liberties Hospital; Visiting Physician, Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives; Consulting Physician, Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

Member: Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Fellow, American Medical Association; Fellow, Philadelphia College of Physicians; Fellow, American College of Physicians; American Therapeutic Society; The Association for the Study of Internal Secretions; the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Phi Lambda Kappa Fraternity; Philadelphia Medical Club, etc.

Author of "Diagnostic Methods and Interpretations in Internal Medicine"; Clinical Endocrinology; also contributed numerous articles on Medicine and Endocrinology to current Medical literature.



John B. Flick

Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1937

M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1913; Interne, White Haven Sanatorium, August, 1913, to February, 1914; Interne Pennsylvania Hospital, February, 1914, to March 1916 including service in the American Ambulance Hospital of Paris, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, Summer and Fall, 1915.

Clinical Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; Assistant Surgeon, Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Chief of Service, Surgical Service "A", Pennsylvania Hospital; Surgeon to the Bryn Mawr Hospital; Surgeon to the White Haven Sanatorium.

War Service; First Lieutenant, May 15, 1917; Captain, February 17, 1917, Surgical Assistant, Base Hospital Number 10, Le Treport, France; British General Hospital Number 3, September and October, 1918, Surgical Work. Medical Officer, British Tank Reinforcement Depot, February and March, 1918. Surgeon, British Surgical Team Number 23, C.C.S., August 25th to November 13th, 1918. Discharged at Camp Dix, April 23, 1919.

Member: Fellow of the American Surgical Association; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; American Association for Thoracic Surgery; Society of Clinical Surgery; Eastern Surgical Society; Halsted Club; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society.

Author of numerous papers on surgical topics.



Thaddeus L. Montgomery
Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, 1937

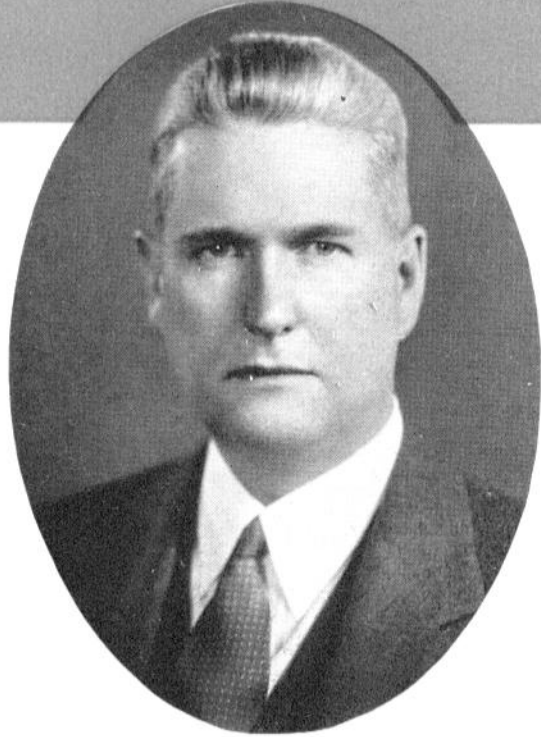
M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1920; B.A., University of Illinois, 1917; Resident Physician, Jefferson Medical College Hospital, 1920-1922.

Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Jefferson Medical College, 1923-1925; Clinical Assistant in Surgery, 1922-1925; Assistant Demonstrator, Instructor, Demonstrator, Associate in Obstetrics, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics, and Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, 1925-1938; Assistant Obstetrician, Jefferson Hospital.

Member: College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; American Medical Association; American College of Surgeons; American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists, and Abdominal Surgeons; American Board of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; Charter Member and Founder of Jefferson Society for Clinical Investigation.

Fraternities: Alpha Omega Alpha; Nu Sigma Nu; Zeta Psi.

Author of various articles pertaining to the subject of obstetrics, and co-author of the text-book, "Practical Obstetrics."



Lewis C. Scheffey
Clinical Professor of Gynecology.
1938

Ph.G., Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, 1915; M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1920; Resident Physician, Jefferson Medical College Hospital, 1920-1922; successively Assistant Demonstrator, Instructor, Demonstrator, Associate, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor in the Department of Gynecology from 1923 to 1938.

Assistant Gynecologist to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Courtesy Staff of the Bryn Mawr and Delaware County Hospitals.

Societies: American Gynecologic Society; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia (President 1935-38); Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Diplomate American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology; American College of Surgeons; American Medical Association; Philadelphia County Medical Society; North American Obstetrical and Gynecological Travel Club.

Art Alliance of Philadelphia; University Club of Philadelphia; Phi Delta Chi; Phi Alpha Sigma.

Author and Collaborator in numerous contributions on medical and scientific subjects.



Arthur J. Davidson
Clinical Professor of Orthopedic
Surgery, 1938

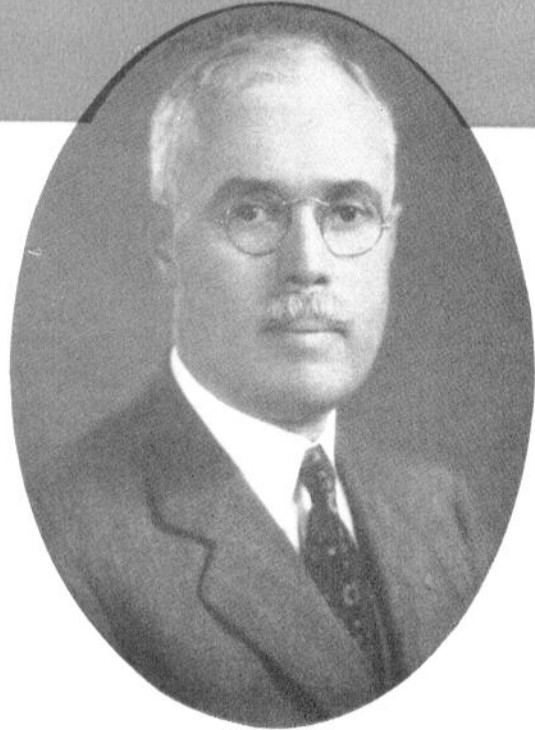
M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1907; Interne Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia. Successively, Assistant, Assistant Demonstrator, Instructor, Demonstrator, Associate Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, from 1908 to 1938, all in the Department of Orthopedic Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College.

Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Orthopedic Surgeon, Jewish Hospital; on the Orthopedic Surgery Staff of Philadelphia General, Lebanon, West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, Betty Bachrach Home for Afflicted Children, Atlantic City, N. J., and Hebrew Orphan's Home, Philadelphia.

Societies: Philadelphia County Medical Society; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; American Medical Association; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgery; Diplomat of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery; Philadelphia Orthopedic Club; Ptolemy Society; Ohio County Medical Society; West Virginia (Honorary) Omega Upsilon Phi; Theta Nu Epsilon; Medical Club of Philadelphia.

Lt. Commander, U. S. N. R.

Author of many articles pertaining to Orthopedic Surgery.



Edward F. Corson

Clinical Professor of Dermatology,
1939

Certificate of Proficiency in Biology, University of Pennsylvania, 1903. M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1906. Interne, Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, 1906 to 1909. At various times on the Dermatologic Staffs of the Howard, Pennsylvania, Presbyterian, University, Children's and Chestnut Hill Hospitals. Member of Alpha Omega Alpha Medical and Sigma Xi Scientific Fraternities. Served in Army 1917-19, part of that time in France, as Lieutenant, Captain, Major, and later as Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Reserve Corps. Dermatologist to Chestnut Hill Hospital, formerly Dermatologist to the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia.

Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Member and Past President of Philadelphia Dermatological Society. Diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology. Fellow of the American Academy of Dermatology and Syphilology. Contributor of papers on subjects in that specialty.

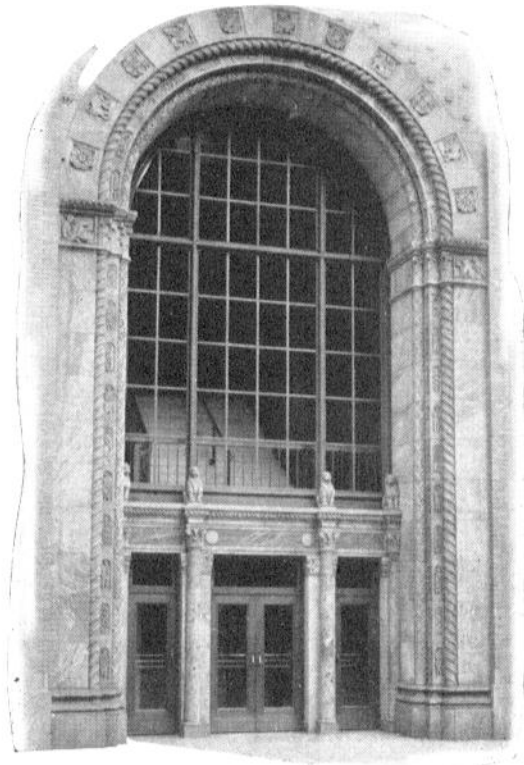


John F. Corby
Lt. Col., M.C., U. S. Army

Medico Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, 1913; South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., interned June, 1913 to July, 1914; French Army, Aug., 1914 to April, 1916; U. S. Army Medical School and Walter Reed General Hospital, 1916 to 1917; American Expeditionary Forces, 1917 to 1919; Attending Surgeon, New York City 1919 to 1923; Fort Monroe, Va. (E.E.N. & T.) 1923 to 1925; Georgetown University Medical School (R.O.T.C.) 1926 to 1930; Philippine Department 1930 to 1933; Fort Benning, Georgia 1933 to 1936.

Societies: County Medical Society, American Medical Association, Honorary Fellow, Philadelphia College of Surgeons.

Author of numerous text on field sanitation.





N. A. MICHELS, A.B., M.A., Sc.D.
Associate Professor of Anatomy



BURGESS LEE GORDON, M.D.
Associate Professor of Medicine

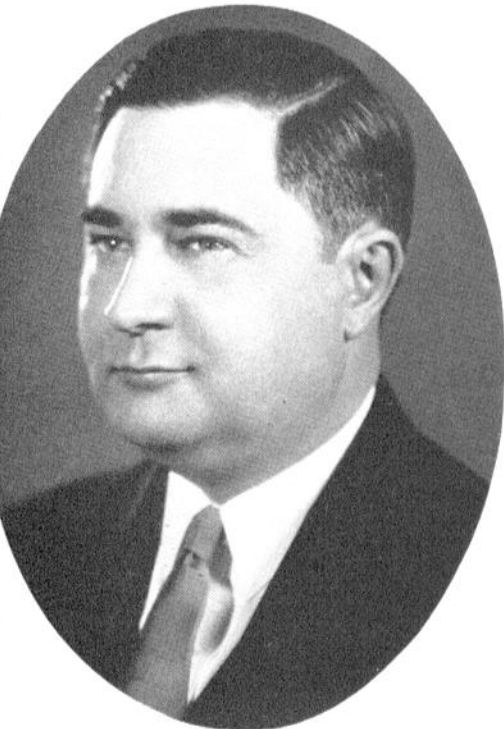


HAROLD W. JONES, M.D.
Associate Professor of Medicine

BENJAMIN P. WEISS, M.D.
Associate Professor of Neurology



WILLIAM A. KRIEDLER, M.S., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology



B. B. VINCENT LYON, M.D.
Associate Professor of Medicine





A. SPENCER KAUFMAN, M.D.
Associate Professor of Otolary



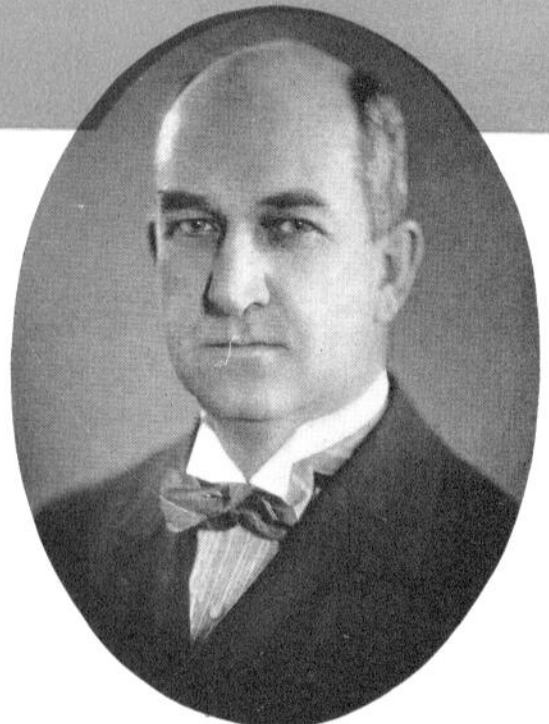
CREIGHTON H. TURNER, M.D.
Associate Professor of Medicine



GARFIELD G. DUNCAN, M.D.
Associate Professor of Medicine



ABRAHAM CANTAROW, M.D.
Associate Professor of Medicine



H. H. LOTT, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Laryngology



LUCIUS TUTTLE, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Physiology



LORENZ PETER HANSEN, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry



BENJAMIN LIPSHUTZ, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Neuro-Anatomy

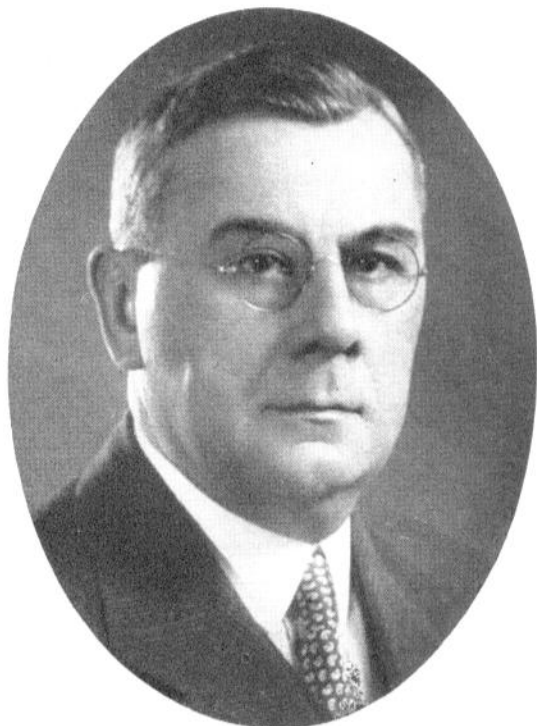


CHARLES W. BONNEY, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Topographic and
Applied Anatomy

DAVID W. KRAMER, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Medicine



HARRY STUCKERT
Assistant Professor of Obstetrics



CLIFFORD B. LULL, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Obstetrics





ROBERT M. LUKENS, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Bronchoscopy and
Esophagoscopy

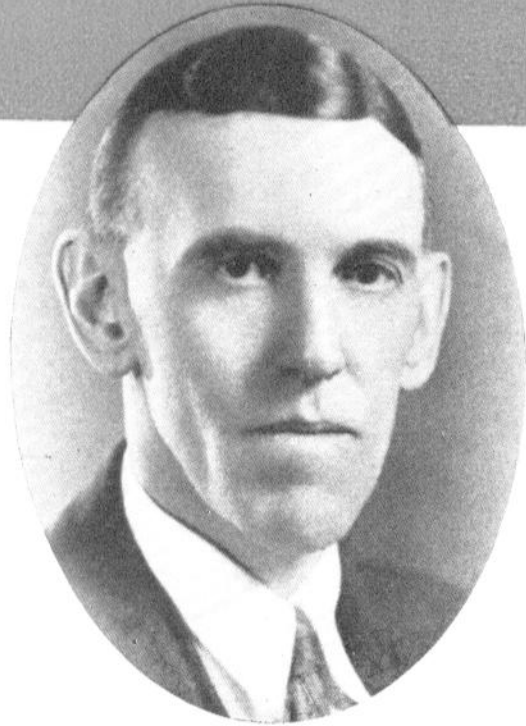
HENRY B. DECKER, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Dermatology



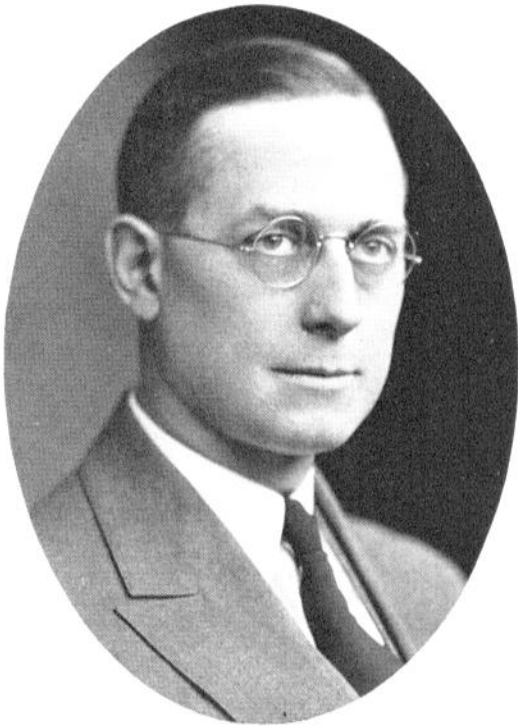
WILLIAM H. SCHMIDT, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Physical Therapy



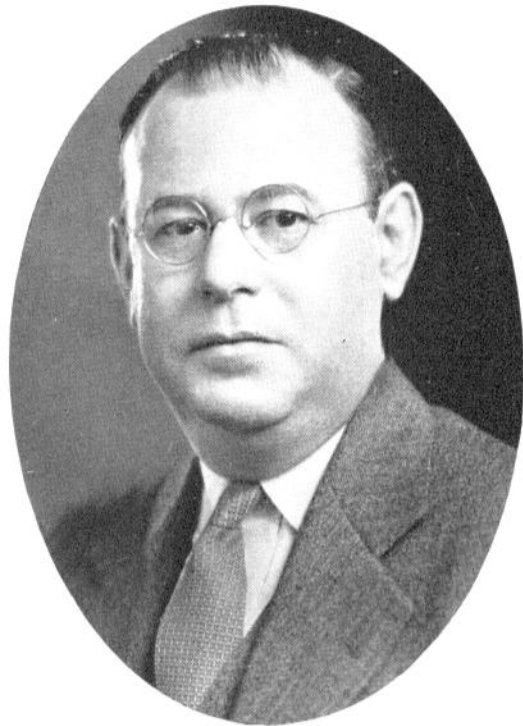
DAVID R. MORGAN, M.S., M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Professor of Pathology and Curator
of the Museum



ADOLPH A. WALKLING, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Surgery



J. BERNARD BERNSTINE, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Obstetrics





J. HALL ALLEN, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Proctology

NORMAN M. MacNEILL, M.D.
Associate Professor of Pediatrics



SIDNEY L. OLSHO, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology



WILLIAM HARRISON, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology



WILLIAM P. HEARN, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Surgery



ANDREW J. RAMSAY, A.B., Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Histology and Embryology





AUSTIN T. SMITH, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Laryngology

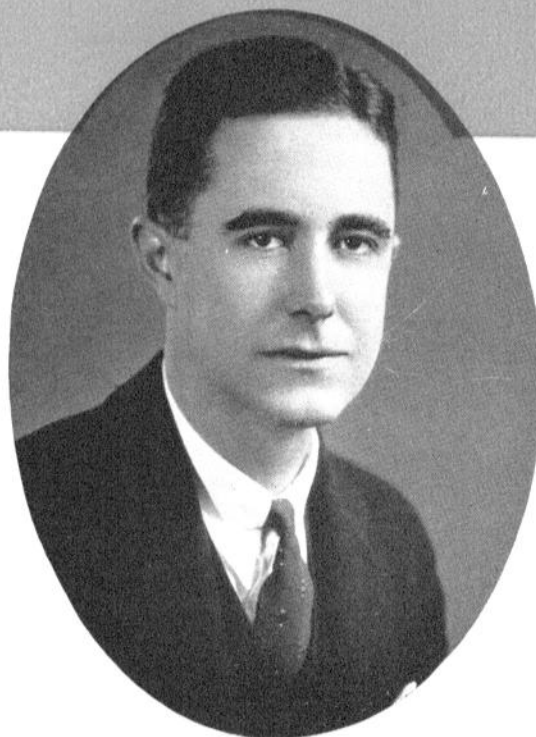


ARTHUR J. WAGERS, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Laryngology



VICTOR G. HAURY, A.M., M.B., M.D.
Assistant Professor of Pharmacology

ROBERT B. NYE, M.D.
Demonstrator of Therapeutics and Director
of Jefferson Hospital



ROBERT A. MATTHEWS
Assistant Professor of Psychiatry



LEANDRO M. TOCANTINS, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Medicine



ASSOCIATES

JULIUS BLECHSCHMIDT, M. D.....	Associate in Pediatrics
ABRAM STRAUSS, M.D.....	Associate in Dermatology
JOHN B. LOWNES, M.D.....	Associate in Urology
J. SCOTT FRITCH, M.D.....	Associate in Ophthalmology
JAMES L. RICHARDS, M.D.....	Associate in Gynecology
CHENEY M. STIMSON, M.D.....	Associate in Gynecology
JOHN DeCARLO, M.D.....	Associate in Applied and Topographic Anatomy
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JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, M.D.....	Associate in Gynecology
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C. CALVIN FOX, M.D.....	Associate in Laryngology
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CARL J. BUCHER, M.D.....	Associate in Pathology
JOHN T. EADS, M.D.....	Associate in Medicine
P. A. McCARTHY, M.D.....	Associate in Surgery
WILLIAM T. LEMMON, M.D.....	Associate in Surgery

DEMONSTRATORS

JOHN B. LUDY, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Dermatology
WILLIAM H. DEARDORFF, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Laryngology
I. GRAFTON SIEBER, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Laryngology
REYNOLD S. GRIFFITH, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Therapeutics
W. B. SWARTLEY, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Anatomy
MAURICE BROWN, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Dermatology
DAVID M. SIDLICK, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Dermatology
HENRY G. MUNSON, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Dermatology
LOUIS CHODOFF, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Bandaging
LYNN M. RANKIN, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Operative Surgery
STANLEY Q. WEST, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Urology
LAWRENCE S. CAREY, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Medicine
MAXWELL CHERNER, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Anatomy
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LEOPOLD GOLDSTEIN, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Obstetrics
D. RANDALL MacCARROLL, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Obstetrics
R. MANGES SMITH, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Roentgenology
CARLOS E. WOLFROM, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Obstetrics
ROBERT BRUCE NYE, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Therapeutics
JACOB HOFFMAN, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Gynecology
BRUCE L. FLEMING, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Surgery
P. L. BALENTINE, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Ophthalmology
SAMUEL T. GORDY, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Neurology
JAMES F. McCaHEY, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Urology
CHARLES W. LeFEVER, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Ophthalmology
GUY M. NELSON, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Medicine
JOSEPH WALDMAN, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Ophthalmology
EDWARD F. BURT, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Pediatrics
MARSHALL M. LIEBER, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Pathology
LOUIS D. ENGLERTH, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Surgery
MARIO A. CASTALLO, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Obstetrics
HENRY O. SLOANE, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Ophthalmology
KELVIN A. KASPER, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Laryngology
RALPH C. HAND, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Orthopedic Surgery
ROBERT S. BOOKHAMMER, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Psychiatry
HOWARD H. BRADSHAW, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Surgery
KENNETH E. FRY, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Surgery
SHERMAN A. EGER, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Surgery
JOHN T. EADS, M.D.....	Demonstrator of Therapeutics

INSTRUCTORS

HUBLEY R. OWEN, M.D.....	Instructor in Surgery
ARTHUR R. VAUGHN, M.D.....	Instructor in Medicine
THOMAS R. MORGAN, M.D.....	Instructor in Gynecology
ALBERT A. BURROS, M.D.....	Instructor in Pediatrics
LEO B. REED, M.D.....	Instructor in Applied and Topographic Anatomy
P. A. McCARTHY, M.D.....	Instructor in Anatomy
GEORGE I. ISRAEL, M.D.....	Instructor in Anatomy
WILLIAM T. LEMMON, M.D.....	Instructor in Anatomy
ELI R. SALEEBY, M.D.....	Instructor in Anatomy
THOMAS LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Ph.C., B.Sc.	Instructor in Physiological Chemistry
FRANK H. HUSTEAD, M.D.....	Instructor in Surgery
GEORGE J. WILLAUER, M.D.....	Instructor in Operative Surgery
HAROLD S. RAMBO, M.D.....	Instructor in Urology
HARRY A. BOGAEV, M.D.....	Instructor in Urology
JOSEPH ASPEL, M.D.....	Instructor in Urology
PATRICK J. KENNEDY, A.B., M.D.....	Instructor in Pathology
THOMAS ACETO, M.D.....	Instructor in Medicine
HERBERT A. WIDING, M.D.	Instructor in Anatomy
FRANK J. CILIBERTI, M.D.....	Instructor in Anatomy
CHARLES S. AITKEN, M.D.....	Instructor in Medicine
HARLAN F. HAINES, M.D.....	Instructor in Medicine
I. GRAFTON SIEBER, M.D.....	Instructor in Otolaryngology
DAVID M. FARELL, M.D.....	Instructor in Gynecology
JOHN H. DUGGER, M.D.....	Instructor in Obstetrics
ROBERT P. STURR, M.D.....	Instructor in Physical Therapy
ROBERT A. MATTHEWS, M.D.....	Instructor in Neuro-Anatomy
WALTER R. LIVINGSTON, M.D.....	Instructor in Child Psychiatry
RAPHAEL H. DURANTE, M.D.....	Instructor in Neurology
MAHLON C. HINEBAUGH, M.D.....	Instructor in Obstetrics
GEORGE W. BLAND, M.D.....	Instructor in Obstetrics
ROBERT BRUCE NYE, M.D.....	Instructor in Medicine
JAMES M. SURVER, M.D.....	Instructor in Surgery
ALAN PARKER, M.D.....	Instructor in Surgery
PAUL H. ROEDER, M.D.....	Instructor in Obstetrics
HERBERT A. WIDING, M.D.....	Instructor in Surgery
ELI R. SALEEBY, M.D.....	Instructor in Surgery
DAVID R. MERANZE, B.S., M.A., M.D.....	Instructor in Bacteriology
DAVID H. SOLO, M.D.....	Instructor in Laryngology
THOMAS J. COSTELLO, M.D.....	Instructor in Gynecology

JOHN D. REESE, M.D.....Instructor in Maxillo-Facial Surgery
 RAYMOND B. MOORE, M.D.....Instructor in Anatomy
 *WARREN C. CORWIN, M.D.....Instructor in Pathology
 HENRY SIGMOND, M.D.....Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery
 M. THOMAS HOROVITZ, M.D.....Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery
 J. VERNON ELLSON, M.D.....Instructor in Obstetrics
 ARTHUR G. PRATT, M.D.....Instructor in Dermatology
 CARROLL R. MULLEN, M.D.....Instructor in Ophthalmology
 WILLIAM J. HITSCHLER, M.D.....Instructor in Otolaryngology
 THOMAS K. RATHMELL, M.D.....Instructor in Neurology
 NATHAN S. SCHLEZINGER, M.D.....Instructor in Neuro-Pathology
 BENJAMIN F. HASKELL, M.D.....Instructor in Surgery
 DANIEL C. BAKER, JR., M.D.....Instructor in Laryngology and Bronchoscopy

ASSISTANT DEMONSTRATORS

EDWIN GORDON STORK, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
 R. C. KELL, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Neurology
 CHARLES J. SWALM, M.D.

Assistant Demonstrator of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy

LOUIS J. RODERER, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
 EDWARD CARRE THOMAS, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
 GEORGE L. STEPHAN, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Neurology
 LOUIS A. KUSTIN, M.D...Assistant Demonstrator of Otolaryngology
 MILTON HARRISON, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
 FRANCIS C. LUTZ, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
 JOHN J. BURNS, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
 ALFRED E. BRUNSWICK, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
 GEORGE E. MARCIL, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
 ALDRICH C. CROWE, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
 SAMUEL JAFFE, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 EDWARD H. KOTIN, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 HUGH ROBERTSON, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Surgery
 WALTER R. LIVINGSTON, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
 NEDJIB M. BEKIR, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
 JOSEPH D. BROWN, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Surgery
 LEON L. BERNIS, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
 ROBERT ERNEST IMHOFF, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Dermatology
 ABRAHAM COHEN, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 WILLIAM J. WALSH, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy

* Resigned July 1, 1939.

V. WILLIAM WEAKLEY, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Gynecology
 ALBERT WHEATLAND BROWN, M.D....Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
 THOMAS J. LEICHNER, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Physical Therapy
 EDWARD C. BRITT, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Physical Therapy
 EDWARD T. LITT, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Urology
 FIORE F. TROMBETTA, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Urology
 CHARLES H. HARNEY, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
 JOSEPH J. CAVA, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 CHARLES W. SEMISCH, III, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 HARRY STRIEB, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 J. J. KIRSHNER, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 EDWARD J. MOORE, JR., M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
 BERNARD B. STEIN, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics
 K. M. CORRIN, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Psycho-Pediatrics
 CAPERS B. OWINGS, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Otolaryngology
 DARIUS G. ORNSTON, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Otolaryngology
 F. J. PUTNEY, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Bronchoscopy
 JOHN C. ULLERY, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
 S. S. SIMONS, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Ophthalmology
 CHARLES H. LaClair, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
 RICHARD CHODOFF, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Surgery
 EDWARD A. Y. SCHELLENGER, M.D....Assistant Demonstrator of Gynecology
 KENNETH M. CORRIN, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Psychiatry
 CHARLES W. SEMISCH, III, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Therapeutics
 HAYWARD R. HAMRICK, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Therapeutics
 JOHN R. BROPHY, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
 GLENN S. DICKSON, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
 S. VICTOR KRAMEN, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
 LOUIS G. FEO, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
 FRANCIS J. McGEARY, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
 PAUL EBNER, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
 A. E. RAKOFF, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
 PETER A. THEODOS, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 C. WILMER WIRTS, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 JOHN CRAIG CLARK, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 HAYWARD R. HAMRICK, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 TRACY D. CUTTLE, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Medicine
 MARCEL STANLEY SUSSMAN, M.D....Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics
 PETER A. HERBUT, M.D.....Assistant Demonstrator of Pathology

SELF RELIANCE

and the Medical Curriculum

Mr. President Hooper
Dean Mohler and Members of the Faculty
Men of the Entering Class
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is customary in this institution and on this occasion for the faculty, through one of its members, to greet the incoming class with a short address. The object of this address is naturally to impart certain information concerning the spirit and aims of the Jefferson Medical College and to offer good advice as to the best manner in which the student may conduct himself through the four years of medical schooling. In addition, the one delegated to make the address usually feels free to express his own philosophical views about the profession of medicine, its practitioners, and the relation they bear to the rest of the community.

I shall take the liberty of omitting, insofar as possible, the good advice. I am sure the young gentlemen have already had a surfeit of it, and furthermore they have neither the desire nor the ability to accept it. Experience is the best teacher, and in fact is such a good teacher that all others are practically superfluous. It is only bitter experience which can soften the stubborn fiber of youth sufficiently for it to absorb good advice. Let us not repine that this is so, but let us rather be thankful that youth in this country still resists regimentation, and let us, as teachers, aim to provide for our students experience and yet more experience, after which one word can take the place of ten.

To do so is no more than the plainest commonsense. Physicians sometimes attend medical conventions, where mornings and afternoons, from nine to five-thirty, are filled with talks on varied subjects. To attend religiously on such a program is an ordeal for any man, and those who do so often find need for rest before the last word is said, and return to their homes in a state of semi-exhaustion, vowing that "medical meetings certainly do tire you out, and you hear so much that you can't remember it, and have to read the articles afterward anyhow". We should not, therefore, expect such miracles of attention and memory from the youthful and untried neophytes of medicine. If I were the most brilliant teacher who ever lived, I could not teach one slightest thing to anyone unless he desired to learn it. If, however, the desire to learn is strong, teaching is an easy task, whether the subject being taught is psychiatry or football. The student of football would soon lose interest if it were all "skull-practice", and he never had a chance to try his prowess on an actual gridiron. The elaborate plant of a medical school—its laboratories, animal rooms, museums, and hospital wards—can be regarded as the practice field for the medical student. On that field, gentlemen, you must become proficient. It is no longer sufficient to learn a textbook or a set of lecture notes by heart. This is the very essence of the spirit of this medical school, as the Jefferson Hospital was the first hospital in the United States founded by a medical school and primarily for teaching purposes. This important event took place in 1844.

Instead of the omitted good advice, I hope that there will be some interest in a discussion, along these lines, of education in general, and of medical education in particular. At present everyone who enters the Jefferson Medical College is a graduate of a college or university, and therefore presumably already an educated, cultured man. If we turn back the clock for, let us say, a hundred years, we see a very different situation. In those days a college graduate in a medical school was the exception. Many of the students had had little formal education. On the other hand, most of them had already served apprenticeship under a medical practitioner, and had begun to have experience of the trials and problems of a physician. They had studied the names and dosages of herbs and other drugs, and had tried their hands at making tinctures, extracts, decoctions, and so forth, and mixing the results together to make the complex and bitter combinations with which the patients of that day were freely dosed. They had jogged, behind or astride old Dobbin, along the roads in sunshine and rain, dust and mud, snow and ice. They had seen the beginnings and endings of life, and known the agonies of pain and despair, not in the rarefied and sterilized atmosphere of a hospital, but in the habitations of men, whether it might be the hovel of the poor, or the mansion of the rich. They had known the anguish of ignorance, when there was a life to be saved, and for all these reasons they were thirsty for knowledge, and had no need of urging to drink it in. Medical education consisted of little but lectures and clinical demonstrations, but the students were expected to be self-reliant, and no tears were shed over those who failed to pass the examinations.

Since that time we have come a long way. Nowadays there is a great deal more to teach, and we have to teach it a great deal more thoroughly. We deal with students who have been subjected to a vast amount of education, and whose brains, when they come to us, are already teeming with knowledge of chemistry, physics, colloid phenomena, mathematics, botany, zoology, embryology, palaeontology, sociology, economics, and other divisions of modern learning too numerous to mention. In short, the equipment of the present day medical matriculate would make his predecessor of a century ago goggle-eyed with amazement and green with envy.

In the face of an evolutionary change as tremendous and radical as this, experience teaches one to inquire whether such extensive gains in one direction may not be accompanied by some losses in another. Here the loss which appears most conspicuously is that of the quality of self-reliance, which characterized the pioneer American so particularly, the medical student no less than any other. The loss is really the corollary of the gain. No such diversified categories of learning could be explored except upon a strict and logical schedule, prepared, of course, not by the student himself but by his teachers. Thus gradually but continually the student has come to depend upon others, and moves calmly in his appointed ways, scarcely conscious of the fact that they are completely appointed for him by others, as the railroad towerman appoints the way of a train through the maze of tracks in a freight-yard. There is no longer any medical apprenticeship, so the appointed ways continue into the professional school, and many a student keeps comfortably on, unmindful of the warning that a time will come when he will have to paddle his own canoe, make his own decisions, and stand or fall by his own efforts. Courses and examinations succeed one another like fences and telegraph poles passing by the window of a railroad car, and sad to say are sometimes remembered about as long. In some melancholy cases, individuals graduate from medical schools

without ever having developed either the spirit or the technique of self-reliance. Such people become interns who do nothing except what they are told to do, and who shun responsibility as they would the plague. What happens to them later? Some continue to the end of their days to dodge every opportunity to take a stand on anything, to be undecided, vacillating, ineffective. Others, when at length cut adrift from the last institutional support, finally see the light and belatedly begin to acquit themselves as men.

Certainly self-reliance is a very manly quality. One can scarcely be manly unless he is self-reliant. If we glance at the roll of illustrious names in American medicine, we find that in indispensable factor in the achievements of each one was self-reliance. No one told William Beaumont to perform his famous experiments upon Alexis St. Martin. In the wild and primitive surroundings of Mackinac Island, he had no well-equipped laboratory and no trained assistants, but had to rely on his own efforts to gather the materials and equipment for his experiments, and performed them with his own hands. In considering this glamorous episode, the student should not neglect to note the statement of Garrison that before carrying out his own work Beaumont "began by carefully reviewing the work of his predecessors in a fair-minded spirit."

The famous Daniel Drake "was born in abject poverty, was reared in a log-cabin, and the story of his struggles to gain an education, self-aided and single handed, . . . is a fine example of what honest ability can accomplish if persistent." (Garrison)

When Ephraim McDowell operated upon Mrs. Crawford to remove her ovarian tumor, he relied entirely upon his own judgment and skill, as no one had ever performed such an operation before.

George B. McClellan, the founder of Jefferson Medical College, was a very self-reliant man. When it was necessary to seek a charter from the legislature at Harrisburg, he entrusted the task to no one else but went himself in a horse-drawn chaise, wearing out several horses on the journey and returning with the charter in an amazing short time.

Among the graduates of this college are numerous shining examples of self-reliance. Daniel Brainerd went to Chicago and organized the Rush Medical College. James Marion Sims, while practicing in Alabama, made such original and important contributions to surgery that he gained probably the greatest and most wide-spread international reputation ever had by any surgeon. Samuel D. Gross left the locality where he was reared and where he had received his education to go to Kentucky, but in that far-away and strange community he proved his self-reliance so well that he was invited to return to Jefferson, where he became the foremost surgeon in the country in his day.

Innumerable other examples could be adduced, but if there is anyone in this audience who is not convinced of the value of self-reliance, I doubt whether I could convince him by lengthening my list of distinguished names. I assume that the great majority would consider self-reliance a desirable quality, and would agree with me that it is most important to consider how its development among medical students may be encouraged.

There is just one important principle underlying the process of encouraging the development of a quality like self-reliance. Such qualities grow as a result of exercise. Responsibility increases as a result of the successful assumption of responsibility. Self-reliance increases as a result of being successfully self-

reliant. It is not a momentary quality. To be successfully self-reliant, one must intelligently, consistently and energetically accumulate the knowledge and the skills which enable one to be self-reliant when the time comes. Crammed learning, acquired hastily before an examination and even more quickly forgotten after the examination is passed can never help a man to be self-reliant. If one, through indifference or laziness or for any other reason, lacks the means for self-reliance, his efforts to be self-reliant will result either in a bumptious self-assurance, or in an agonized self-abasement, and whichever it is, the effort will be a tragic failure.

Let us imagine a novice starting out to sail a boat. No matter how courageous and determined he may be, or how earnestly he may try to conceal his ignorance, the confused movements of the rudder and the flapping unfilled sails will soon give the situation away, and during the run down the wind, if the breeze is fresh, the unexpected jibe will not only give the young skipper a painful surprise but quite likely a ducking as well. If I wish to be self-reliant in a sailboat, I must learn to sail in all kinds of weather, and if you wish to be self-reliant at the bedside of a sick patient, you must know a great deal about medicine—that is to say, about anatomy, and physiology, and pathology, and physical diagnosis, and nosology, and therapeutics. All this just to avoid seeming stupid, and much more if you want to be a really wise physician.

Keeping these principles in mind, it seems certain that self-reliance will best be furthered by frequently repeated opportunities, at first small but progressively increasing in scope, to be self-reliant. Such opportunities cannot be provided on lecture room benches, but come in the laboratories, dispensaries and wards, and I am pleased indeed to say that they are to be materially increased during the coming year for the members of the fourth year class. I am sure that I speak for the other members of the faculty when I say that we earnestly hope that you will meet us halfway in our efforts to assist you to be self-reliant, competent physicians. We trust that you will not erroneously believe that we want you to put forward your own unsupported opinions in the guise of self-reliance. Such opinions may be interesting, but are seldom valuable. If your personal opinion is to be put forward, let it be supported and buttressed by knowledge of the underlying factors and of the opinions of competent observers. You may then confidently expect to hold your opinion against all comers. In practicing this sort of thing, you will before long discover that you are developing a power of discrimination as to which opinions, either in the literature or among your daily associates, are competent. The development of this art of discrimination is necessary to obtain full benefit of your hours in the reading chair. With its aid you will know how to pass over the huge masses of trivial, unimportant, and even inaccurate medical literature.

As the student advances through his medical course he will find that he is becoming accustomed to this business of standing on his own feet. He discovers that the passage learned from the textbook is not to be repeated verbatim to the teacher, but rather the truth contained in it is to be used in the severe mental discipline of examining a patient thoroughly and making a diagnosis. Such a discipline may seem hard and even cruel to those who are unaccustomed to it. It is, however something that must be learned, and the effort of so doing is amply repaid by the hot thrill of satisfaction which comes with the first realization that at last the hands and brain are co-ordinating and functioning as the hands and brain of a physician must. When this happens, clinics and rounds are no longer an ordeal, but rather exciting episodes where-

in the teacher is no longer a threatening ogre, but a helpful friend, as proud of the student's achievements as the mother bird is of the fledgling she has just taught to fly.

There are many other things besides self-reliance which are extremely important for a physician. I would not wish to suggest that it is the most important quality of all, but I think it comes near being so. However, it cannot alone make the ideal physician, but must be mingled with many others, such as industry, thoroughness, patience, honesty, charity. There is no laboratory procedure that can take the place of these—they must be brought up out of the deeps of one's own nature. A little time may well be spent reading and thinking on such matters. If Sir Thomas Brown and the *Religio Medici* are too hard going, Osler's *Aequanimitas* will give much instruction and much pleasant-tasting but piquant food for thought.

At this point I will close before I have exhausted your patience and while I still have your courteous attention. To the entering class I extend a warm welcome, and the hope that your sojourn in the halls of this medical college may be both successful and pleasant, that you will take everything good that we of the faculty may be able to offer you, that you will retain your individualities and learn to paddle your own canoe, and that when you finish, your parents and relatives and teachers may be proud of you.

DAVID M. DAVIS, M.D.



AUTOGRAPHS



MR. JOSEPH WILSON
Librarian of the College

Man Hunt Ends in College Library

America's first great actor, George Frederick Cooke, lost his head on many a tempestous occasion during his life. When he lost his head after death a sensation was created. Who was the responsible culprit? For over a century the answer was unknown. Just within the last ten years the crime was solved right here at Jeff. The tragedian's skull after all its wandering rested quietly right in our own library. How it came there is just one of the interesting tales our Mr. Wilson zealously guards for us.

It was in 1917 that James Joseph Wilson shook off the dust of the Philadelphia Free Library and came to Jefferson to be chief librarian. For almost a quarter of a century he has served well.

Librarian is but one of his capacities. He is friend and confidant alike of affluent trustee, benighted freshman, harried professor, and busy secretary. He is never too occupied to sally forth from his cubicle to aid one in the search for

some ponderous volume. Each year he gains in the esteem and respect of all Jeffersonians.

One of his particular joys is the care of the priceless relics rubbing shoulders on the walls, spread out on the shelves, or ensconced in the libraries' glass cases. A few resolute students in their quest for knowledge may have stumbled on the display pictured below. The skull in the upper left is that which caused such a furor so many years ago. It's possession even threatened the career of young Dr. John W. Francis who attended Cooke in his last illness.

In 1811 Cooke had reached the height of a long and successful stage career in England and this country. He was the idol of American theater goers. His Shakesperian performances were those of a genius. His interpretation of Richard III has probably never been equaled. A weakness for the spirits, however, led to his undoing. He died in 1812 with a greatly enlarged liver and greatly diminished bank account.

Perhaps it appeared to Dr. Francis that he was destined for a pauper's grave. In any event the young doctor's zeal to study the brain of a genius overcame whatever qualms of conscience he may have had. He made off with the head, probably intending to replace it. Much to the dismay of the doctor, the news of the actor's death spread far and wide, the entire city, even Gov. Clinton turned out for the final rites of the popular actor. So great was the public indignation when the loss of the head was discovered that Dr. Francis during his long career told only a few of his most intimate friends about the skull. His son, Dr. Valentine Mott Francis inherited it in 1861, and presented it in 1885 to Dr. George McClellan, grandson of the founder of Jefferson. Dr. McClellan willed it to his intimate friend, our own late Dean Patterson, who received it in 1930. This taciturn gentleman refused to part with the skull despite the pleas of many actor associates. He did tell its story to the numerous theatrical organizations which promptly published the tale in their journals. This settled once and for all the mysterious question, "Who stole Cooke's Head?"

Among other interesting articles in the case is a group of surgical instruments in the center. They were found in 1914 during excavations made in Herculaneum. The city was buried in lava during the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. So the instruments are more than eighteen centuries old.

The walking cane belonged to one of our great Da Costas, Jacob Mendes, who graduated from Jefferson in 1852 and was professor of Medicine from 1872 to 1890. According to Dr. W. W. Keen, Philadelphia clinics were about as inane and useless as one could imagine until Da Costa took hold of them. His classical "Medical Diagnosis" appeared in nine editions during his life time and was translated into a number of foreign languages. With Dr. S. D. Gross he founded the Philadelphia Pathological Society in 1852.

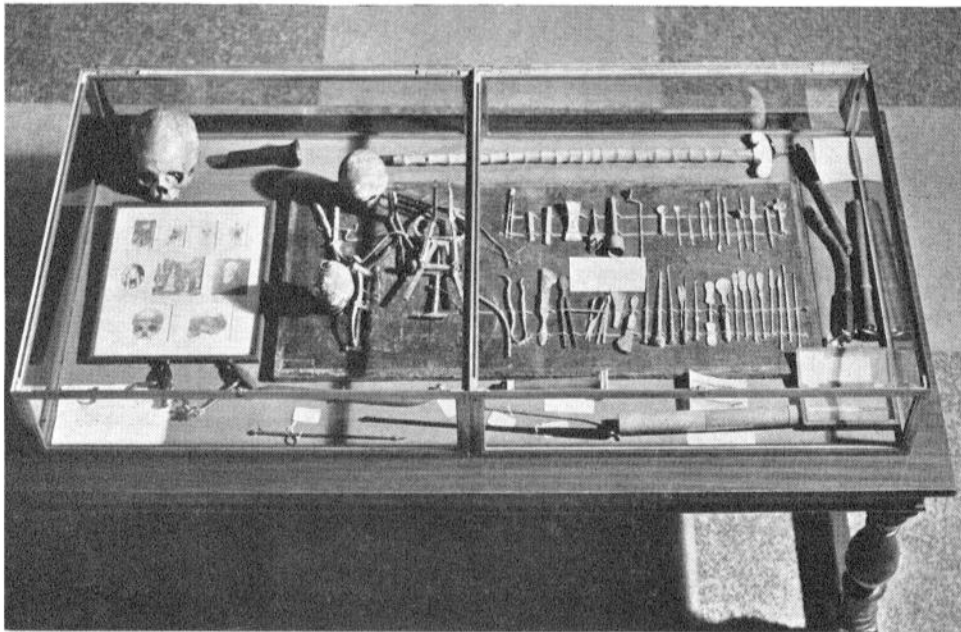
The Key instrument of Key of Garengeot for extracting teeth was used by Dr. J. W. Rugh, Jeff. '51, and was presented by his son Dr. J. Torrence Rugh.

From the time of Celsus down to the early part of the 18th century, the extracting of teeth was accomplished with very crude instruments and these key-instruments, devised about 1828 were extremely popular until the late '60's when extracting forceps replaced all other instruments.

Every medical student has read or heard how Laennec accidentally discovered the principle of the stethoscope in the early 18 hundreds, no doubt at the same time Cooke was at the height of his fame as an actor. Dr. Bland and Dr. Rugh gave the library the two old models seen in the photographs.

The worn down little knife performed dozens of operations directed by the skillful fingers of the great S. W. Gross. He used it for over forty lateral lithotomies alone.

At the opposite end of the library are some of the rarest and oldest medical publications in existence. They are well worth perusal. Certainly we have a librarian and a library of which we can truly be proud.



The Spirit of Medicine

IRVIN ABELL, M. D.
Louisville, Kentucky.

I would indeed be ungracious did I not begin by expressing my deep appreciation of the honor done me in bestowing upon me the privilege of delivering the William Potter Memorial Lecture. It would perhaps have been easier to prepare an address on some scientific topic, but you hear these daily from lips more able than mine. Since in some schools the applicant for admission to the Freshman Class must submit a short thesis upon the reasons prompting him or her to study medicine, I thought that after a lifetime spent in the profession a discussion on my part of some of the tangibles and intangibles that contribute to the spirit of medicine might not be entirely devoid of interest.

Medicine today is probably the most liberal of all the professions of society. It recognizes addition to its knowledge from any source and the present edifice of scientific medicine has been reared upon the labor and contributions of innumerable physicians, scientists and lay people, regardless of race, color or creed. Medicine is the most international of sciences and therefore least nationalistic. It comprises a democracy of intelligence, knowing neither geographic nor racial bounds. Medicine has no bench or bar: the lawyer must pay deference to the judge, who intellectually may be his inferior: neither has medicine a hierarchy as in the case of the ecclesiastical profession. In medicine all men are alike, there are no castes, no orders, no class distinctions. Its devotees meet on common ground in practice, in research, in hospitals, in schools and in conventions, where eager minds come together for mutual improvement and understanding. The advances resulting therefrom during the last two or three decades have given to most of mankind increasing years of life expectancy, freedom from pain, greater assurance of control of some of the most dreaded diseases, constant improvement of hospital facilities, and an ever-mounting number of discoveries and improvements in methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Since the objective of medicine is the welfare of man, it is but natural that the public has shown sustained and abiding interest and co-operation in all that pertains to the attainment of this aim. Medical science has done much to make possible the state of society as it exists today; no longer need the people of these United States live in fear of yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, smallpox, bubonic plague, typhus fever, and other diseases which at times spread with wicked and disastrous epidemic proportions, striking terror in the hearts of our forefathers.

These plagues no longer decimate our population: the toll of infectious and communicable diseases has been stayed; typhoid fever is all but a thing of the past; infant and child mortality have been curtailed, and tuberculosis, formerly known as the Captain of the Men of Death, has been made to give ground until the mortality from it now is but one-fourth that at the beginning of the century. There has been a reduction of 50 per cent in the total mortality and in increase of nearly 100 per cent in longevity—a truly remarkable social phenomenon. These results have been accomplished through the continuous and persistent

efforts of a vast army of health—1,500,000 strong in the United States and Canada—doctors, nurses, dentists, health workers, research workers, technicians and interested lay people constituting a great army fighting disease night and day, year in and year out, winning battle after battle and ever pushing back further and further the grim reaper—death.

Medical science, which constitutes the ammunition of this health army, has by no means developed solely through the efforts of professional workers, not a few of its developments having resulted from the work of laymen. Throughout the years men and women, untutored perhaps in the technicalities of medical science but wise in the appreciation of its possibilities, have contributed much to the advancement of medicine through their interest and their financial support, joining hands with the men and women of science in their constant, courageous striving for better methods and better results. From the earliest days of this country public support of institutions for research purposes and for healing the sick has been generous. The larger foundations may hold the center of the stage because of the scope of their activities, but every medical school and every hospital is converting the public interest manifested in endowments and contributions, into the material of which progress in medical science exists.

It is a matter of difficulty, if the task be not wholly impossible, for the individual worker in any field of medical practice correctly to evaluate the multitudinous changes which are constantly occurring in this field of human endeavor. It is but a comparatively short time since didactic instruction compassed the training for a career in medicine and the armamentarium of the doctor consisted of a thermometer, a stethoscope, an obstetrical bag and a few instruments. The increase in medical knowledge during the present century has been so vast and the changes in social, economic and scientific aspects of modern civilization have progressed so rapidly as to demand a complete re-orientation for an appreciation of their significance and implications. While the physician remains an individualist so far as the application of curative medicine is concerned, he cannot remain oblivious to other important elements in our social fabric since the problems of illness which he solves for the individual have an interest for the community as a whole, particularly in their preventive and social aspects. This changed conception of professional obligation has brought to the fore many problems, the solution of which is not yet in sight, but which demand our earnest consideration and study.

Having been reared professionally in the waning shadow of one school of thought, that founded on clinical observation alone, and in this golden age seeing the beautiful fruition of that built on accurate scientific knowledge, I can but pay in an inadequate manner a feeble tribute to the votaries of science in bringing about this transformation and increasing the sum total of human knowledge. This accretion has followed three pathways, first the anatomical, second the pathological, and today the physiological and biochemical. "The most significant trend of surgery has been the attempt to control, ameliorate, abort and prevent those conditions which are known or suspected to be dependent on disturbed physiological processes." This is notably true in the surgery of the sympathetic nervous system with the control of vasomotor spasm, the surgery of peptic ulcer, in the surgical treatment of conditions dependent on abnormal activity of the ductless glands and in the collapse therapy of pulmonary tuberculosis. Many factors for the safety of surgical patients have

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T H E C L A

S S E S





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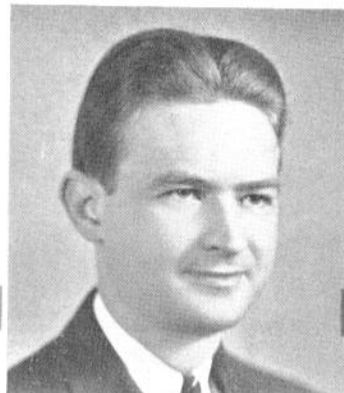
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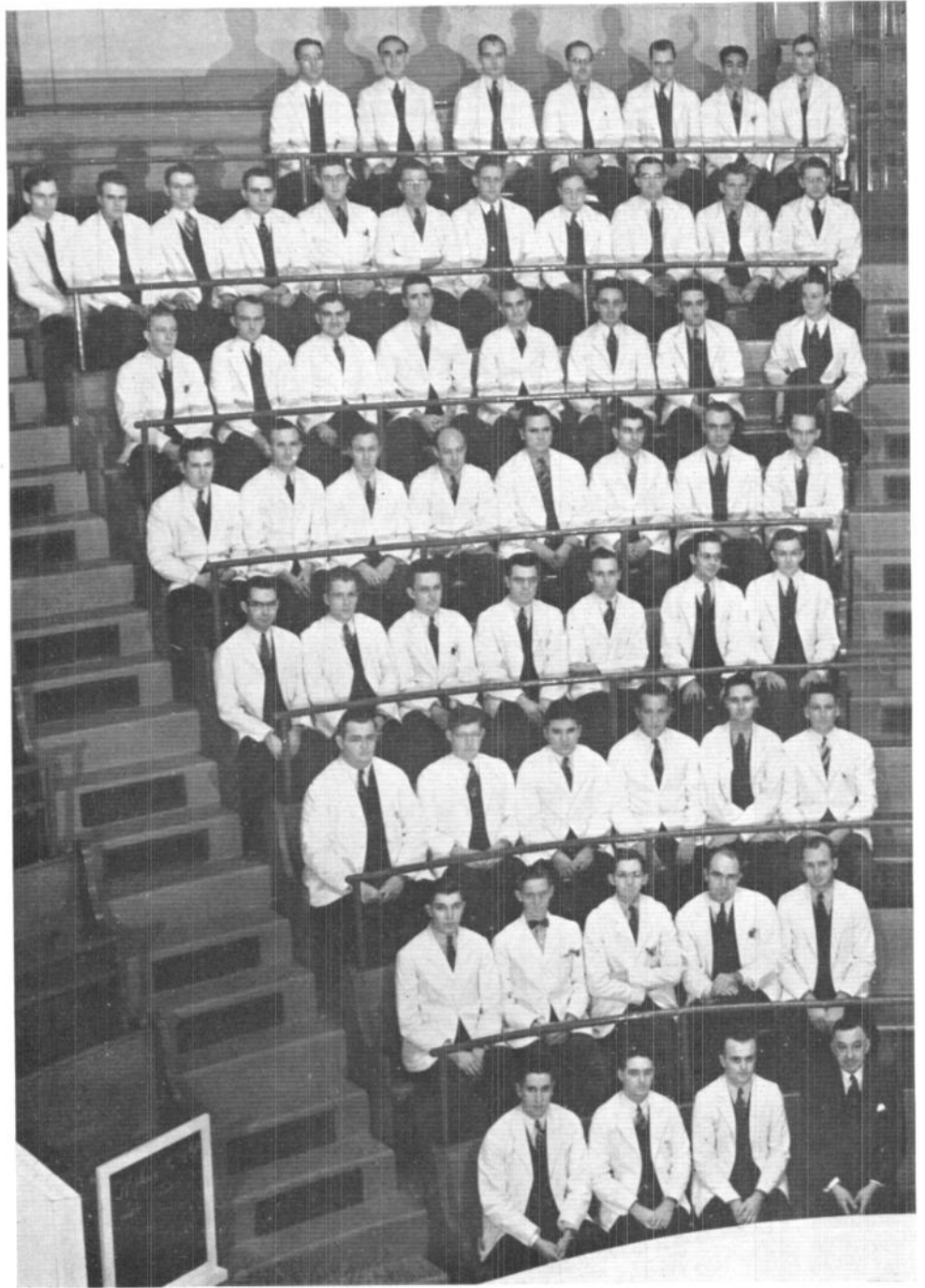
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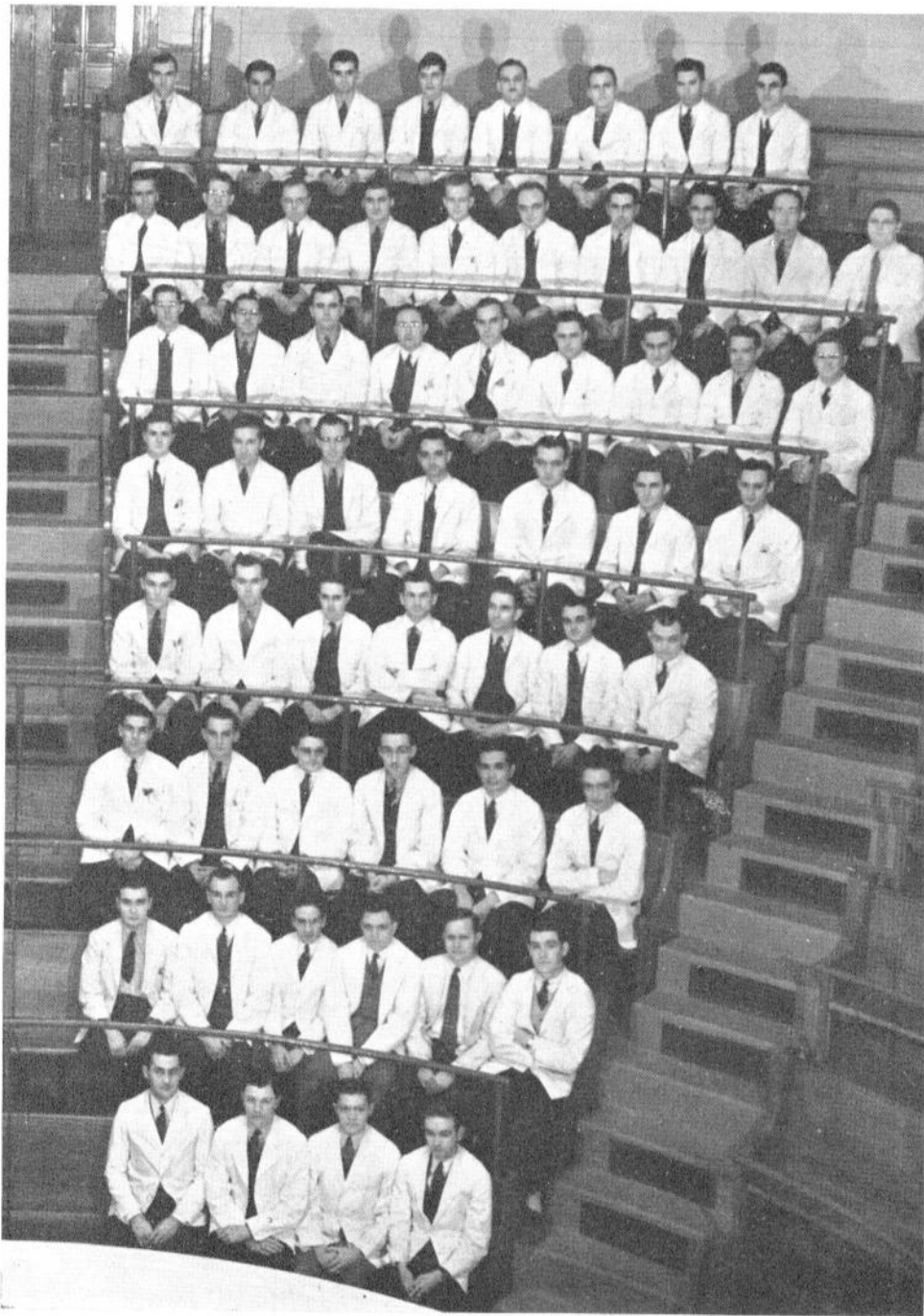
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*Class
of*



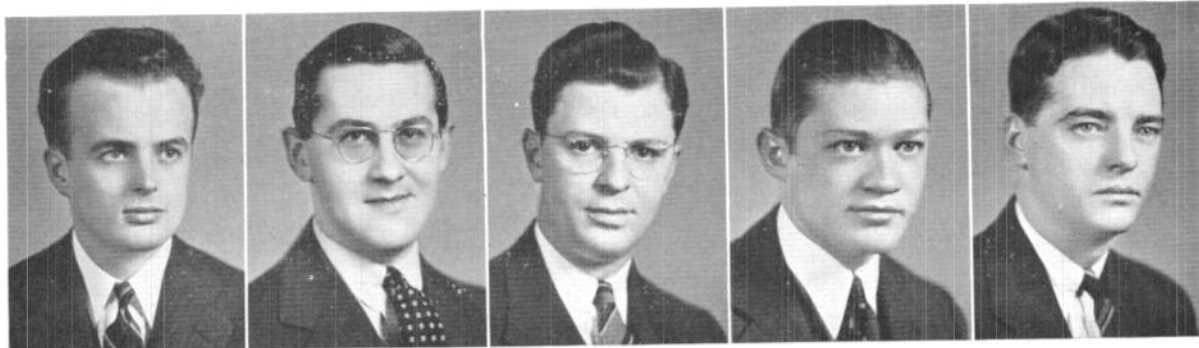
T H E C L I N I C



1940

T H E C L I N I C

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T H E C L I N I C

History of the Class of 1940

"Let everyone be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his mind is capable, and die with the consciousness he has done his best."

—Sidney Smith (Memoirs by Lady Holland)

Sitting with his gaze steadily fixed on the crystal ball before him—Meditating on those medical school days—Trying to call back pictures of those three and a half preceding years—suddenly—the clouds which had hitherto concealed the ball are driven away and scattered, and the pictures unfolding before him are active duplications of the memories indelibly printed on his mind.

Although actual elapsed time from the Fall of 1936 to the Spring of 1940 has been only a matter of a little more than three years, so many various and sundry things have taken place that one's college days seem a matter of ancient history. But in scanning these events in retrospect most of us realize the time was all too short. Realizing that "the first years of man must make provision for the last" and chilled by the remark of the late Dean Ross V. Patterson that quite a few men would "graduate by the back entrance", each one of the one hundred and thirty-five aspirants for a Medical Degree wondered if he could possibly be among such early graduates.

The members of the Class of '40 first assembled on the evening of the introductory address by Dr. Shallow, practically every one with a head of hair of which only a few can now boast. From this evening until early May, 1937, each man was in search of fifteen or so classmates whom he could "sort'a consider a little worse off" than himself. Our frame of mind can be attributed to little talks, formal and informal, given by everyone from the learned Sophomores to the elevator man. After our warm reception by the various fraternity men, we were introduced to our new A, B, C's by Dr. Schaeffer's lecture on the History of Anatomy; we agreed that one should know the struggles of his forebears to appreciate the study of any subject, but soon the lectures dealt with specific subjects and we struggled more and more in our attempts to get "up to date". One glance at an Anatomy book will bring back the long pointing finger pushed toward you, or smiling, red-faced Dr. Michaels with the chalk marked gown yelling "Pits, pits, pits".

In the Department of Bacteriology we became very well acquainted with the acknowledged friend of the Freshmen, Dr. Rosenberger. Don't ask me how, but despite his informal, easy, instructive lectures, "Rosy" still retained a mental record of each man's personal history. Dr. Kreidler, "Rosy's" able co-worker, won the admiration of the class by his patience, stories, and thorough knowledge of his subject.

Dr. Radasch, Professor of Histology and Embryology, lived up to previous predictions by his fact-filled lectures delivered with machine-gun rapidity. Although quite a few of us did doze in the darkened room, we all learned to love and admire "Rad" and his willing and able assistant, Dr. Ramsey, as teachers and students of their subject; Dr. Ramsey's excellent presentations of complicated phases kept us all awake.

T H E C L I N I C

In the Chemistry Department we were not only well prepared in the subject, but offered knowledge in all scientific fields. The Head of the Department, Dr. "Uncle George" Bancroft, was admired for his conscientious and able presentations on chemical subjects, and on other topics which we have since learned to appreciate. Dr. Hansen, a very capable chemist, willing teacher, and possessor of a characteristic accent, and Mr. Williams, an able chemist of snapping finger fame, will also be remembered by the class.

The Fall of 1936 also marked the establishment of the Medical R.O.T.C. unit at Jefferson with Lt. Col. Corby, an admired, competent man, as Professor. In the four years which he has been associated with Jefferson, he has become a part of the institution and a friend, not only to the "army boys", but to the entire school—faculty and students.

After two weeks of what is known as "Hell Week", not a misnomer, the bustle and turmoil of which is best inscribed on the minds of those who have passed through it, and their associates, during which praying and Church attendance increased, everyone scooted home to await the fearful news. The memories of the guidance of Drs. Schaeffer, Rosenberger, Radasch, Bancroft, and Corby into our chosen profession clung close by us, as always, and we realized with Tennyson—

"So many worlds, so much to do,
So little done, such things to be."

Our estimation of the late Dean Patterson's prophetic ability was raised quite a few notches when we returned in the Fall of 1937 to find a class mortality of about 14%, a class dwindled to 115; some of us were surprised either by returning ourselves, or by seeing others still with us. After a very delightful opening address delivered by Dr. George Bancroft, we now assumed the role of gentlemen and were treated as such—quite a transformation from a "rat" to a gentleman (?) in one year, don't you think? Instead of receiving, we were now able to disperse pearls of wisdom to the incoming class.

This second year of Medicine at Jefferson was commonly spoken of as the three Ps—Physiology, Pharmacology, and Pathology; must have been a mistake somewhere? Why the entire first semester was spent at D.B.I. with the inimitable "Jake", or with Neuro-Anatomy in the library, or otherwise. We were told all these facts were the fundamentals of the nervous system—it would scare a genius. Dr. Lipshutz guided us through the maze in the laboratory and we all admired him for his knowledge and were thankful for his help, but it still remains a very complex subject to a few of us you can be sure, even though Jake, Barney, and Dinty did clear it up for us in the "last few days." (See the Seniors).

Dr. Moon proved himself a gentleman, teacher, story teller, and "shocker", and we are sure he "has something there", the fundamentals of which we hope to have carried away with us. We shall remember Dr. Lieber as a qualified pathologist, story-teller, and a quiet, non-assuming personality, and Dr. Stewart as another capable man famous for his "several schools of thought." Across the hall we found Dr. "Davey" Morgan, brilliant man, beloved teacher, and true friend of us all; he was with us and we with him to produce the many memories of this second year.

We were introduced into the fields of Physiology by an outstanding physiologist, dependent story teller, and supporter of the Administration, Dr. Thomas;

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his lectures were well presented and systematized, and easily grasped by the students. He was ably assisted by Dr. Crider, whose "shining" personality helped us in our many "set-ups." The ambidextrous Dr. Tuttle (there's one on every faculty) was not only a one ring circus, but a very important member of the department and presenter of the intricacies of the subject.

In ah- Pharmacology-er-ah- we met another speed demon, and, well, we followed him as best we could. Dr. Gruber knows a lot of pharmacology and he certainly did his best by means of lecture, heart to heart talks, and demonstration to teach us a greater portion of it. A goodly number of us were petrified and worn down by his questions, but with the aid of his very able assistant, Dr. Haury, we finally pulled through. We shall never forget those Saturday and Sunday afternoons when we pasted, typed, drew, and otherwise tried to get up to date with out notebooks for the three P's.

After a long, hard week, the anaesthesia wielded by the late Dr. "Freddy" Kalteyer was certainly appreciated. His "referred pain clinics" were certainly an impetus for the study of Neuro and showed us reasons for it all. We are indebted to Drs. Server and Fry for our well organized and presented lectures on the basic principles of Surgery. Both of these young surgeons were well-liked by the class and had the subject matter well in hand.

Two years had gone by! It was May all too soon. Finals! ! Whether this year had been any easier than the last we were unable to say, but, at any rate, it was an immeasurable relief from the bustle of the Freshman Classes. We were beginning to look like medical men—increasing vocabularies, percussion hammers, stethoscopes. This Medicine wasn't so very tough after all, that is the mental picture of "flunking out" had been more, or less been erased from our minds by hard work. We now awaited the Third Year, believing—

"Do not think that what is hard for thee to master
is impossible for man, but if a thing is possible and
proper to man, deem it attainable by thee."

—Marcus Aurelius

With the opening of school for a third term all the embryo physicians returned from perhaps their last vacation. Some of the "army" boys had spent six weeks at Carlisle, Pa., during the Summer and everyone seemed to be physically fit; one glance at our new schedule—complicated and full—served as a warning that one had better be fit.

We must not enter this third year without the expressing the sadness that Jefferson men experienced with the passing of that physician, executive, and organizer of Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Doss V. Patterson. Much could be written in tribute to Dean Patterson who for half his life was associated with Jefferson, but suffice it to be said in the words of Dr. Thomas Shallow—"Dr. Patterson was Jefferson and his unswerving devotion to her will always be an inspiration for those who follow him."

Philadelphia was more, or less completely toured each week — P.G.H., Municipal, Pennsylvania, Lying-In, D.B.I.—finally rushing back to old Jeff tired in body, but alive in spirit, each day's work combined with a night shift spent in trying to bring lecture notes up to date; we will always be haunted by these memories. Of course, once in a while we gained relaxation by spending an evening at a show, or something, supporting the old adage that—

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"Men's natures wrangle with inferior things
Though great ones are their object."—Shakespeare

Many glamorous memories will always be with us—Dr. Sokoloff, the big chest man, "ribbing" us at Pine Street—Dr. Moon, as shocking as ever, adding to our store of Pathologic knowledge—"Rosy" placing the eight Son's of the South under his wing, still calling us by name, and leading us into the pleasant field of Hygiene—Medicine as an Art through Dr. Beardsley and his O'Shea family—Puffing and walking Dr. Bonney and Applied Anatomy—Dr. Knowles and **liquor carbonis detergens**—Breast feeding and no castor oil with Drs. Bauer and MacNeill—Wolf's Law supported by Dr. Rugh—Convincing Dr. Ulrich, smooth Dr. Vaux, and sturdy Dr. Montgomery, leading us into the intricacies as to why heroes are not made—well, nearly everyone on the faculty worked with or on us. We shall always be thankful to Dr. Sheffey for "getting us by" Dr. Anspach's questions—a good coach, I'd say. Dr. Lyon nearly passed the tube on us, and Dr. Schmidt's apparatus were at least enticing enough to make sure he would suffer very little competition from the members of our class.

Those Seniors seemed so very thick! Why from our position in the amphitheatre (top rows) we seemed to know all the answers when we were awake. As Spring was approaching we thought these finals would be a cinch since we knew everything so "cold"—then came osteomyelitis, herniae, and the like. Oh, my! One glance at the notes for the year and you realized you had let things slip too long; but you had told the man that you could do it, and you just had to. The exams seemed to last from Spring into Summer, starting so very early and ending—all the other classes had departed for home; after their completion, we examined the reports of missing persons and finally agreed that all the boys had left Philadelphia. At any rate our class of one-hundred and twenty-seven strong did get through the exams and the explosions thereafter, and recuperated by means of vacations and junior internships. By this time we all realized—

"Every man has his gift, and the tools go to him that
can use them."—Kingsley

The survival of the fittest gathered for their last get-together on September 23, 1939. The heads of hair which we had formerly mentioned as present during our first years had now dwindled and grayed, so that by now a good many of the bunch now had heavenly hair. Nevertheless we were Seniors and it wouldn't be long now until we would be sons of old Jefferson, and despite the fact that many of us had been junior internes, or camp doctors, school went on just as usual.

It has been a pleasure to relive and describe the memories and impression of our first three years, but since we are actually living this our Senior year, such cannot be done. The worried expressions and actions of all of us seeking our choice internships, the securing of letters of recommendation—all this we can look to in retrospect. Again we must express our gratitude to our Alma Mater and its faculty for the prestige which they possess, and the manner in which our dark days have been made much brighter.

Dr. David M. Davis delivered the opening address in an excellent manner, and after one glimpse at our new schedule we realized at least one reason for his talk on "Self Reliance." We found that we were all C.C.'s (not C.C.C.'s)—Clinical Clerks—and more or less the experimental class for the new method

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of instruction adopted by the faculty. There were several rough places in the schedule that had to be ironed out, as expected, but even with the radical change, the system has been accepted wholeheartedly by both faculty and students, the combination of efforts necessary to make any system successful. The twelve sections of eleven men each working at P.G.H., Pennsylvania, Jewish, Lying-In, Pine Street, and Jefferson Hospitals, make for ideal working units.

New subjects crept in among our advanced studies of surgery, medicine, and obstetrics, including bronchoscopy, otology, laryngology, and ophthalmology. Our new dean, Dr. Mohler, in the first portion of the year has again been able to carry on his regular Monday clinics in which we have learned to love and admire him more and more. In appreciation for his thoughts, actions, and fulfillment of duty at Jefferson Medical College, the class of 1940 presents the school with a portrait of our teacher and friend—Dean Henry K. Mohler, Dr. Shallow's Surgery clinic has not only been an instructive hour in the subject and a "what am I thinking" game, but a meeting place for persons from all walks of life. The clinics of Drs. Reimann and Davis will always be remembered for completeness of subjects under discussion and lessons in rhetoric and public speaking.

We as a class love our teachers, appreciate their efforts, and enjoy our work, yet cannot express the gratitude we actually feel toward our professors and their staffs. Many men to whom we feel grateful have possibly been omitted in this history, but we wish them to know that—

"Where your heart lies, there your thoughts lie also." The finale of our journey toward our medical degree—a good starting point for our careers—is fast approaching. It has not been an easy road, but rather a pleasant and instructive one—a road on which we have done our best so that we will be proud to be called sons of Jefferson and associates of an all-star cast. We shall carry with us that intangible something which has grown on us during our passage through Jefferson, shall try our best to be an honor to our Alma Mater, and shall endeavor to prolong and cheer human life as well as stay the hand of death.

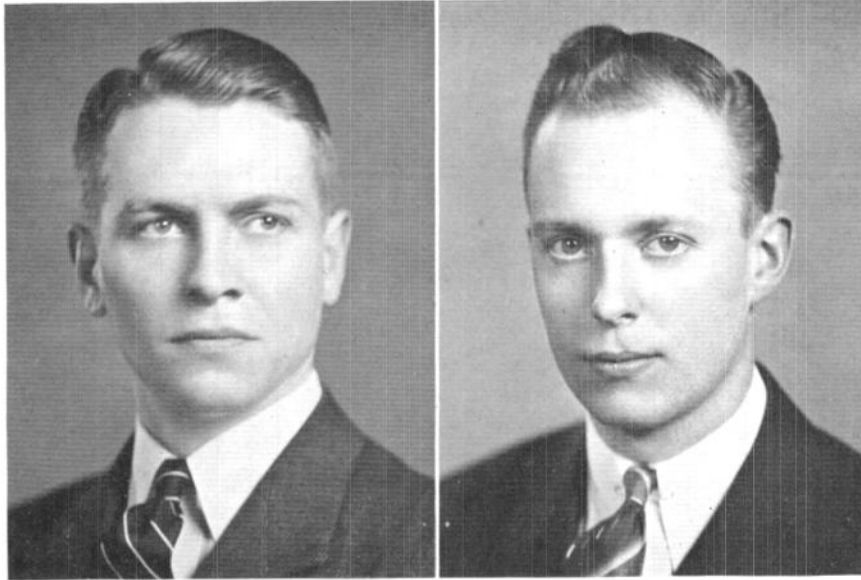
May these few reminiscences serve to draw us all back to Jefferson and back together whenever and wherever we may turn these pages.

"Now let us thank the Eternal Power: convinced
That Heaven but tries our virtue by affliction,
That oft the cloud which wraps the present hour
Serves but to brighten all our future days."

—John Brown

ROGER THOMAS, Historian.

T H E C L I N I C



O. WILL ALLISON
"WILL"

Danville, Illinois
Bachelor of Arts
University of Illinois

ΦΚΣ AKK KBΦ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Gross
Surgical Society; Patterson Medical
Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society;
R.O.T.C.

Indiana University
Medical Center

THOMAS H. AUGHINBAUGH, JR.
"TOM"

Clearfield, Pennsylvania
Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΑΩΑ ΦΑΣ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Thomas
Physiological Society.

Mercy Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

FRANCIS XAVIER BAUER
"F. X."

Myerstown, Pennsylvania
Bachelor of Science
Lebanon Valley College

ΦΡΣ ΚΒΦ

Pasteur Society; Thomas Physiological Society; Hare Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Patterson Medical Society; Class President, '38-39; Co-Chairman Black and Blue Ball.

Mercy Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.

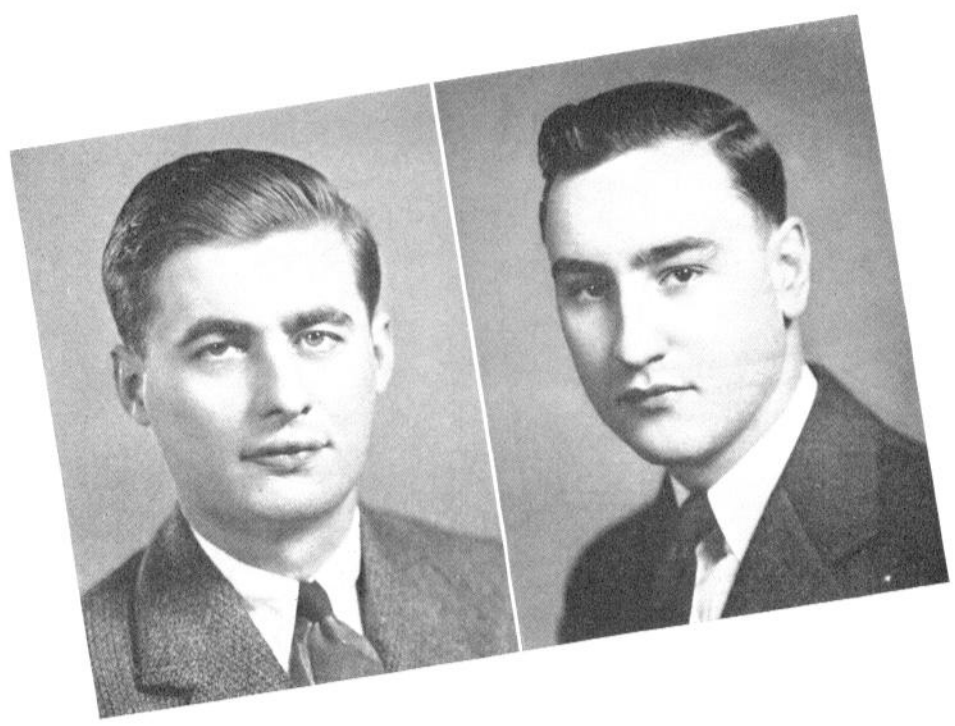
WALTER D. BAUER, JR.
"LITTLE FLIPPER"

Tyrone, Pennsylvania
Bachelor of Science
Juniata College

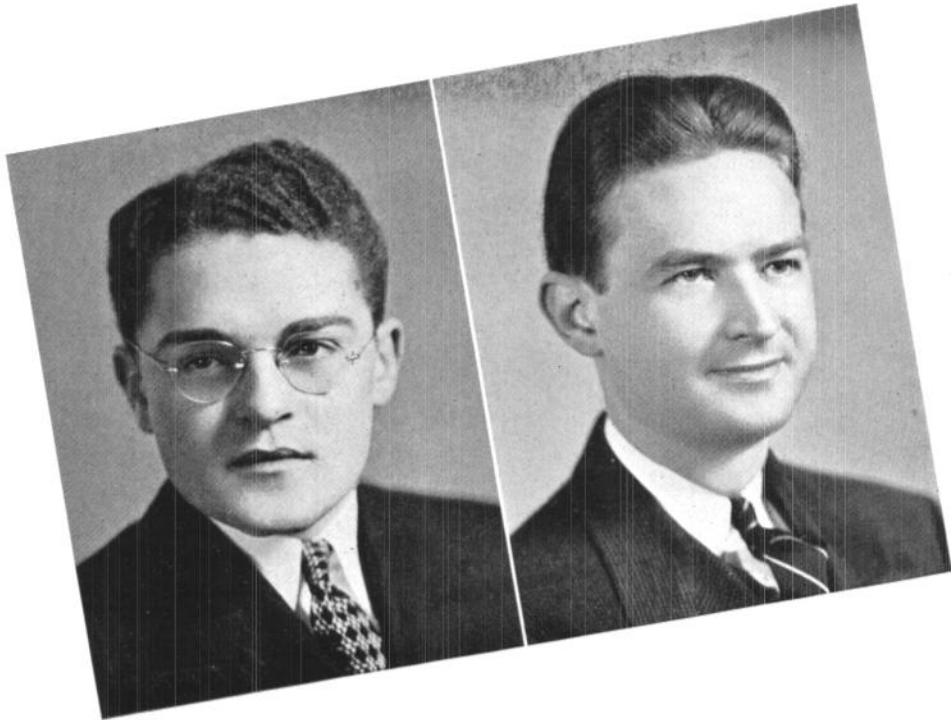
AKK ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Gross Surgical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society.

Presbyterian Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



JOEL AUGUSTIN BERNHARD

East Orange, New Jersey

Bachelor of Arts
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ΠΔΦ ΦΧ ΚΒΦ

The Academy; Alpers Neurological
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Clinic.

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ΦΜΔ ΑΚΚ

Gross Surgical Society; R.O.T.C.

Williamsport Hospital
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T H E C L I N I C

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"JOE"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Villanova College

ΦΡΣ

Pasteur Society; President, '38-39;
Hare Medical Society; Schaeffer
Anatomic League; R.O.T.C

St. Mary's Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

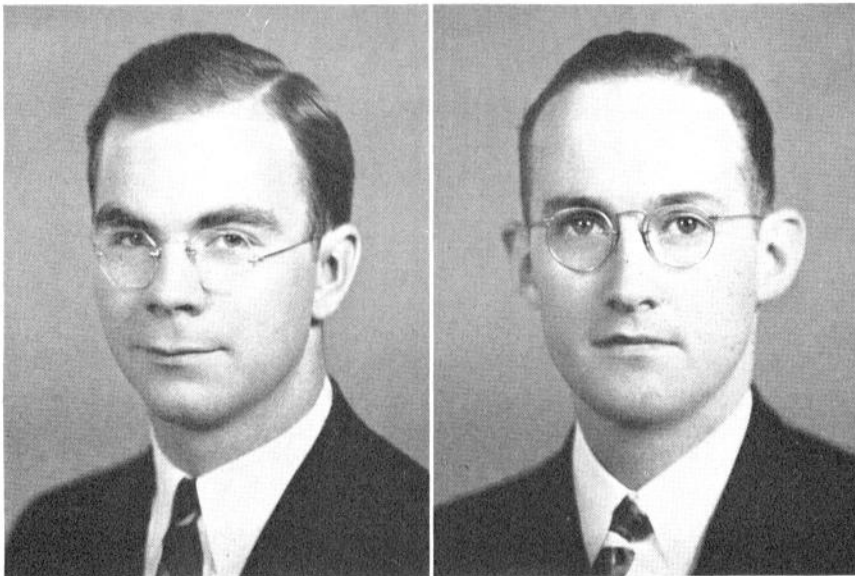
RAYMOND WHITNEY BIGGAR

Flint, Michigan

Bachelor of Science
University of Chicago

ΘΚΨ ΑΩΑ

Vaux Obstetrical Society.
Philadelphia, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



THEOPHILUS HENRY BOYSEN, III
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Egg Harbor City, New Jersey

Bachelor of Science
Ursinus College

ΘΚΨ ΚΒΦ

Vaux Obstetrical Society; Patterson Medical Society; Thomas Physiological Society; Moon Pathological Society; R.O.T.C.

Jefferson Hospital
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ΚΒΦ

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Society; Pasteur Society; Hare Med-
ical Society; R.O.T.C.

St. Mary's Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN J. BROGAN
"BROG"

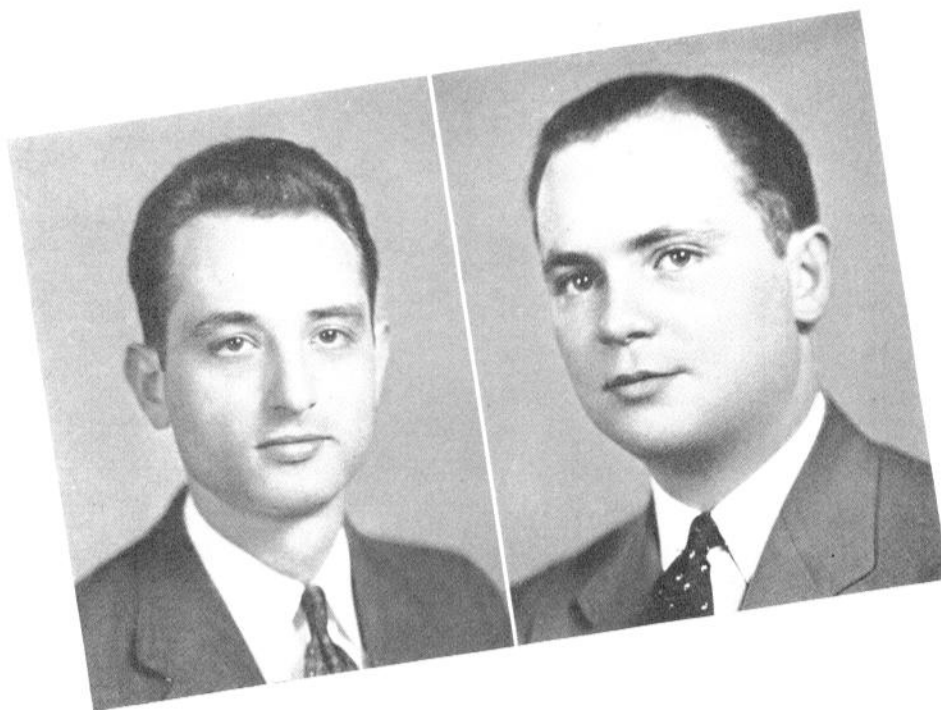
Scranton, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
St. Thomas College

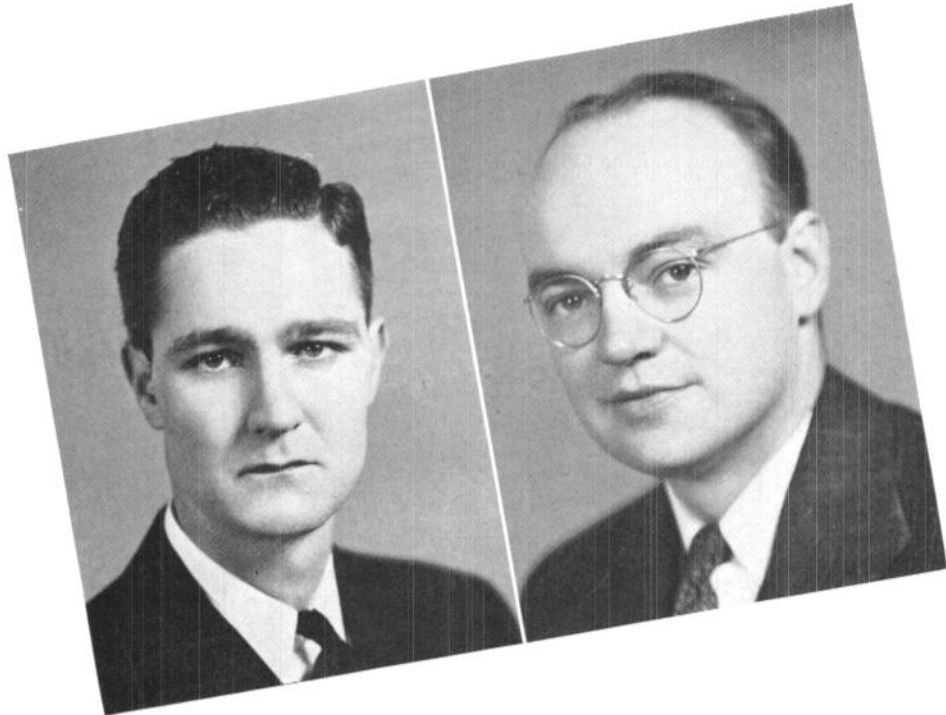
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Pasteur Society; Thomas Physiolog-
ical Society; Schaeffer Anatomic
League; Hare Medical Society; Pat-
terson Medical Society; Gross Sur-
gical Society; Co-Chairman Black
and Blue Ball.

St. Vincent's Hospital
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T H E C L I N I C



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Dayton, Ohio

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Thomas Physiological Society; Pasteur Society; Hare Medical Society; Gross Surgical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Dean's Committee; Chairman Black and Blue Ball.

Philadelphia General Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

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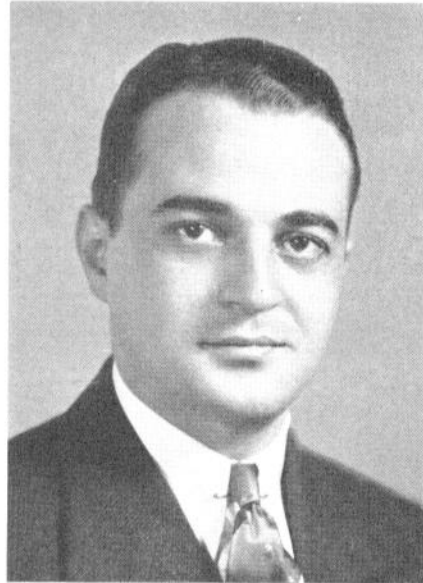
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WILLIAM A. CAPPIELLO
"BILL" "CAP"

Newark, New Jersey

Bachelor of Science
Seton Hall College

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Pasteur
Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society.

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Newark, N. J.



HARRY H. CLEMENTS
"JOE" "CLEM"

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Bachelor of Science
University of Pittsburgh

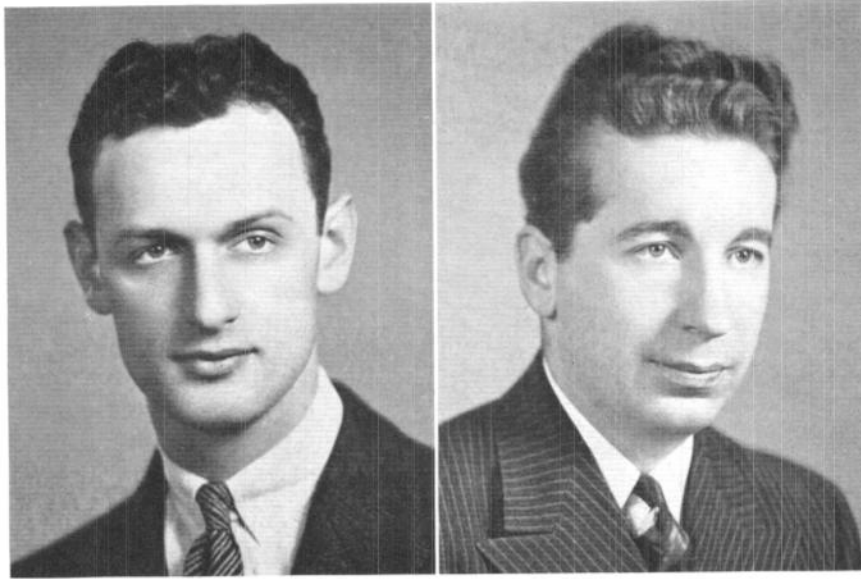
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Schaeffer Anatomic League; Thomas
Physiological Society; Moon Pathol-
ogical Society; Vaux Obstetrical So-
ciety; Hare Medical Society; Pasteur
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T H E C L I N I C



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ΦΛΞ

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AKK

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Gross
Surgical Society; R.O.T.C.

Lancaster General Hospital
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JOHN JOSEPH COTTER
"RUSTY"

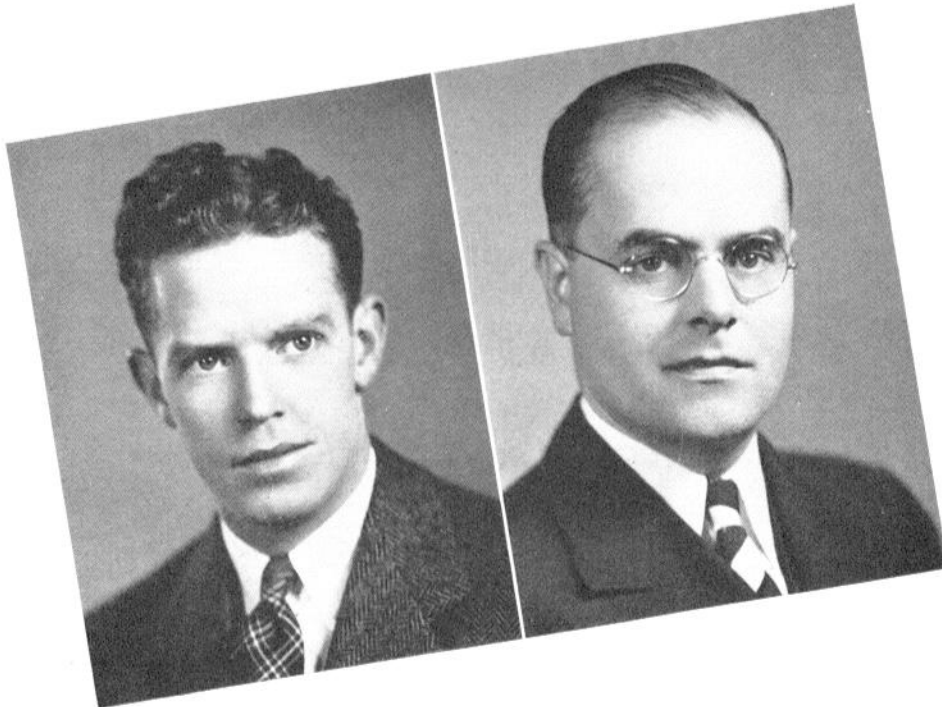
West Wyoming, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
St. Thomas College

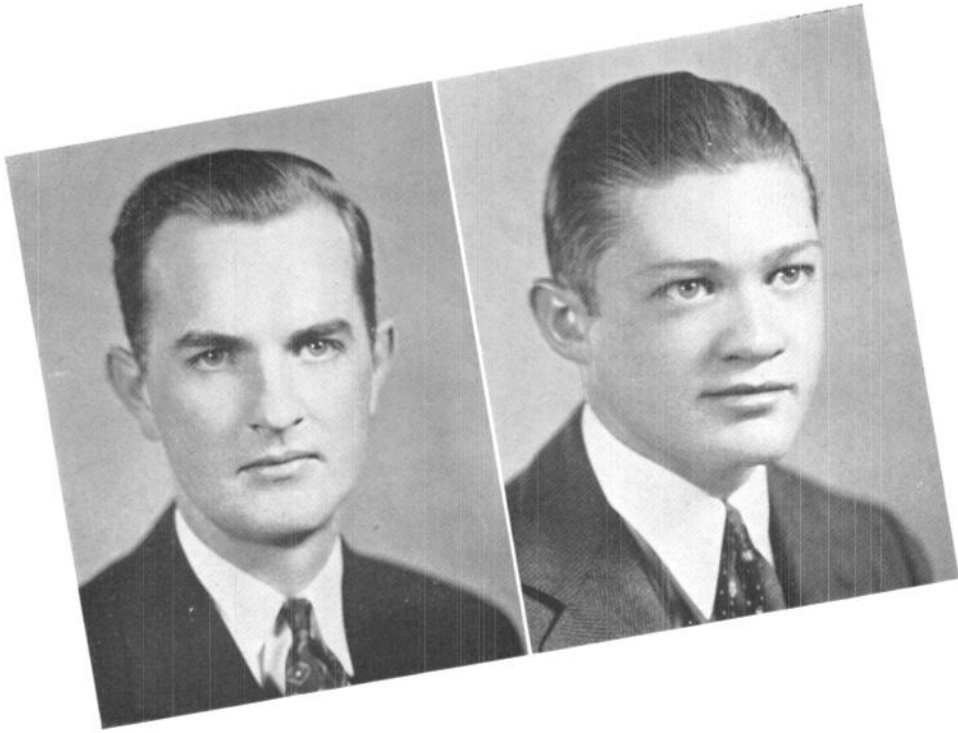
ΦΑΣ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Thomas
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tric Society; Pasteur Society; Clinic
Staff.

Mercy Hospital
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T H E C L I N I C



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Bachelor of Science
Ursinus College

ΦΡΣ

Hare Medical Society; Bauer Pedia-
tric Society; Class Treasurer, Senior
Year; R.O.T.C.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

FREDERICK ADELBERT DICKERMAN
"BUTTONHOLE"

Watsonstown, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Bucknell University

AKK

Gross Surgical Society.

The Methodist Episcopal Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

RUSSELL HEISER DERR
"RUSS"

Denver, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Muhlenberg College

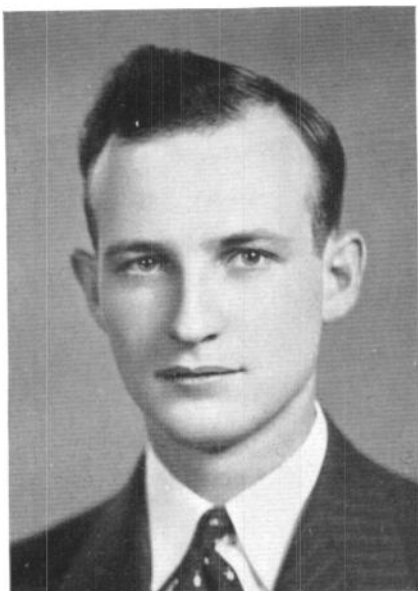
ΦΚΤ ΟΛΚ ΦΧ

Thomas Physiological Society; The
Academy; Patterson Society; Alpers
Neurological Society.

Reading Hospital
Reading, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



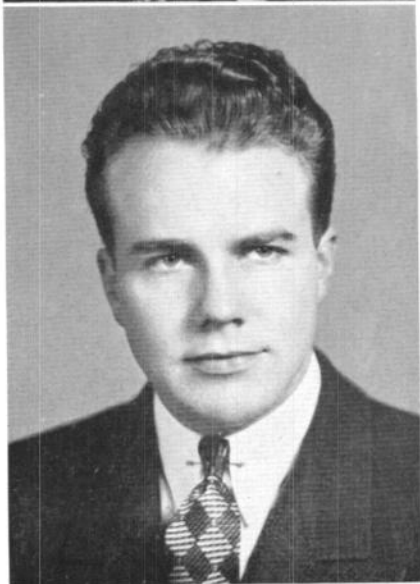
ABRAHAM G. EISNER
"ABE"

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
St. Thomas College

Moon Pathological Society; Hare
Medical Society; The Academy.

Scranton State Hospital
Scranton, Pa.



WILLIAM AVERY ELLIS, JR.
"SKIP"

Warwick, Rhode Island

Bachelor of Science
Rhode Island State College

ΦΒΠ ΚΒΦ ΦΒΧ

Patterson Society, 1st Councillor;
Gross Surgical Society; Hare Medical
Society; Thomas Physiological So-
ciety; Pasteur Society; Bauer Pedia-
tric Society; Black and Blue Ball
Committee.

St. Francis Hospital
Hartford, Conn.

T H E C L I N I C

FRANKLIN CLAYTON FETTER
"FRANK"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

ΦΧ ΚΒΦ ΑΩΑ

Hare Medical Society.

Philadelphia General Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

MELVIN C. FERRIER
"FERRIS"

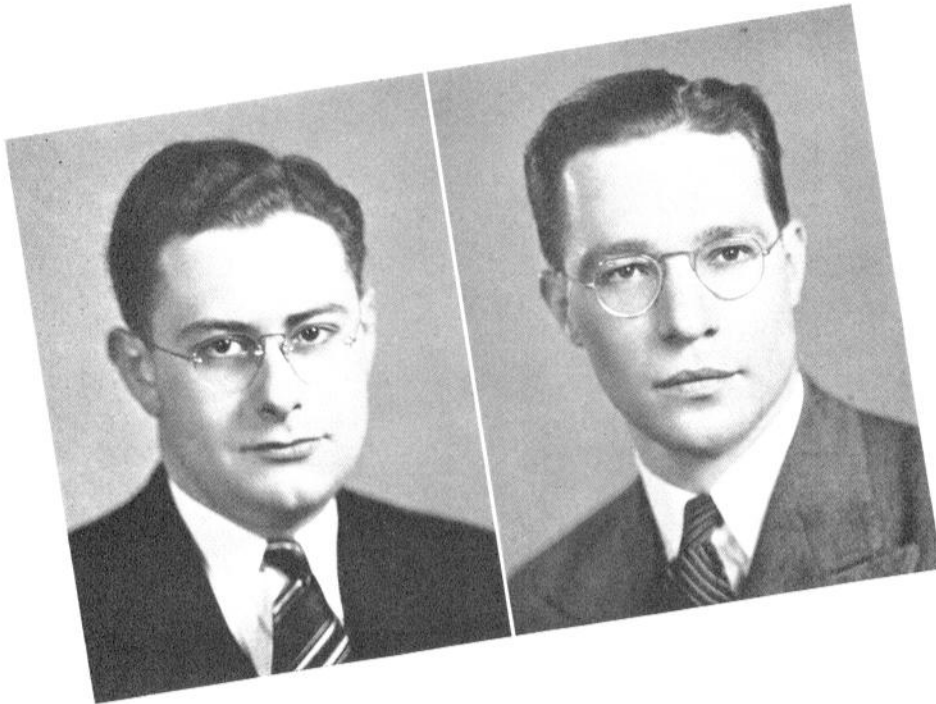
Aliquippa, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Washington and Jefferson College

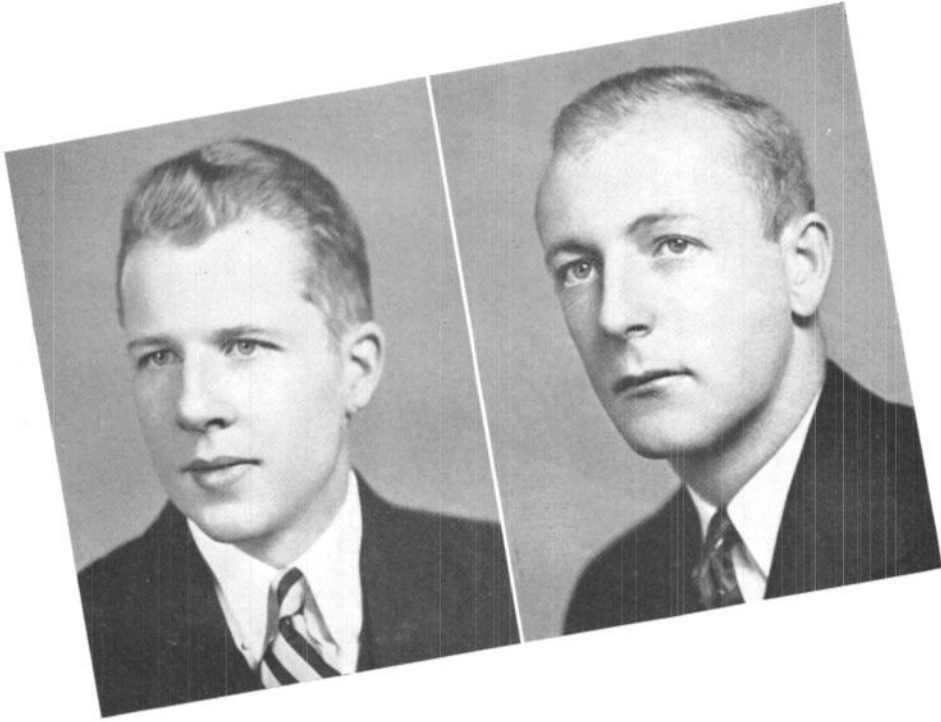
ΑΤΩ

Schaeffer Anatomical Society; Hare
Medical Society.

Mercy Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



THOMAS E. FORBES
"RABBIT"

Ahoskie, North Carolina

Bachelor of Science
Wake Forest College

ΦΧ

Alpers Neurological Society; Clinic
Staff.

City Memorial Hospital
Winston-Salem, N. C.

HENRY BENNETT FLETCHER, JR.
"FLETCH"

Providence, Rhode Island

Bachelor of Science
Rhode Island State College

ΣΑΞ ΦΒΠ ΦΣ

Hare Medical Society; Bauer Pediatric
Society; Class President, Fresh-
man and Sophomore; Clinic Staff.

Rhode Island Hospital
Providence, R. I.

T H E C L I N I C

JOSEPH ANTHONY FORTE
"JOE"

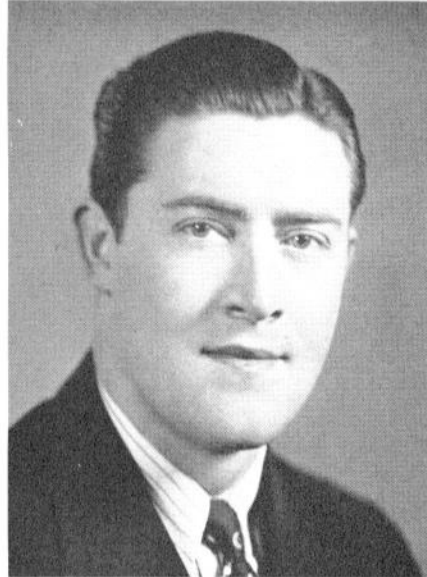
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

AKK

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Pasteur Society; Gross Surgical Society.

Cedars of Lebanon Hospital
Los Angeles, Calif.



LEWIS PAUL FRANK
"DIDGE"

Lebanon, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Lebanon Valley College

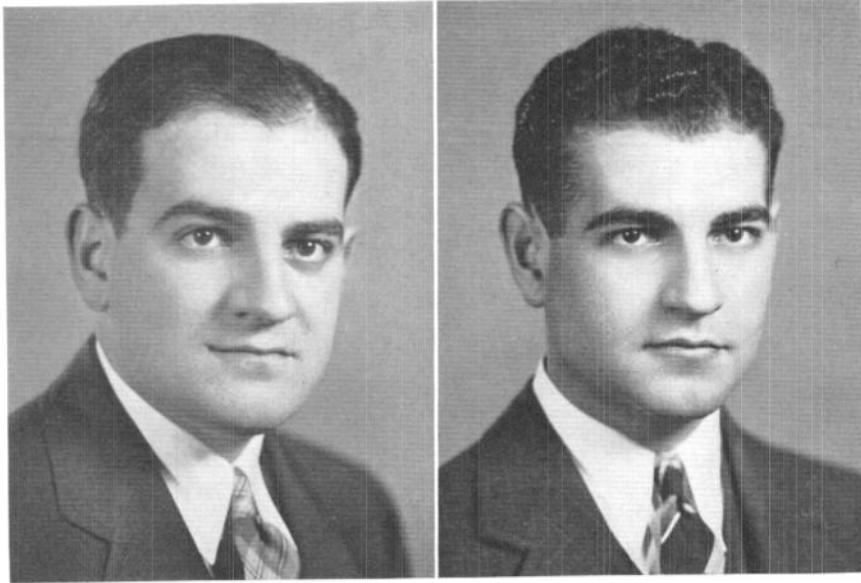
ΦΨΣ KΒΦ

Thomas Physiological Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Patterson Society; Pasteur Society.

St. Louis University Hospital
St. Louis, Mo.



T H E C L I N I C



LOUIS THOMAS GABRIEL, JR.
"BALDY" "ADAM"

Eldred, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
University of Notre Dame

ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Pas-
teur Society; Thomas Physiological
Society; R.O.T.C.

Robert Packer Memorial Hospital
Sayre, Pa.

FREDERICK RAPHAEL GABRIEL
"GAB"

Eldred, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
University of Notre Dame

ΦΑΣ

Thomas Physiological Society; Pas-
teur Society; Schaeffer Anatomic
League; Class Secretary, Junior Year;
R.O.T.C.

St. Vincent Hospital
Erie, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

LEO M. GOODMAN
"DOC"

Akron, Ohio

Bachelor of Arts
University of Akron

ΦΒΠ ΑΩΑ ΚΒΦ ΛΧΑ ΟΔΚ

General Hospital of Fresno County
Fresno, Calif.

WILLIAM JAMES GLASS, JR.
"BOB"

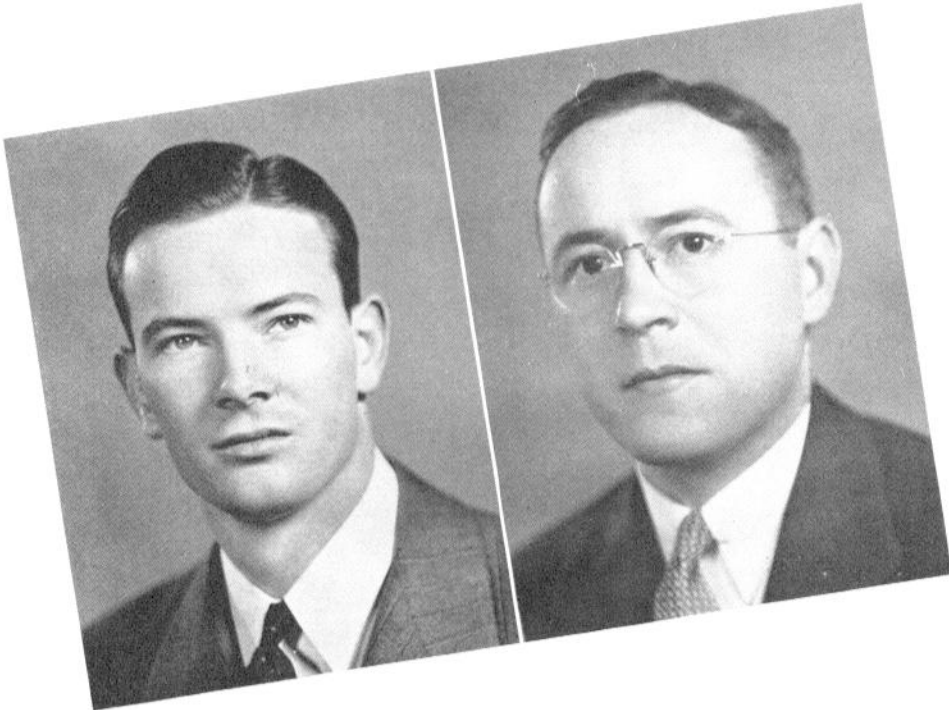
Sissonville, West Virginia

Bachelor of Arts
West Virginia University

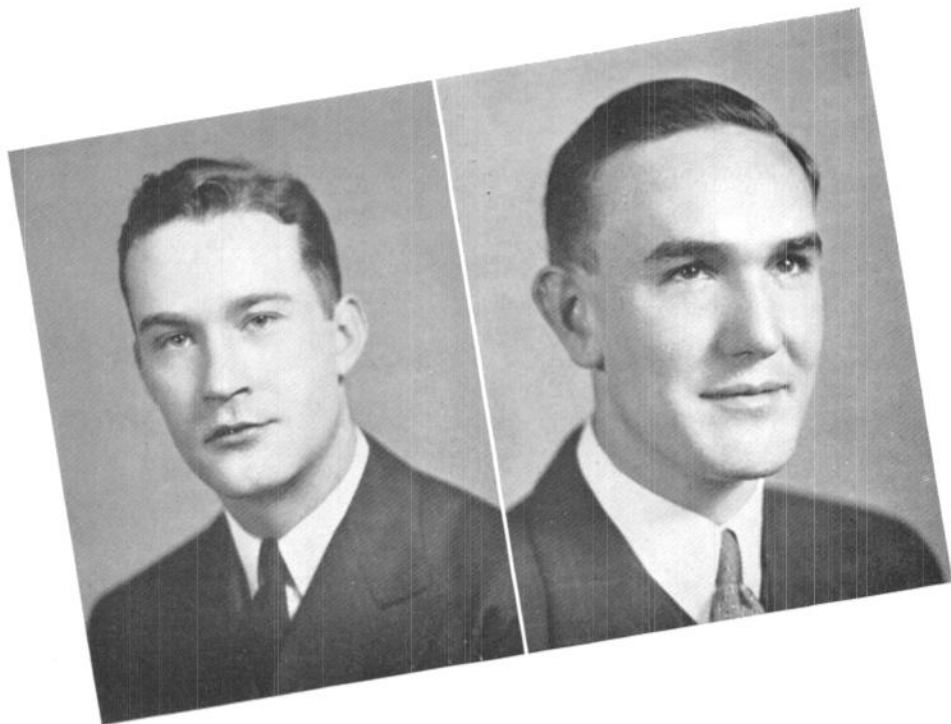
ΦΧ ΣΧ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Alpers Neurological Society; R.O.T.C.

St. Louis University Hospital
St. Louis, Mo.



T H E C L I N I C



FRANCIS MATTHEW GREM
"FRANK"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
St. Joseph's College

Pasteur Society; R.O.T.C.

Misericordia Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM EDWARD GOODMAN
"BILL" "BENNY"

Warren, Ohio

Bachelor of Arts
Amherst College

NΣN ΔΤΔ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Gross Sur-
gical Society.

Youngstown City Hospital
Youngstown, O.

T H E C L I N I C

PAUL A. HANLON
Hazleton, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Lafayette College

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Pas-
teur Society.

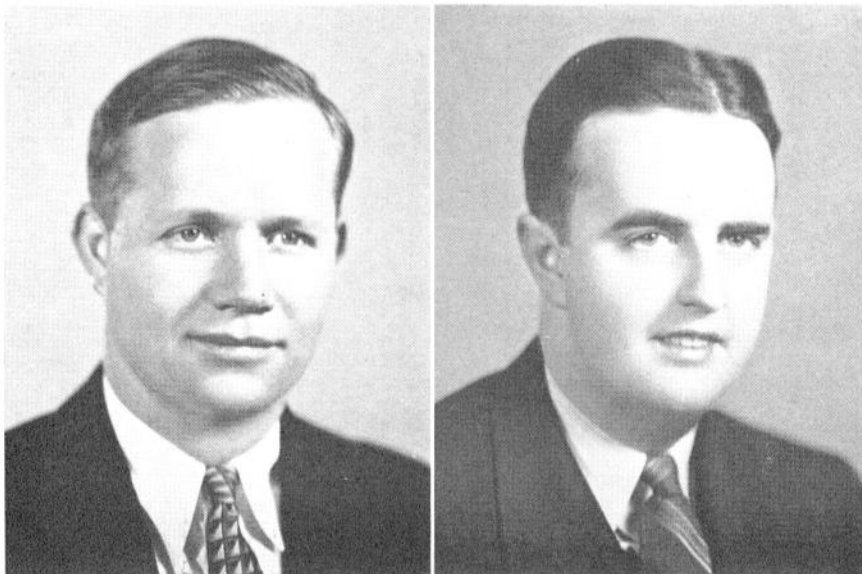
St. Lukes Hospital
Bethlehem, Pa.

JOHN CALVIN GRIER, JR.
"JAKE" "JESSIE"

Charlotte, North Carolina

Bachelor of Arts
University of North Carolina

United States Marine Hospital
New Orleans, La.



T H E C L I N I C



WAYNE P. HANSON
"W. P."

Long Beach California

Bachelor of Arts
University of California

ΦΑΣ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Thomas
Physiological Society; Class Presi-
dent, Senior Year.

Los Angeles County Hospital
Los Angeles, Calif.



JAMES R. HERRON, JR.
"JIM"

Audubon, New Jersey

Bachelor of Science
New York University

Dean's Committee; Clinic Staff.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

JOSEPH A. HINDLE
"DUTCH" "JOE"

Providence, Rhode Island

Bachelor of Arts
Harvard College

ΦΑΣ ΑΩΑ

Gross Surgical Society; Hare Medical
Society; Bauer Pediatric Society;
Thomas Physiological Society; Asso-
ciate Editor Clinic.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN DAVID HIGH
"JACK"

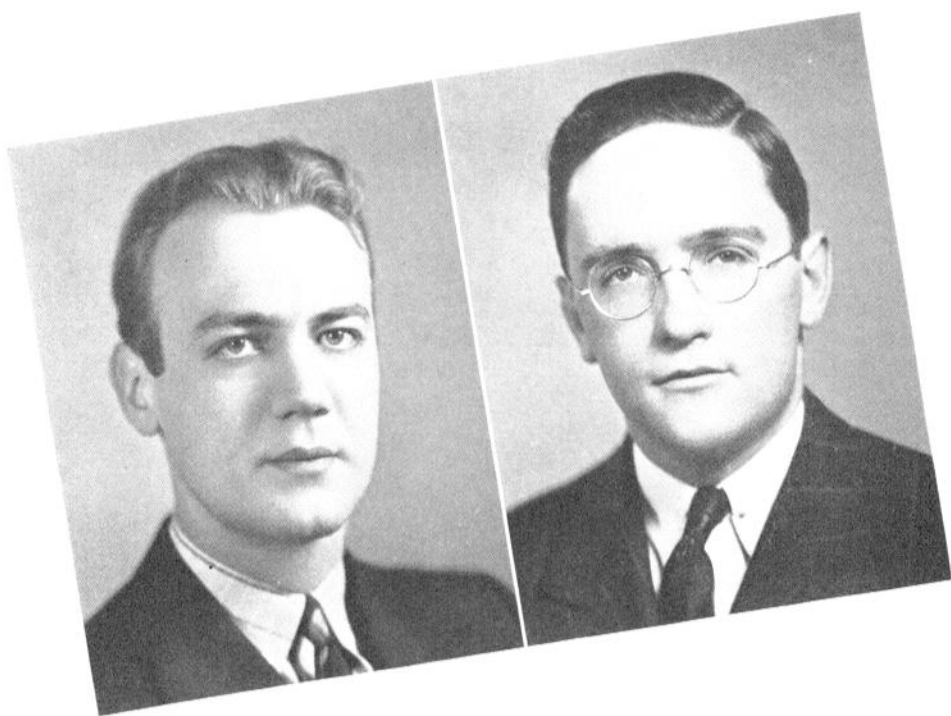
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Bucknell University

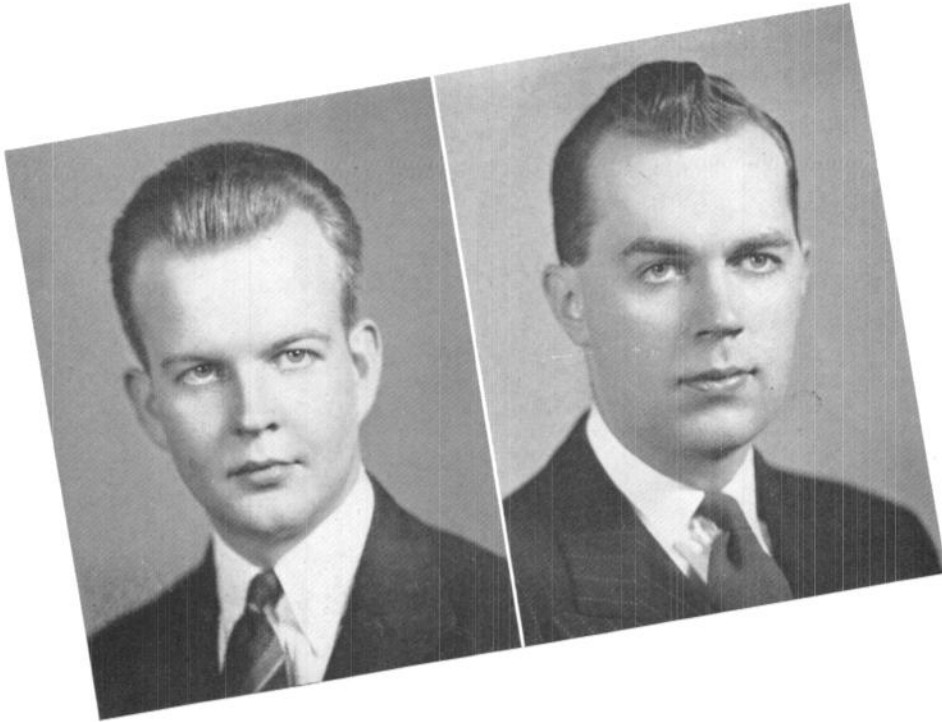
ΑΚΚ ΚΒΦ

Gross Surgical Society.

Williamsport Hospital
Williamsport, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



EDWARD T. HORN
"ED"

Tokyo, Japan
Bachelor of Science
Muhlenberg College

ATO OAK ΦΡΣ ΑΩΑ

The Academy, Bauer Pediatric Society; Gross Surgical Society; Hare Medical Society.

Graduate Hospital, University of Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT JAMES HUDSON
"BOB"

Latrobe, Pennsylvania
Bachelor of Science
St. Vincent College

ΦΒΠ

Hare Medical Society; Pasteur Society; Patterson Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; The Academy; Class Historian, Junior Year.

St. Francis Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

PAUL C. JOHNSON
"PAUL"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Bucknell University

AKK

Gross Surgical Society.

Williamsport Hospital
Williamsport, Pa.



RICHARD CHARLES KARR
"DICK"

Burley, Idaho

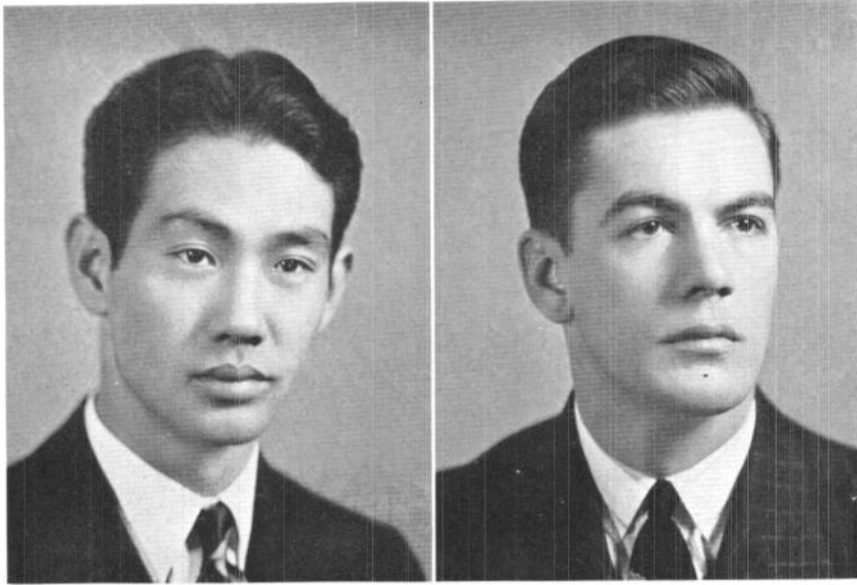
Bachelor of Arts
College of Idaho

Gross Surgical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Schaeffer Anatomic League

Williamsport General Hospital
Williamsport, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



RAY WINFIELD KEHM
"KEHMY"

York, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Franklin and Marshall College

ΘΚΨ

Moon Pathological Society; Vaux
Obstetrical Society; The Academy.

York Hospital
York, Pa.

FRANCIS TOYOICHI KANESHIRO
"TOYO"

Waipahu, Oahu, Hawaii

Bachelor of Science
University of Hawaii

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Hare
Medical Society.

Wilmington General Hospital
Wilmington, Del.

T H E C L I N I C

CARL CONRAD KESSLER

Reading, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΑΝΣ ΑΚΚ

Gross Surgical Society; The Academy; Patterson Medical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Associate Editor, Clinic.

Germantown Dispensary & Hospital
Germantown, Pa.

RUPERT EMERY KELLY

"KEL"

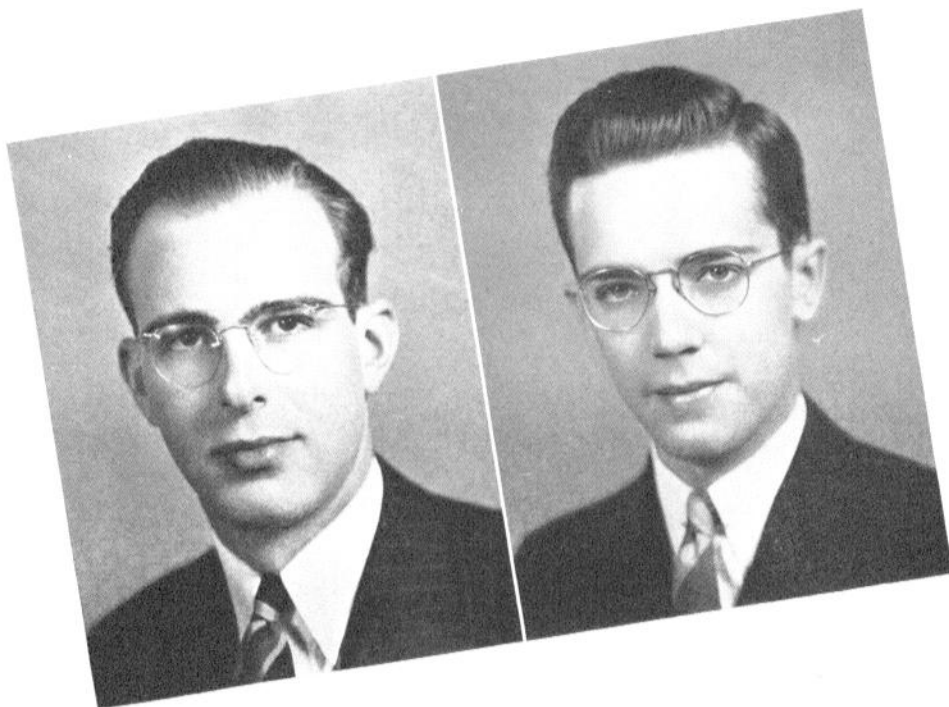
Keltanneny, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
University of Pittsburgh

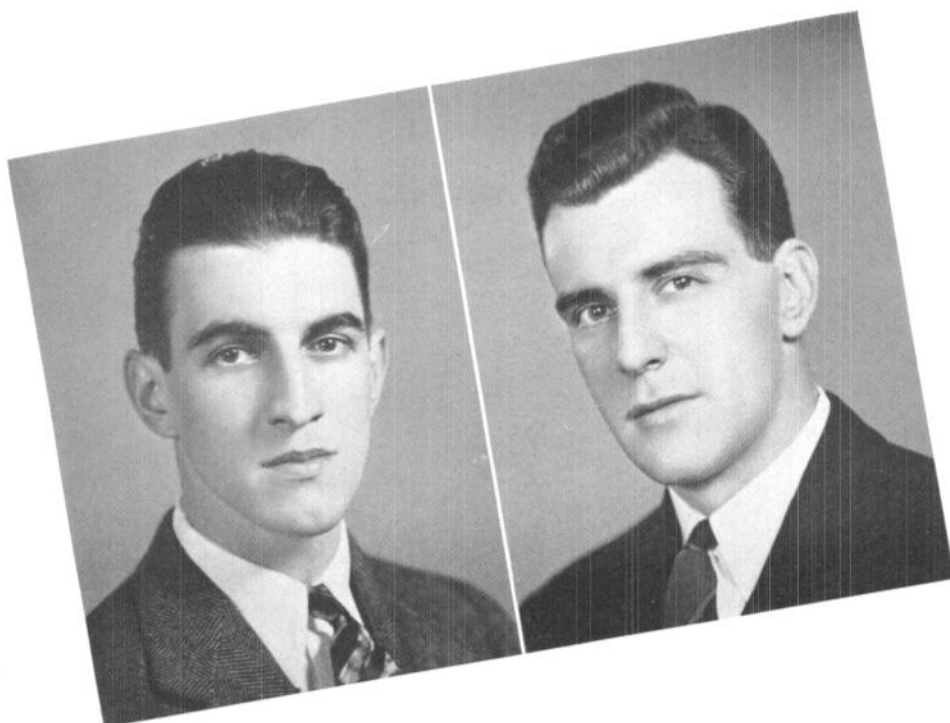
ΦΒΠ ΚΒΦ

Hare Medical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society.

Germantown Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



WILLIAM WALTON KITCHIN
"KITCH" "WALT"

Wake Forest, N. C.

Bachelor of Science
Wake Forest College

ΦΧ ΚΑ

Alpers Neurological Society; Gross
Surgical Society.

Pennsylvania Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN F. W. KING

Wilmington, Delaware

Bachelor of Arts
St. Joseph's College

Pasteur Society; R.O.T.C.

Misericordia Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

HARRY KORNFIELD
"KORNY"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Villanova College

ΑΩΑ ΚΒΦ ΦΔΞ

Associate Editor "Clinic"; Gross Surgical Society; Schaeffer Anatomic League; Hare Medical Society; The Academy.

Jewish Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

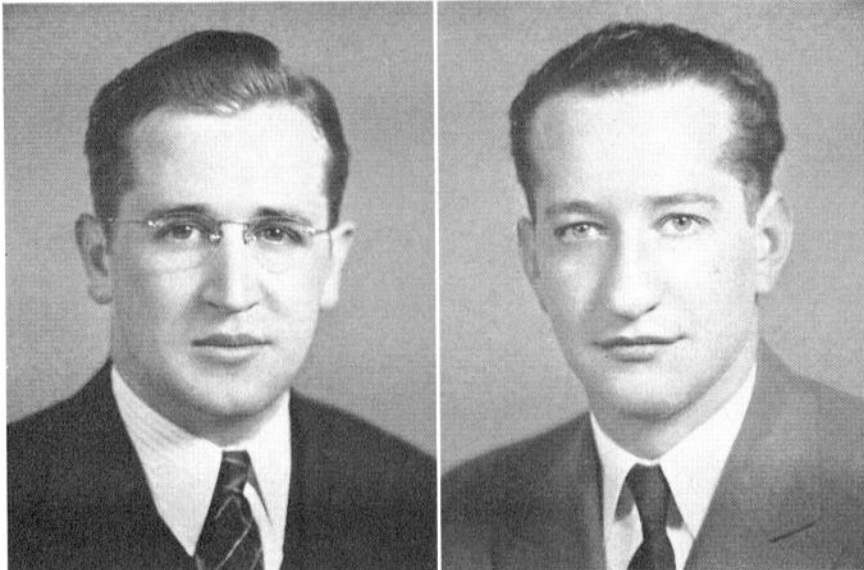
WILLARD EDWARD KNOWLES
"BILL"

West Pittston, Pennsylvania

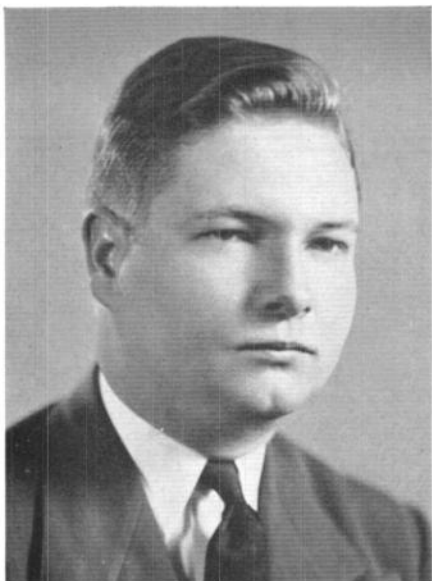
Bachelor of Science
University of Scranton

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Pasteur Society; R.O.T.C.

St. Joseph's Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



JOHN DONALD LANGSTON
"DON" "FATTY"

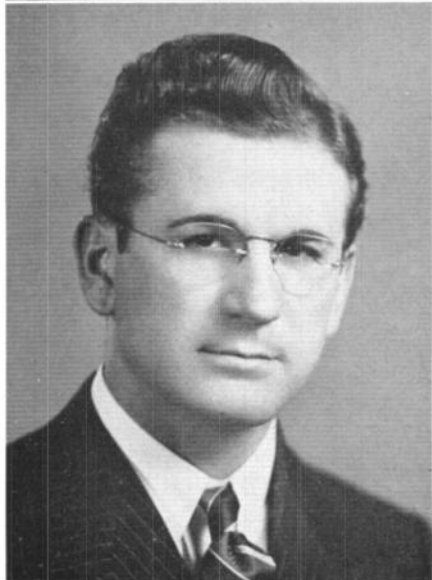
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
Oberlin College

ΦΒΠ ΑΩΑ ΚΒΦ

Moon Pathological Society; Hare
Medical Society; Vaux Obstetrical
Society; Patterson Medical Society.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



ANDREW G. LASICHAK
"ANDY"

Jermyn, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
University of Scranton

Moon Pathological Society; Pasteur
Society.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital
Youngstown, Ohio

T H E C L I N I C

A. GERALD LESSEY
"JERRY"

Bachelor of Arts
University of Delaware

ΦΧ

Alpers Neurological Society; Patter-
son Medical Society; R.O.T.C.

Delaware Hospital
Wilmington, Del.

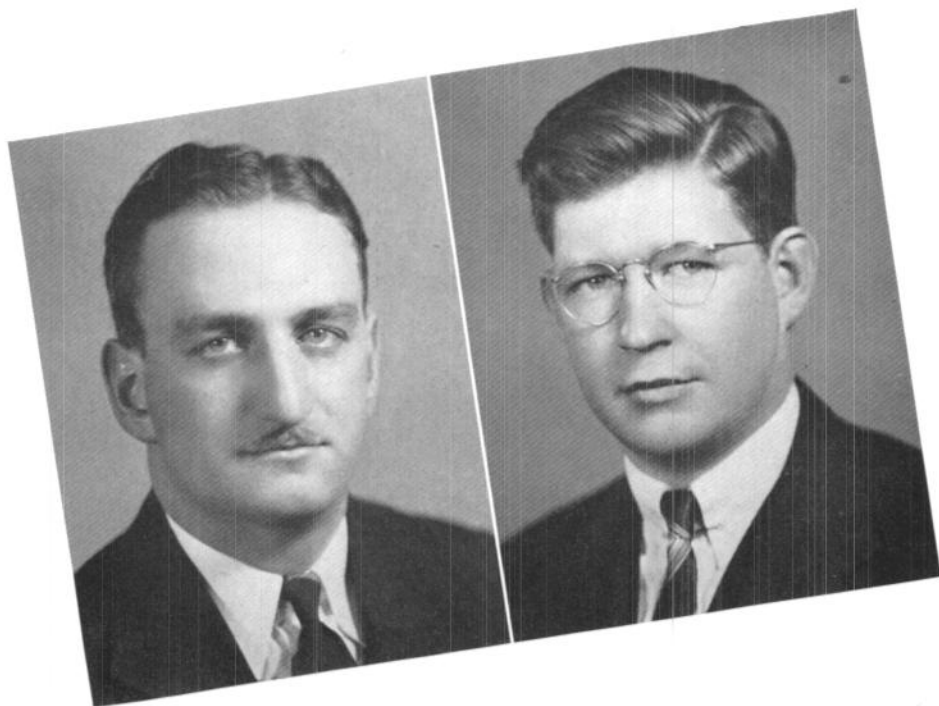
MICHAEL H. LAURIA
"MIKE"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

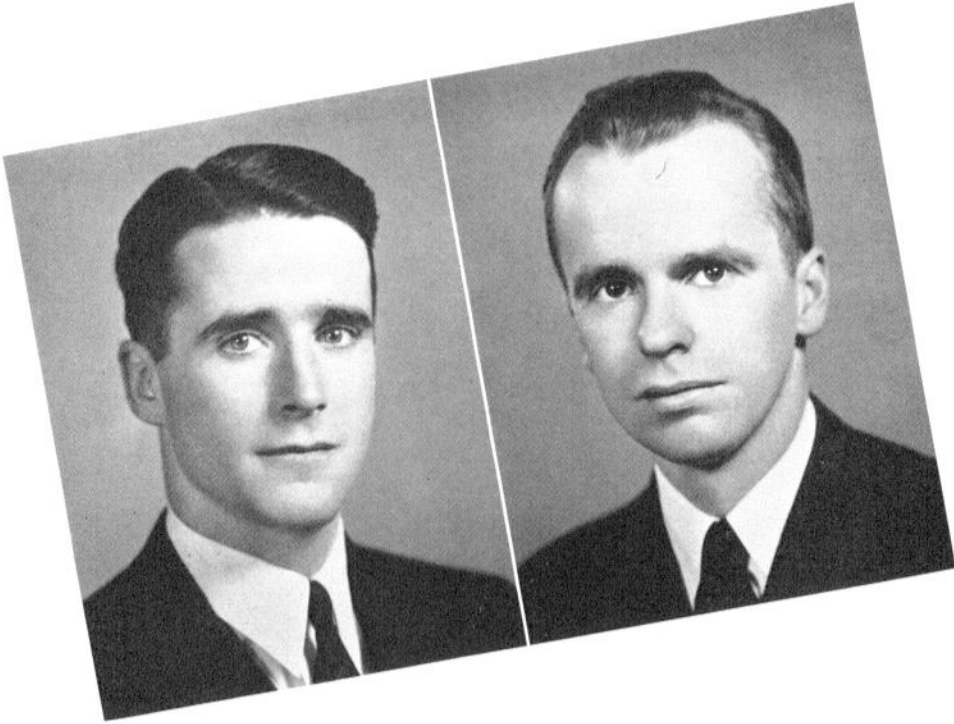
Bachelor of Science
St. Joseph's College

Pasteur Society; R.O.T.C.

Misericordia Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



ROBERT SCHOFIELD LONG
"BOB"

Frankford, Delaware

Bachelor of Arts
Duke University

ΦΧ ΣΝ

Alpers Neurological Society; Patter-
son Medical Society.

Delaware Hospital
Wilmington, Del.

ROBERT BOYD LINDSAY
"BOB"

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Bachelor of Science
Davidson College

ΚΣ ΦΧ

Alpers Neurological Society; Patter-
son Medical Society.

Abington Memorial Hospital
Abington, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

GEORGE F. LULL, JR.
"BIG GEORGE"

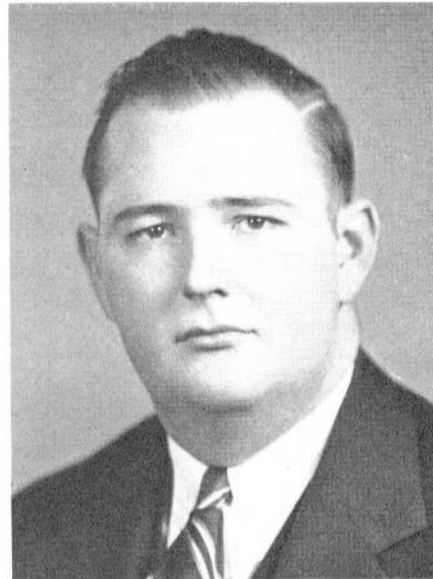
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
University of Virginia

NΣN KBΦ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Gross Surgical Society; Class Vice President, 1938-1939.

Hamot Hospital
Erie, Pa.



HERBERT ALFRED LUSCOMBE
"TINY" "HERB"

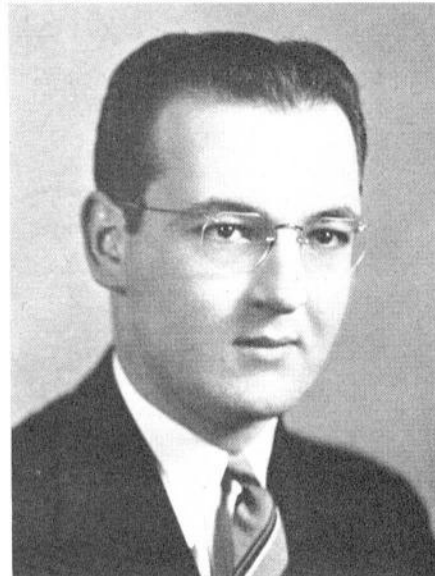
Johnstown, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
St. Vincent College

ΦΒΠ ΑΩΑ

Pasteur Society; Hare Medical Society; Moon Pathological Society; Alpers Neurological Society; The Academy (Vice Pres.)

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



THOMAS F. McTEAR, JR.
"MAC"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
LaSalle College

KΒΦ ΦΑΣ

Thomas Physiological Society; Schaf-
fer Anatomic League.

Misericordia Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

EDWIN RICHARD McCOY
"ED" "MAC"

Florence, South Carolina

Bachelor of Arts
Washington and Lee University

NΣN KΒΦ

Gross Surgical Society; Bauer Pedia-
tric Society.

Roper Hospital
Charleston, S. C.

T H E C L I N I C

JOSEPH EUGENE MALIA
"GENE"

Mammoth, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
St. Vincent College

ΦΒΠ ΚΒΦ

Thomas Physiological Society; Hare Society; Pasteur Society; The Academy; Alpers Neurological Society (Sec'y); Gross Surgical Society; Secretary, Senior Class; Associate Editor, Clinic; Black and Blue Ball Committee.

St. Francis Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JULIAN EDWARD MANGUS
"POP"

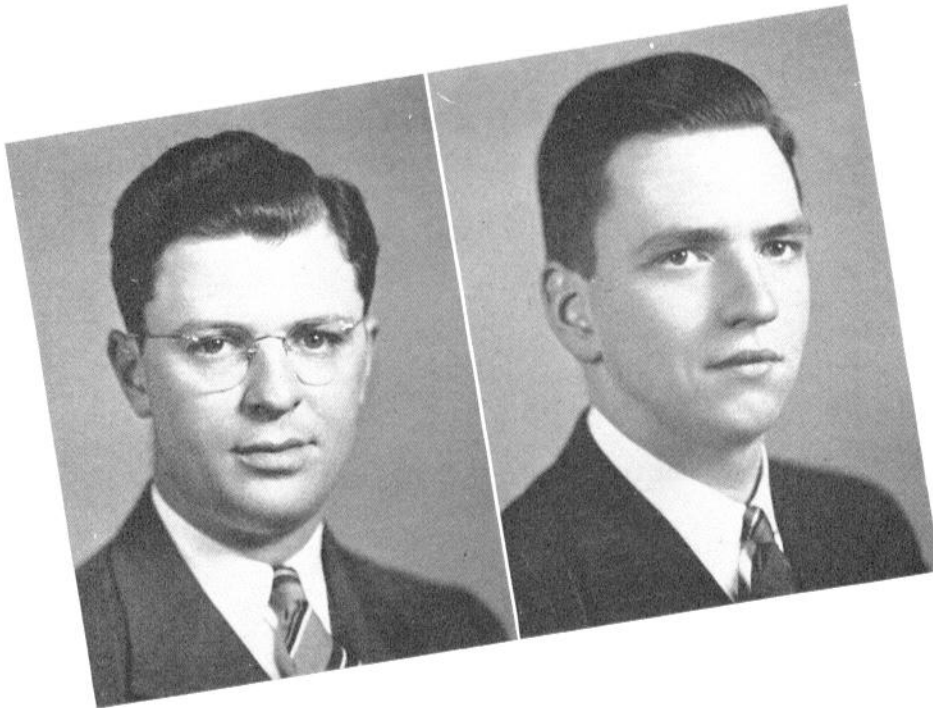
Bluefield, West Virginia

Bachelor of Science
University of Richmond

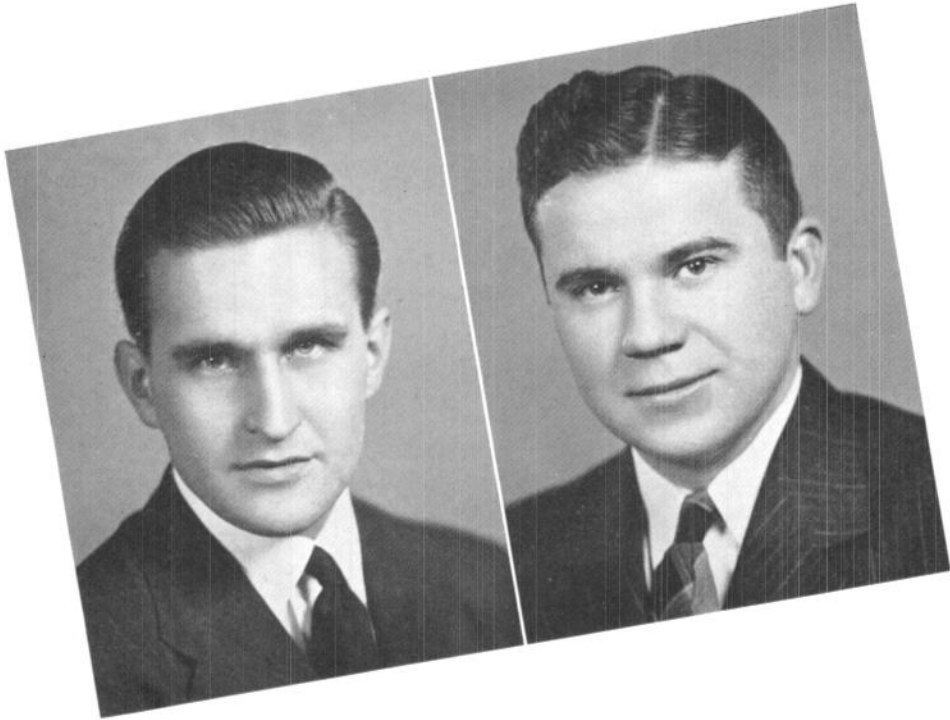
ΦΧ

Alpers Neurological Society.

Norfolk General Hospital
Norfolk, Va.



T H E C L I N I C



STEPHEN EDMUND MATSKO
"STEVE"

McAdoo, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΦΧ

Alpers Neurological Society; Clinic
Staff.

Chestnut Hill Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANCIS B. MARKUNAS
"MARKY" "PINKY" "FRAN"
Forest City, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
University of Pittsburgh

ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Moon
Pathological Society; Thomas Phys-
iological Society; Pasteur Society;
Black and Blue Ball Committee.

Mercy Hospital
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

HARVEY KENNETH MECHANIK
Plainfield, New Jersey

Bachelor of Science
Lafayette College

ΦΒΚ ΑΩΑ ΦΛΞ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Moon
Pathological Society; Hare Medical
Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society;
Bauer Pediatric Society; The Acad-
emy; Gross Surgical Society.

Mt. Sinai Hospital
New York, N. Y.

ENRIQUE L. MATTA, JR.
"RICO"

Fajardo, Puerto Rico

Bachelor of Science
Franklin and Marshall College

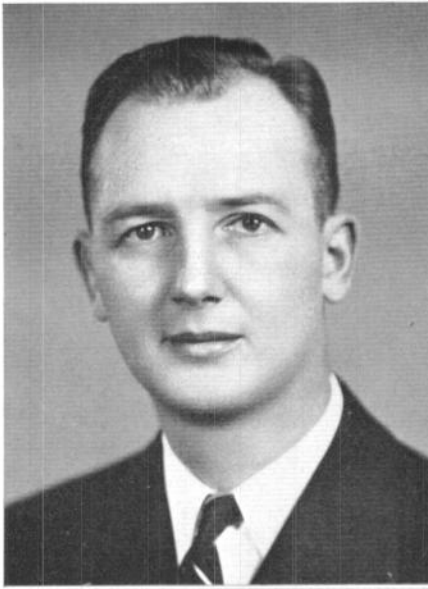
ΦΚΣ ΦΧ

Alpers Neurological Society; Patter-
son Society; R.O.T.C.; Clinic Staff.

Bayamon District Hospital
Bayamon, Puerto Rico



T H E C L I N I C



WENDELL J. MELLOR
"WEN"

Idaho Falls, Idaho
Bachelor of Arts
University of Utah

ΦΔΘ ΝΣΝ ΚΒΦ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Gross Surgical Society; Hare Medical Society; R.O.T.C.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa.



THOMAS BURRITT MERVINE
"BUS"

Lock Haven, Pennsylvania
Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΣΑΕ ΝΣΝ ΚΒΦ ΑΩΑ

Gross Surgical Society; Bauer Pediatric Society; Alpers Neurological Society; Hare Medical Society; Black and Blue Ball Committee.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

I. EDMUND MIKOWSKI
"MICK"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Villanova College

Frankford Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.

ISAAC LINDSEY MESSMORE
"IKE"

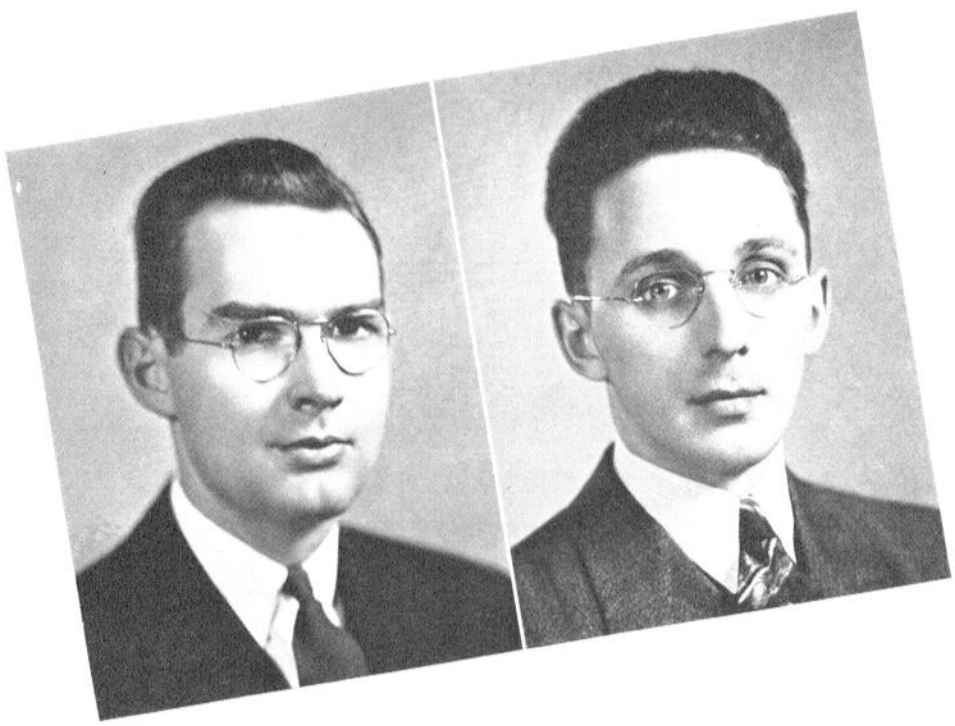
Masontown, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
Lehigh University

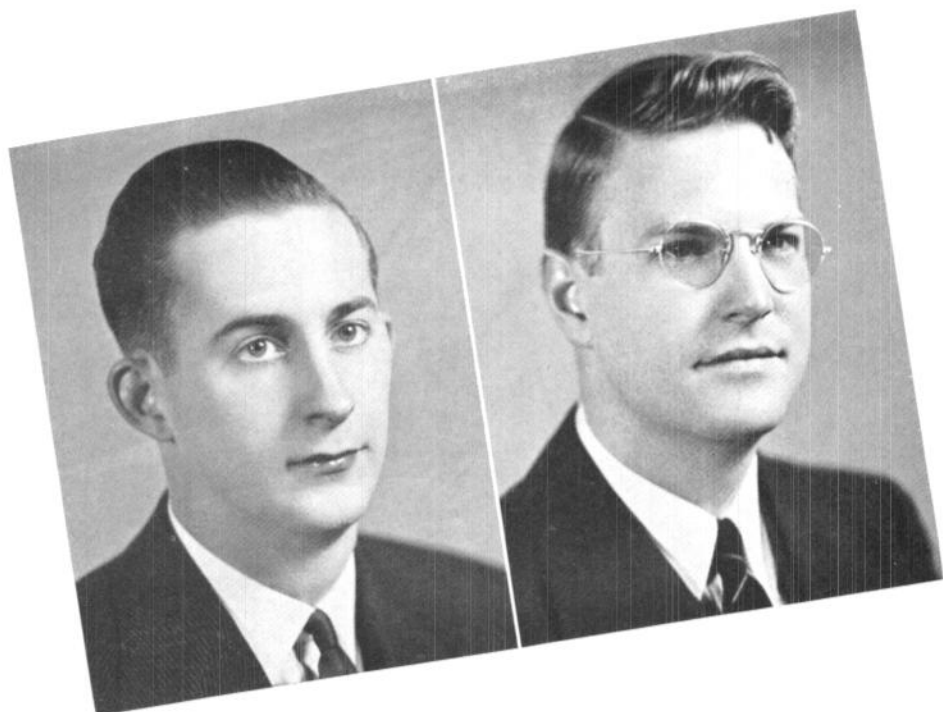
XΨ AEA NΣN

Thomas Physiological Society; Gross
Surgical Society; Bauer Pediatric
Society; R.O.T.C.; Class Historian
(1936-38).

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



JOHN A. MOIR
"JACK"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

Art Editor "Clinic".

Wilmington General Hospital
Wilmington, Del.

CHARLES WILLIAM MILLER
"CHARLIE"

Ashland, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Villanova College

AKK KBΦ

Gross Surgical Society; Pasteur Society (Vice President 1938-39); "Clinic Staff."

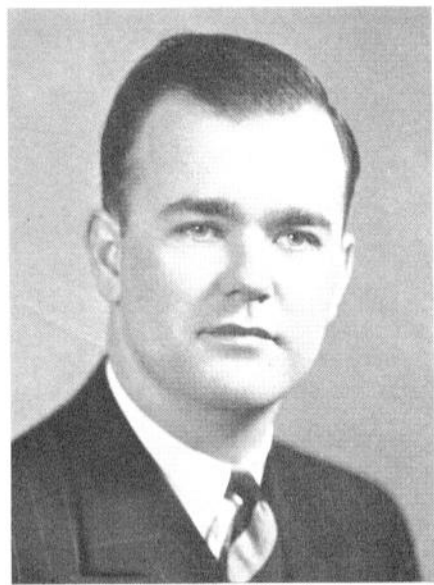
Harrisburg General Hospital
Harrisburg, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

HUFF MORRISON
Easton, Maryland
Bachelor of Science
West Virginia Wesleyan

The Academy; Gross Surgical Society.

Maryland General Hospital
Baltimore, Md.



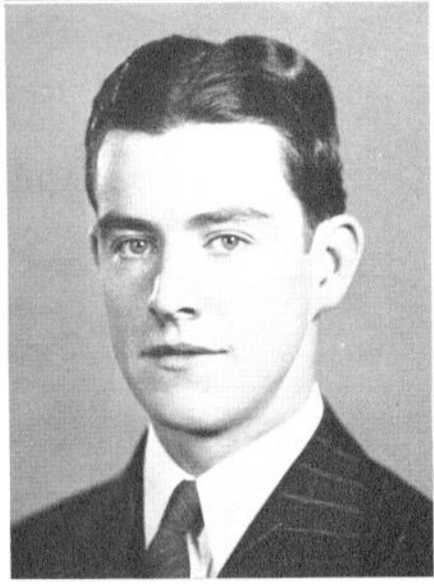
JAMES T. MOY
"JIM"

Easton, Pennsylvania
Bachelor of Arts
Marietta College, Ohio

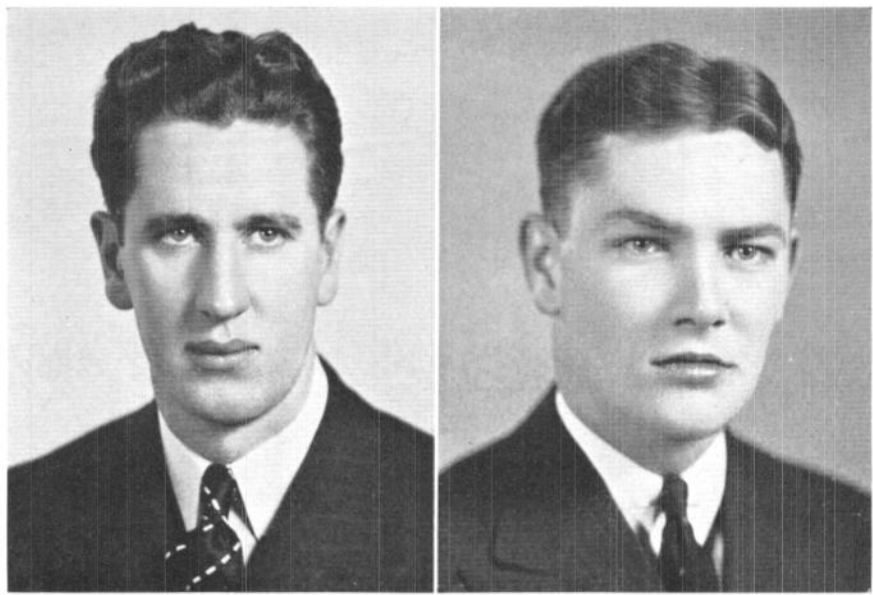
ΘΚΨ ΑΤΩ ΚΒΦ

Moon Pathological Society; Vaux
Obstetrical Society.

Easton Hospital
Easton, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



ADLAI STEVENSON OLIVER, JR.

Raleigh, North Carolina

Bachelor of Science
North Carolina State College

ΣΝ ΝΣΝ ΚΒΦ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Gross Surgical Society; Alpers Neurological Society; Hare Medical Society; Clinic Staff.

Bryn Mawr Hospital
Bryn Mawr, Penna.

JAMES J. O'LEARY, JR.
"J.J." "JIMMIE"

Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Graduate in Pharmacy
Mass. College Pharmacy

Bachelor of Arts
Boston College

ΚΨ ΝΣΝ ΚΒΦ

Gross Surgical Society; Pres. 1939-1940; The Academy, Pres. 1939-1940; Bauer Pediatric Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Patterson Medical Society; Pasteur Society; Editor-in-Chief of Clinic; R.O.T.C.

Boston City Hospital
Boston, Mass.

T H E C L I N I C

S. P. PECHIN
"SERGE"

Mayfield, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΠΚΑ ΝΣΝ ΚΒΦ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Gross Surgical Society; Alpers Neurological Society; Hare Medical Society; Class Vice President, 1939-1940.

Protestant Episcopal Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.

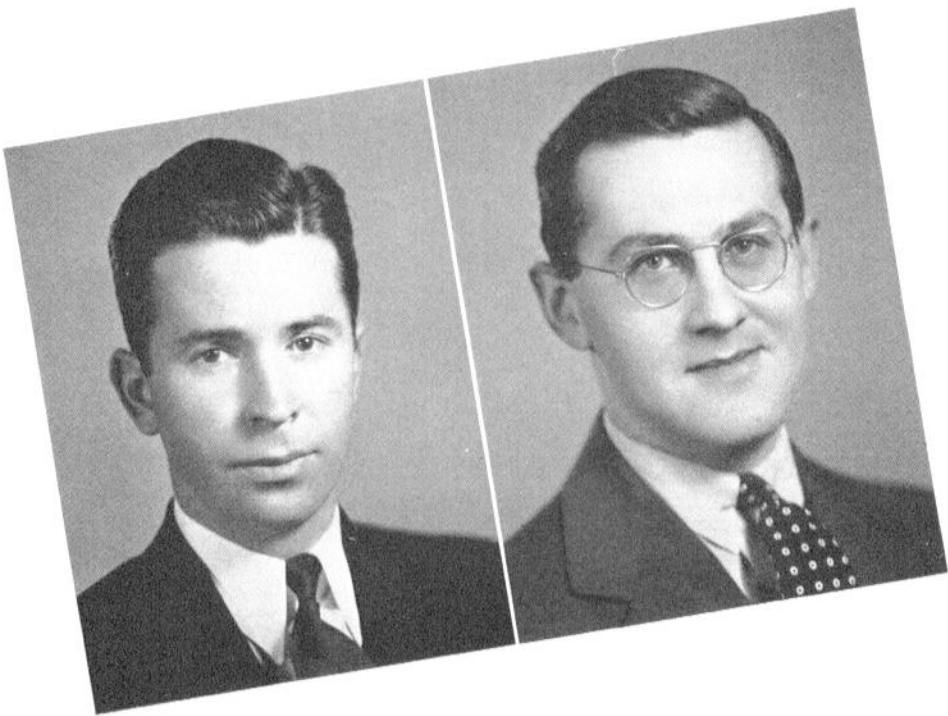
EDWARD GEORGE OSBORN

Camden, New Jersey

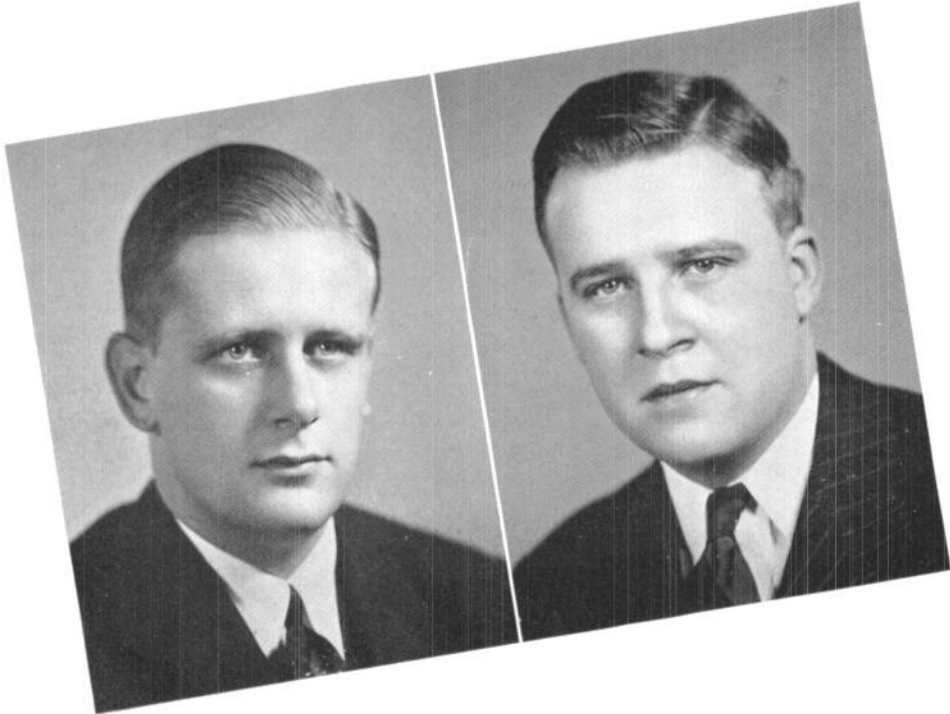
Bachelor of Science
St. Joseph's College

Thomas Physiological Society; Pasteur Society.

Cooper Hospital
Camden, N. J.



T H E C L I N I C



HUBERT MCNEILL POTEAT, JR.
"POT"

Wake Forest, North Carolina

Bachelor of Arts
Wake Forest College

ΦΧ ΚΑ

Gross Surgical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Patterson Medical Society; Hare Medical Society; Alpers Neurological Society; Associate Editor, Clinic.

Methodist Episcopal Hospital
Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES JOSEPH QUINN
"PORKY"

Columbia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
University of Notre Dame

ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

Pasteur Society; Thomas Physiological Society; Schaeffer Anatomic League; Hare Medical Society.

St. Joseph's Hospital
Lancaster, Pa.

T H E C L I N I C

LINDSAY R. RIDDLE
"JOE"

Lewistown, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Washington & Jefferson

ΛΧΑ ΝΣΝ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Gross Surgical Society.

Presbyterian Hospital.
Philadelphia, Penna.

RICHARD INNIS RICH
"DICK"

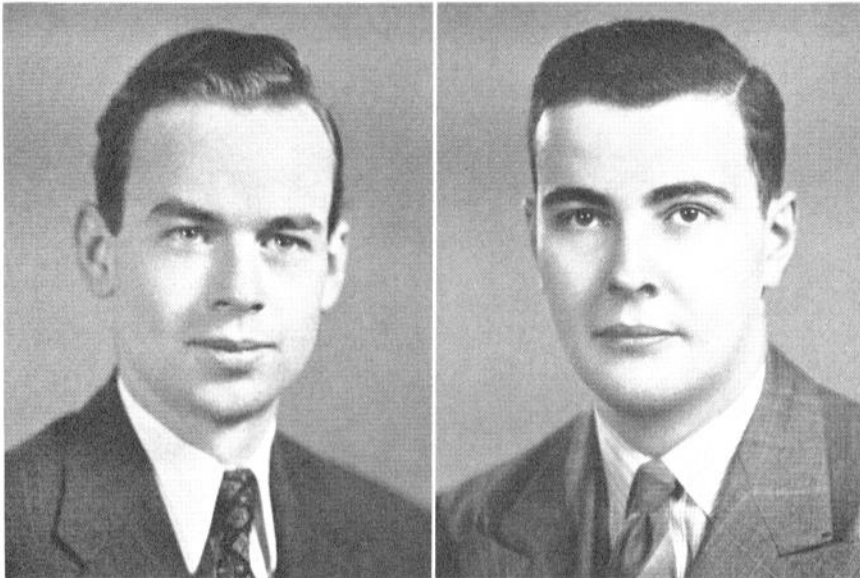
Tacoma, Washington

Bachelor of Science
College of Puget Sound

ΦΡΣ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Hare Medical Society.

Methodist Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.



T H E C L I N I C



WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, III
"ROBBIE" "SHADOW" "J.J."

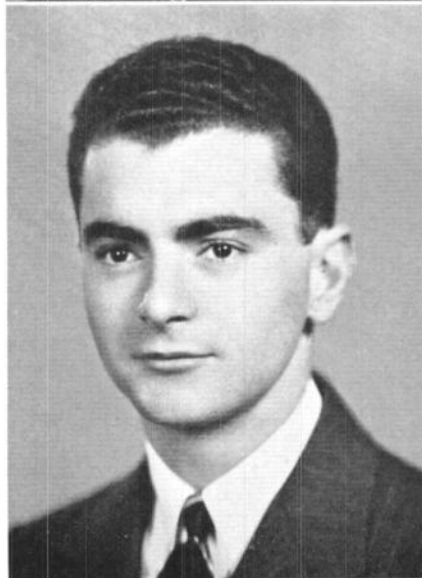
Roaring Spring, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Pennsylvania State College

ΦΚΦ ΑΠΜ ΑΚΚ
ΦΗΣ

Vaux Obstetrical Society; Patterson
Medical Society; Gross Surgical
Society.

Williamsport Hospital
Williamsport, Penna.



IRVING J. SALES
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
St. Joseph's College

ΘΛΚ

The Academy.

Jewish Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.

T H E C L I N I C

BLAIR WILLARD SAYLOR
 "BUTCH" "BANG"

Rockwood, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
 Pennsylvania State College

ΦΜΛ AKK KBΦ

The Academy; Gross Surgical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Patterson Medical Society.

Methodist Episcopal Hospital
 Philadelphia, Penna.

RICHARD HOSKINS SAUNDERS
 "DICK"

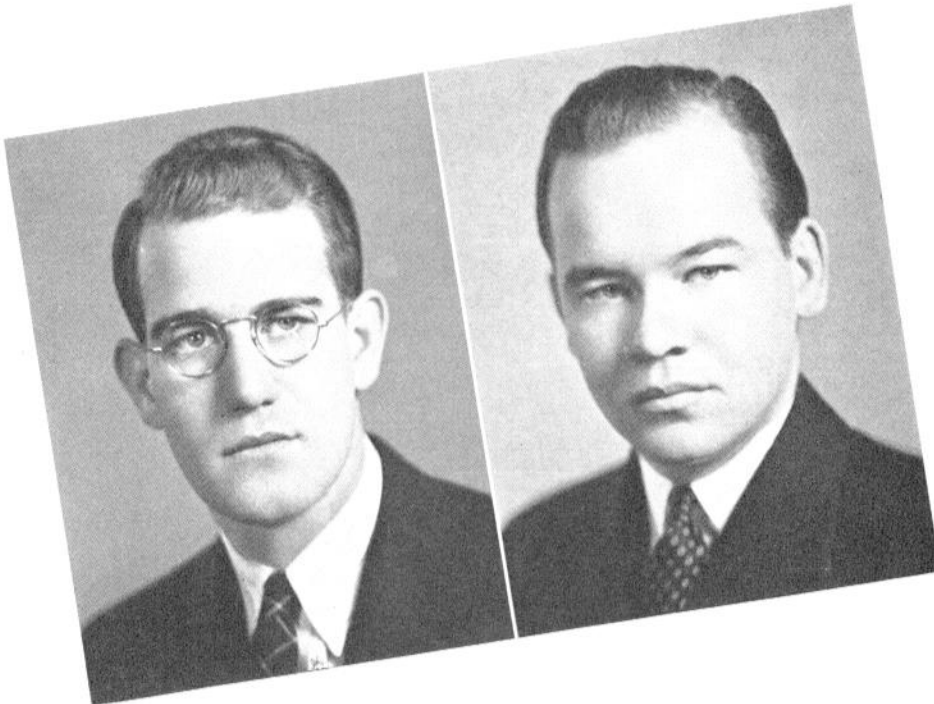
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
 University of Pennsylvania

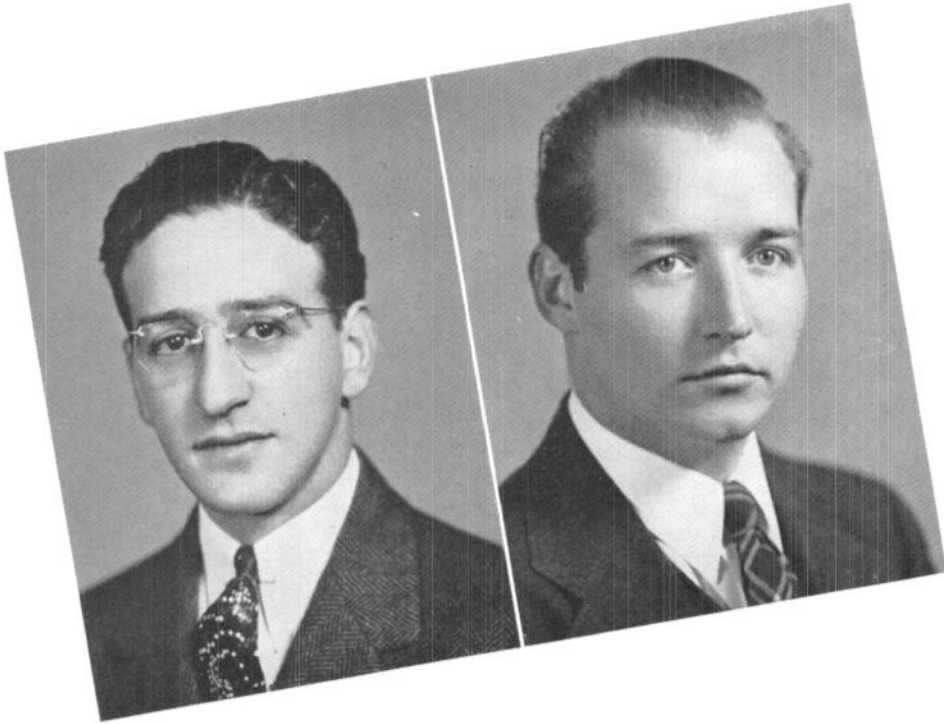
ΦΧ KBΦ

Moon Pathological Society; Alpers
 Neurological Society.

Presbyterian Hospital
 Philadelphia, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



JAMES P. SCANLON
"JIM"

Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
St. Joseph's College

Pasteur Society

Misericordia Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.

JOHN F. SCALERA
Newark, New Jersey

Bachelor of Science
Villanova College

Newark Memorial Hospital
Newark, N. J.

T H E C L I N I C

ALAN MURRAY SCHAEFFER
Haddon Heights, New Jersey

Bachelor of Arts
Princeton University

ΑΩΑ

Gross Surgical Society.

Cooper Hospital
Camden, N. J.



RANDOLPH SELIGMAN
"RANDY"

Bernalillo, New Mexico

Bachelor of Arts
University of Mexico

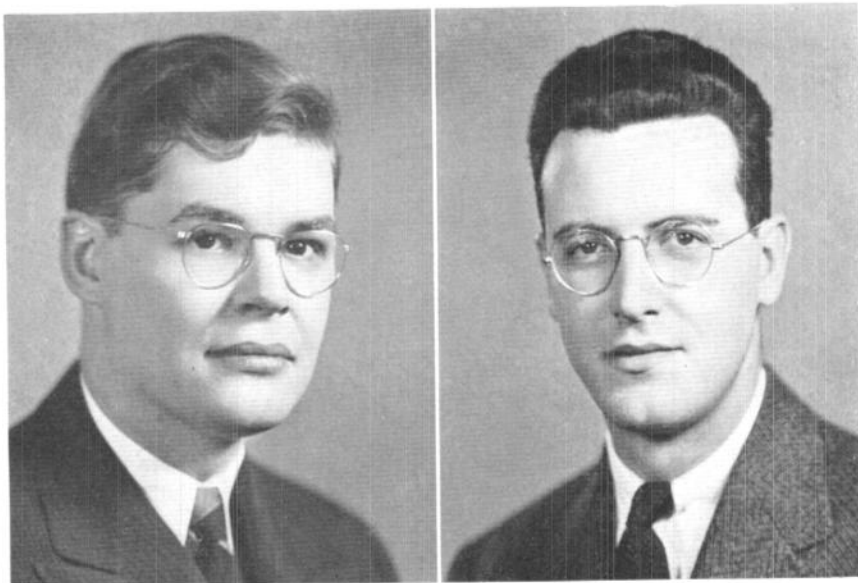
ΦΔΕ ΚΝ ΚΒΦ

Moon Pathological Society; Thomas
Physiological Society; The Academy.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.



T H E C L I N I C



IRVIN G. SHAFFER
"I.G."

Reading, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
Harvard University

ΦΑΚ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Moon
Pathological Society; The Academy;
Patterson Medical Society.

The Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTHUR D. SEWALL
Bridgeton New Jersey

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

Cooper Hospital
Camden, N. J.

T H E C L I N I C

JOHN J. SILENSKEY
Madera, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
Pennsylvania State College

St. Luke's Hospital
Bethlehem, Pa.

JOHN FRANCIS REGIS SHAFFER
"JACK"

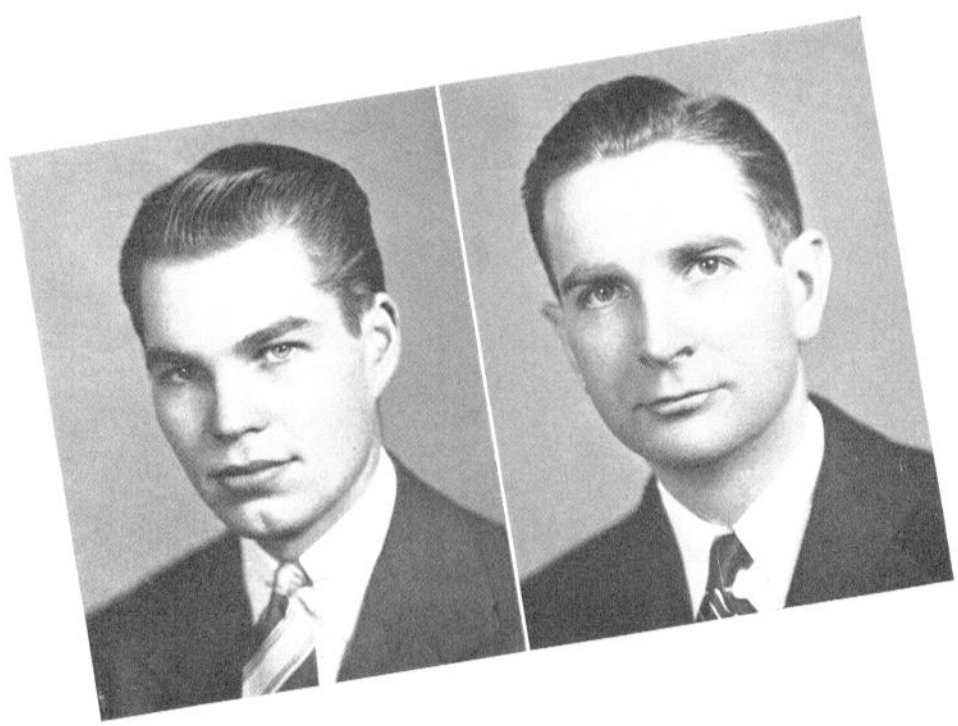
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Universtiy of Notre Dame

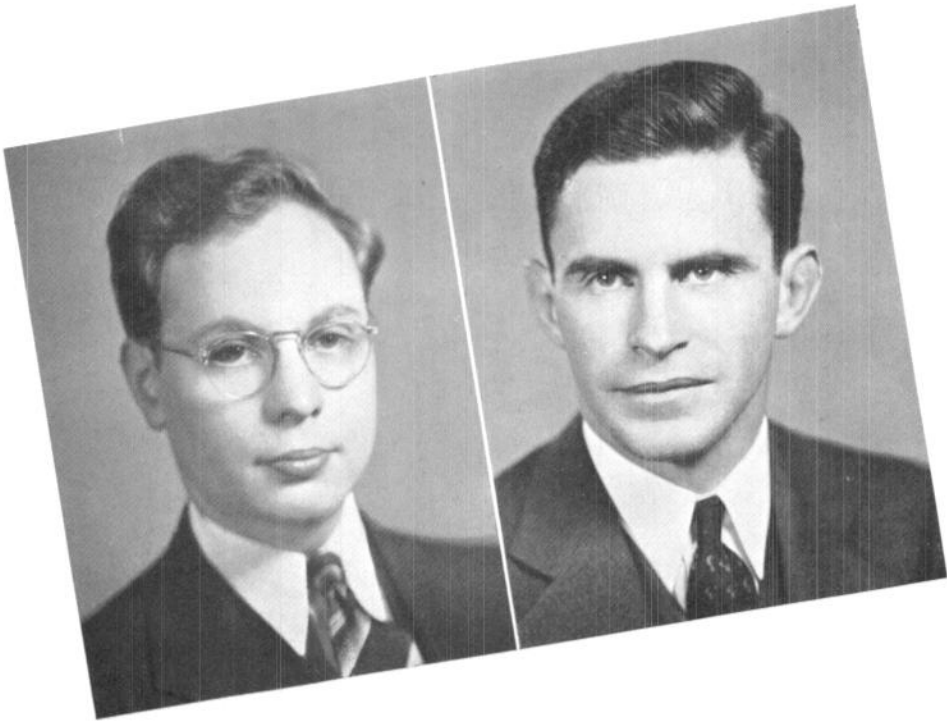
ΦΑΣ ΚΒΦ

R. O. T. C.; Schaeffer Anatomic
League; Thomas Physiological So-
ciety; (Vice Pres.); Pasteur Society;
The Academy; Black and Blue Ball
Committee.

Mercy Hospital
Pittsburg, Pa.



T H E C L I N I C



CHARLES J. SITES
"CHARLIE" "SMOKY"
"SNUFFY"

Upper Tract, West Virginia
Bachelor of Arts
University of West Virginia

TKE ΦX

Alpers Neurological Society; Thomas
Physiological Society; R.O.T.C.

Pittsburgh Medical Center
Pittsburgh, Penna.

JOHN L. SIMON
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ΦBK

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pennsylvania

Kings County Hospital
Brooklyn, New York

T H E C L I N I C

HENRY LAWRENCE SMITH, JR.
"LARRY"

Wallingford, Pennsylvania

KΑΣ ΝΕΝ

Bachelor of Arts
Wooster College

Bauer Pediatric Society (Pres. 1939-1940); Gross Surgical Society; Hare Medical Society; The Academy; Associate Editor Clinic.

Pennsylvania Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.

JAMES OLSON SLOSS
"JIM"

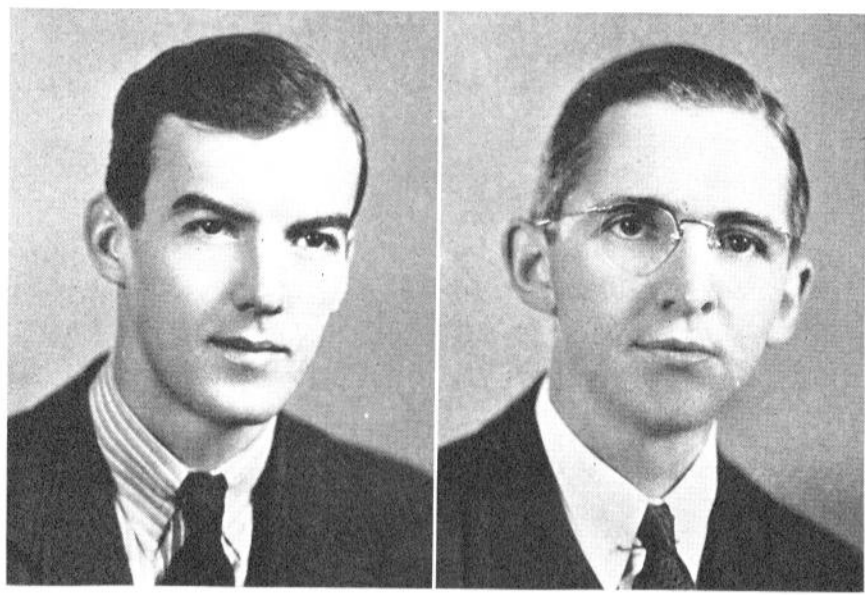
Beaver, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Haverford College

NΣN

Gross Surgical Society; Bauer Pediatrics Society; R.O.T.C.

Mercy Hospital
Pittsburgh, Penna.



T H E C L I N I C



WILLIAM JOHN SNAPE

New Jersey

Bachelor of Arts
Clark University

Cooper Hospital
Camden, N. J.



JAMES R. STANCIL
"JIM" "STANCE"

Smithfield, North Carolina

Bachelor of Arts
University of North Carolina

ΦΧ

Alpers Neurological Society; Patter-
son Medical Society.

Grady Hospital
Atlanta, Georgia

T H E C L I N I C

GERALD BERNARD STEIN
"JERRY"

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
Gettysburg College

ΦΔΕ

The Academy.

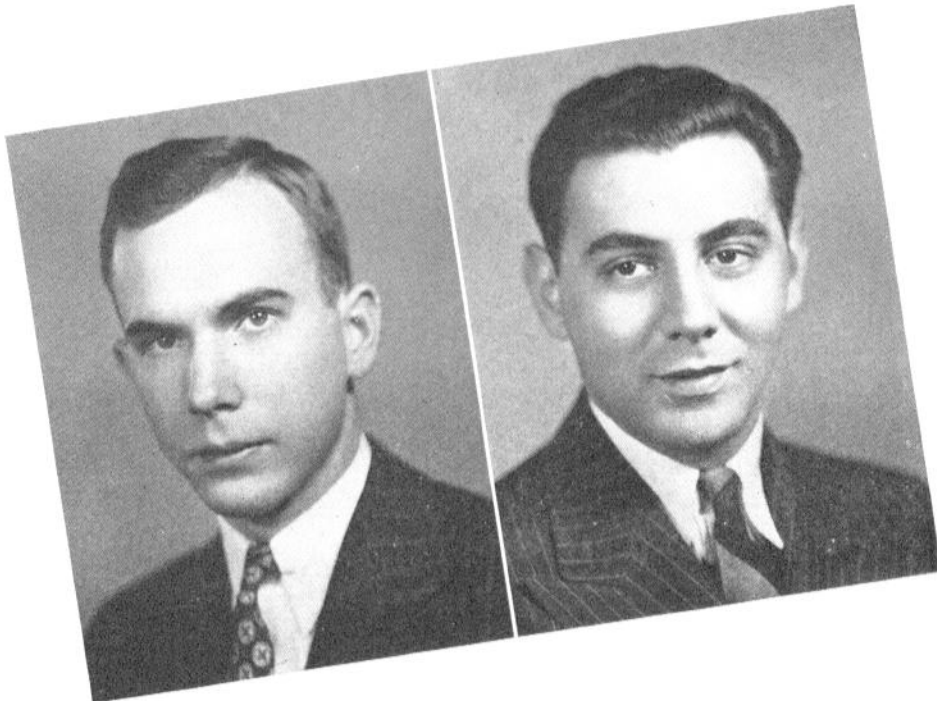
Harrisburg Hospital
Harrisburg, Penna.

ROBERT RIDGELY STARR
"BOB"

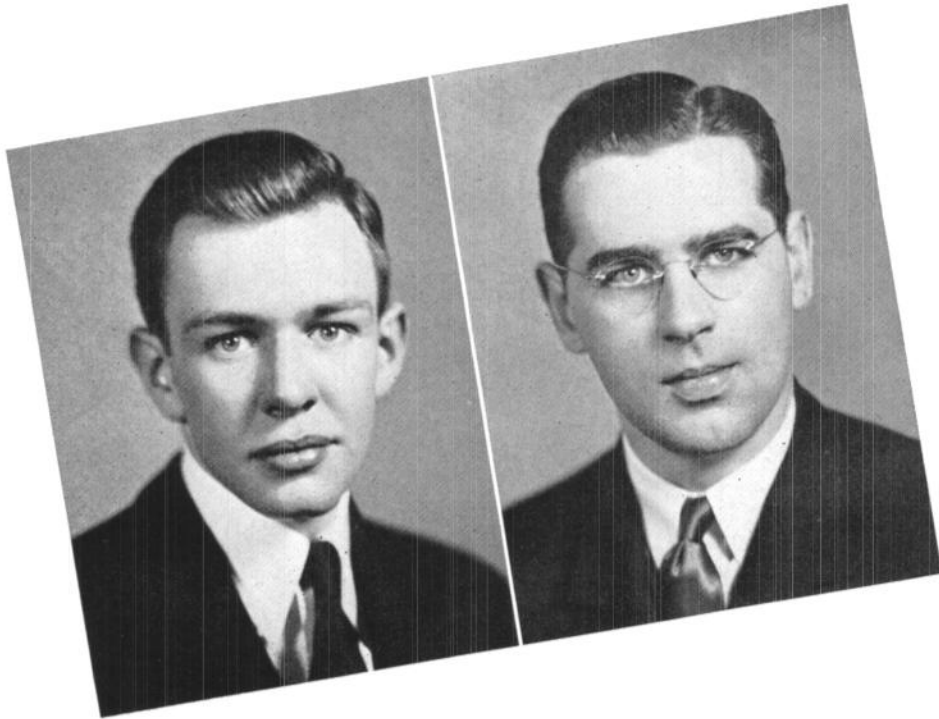
Springfield, Ohio

Bachelor of Arts
Ohio State University

Methodist Episcopal Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.



T H E C L I N I C



HAROLD A. TATTERSALL
"TAT"

Lakeworth, Florida

Bachelor of Arts
Stanford University

ΣΑΕ ΦΡΕ ΚΒΦ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Pasteur Society; Hare Medical Society; The Academy.

Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital
Harrisburg, Penna.

WILLIAM CULBERTSON TAFT
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
Allegheny College

ΦΓΔ ΑΚΚ

Gross Surgical Society, Vaux Obstetrical Society.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.

T H E C L I N I C

ROGER BERNARD THOMAS
"TIGER" "ROACH"

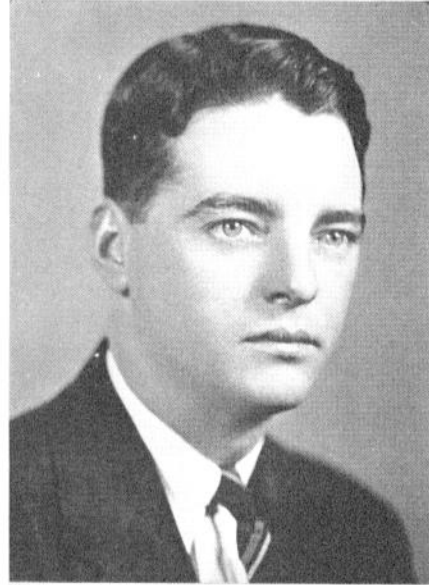
Richardson Park, Delaware

Bachelor of Arts
University of Delaware

ΦΚΦ ΦΧ

Moon Pathological Society; Alpers
Neurological Society; Vaux Obstetri-
cal Society; R.O.T.C.; Class Historian
1939-40.

Delaware Hospital
Wilmington, Del.



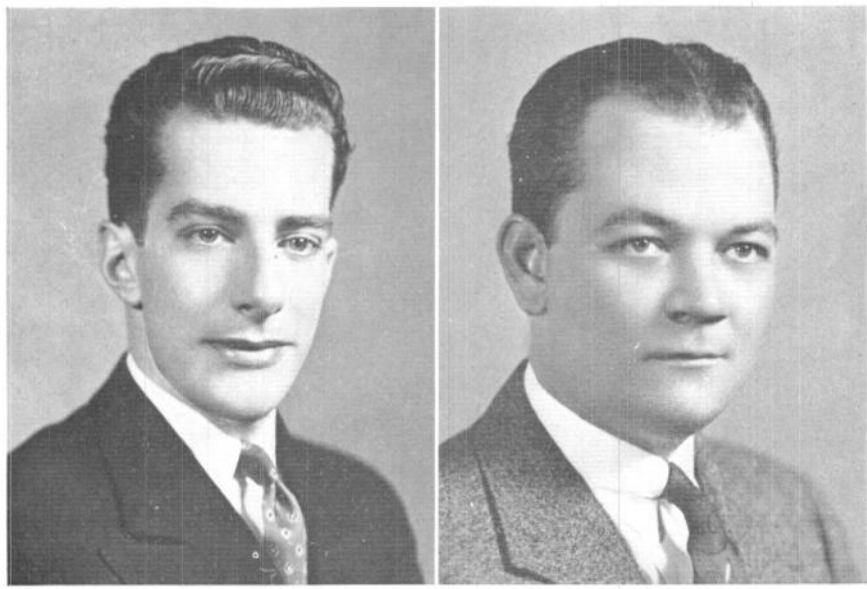
MICHAEL EDWARD TREAT
"MIKE"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
LaSalle Colege

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.





MORTON FITCH TRIPPE
"MORT" "THROCK"
Asbury Park, New Jersey

Bachelor of Arts
Lafayette College

AXP AKK

The Academy; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Gross Surgical Society; Patterson Medical Society; Associate Editor-Clinic.

Fitkin Memorial Hospital
Neptune, N. J.

RICHARD LAWRENCE WAGNER
"HEINE" "POSEY"

Portsmouth, Ohio
Bachelor of Science
Xavier University

ΘΚΨ ΚΒΦ ΑΩΑ

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Hare Medical Society; Pasteur Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Moon Pathological Society (President '39-'40, treasurer '38-'39); R.O.T.C.

St. Joseph's Infirmary
Louisville, Kentucky

T H E C L I N I C

ROSCOE L. WALL, JR.
"ROCK"

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Bachelor of Science
Wake Forest College

ΦΧ ΠΓΣ

Alpers Neurological Society; Patter-
son Medical Society.

Protestant-Episcopal Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.

ROBERT LATSHAW WALKER, III
"PITTSBURGH BOB"

Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts
University of Pittsburgh

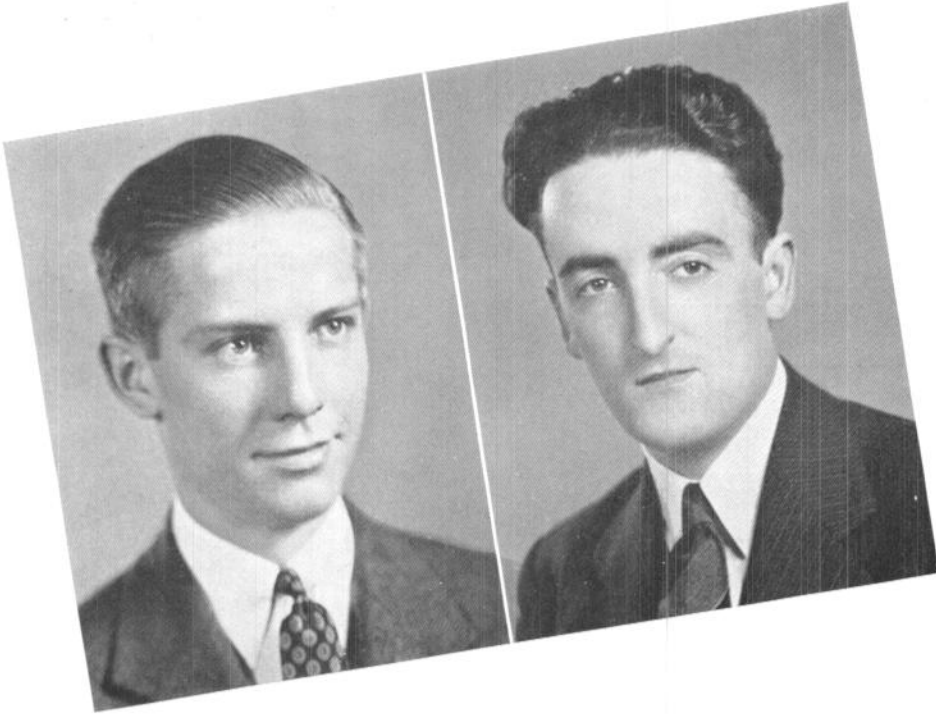
ΘΚΨ ΚΒΦ

Thomas Physiological Society; Moon
Pathological Society; Hare Medical
Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society;
Patterson Medical Society.

Pittsburgh Hospital
Pittsburgh, Penna.



T H E C L I N I C



ALBERT E. WELSH, JR.
"AL" "B-WELCHII"

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Villanova College

ΦΨ

Pasteur Society; Hare Medical Society;
R.O.T.C.

Northeastern Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.

DAVID K. WEBSTER
"DAVE"

Concord, New Hampshire

Bachelor of Science
University of New Hampshire

ΑΤΩ ΚΒΦ

Hare Medical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society;
Gross Surgical Society; R.O.T.C.

Salem Hospital
Salem, Mass.

T H E C L I N I C

JOHN RICHARD WHITEMAN
"JOHNNY"

Bloomington, Illinois

Bachelor of Science
Wesleyan University

TKE AKK

Gross Surgical Society; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Bauer Pediatrics Society.

Knickerbocker Hospital
New York City, New York

CHRISTIAN S. WENGER
"POP" "CHRIS"

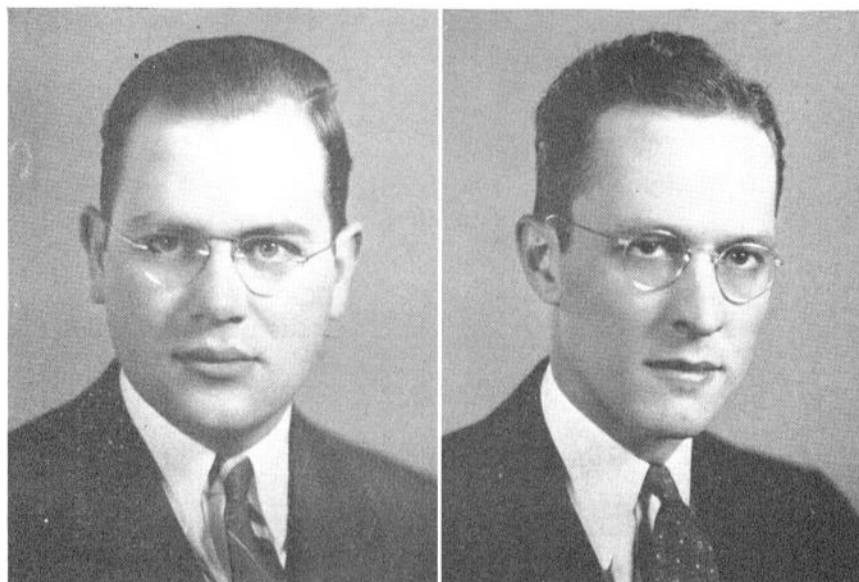
Ephrata, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Juniata College

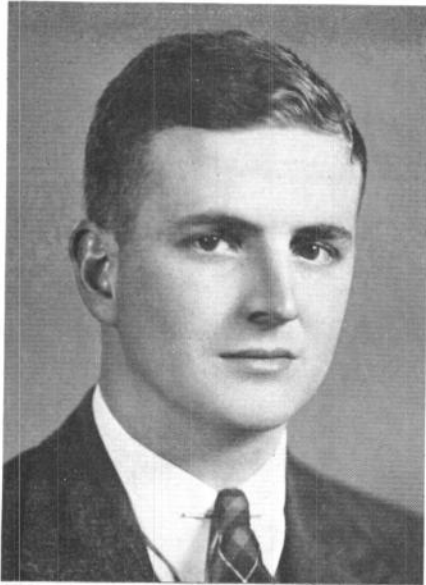
ΘΚΨ

Moon Pathological Society; The Academy; Vaux Obstetrical Society (President 1939-1940); Gross Surgical Society.

Lancaster General Hospital
Lancaster, Penna.



T H E C L I N I C



JOHN MITCHELL WILLIS, JR.
"CUE BALL" "PUNCH"

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Virginia Military Institute

KA NΣN

Vaux Obstetrical Society; Gross Surgical Society; Bauer Pediatrics Society; The Academy; R.O.T.C.; Humor Editor-Clinic.

Walter Reed General Hospital
Washington, D. C.



DALE SLOAN WILSON
Miami, Florida

Bachelor of Science
California State Teachers College

ΦX

Patterson Medical Society — Third Councilor; The Academy; Alpers Neurological Society; R.O.T.C.

Chestnut Hill Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.

T H E C L I N I C

40

ROWLAND EMERY WOOD
"WOODY"

St. Petersburg, Florida

Bachelor of Science
University of Florida

BΘΠ ΘΚΨ

The Academy; Vaux Obstetrical Society; Moon Pathological Society; Bauer Podiatric Society; Gross Surgical Society; Patterson Medical Society; R.O.T.C.; Clinic Staff.

Jefferson Hospital
Philadelphia, Penna.

LOUIS HARRY WINKLER, JR.
"LEW" "WINK"

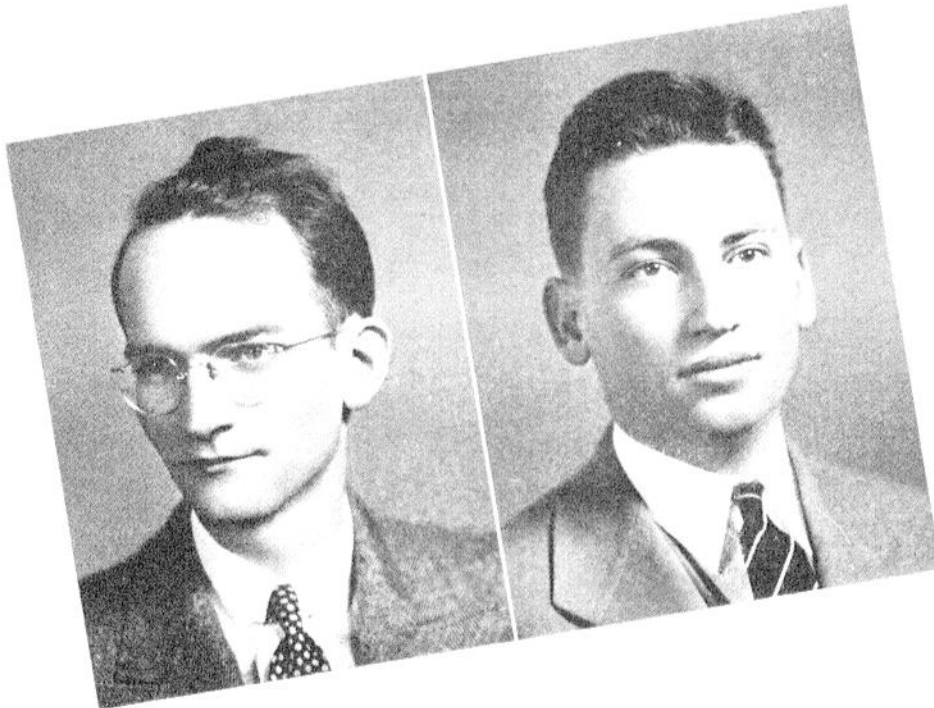
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Science
Bucknell University

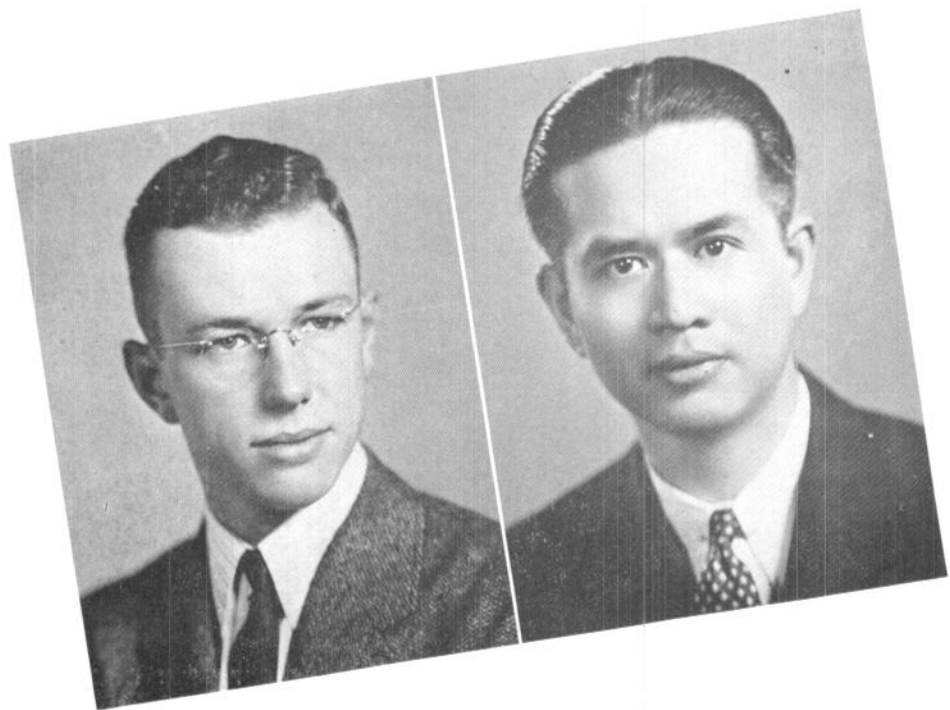
AXM AKK

Vaux Obstetrical Society; Gross Surgical Society; Hare Medical Society; Patterson Medical Society — Fourth Councillor.

St. Luke's Hospital
Bethlehem, Penna.



T H E C L I N I C



PETER TSUN JONG YAP
"PETE"

Honolulu, Hawaii

Bachelor of Science
University of Minnesota

Schaeffer Anatomic League; Hare
Medical Society.

Orange Memorial Hospital
Orange, New Jersey

ALBERTUS C. WYKER
"AL"

Columbus, Ohio

Bachelor of Arts
Ohio Wesleyan University

ΔΤΑ AKK KBΦ

Bauer Pediatric Society; Gross Surgi-
cal Society.

St. Francis Hospital
Columbus, Ohio

T H E C L I N I C



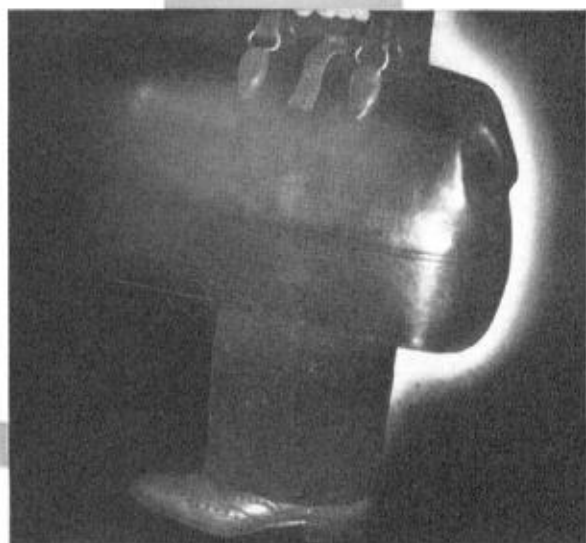
WILLIAM HERMAN MYERS, JR.

One of the most popular men in the class, a class officer, who through illness was forced to leave school for a year. We expect to see Bill back next year where he will be welcomed by the Class of '41.

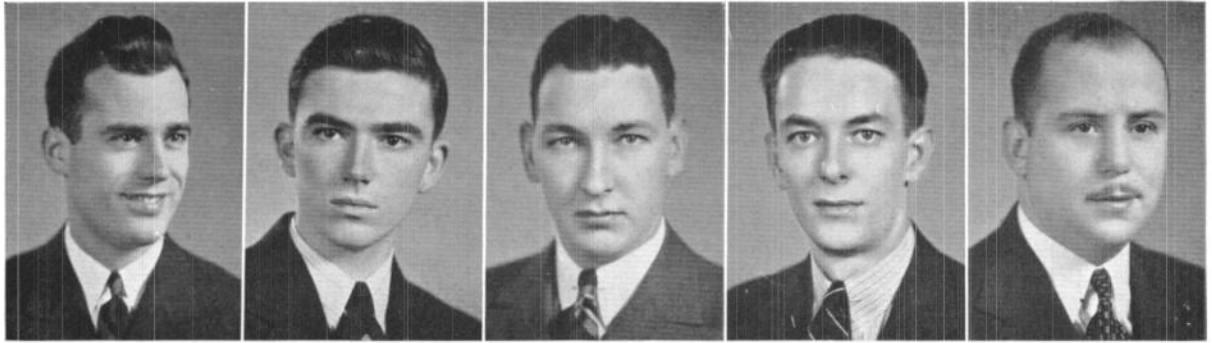
T H E C L I N I C

UNDERCLAS

S E S



Junior Class Officers



J. D. GARNET
President

J. Y. TEMPLETON
Vice President

J. B. GERAGHTY
Secretary

R. T. SMITH
Treasurer

W. C. F. SMITH
Historian

History of the Class of 1941

On the evening of September 20, 1937, the late Dean, Dr. Ross V. Patterson's welcome to the Jefferson Medical College embarked the Class of 1941 upon its strenuous yet fascinating pursuit of the much coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. George R. Bancroft, professor of chemistry, in presenting the opening address, at this time, pointed out the numerous advancements and many goals in the field of medicine.

A course in Osteology served as an introduction to the type and amount of studying which was to confront us throughout the ensuing years. This all too short a course for the vast amount of material to be assimilated was soon climaxed by our first written examination -- an occurrence that has since been much too frequent for the comfort of many of us.

Next came anatomy under the capable guidance of Dr. J. Parsons Schaeffer, whose scholarly and dignified lectures were an inspiration to all. Dr. Michels reigned in the laboratory and his "classical", animated lecture on the reflections of the peritoneum will always be remembered as a highlight of our first year. In the same department Dr. Darasch introduced us to Mistology and Embryology capably assisted by Dr. Ramsay.

In bacteriology we became acquainted with Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger, a man of genial personality with a sincere desire to be of service to all Jefferson men. His annual Christmas Carol Sing with his classes stands out as a tribute to his sincerity and kindness. Dr. Kreidler his able assistant could always be counted upon for one of his "stories" preceding each lecture.

Dr. George R. Bancroft, better known as "Uncle George", exposed us to the intricate and perplexing study of chemistry along with a liberal spattering of Greek, botany, astronomy, and other diversified subjects. Dr. Hansen and Mr. Williams assisted in the laboratory and it is rumored they spent their leisure moments devising new ways to keep our chem. quizz grades at a minimum.

With the coming of spring Jefferson was saddened by the untimely death of Dean Patterson. Not having had sufficient contact with Dr. Patterson, we could not fully appreciate our great loss.

All too soon the first year was over and the much dreaded finals were upon us. Finals over, we breathed a sigh of relief only to sink back into a relapse for two fitful weeks as we awaited that all important yellow slip which was so vital to our future.

The following September the more fortunate members re-convened ready to tackle the second year. Our class suffered some casualties as others before it, and consequently, many familiar faces were absent.

Again we made our way to D. B. I., this time for the perplexing course of neuro-anatomy under the guidance of Dr. Schaeffer. Dr. Lipshutz conducted the laboratory work of the course and his practical examination left many in doubt as to the probable outcome.

Pathology was presented by Dr. Moon—distinguished for his outstanding theory on shock and his story telling. Dr. Morgan, a great teacher and true friend, taught the morbid anatomy, while Dr. Lieber supervised the laboratory and posts.

Dr. Thomas assisted by Drs. Crider and Tuttle presented a very interesting and comprehensive course in physiology. It will always remain a mystery as to how Dr. Tuttle manages to cram such a vast and varied number of objects into two pockets.

Pharmacology was fired at us with machine gun rapidity by Dr. Gruber, who not only gave us writers cramp but kept us in a constant state of dread with his unannounced quizzes. Dr. Haury's lectures on anesthesia and as to what constitutes a fatal dose of toadstools stand out as highlights of the course.

Dr. Truner ably presented the course in physical diagnosis. Although at times his clinics took on the appearance of a three ring circus, they were our first actual contact with patients.

Minor surgery was adequately and interestingly covered by Drs. Surver and Fry.

Then along came the inevitable finals and another much needed summer vacation.

The Fall of 1939 again found us ready to begin another year of struggle towards that non-too-distant goal. This year our ranks were reenforced by numerous transfer students. With almost explosive suddenness we were in the swing of things rushing madly from the College to D. B. I. for more anatomy, then to P. G. H. for medicine, and last but not least to dear old "Pine Street" for diseases of the chest. It is miraculous the number of lectures, clinics, and labs. they have managed to crowd into this year.

In therapeutics we had the honor of our first contact with our new Dean, Dr. Henry K. Hohler.

Dr. Moon continued on in Pathology and Drs. Morgan and Lieber wielded the knife at the posts at P. G. H.

Hygiene and preventive medicine again brought us in contact with our old friend—Dr. Rosenberger.

Surgery was carried on by Dr. Shallow, Dr. Muller, and their respective staffs.

Dr. Vaux, Dr. Ulrich, and Dr. Montgomery attended to our obstetrical education, while Drs. Anspach and Scheffey taught us still more about women in gynecology.

Our medicine was presented to us by such able and outstanding men as Dr. Reimann and Dr. Beardsley and their assistants. At P. G. H. our clinical medicine was well presented by Drs. Lowenberg, Kramer, and Goldburgh.

May this history suffice to relate some of the more pleasant memories of our first three years at Jefferson and may the next and last year prove as interesting and enjoyable.

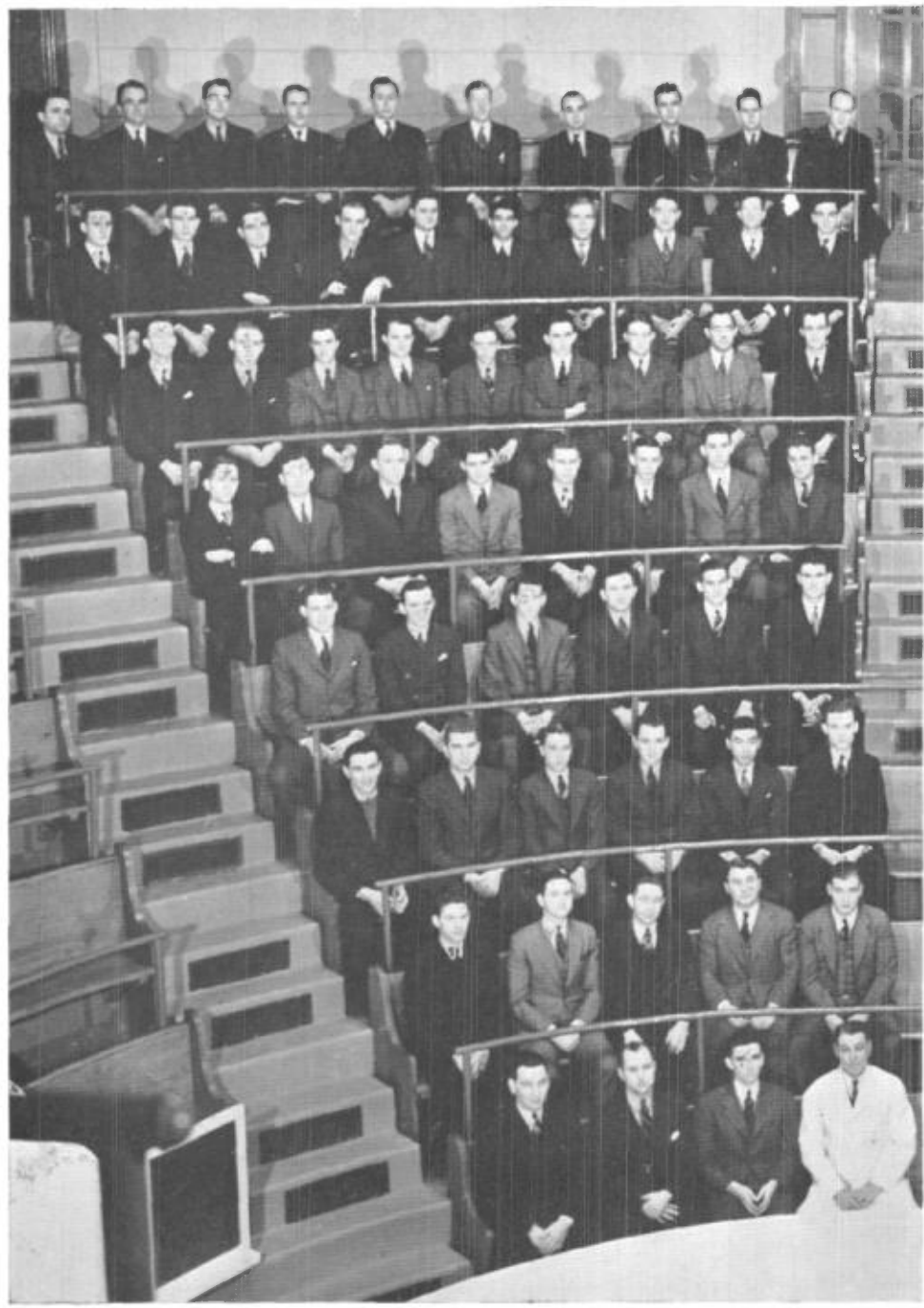
William C. F. Smith, '41

The Junior Class

Adams, Winford Charles.....Md.	Forcey, Lloyd Ralph.....Pa.
Appel, Charles F.....Mass.	Forejt, Joseph Martin.....Pa.
Appel, John F.....Mass.	Forgiel, Ferdinand Stephen.....R. I.
Armstrong, Thomas Smith, Jr.....Pa.	Forse, David Paul, Jr.....Pa.
Beasley, Norris Morey.....Ohio	Fotouhi, Abol Hassan.....Persia
Blaum, Louis Charles.....Pa.	Gardner, James Larimer.....Pa.
Boylston, Bedford Forrest.....S. C.	Garnet, James Donald.....Pa.
Brown, Samuel Hoy.....Mo.	Geraghty, John Baptist, Jr.....Pa.
Bruno, John Robert.....Pa.	Gill, John Joseph.....Pa.
Burnett, Lawrence Frederick.....N. J.	Gormley, James Bernard.....Pa.
Burns, Charles Nicholas.....Pa.	Greene, Clyde Cornelius, Jr.....N. C.
Campbell, John Hugh.....Pa.	Gruber, Chrls Michael, Jr.....Pa.
Campbell, Walter Edmund.....R. I.	Halbeisen, William A. C.....N. J.
Carapella, John Dominick.....Pa.	Hanlon, George Henry.....Pa.
Carmona-Sanchez, Manuel... ..P. R.	Hepler, Thomas Kermit.....Pa.
Carroll, Irvin Norwood.....Del.	Hoffman, Arthur Frederick.....Ind.
Catlett, George Francis.....N. J.	Johnson, Albert Sidney, Jr.....Ga.
Collins, James Anthony, Jr.....Pa.	Kim, Chang Ha.....Korea
Creech, Oscar, Jr.....N. C.	Kreger, Oliver Judson, Jr.....Pa.
Cressler, John Charles.....Pa.	Kubek, John Anthony.....Pa.
DeLawter, DeWitt Elmer.....Md.	Leydic, Cyrus Clark, Jr.....Pa.
Derr, Frederick Smith.....Pa.	Lockwood, James Harrison.....Mass.
Drake, Willard Melvin, Jr.....N. J.	Longshore, William Allen, Jr.....Pa.
Dunn, Paul Fallon.....R. I.	McEvelly, James Patrick Joseph.....Pa.
Ealy, David Lawrence.....W. Va.	McKinley, Oscar Vincent.....Pa.
Eckhart, William Vincent.....Ind.	McMahan, Joseph Norman.....Pa.
Farmer, Rodney Arnold.....Pa.	McNickle, Jerry Hal.....Kans.
Fehr, John U.....Pa.	Malley, William Lee.....Pa.
Fetter, Donald Evans.....Pa.	Marx, Halvey Edward.....N. J.
Flanagan, James Francis, Jr.....N. J.	Mazur, Edward Frank.....N. J.
Flanigan, Edward Anthony, Jr.....Pa.	Mihalick, Peter John.....Pa.
Flood, Richard Edward.....W. Va.	Miller, James Henry.....Pa.

Murray, Kenneth Joseph.....	Mass.
Nishijima, Randal Atsushi.....	Hawaii
Nesal, Joseph Louis.....	Pa.
O'Brien, John Richard.....	N. Y.
Over, Stuart Bailey, Jr.....	Pa.
Paden, Norton Crane.....	Pa.
Palmer, Rufus Edward, III.....	Pa.
Palmsano, Vincent Siegfried.....	Pa.
Patton, Thomas Bustard.....	Pa.
Peoples, Samuel Sterrett.....	Pa.
Peters, Robert Harrison, Jr.....	Pa.
Pettit, Paul Herschel.....	N. J.
Poinsard, Paul John.....	Pa.
Possner, Howard Edmond, Jr.....	R. I.
Powell, Grover Cleveland, Jr.....	Pa.
Ratke, Henry Victor.....	Pa.
Regan, Joseph James.....	Pa.
Repman, Harry Joseph, Jr.....	Pa.
Ricketts, Edward Alton.....	Pa.
Robinson, Frederick Alexander, Jr.....	Pa.
Rupp, Joseph John.....	Pa.
Schadt, Oliver Samuel, Jr.....	Pa.
Schafer, Earl William, Jr.....	W. Va.
Schaffer, Edward David.....	Pa.
Schucker, Charles Lane.....	Pa.
Smith, Richard Thomas.....	Pa.
Smith, William Charles Frederick.....	Pa.
Snyder, Albert Joseph.....	Pa.
Somerville, William Joseph.....	Pa.
Sprecher, Omar Daniel, Jr.....	Md.
Stevens, Raymond Thomas.....	R. I.
Stotler, Charles Wilbur.....	Pa.
Swan, James Rutherford.....	Pa.
Taft, George Henry.....	R. I.
Tallman, Edwin Homer.....	Pa.
Templeton, John Young, III.....	N. C.
Troncelliti, Mario Vincent.....	Pa.
Tucker, James Martin.....	Pa.
Vick, Edward Hoge.....	N. C.
Wagner, Frederick Balthas, Jr.....	Pa.
Warakomski, Alphonse Stanley.....	Pa.
Washburn, Hubert Horace.....	Pa.
Wehr, Warren Wenner.....	Pa.
Welch, William Lee.....	Pa.
White, Wesley Rhys.....	Pa.
Wiggins, Walter Sproule.....	Pa.
Wolford, Robert William.....	Ohio
Ycungman, George Andrew.....	Mo.

*Class
of*





1941

Sophomore Class Officers



C. C. STAPINSKI
President

M. HETRICK
Vice President

R. R. GOLDCAMP
Treasurer

J. T. GOCKE
Historian

History of the Class of 1942

After thriving on fresh air and sunshine (something which is very rare in the city of Brotherly Love) for four months, we returned to Jefferson to find that our class had dwindled to 117 scholars???. Everyone greeted each other with the familiar phrase "glad to see you back" or "what are you doing back", mostly the former. Any way every one greeted each other just as a matter of formality.

The first few days were spent in greeting the freshmen and showing them around school—helping them get their "bones" and trying to advise them as to the best method of attack on "old Osteology"—I am certain very little attention was paid to our "fatherly" advice as they surely had gotten their last minute instructions before boarding the "rattler for old Philly".

Finally the few days of leisure ended and back to the grind stone we plodded—some faster than others but all reaching it sooner or later. We found that D.B.I. hadn't changed a bit—neither had Dr. J. Parsons Schaeffer. The good Doctor welcomed us all back and in the same breath and tone of voice announced that "Ike" had repaired the first five rows of seats and they no longer were on the reserved list. However, we found our Neuro-Anatomy to be very interesting and puzzling at times, until Dr. Schaeffer and his very amicable assistant Dr. "Barney" Lipshutz put us on the right path. Smiles were more frequent after the month of February had slipped by than before—good old Neuro had passed by the way side???

Smiles were not for long as the Pharmacology Department really got in the groove. In Dr. C. M. Gruber we found a gentleman and a scholar and in the students lingo "a good egg". Dr. Gruber was known as the mystery man to most sophomores—the mystery being when we would get a blue book. However we "larned" Pharmacology from "A to Z". We found Dr. Grubers' two

assistants, Dr. Haury and Dr. Drake, to be two good "gents" and of much aid in the very well organized lab.

Dr. Thomas won our immediate respect for his pleasing personality and his efforts to make Physiology mean something. In lab we made contact with Dr. J. O. Crider and Dr. Tuttle. We were again entertained on Wednesday afternoons by Dr. Tuttle, the artist of the Physiology department and checker of the students notes for the first semester on his lectures—I think he gave a short quiz in January also??

Doctor, "I have a pain",—Right you are again—none other than Dr. Turner. Much credit is to be given to Dr. Turner for his never tiring energy and willingness to help the students in Physical Diagnosis. Of course we can not forget Dr. Hamrick and his surprise visits to the lecture with the roll book and catching a few of the boys at the show—the boys didn't worry for they knew it had happened in the best of families.

Our most eminent chief of Pathology and possessor of his share of incredulity, Dr. V. H. Moon, led us through many hours with his stories and other digressions and also showed a complete mastery of his subject. In lab we found Dr. Lieber to be quite unassuming and a great philosopher, but of much aid along with Dr. Herbut. We had many a merry session across the hall with Dr. "Davey" Morgan and we were always assured of a pleasant and instructive session with him.

Our introduction in to the field of Surgery was made most interesting by two well qualified gentlemen, Dr. Surver and Dr. Fry, who have lots of patience. Ha! Ha! Dr. Fry kept us on our toes the second half with oral quizzes which turned out to be of much benefit in the end.

As for Psycho-Biology and Neuro-Pathology not a lot can be said except that we can see from where we are sitting there is a lot in store for us in the next two years concerning the two subjects.

Looking back over the year we found it a very pleasant one and are looking forward to our next two years with much gusto.

JACK THOMAS GOCKE,
Historian

I wish to acknowledge and thank H. C. Bantly for the use of his typewriter.

J. T. Gocke, M.D., of ever honored memory

The Sophomore Class

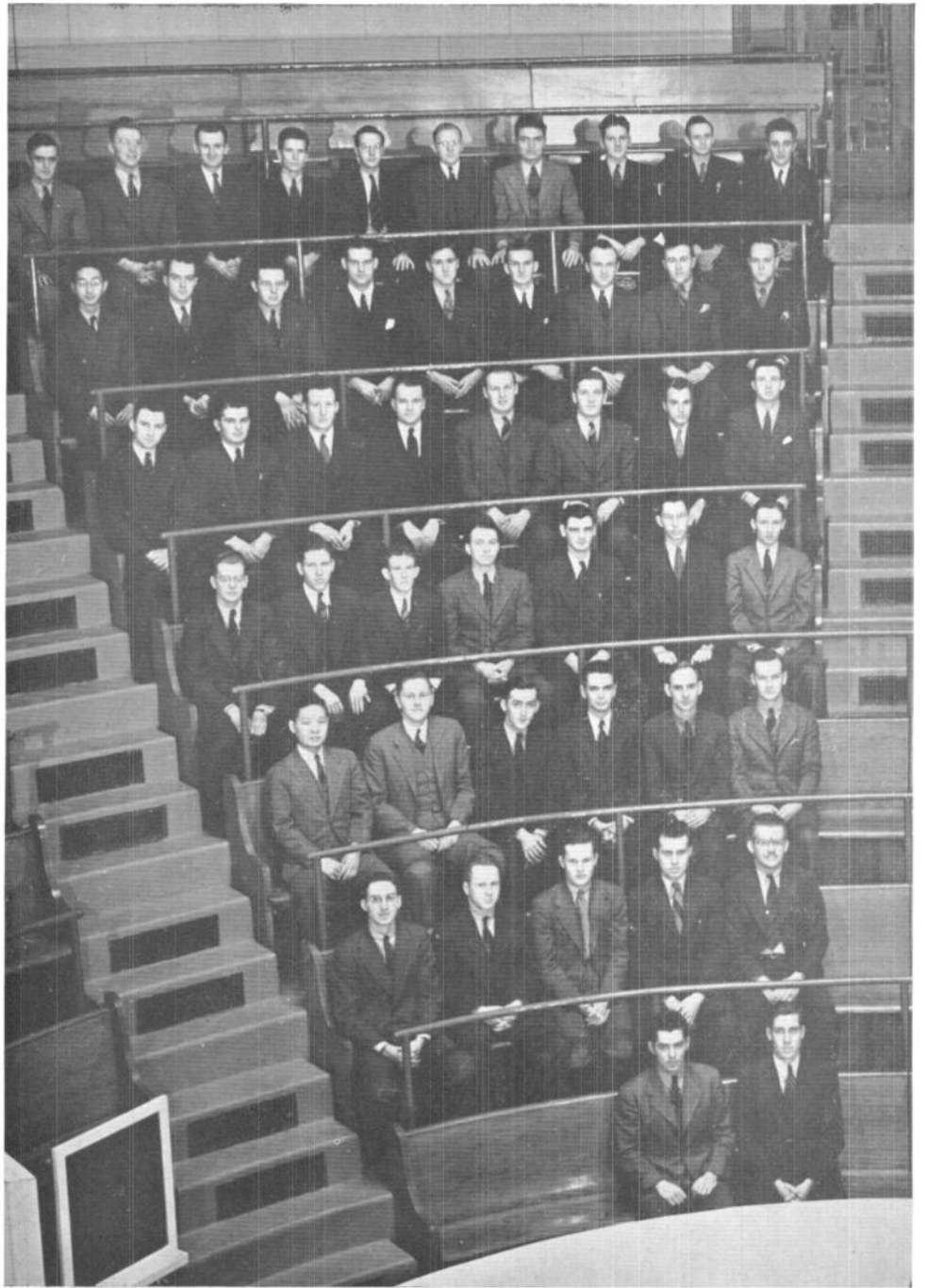
Alden, John Wiley, Jr.....Del.	Bender, Adolph Joseph.....Pa.
Anstine, Dale Thomas.....Pa.	Bland, C. Brinley.....Pa.
Atwell, Jennings Clinton.....Pa.	Bowman, Thomas Edward, Jr.....Pa.
Bailey, Abbott Kenyon.....N. C.	Braden, Robert G.....Pa.
Baltodanoy Pallais, Emilio.....Nicaragua	Brandon, Milton Boyd.....Pa.
Bantly, Harry Copping.....Pa.	Brown, Harold Elmer.....Pa.
Bausch, Richard Deisher.....Pa.	Brubaker, Jacob Henry.....Pa.

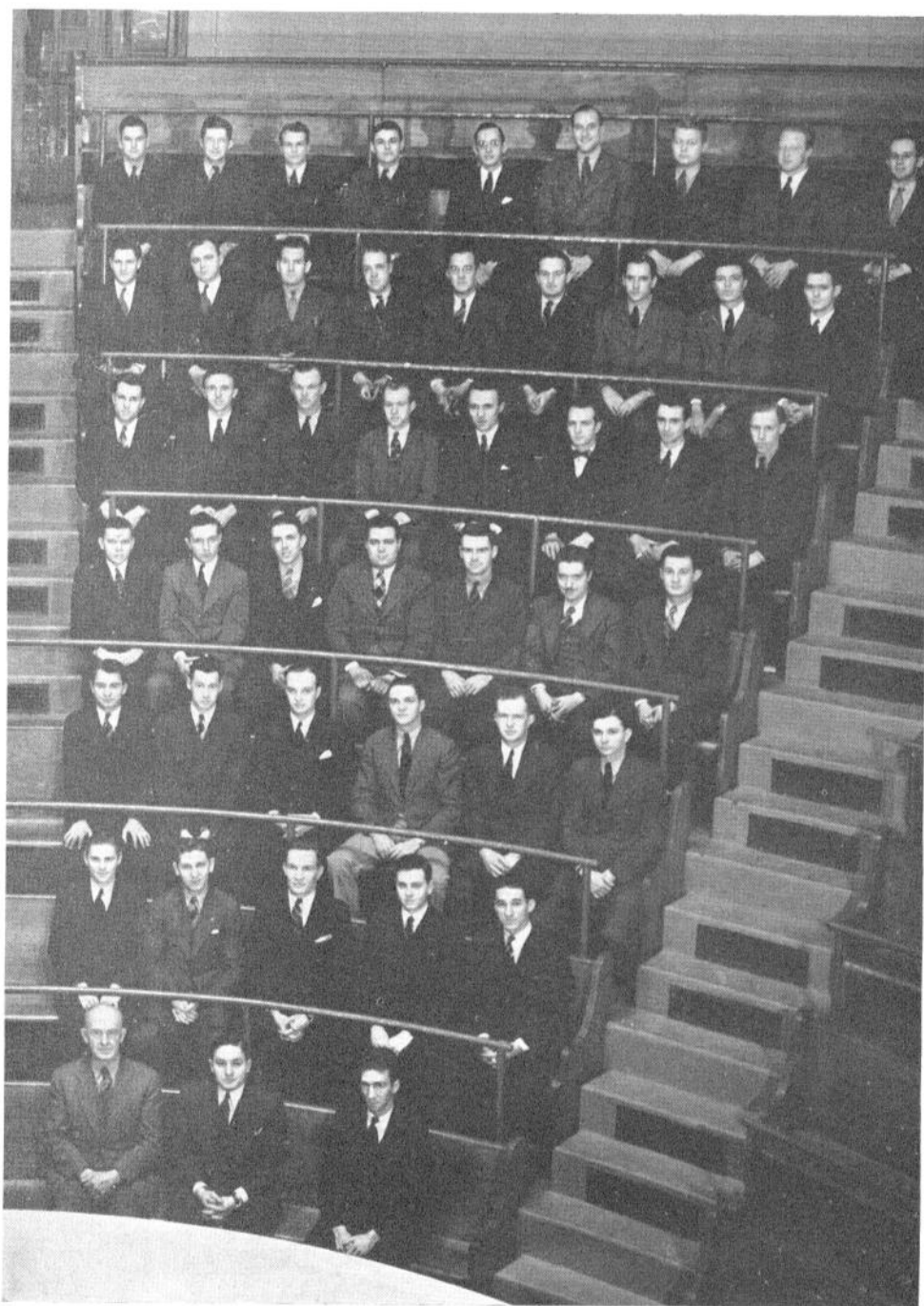
Callaghan, Philip James.....	Pa.	Houston, Robert Ross.....	Pa.
Cavalieri, Rinaldo Joseph.....	Conn.	Hughes, Roger Lott.....	Pa.
Cheffey, John Howard.....	Pa.	Hussey, Howard Summerell, Jr.....	N. C.
Chevitski, Stanley Bernard.....	Pa.	Johnson, David Oliver.....	Pa.
Christ, Nicholas John.....	Pa.	Johnson, Edgar Norman.....	N. H.
Ciacci, Vincent William.....	Pa.	Keyes, John William.....	Pa.
Connell, James Vincent.....	N. J.	Knopf, Carl Ludwig.....	Pa.
Connelly, Edward Williams.....	Ky.	Knorr, John Keyser, III.....	Pa.
Conroy, Edward George.....	Pa.	Kowalesky, Harry Joseph.....	Pa.
Crissey, Robert Roy.....	Mich.	Lau, Robert Edmund.....	Pa.
Deily, Raymond Edward.....	Pa.	Leach, Edwin Morse.....	Me.
Deitmaring, Francis Anthony.....	N. J.	Liggett, John Samuel.....	Ohio
Dineen, Thomas Gerard.....	Pa.	McCallion, Luther Layton.....	N. J.
Doherty, Joseph Cesare.....	Pa.	McCarter, Robert Harris, II.....	N. Y.
Eckley, Robert.....	Pa.	McKeigue, John Edward, Jr.....	Mass.
Ehrgott, William August.....	Pa.	McNicholas, Edward Martin.....	Pa.
Eisenhower, James S. D., Jr.....	N. J.	Manges, Willis Edmund.....	Pa.
Emery, Frederick Clayton.....	Me.	Marino, Joseph Nathan.....	Pa.
Endres, Richard James.....	Pa.	Marthouse, Stephen John.....	Pa.
Federowicz, Joseph Anthony.....	Pa.	Miller, John Ernest.....	Pa.
Feigley, Harvey Peter, Jr.....	Pa.	Min, Thomas Sweet.....	Hawaii
Flick, Lawrence F. X., III.....	Pa.	Moog, Charles Robert.....	N. J.
Gagliardi, Alfred Alfonso.....	N. J.	Murphy, William Melvin.....	Ind.
Galson, John Woodford.....	Pa.	Murray, Edward Francis.....	N. J.
Gibson, Edgar Thomas.....	Pa.	Murray, Richard Colburn.....	Pa.
Gillis, John Angus.....	Pa.	Nelson, William J.....	S. C.
Goble, Garvin Garland.....	Calif.	Neves, Edmund Fraga.....	Mass.
Gocke, John Thomas.....	W. Va.	O'Brien, Frank Thomas.....	Pa.
Gold, David Albert.....	Pa.	O'Connor, John Parrish.....	N. Y.
Goldcamp, Richard Renner.....	Ohio	Orton, Douglass Boylan.....	Vt.
Graff, John Joseph.....	Pa.	Orton, Stuart.....	N. J.
Grendal, Michael Francis.....	Mass.	Parker, Philip John.....	N. J.
Grisinger, George Floyd, Jr.....	W. Va.	Patterson, John C.....	N. J.
Grubbs, William Edward.....	Ohio	Perilstein, Paul Kramer.....	Pa.
Hackman, Edmund Timothy.....	R. I.	Pfister, John Anthony.....	Pa.
Hanlon, David G.....	Pa.	Phillips, Vernor Richard.....	Pa.
Healey, Joseph Thomas.....	Pa.	Pohowsky, Alex, Jr.....	Pa.
Heaton, Vincent Warner.....	Pa.	Polischuk, Wasyl James.....	Pa.
Heckman, James August.....	Pa.	Quenzel, Warren Neale.....	N. J.
Hegarty, William Maurice, Jr.....	Ind.	Reed, Harry Wilson.....	Pa.
Heinbach, Robert Allen.....	Pa.	Rentschler, John Horace.....	W. Va.
Hetrick, Matthew Adam.....	Pa.	Ressetar, Michael John.....	N. J.
Ho, Albert Kam Tai.....	Hawaii	Rhodes, John Frederick.....	Pa.
Horan, Austin Joseph.....	Pa.	Richards, Charles Franklin, Jr.....	Del.

Ridgway, William Gerald.....	N. J.	Troncelliti, Edward Anthony.....	Pa.
Ryan, James Joseph.....	Pa.	Ulrich, Robert Paule.....	Ohio
Rymer, John Junior.....	W. Va.	Uram, Irving Emanuel.....	Pa.
Scaricaciottoli, Thomas Michael.....	Pa.	Veve, Frank Joseph.....	P. R.
Schaefer, William Lewis, Jr.....	Pa.	Warren, Thomas Noble.....	Del.
Shenk, Wilbur David.....	Ohio	Warshaw, Harold.....	Pa.
Snyder, Paul Arthur Montgomery.....	Pa.	Wear, Harry Warren.....	Pa.
Stapinski, Cyril Charles.....	Pa.	Williams, Burton Lamar.....	Pa.
Stayman, Joseph Webster, Jr.....	W. Va.	Winham, Arthur Jerome, Jr.....	Pa.
Stein, George Nathan.....	Pa.	Woodworth, William Akens, Jr.....	Pa.
Steitz, John Arthur.....	N. J.	Yantes, Edmond Kiefer.....	Ohio
Steward, Robert Excel.....	N. J.	Zukoski, Frank Joseph.....	Pa.
Strunk, Charles Fulmer.....	Pa.	Zvalauskas, Anthony George.....	Pa.
Sullivan, Arthur Francis, Jr.....	Mass.		



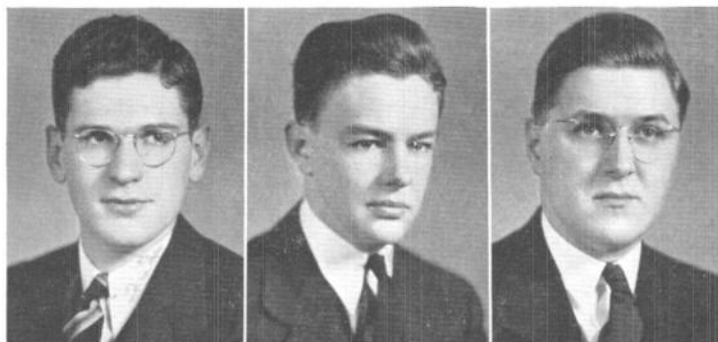
*Class
of*





1942

Freshman Class Officers



R. GROFF
Vice President

B. RODGERS
President

G. ROMOR
Historian

History of the Class of 1943

With considerable excitement the freshman class met for their first introduction to Jefferson Medical College at eight o'clock on September 20, 1939 in the College Auditorium. Here we learned of the traditions that Jefferson stands for. We were willing to learn then—as we still are.

Our official introduction to the Faculty was a memorable one. There we saw what a distinguished group of men our Faculty were, and we were glad to see the men who were going to be responsible for our education throughout the next four years. Dr. Rosenberger introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Davis, who told us of the traditions of "dear Old Jefferson" and medicine in general. After his talk we felt better prepared to venture forth to try our wings in medicine.

We really started to work by being introduced to Osteology, the study of bones, as we thought, but there were quite a few additional things to learn in this subject. We learned a great deal about bones, a great deal of which has already slipped our minds. We learned to speak a new language other than the basic course in Greek given in conjunction with Chemistry.

In our endeavors to learn, we owe a great deal to our instructors who always are willing to help us out of our difficulties, but who sometimes present us with other problems which seem worse than those they straightened out for us originally.

In Anatomy we met a very distinguished gentleman, Dr. Schaeffer who has a disturbing habit of making you forget whatever you did know every time he asks a question. However, we owe a great deal to his help both in the laboratory and in his lectures. We also met Dr. Michels whom you really can

hear in lecture and in the laboratory. His lectures on a typical spinal nerve will always remain as one of the highlights of our freshman year. We also came under the able tutelage of Dr. Bennet, who recently joined our faculty. His lectures were a great help to us. Under these men we raced through Anatomy laboratory (or so it seemed) and cut the wrong thing many a time.

In the Chemistry Department we met a sincere gentleman, Dr. Bancroft, who usually saw to it that we had enough work to keep us busy for many a night. In some cases, he also caused some of us quite a bit of worry. However, I think we will survive, for the major part.

In Dr. Rosenberger we found a very able man who is a great friend to all the freshmen. His Friday quizz sections were of great interest to all for many and various reasons, mostly his sense of humor. Dr. Kreidler, he of the genial countenance, made Bacteriology seem fun, and also helped us a great deal in our work.

We salute Dr. Radasch, whose Tuesday's lectures in Histology and embryology were a source on interest and pleasure to all. Without Dr. Radasch, Histology would not have been the same. We also found an able assistant in Dr. Ramsay, whose beautiful drawings and clear explanations cleared up many a doubtful point for many of us. To them we owe our knowledge of Histology and Embryology.

At the present time, we all look forward to being upper classmen, having heard all about the coming phases of our work from our friends. So all that is left is to hope that we will all be here next year to continue with our studies and many pleasant associations.

THE FRESHMAN CLASS

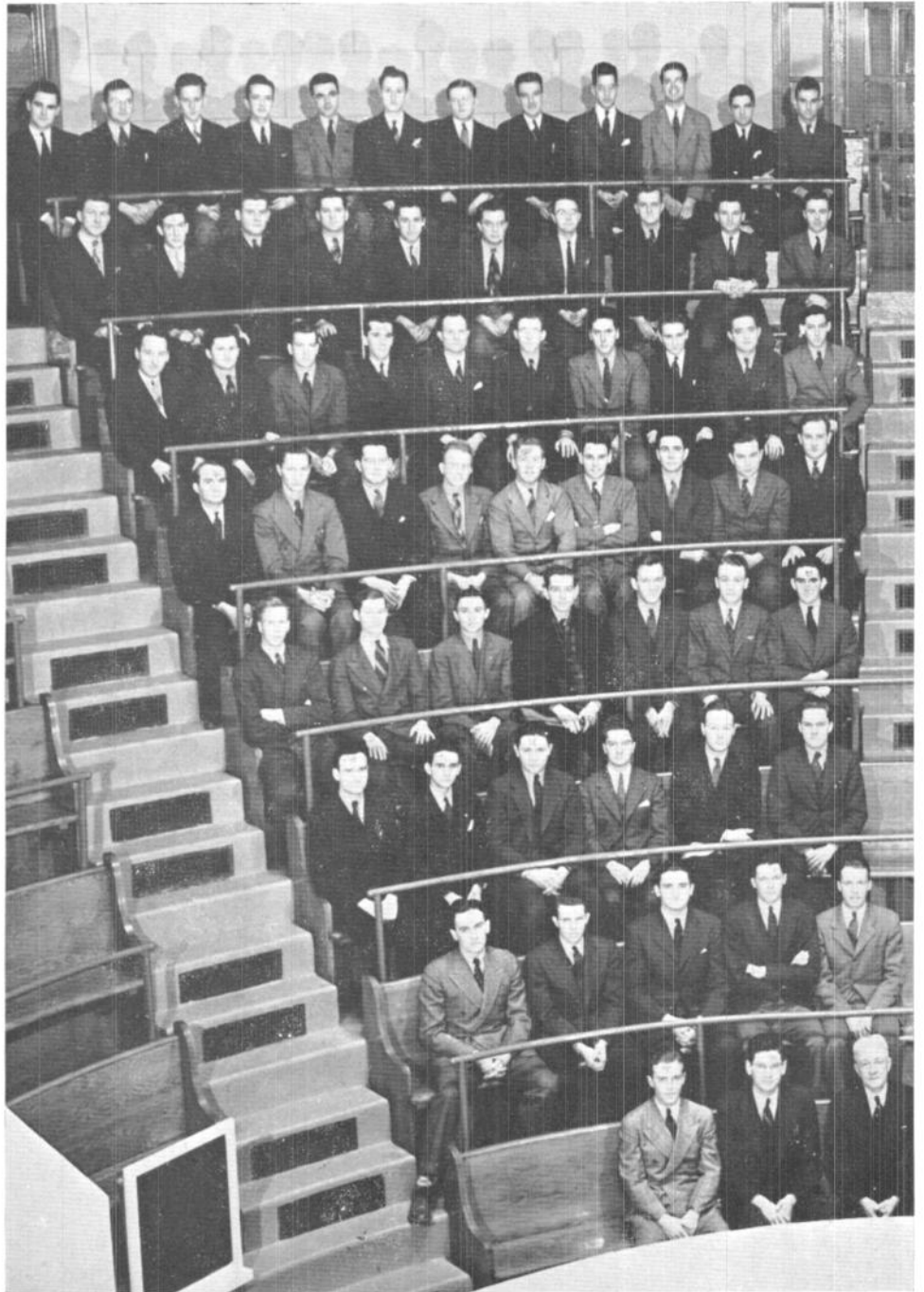
Adam, Stewart I.	N. J.	Cooper, L. S.	Md.
Aitken, D. H.	Pa.	Costello, P. J.	Pa.
Alderfer, H. H.	Pa.	Crawford, R. A.	W. Va.
Ambrose, J. F.	Pa.	Cresson, S. L.	Pa.
Armitage, H. V.	Pa.	Davitch, L. S.	Pa.
Bender, J. A.	Pa.	Deardoff, J. E.	Pa.
Berry, T. J.	Pa.	Derickson, P. G.	Del.
Barkowski, W. J.	Pa.	Deamon, R. C.	Pa.
Bush, L.	Pa.	DeCecca, F. J.	Del.
Callery, G. E.	Pa.	Donaldson, W. B.	Pa.
Campbell, R. C.	Pa.	Dore, C. E.	Maine
Carman, H. E.	N. Y.	Dorman, G.	Pa.
Ceraso, S. T.	Pa.	Durham, D. G.	Del.
Cessna, G. H.	Pa.	Dun, T. H.	Pa.
Clader, S.	Pa.	Earnest, F. III.	N. J.
Clark, F.	N. J.	Elwell, H. B.	Pa.
Conrady, W. E.	Pa.	Faris, S. S., II.	Pa.

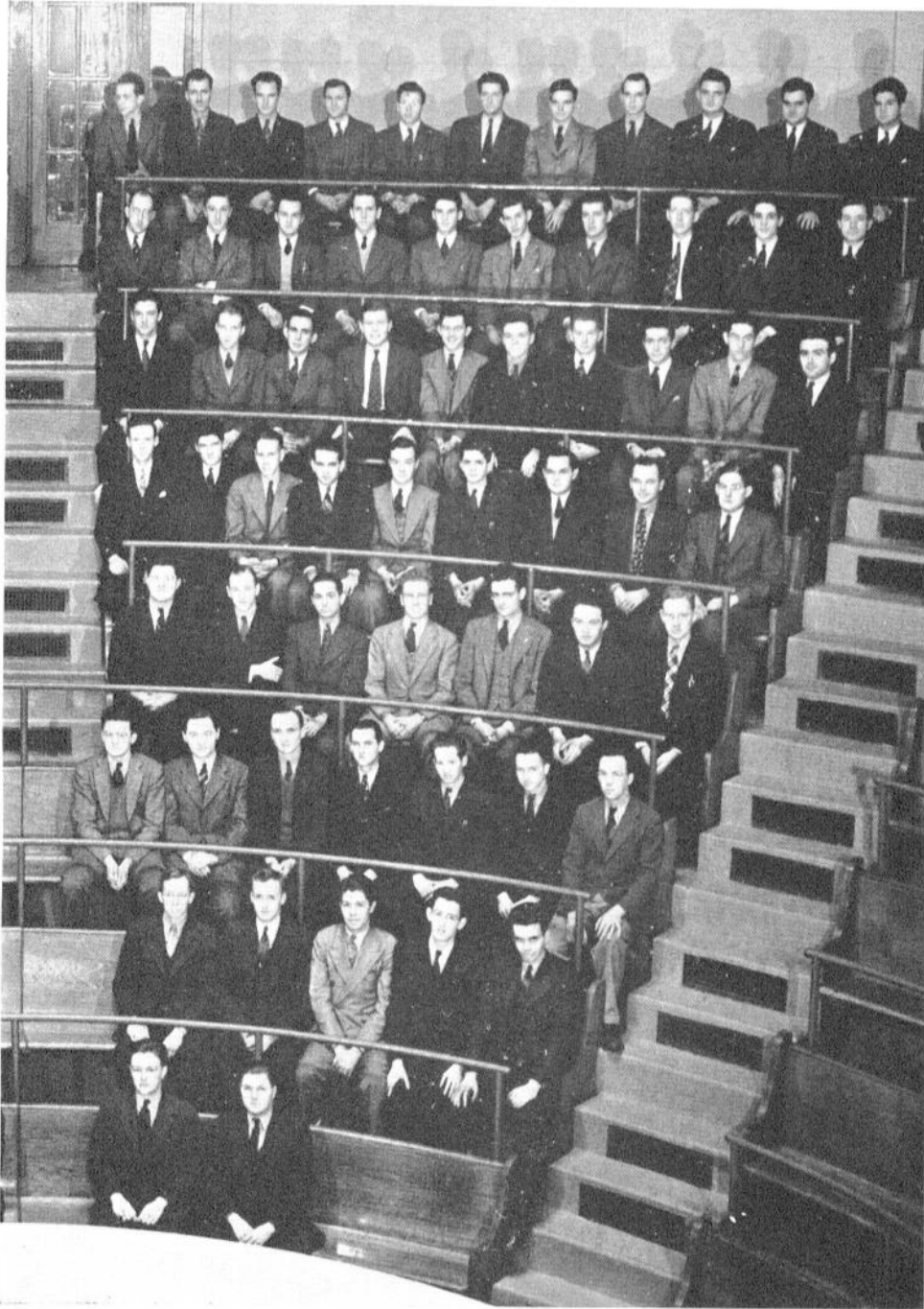
Fisher, H. L.	Pa.	Lindquist, J. N.	Pa.
Fornwalt, G. A.	Pa.	McCafferty, J. P.	Pa.
Fox, J. L.	N. J.	McDonald, B.	N. J.
Fox, J. R.	Pa.	McElree, J. C.	Pa.
Frankel, K.	Pa.	McGee, L. J.	Pa.
Friedman, A. A.	Pa.	McGinty, J. F.	Pa.
Fultcn, W. O.	Pa.	McHugh, J. J.	Pa.
Funk, V. A.	Ind.	Madura J. R.	Pa.
Furlong, J. H.	Pa.	Masson, J. A.	Pa.
Garcia, A. R.	Puerto Rico	Milczanaski, T. J.	Pa.
Gibbons, R. J.	Pa.	Miller, B. J.	Pa.
Grady, W. F., Jr.	Pa.	Miller, S.	Pa.
Greaney, E. M.	Conn.	Montgomery, R. C.	Pa.
Groff, H. D.	Pa.	Nelson, F. B.	N. J.
Grugan, H. E.	Pa.	Norton, E. A.	Pa.
Hager, G. W.	Pa.	O'Brien, W. R.	Pa.
Hamburg, A. E.	Pa.	Owen, J. J.	Pa.
Harnagel, E. E.	Iowa	Palmer, L. H., Jr.	Pa.
Hawkins, C. F.	Pa.	Parry, R. D.	Pa.
Headrick, E. O.	N. J.	Pennington, H. L. J.	Pa.
Hecksher, R. H.	Pa.	Reed, F. L., Jr.	N. J.
Helden, G. O.	N. J.	Reinhart, H. A.	N. J.
Henson, E. V.	Pa.	Rich, J. R.	Ohio
Hile, H. E., Jr.	Pa.	Richards, A. C., Jr.	Pa.
Hilferty, D. J.	Pa.	Rodham, R. D.	Pa.
Hoffman, L. A., Jr.	Pa.	Rogers, L. L., III.	Pa.
Hosay, J. J.	Pa.	Rose, F. L.	N. J.
Houck, G. W.	Pa.	Rossman, B.	N. J.
Howe, R. C.	Pa.	Rouse, P. V.	Pa.
Irons, K. H., Jr.	Pa.	Rumer, G. F.	Pa.
Jackson, R. S.	N. J.	Ruoff, A. C., Jr.	N. J.
Johnston, F. B., III.	Pa.	Ruth, J. F.	Pa.
Kain, T. M., Jr.	N. J.	Saul, R. J.	Pa.
Kareha, L.	Pa.	Schlosser, D. E.	Pa.
Kearney, P. A.	N. J.	Shackleton, J. H., Jr.	Pa.
Kidney, J. J.	Conn.	Shaffrey, T. A.	N. J.
Kinsey, F. R.	Pa.	Smith, H. B.	Pa.
Kolarsick, A. J.	N. J.	Smith, P. A.	Montana
Ladden, P. A.	Pa.	Stanton, J. J.	Pa.
Lang, W. A.	Pa.	Suter, W. B.	Pa.
Langan, T. J.	Pa.	Tananis, A. A., Jr.	Ja.
Leslie, W. D.	Pa.	Tobias, C. A.	Pa.
Levy, E. J.	Pa.	Uhler, W. M.	Pa.
Light, J. H.	Pa.	Valerio, J. V., Jr.	Pa.

Wagner, H. S. Pa.	Williamson, R. G. W. Va.
Walsh, V. J. Pa.	Willis, G. G. N. J.
Wenger, A. P., Jr. Pa.	Wilson, J. K. N. C.
West, W. J. Ohio	Zimmer, L. E. N. J.
White, R. E. Ind.	Zimmerman, F. D., Jr. Pa.
Whitely, W. H., III. Pa.	



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of*

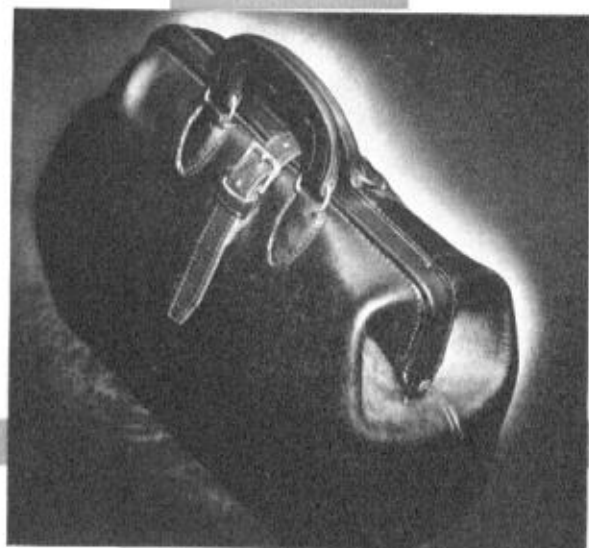




1943

F E A T U R E

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HENRY KELLER MOHLER, M. D.

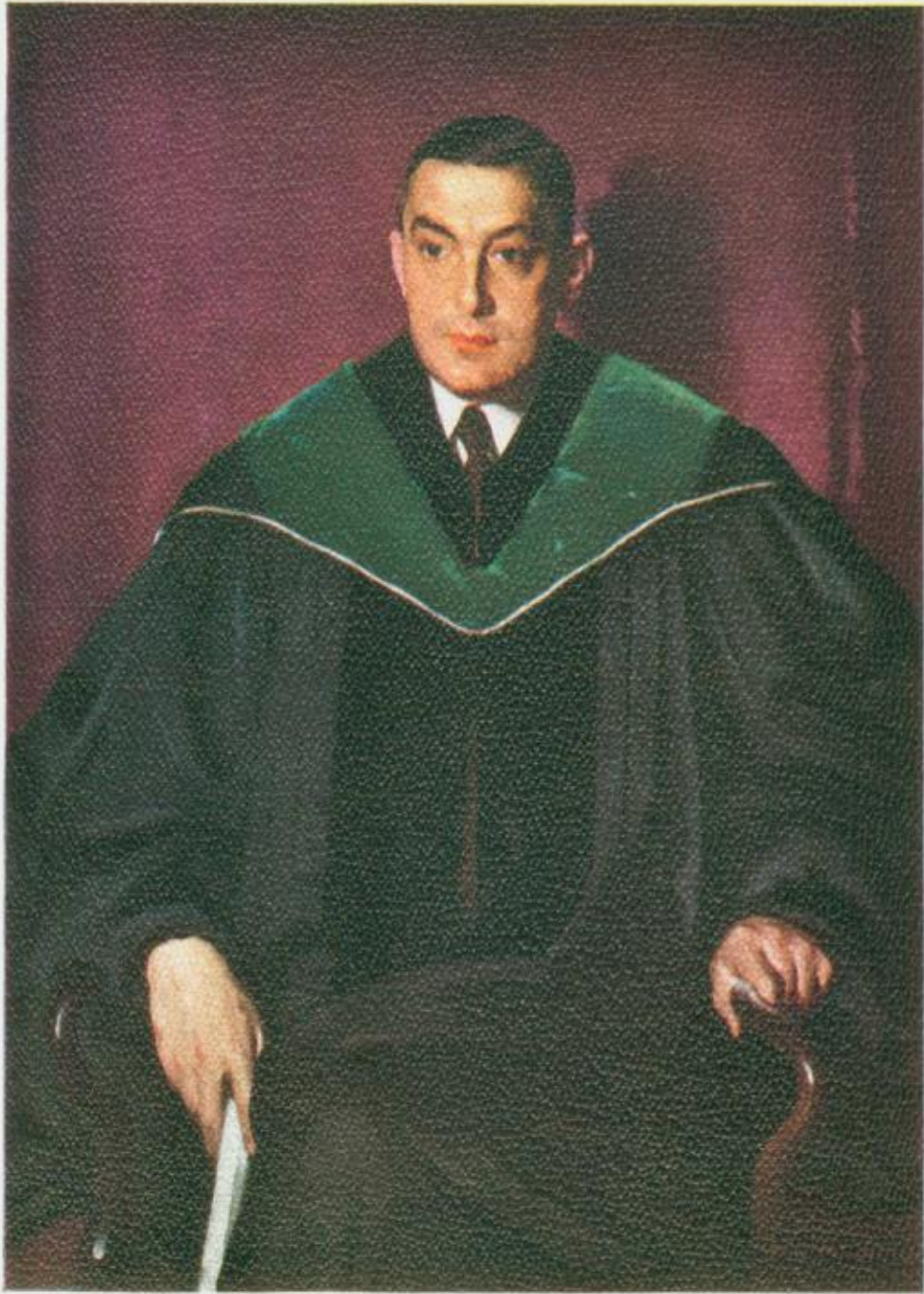
HENRY KELLER MOHLER, Dean and Sutherland M. Prevost, Professor of Therapeutics at Jefferson Medical College, was born in Ephrata, Pennsylvania, on April 2, 1887. From his father, William Keller, and mother, Amanda K. Mohler, Dr. Mohler has inherited the sterling qualities which have characterized his entire career; namely, modesty, determination, clear thought and the ability to judge human nature.

Apparently the desire to become a physician was deeply imbedded in his mind early in life, for, after graduation from the Ephrata High School in 1904, he came to Philadelphia at the age of seventeen and matriculated in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Graduating from that institution in 1907 at the head of his class, he sought wider satisfaction of a restless energy and was admitted to the Freshman Class of the Jefferson Medical College in the fall of 1908. During his four years at Jefferson he was Student Resident Pharmacist to the Jefferson Hospital, and it was during this period that the groundwork was laid for his future contributions to Jefferson's expansion in the field of medicine.

During his student days, work was his motto; and his ability as a leader was rewarded by his classmates making him President of the Senior Class and being voted the most popular man in his class. Henry K. Mohler graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1912, leading his class. At the 25th reunion of the Class of 1912, a few years ago, he was still voted "leader".

His close association with Jefferson continued. Appointed as interne to the hospital, he served with distinction under Doctors McCrae, Hare, DaCosta, etc., and at the end of his service Dr. McCrae placed him in charge of the Laboratory of Clinical Medicine in the College. Advancement in the Department of Medicine was rapid and justly deserved, and this connection was active until his appointment as Clinical Professor of Therapeutics in 1932. Following the death of Dr. Ross V. Patterson in 1938, he was elected Sutherland M. Prevost Professor of Therapeutics.

In recognition of his ability as a teacher, leader, and organizer, Dr. Mohler was appointed Medical Director of the Jefferson Hospital in 1914, one of the most difficult posts in the whole institution. His youth made little difference, for his ability had already been proven to the Board of Trustees. During the twenty-four years he held the position many changes were made; the Samuel Gustine Thompson Annex and the Curtis Clinic were built, and numerous new departments in the hospital were established. Administration policies adopted during this period are copied by institutions everywhere. Those who worked under the Medical Director during this difficult time were always con-



scious of Dr. Mohler's remarkable executive ability and untiring devotion. His fairness, and good judgment under stress and strain has been an important factor in placing the hospital in its present distinguished position.

When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Mohler had an important active part in the organization of the Jefferson Unit, serving as assistant and later as Chief of Medical Service of the U. S. Army General Hospital No. 38. He served abroad for the duration of the war, first as Captain in the Medical Corps; and after the Armistice he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Army Medical Reserve Corps and Commanding Officer of U. S. Army Base Hospital No. 38.

As a member of Medical Societies and kindred organizations he has been active in many fields. In addition to membership in his county and state societies and the American Medical Association, he is a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the American College of Physicians; a Director of the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Association, the Pennsylvania Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Children's Heart Hospital; a member of the Pneumonia Commission of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and past President of the Philadelphia Heart Association and the Pennsylvania Hospital Association. His college fraternities include Alpha Kappa Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha. He is a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Medical Club.

Just prior to sailing for France, on February 21, 1918 Dr. Mohler was married to Nellie Whiteley. From this union a daughter, Alicia Whiteley, was born July 29, 1926.

Following the death of Dr. Ross V. Patterson, the Board of Trustees appointed Dr. Mohler Dean of the Jefferson Medical College August 1, 1938. His success in this position has already been demonstrated.

In this portrait one recognizes Henry Mohler as his associates know him; the Class of 1940 must also have recognized these strong qualities and are to be congratulated for having made possible this splendid gift to the College.



Some Interesting Jefferson Alumni

One cannot remain long associated with the Jefferson Medical College without becoming acquainted with the life and works of her fourth and greatest Professor of Surgery, Samuel D. Gross, L.L.D., Cambridge, Edinburgh, Pennsylvania, D.C.L., Oxford, who has been immortalized by Thomas Eakins' masterpiece. "The Gross Clinic," and in whose honor a monument has been erected in Washington, D. C.; of J. Marion Sims, one of the founders of Gynecology, who devised the Sims Speculum, described Sims Position, was the first to operate successfully upon vesico-vaginal fistula, established the Women's Hospital in New York, and in whose honor also a monument has been dedicated in that city; of S. Weir Mitchell, one of the greatest neurologists yet produced in this country, the first to describe Erythromelalgia, and the author of "Hugh Wynne" and "The Red City"; of J. H. Brinton, one of the founders of the Army Medical Museum, later Professor of Surgery at Jefferson; of Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director of The Army of the Potomac, for whom the army hospital in San Francisco is named; of W. W. Keen, one of America's first brain surgeons, Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, recipient of the L.L.D. of Brown, Northwestern, Yale, Toronto, and Edinburgh; of Oscar H. Allis, who devised the Allis Forceps, Dissector and Inhaler, and who described Allis' sign in fractures of the neck of the femur; of J. Chalmers DaCosta, one of the greatest surgical teachers of his era; of Chevalier Jackson, the founder of Bronchoscopy; of Arthur Dare, originator of the hemoglobinometer which bears his name; recently of Victor Heiser, author of "An American Doctor's Odyssey," and many others which time does not permit to mention fully; such as J. M. DaCosta, L.L.D., Pennsylvania, whose ideas on respiratory percussion were adopted by Friedrich and whose views on typhus were accepted by Jaccoud. As a matter of interest, one might mention also, Edward R. Squibb, founder of the chemical company.

Indiscussing some of the above Jefferson Alumni, J. Chalmers DaCosta listed in order of their greatness—Samuel D. Gross, S. Weir Mitchell, W. W. Keen, and J. Marion Sims.

Among other great figures who have been connected with Jefferson and who were graduated from other institutions are George McClellan, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, who founded our college in 1825. He was a grand-nephew of General McClellan of George Washington's Army and the father of General George McClellan, the Civil War hero, who stopped Lee's northward thrust at Antietam. It was while retiring exhausted from this battle that General Letterman, seeking refuge in the home of Miss Mary Lee, met this young lady and who afterwards became his wife.

No doubt most of the facts just enumerated are more or less well known and we will pass on to consider a body of men who have made history in various parts of the world, but whose names, and undeservedly so, have become obscure in relation to those of the great figures who remained in closer association with their Alma Mater.

ANSON JONES, M.D.

Anson Jones (1798-1858) the "Architect of Annexation," was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He graduated from Jefferson in 1827 and practiced five years in Philadelphia with little success. Becoming discouraged, he drifted into New Orleans where he acquired the habits of drinking and gambling. Following a severe illness, he wandered into Brazoria, Texas. This marked the turning point of his career as a trained physician which was just what the local citizens wanted. He soon became busy, established, and respected. In 1836, he served as physician to Houston's little army and left his medicines to fight as a private soldier in the decisive engagement at San Jacinto. With the defeat of the Mexicans and the organization of Texas as an independent State, he served successively as Minister to Washington and Secretary of State, and in 1844, became the last president of the Republic of Texas. The closing lines of his address surrendering his authority to the Governor-Elect of the new State are especially beautiful. Dr. Jones then retired to his plantation "Barrington" on the Brazos, so called in honor of his birthplace. In 1858, in a fit of temporary depression, he committed suicide in the Old Capital Hotel in Houston. He never lost interest in medicine and practiced in his community when the affairs of state permitted.

CHARLES A. LUZENBERG, M.D.

Graduating in the same class as Dr. Jones, was a young man born in Verona, Italy, of a German father, and destined to become famous in the state of Louisiana. Following his graduation, Charles A. Luzenberg became the hospital pupil of Dr. Physick, then at the zenith of his career. Stimulated by his master, Luzenberg developed an intense liking for surgery, and in 1829, he migrated to New Orleans where he soon achieved a dominant place in the medical life of that city. In the midst of a brilliant career, he felt the need for further study and spent two years, 1832-1834, studying in European clinics, particularly under Dupuytren. Upon his return, he resumed his prominent position in New Orleans, and in 1834, made his place in the history of medical education when he became one of the founders and the first Professor of Surgery of the Medical College of Louisiana. In 1845, this school became the Medical College of the University of Louisiana and in 1884, following the instructions in the will of its greatest benefactor, Tulane University. Luzenberg was only twenty-six at the time of his appointment, as were three other members of the original faculty, including the first Dean, Dr. Thomas Hunt. After four months service, Hunt resigned owing to faculty dissension and Luzenberg replaced him as Dean. In the following year, 1836, the first class graduated. At the exercises, Luzenberg delivered an oration in Latin and conferred the medical degrees, the first, not only in Louisiana, but in the entire Southwest as well. He resigned his posts as Dean and Professor of Surgery shortly afterwards as a result of further faculty dissension, and accepted an appointment as Medical Director of the Charity Hospital in New Orleans. He held this position until his death from angina pectoris in 1848 at the age of forty-three. Permit me to quote for its humor in retrospect, a passage by Dr. Thomas M. Logan, in Samuel D. Gross' "Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons of the Nineteenth Century," published in 1861, relative to Luzenberg's resignation from the faculty, "For reasons which it does not comport with my sense of propriety to discuss in this memoir, but which did not affect his character, Dr. Luzenberg saw fit to withdraw from his chair in the College and forever after eschewed the society of his then associates."

WASHINGTON LEMUEL ATLEE, M.D.

In the class of 1829, one year after Samuel D. Gross, there was a young man destined to become a pioneer in Gynecology. Washington Lemuel Atlee was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He practiced in his native town for a number of years and in 1845 accepted the chair of Medical Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. He resigned after a short service to devote himself to a large practice. His name is important in the establishment of ovariectomy as a recognized procedure, but his early advocacy of treating uterine fibromata by surgery represents real pioneer work. Marion Sims said of him, "The name of Atlee stands without a rival in connection with uterine fibroids. No man has yet dared to imitate him. Generations have passed since he gave to the world his valuable essay on the subject, but it is only within the past five years that the profession has come to realize the great truths he labored to establish." A transcription of his celebrated essay, "Surgical Treatment of Certain Fibrous Tumors of the Uterus, Heretofore Considered Beyond the Resources of Art" which shows in a fine way his clearness and precision of thought, can be found in "Classic Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynecology" by Herbert Thomas, M.D., Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Yale University. While doing one of his early ovariectomies on the second floor of a building in Williamsport, the floor collapsed, precipitating every one, surgeon, assistants, patient, and spectators, to the floor below. Fortunately, no one was injured and Atlee proceeded calmly to complete the operation. It was Atlee who saved the day for George McClellan, on the latter's famous ride to Harrisburg to secure Jefferson's charter, by supplying him with fresh horses when his own became exhausted in Lancaster.

DANIEL BRAINARD, M.D.

Passing onward, we pause to consider two remarkable members of the class of 1834. Daniel Brainard (1812-1866), a native of New York, settled in Chicago, then little more than an army outpost. Affairs turned badly for him when he first arrived at the future metropolis, and he was described by the Honorable Dean Caton as "Wearing pretty seedy clothes riding up to his office on a little Indian pony and nearly out of funds. What would the judge advise him to do? He advised him to sell his pony at a near-by Indian camp, take a little table in his (Caton's) office, and put his shingle by the side of the door." Three years of work brought no success but in 1838, a canal laborer fractured his thigh bone. He came to Chicago on foot before union occurred, so increasing the inflammation that Brainard decided to operate, finding it necessary to amputate at the hip joint. The patient was well for one month and the wound almost healed. This created a sensation. Baron Larrey, Napoleon's great surgeon, had only three recoveries in hundreds of cases. Suddenly, a fatal secondary hemorrhage occurred and post-mortem revealed a large bony neoplasm attached to the pelvic bone. This fatal issue in no way detracted from Brainard's work and his progress was upward and rapid. He spent the years of 1839-1841 in Paris, at that time the mecca for American medical students, doing post-graduate work. In 1842, he became Professor of Anatomy in St. Louis University and in 1843 he founded the Rush Medical College and became its first Professor of Surgery. He named his college Rush, hoping, by so doing, to secure an endowment from that family, realizing nothing more, however, than a note of thanks. In 1852, he was made an honorary member of the Surgical Society of Paris and in 1854, received a gold medal from the A. M. A. for his

treatise "Treatment of Ununited Fractures." In 1886, following a lecture on cholera to his class, he was stricken with it and died in forty-eight hours.

JAMES P. WHITE, M.D.

A classmate of Brainard's deserves mention because of his contributions to obstetrics. Those who read the recent paper of our distinguished Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, P. Brooke Bland, "The Development of Obstetrics in Colonial America and Philadelphia," will recall that in it he pointed out the important fact that the first clinical demonstration of a delivery before a class of medical students was held on January 18, 1850, in the University of Buffalo, New York, by Dr. James P. White (1811-1861), M.D., 1834. Permit me to add that, for this action, Dr. White became the center of a storm of abuse instigated by the press. He sued one of the papers and although damages were not awarded, he succeeded in vindicating himself. He was active in founding the medical school of the University of Buffalo and became its first Professor of Obstetrics.

JOHN STOUGH BOBBS, M.D.

We now find ourselves considering the realm of Surgery as personified by John Stough Bobbs, a native of Green Valley, Pennsylvania, who left Jefferson to live in Indiana. It is not clear whether or not Bobbs actually received a diploma. According to Packard's History of Medicine in the United States, he graduated in 1836, but his name is not on the official alumni list. Kelly and Burrage say that he attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson and studied under a preceptor there. On June 15, 1867, he became the first man in history to perform a cholecystotomy, removing the gall stones from a woman, age thirty-five years. The patient made a splendid recovery. In 1869, he became the first Professor of Surgery in the newly organized University of Indiana.

PHINEAS SANBORN CONNER, M.D.

Perhaps it would not be inappropriate at this time to mention another Jefferson man who did pioneer work in abdominal surgery—Phineas Sanborn Conner (1839-1909), M.D., 1861, a native of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and who settled in Cincinnati. He held the Chair of Surgery in several medical schools, including the Medical College of Ohio. In 1873 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in Dartmouth Medical College, where he lectured in the spring and summer. In 1883, he became the first surgeon to perform gastrectomy. In 1884 he was honored with the L.L.D. of Dartmouth University.

JOHN HOMER DIX, M.D.

We turn to Ophthalmology for our next subject and find John Homer Dix (1811-1894), M.D., 1836, a native of Boston. He was one of the first to use the ophthalmoscope in the United States and was the first in this country to divide the internal rectus for congenital strabismus, an operation originated by Diffenbach. In 1856, he erected the Hotel Pelham in Boston and by so doing, introduced the apartment house into America.

CORNELIUS VAN ALLEN VAN DYCK, M.D.

The field of the medical missionary next occupies our attention as we reflect upon the life of Cornelius Van Allen Van Dyck (1818-1895), M.D., 1839, a native of New York. Following his graduation, he was appointed missionary

to Syria. A tenacious memory and natural linguistic ability enabled him to acquire rapidly a thorough knowledge of Arabic speech and literature. From 1843-1849, he prepared Arabic texts on the geography of Syria, navigation, natural history, algebra, geometry, and plane and spherical trigonometry. In 1846 he was ordained a minister. In 1857 he began his great work of continuing the translation of the Bible into Arabic, which was begun by Eli Smith in 1848. Working in close co-operation with the ablest native and European scholars, he completed this task eight years later. He spent the years from 1865 to 1867 in New York supervising the preparation of electrotype plates used in printing the Bible. During the two years in America, he taught Hebrew in the Union Theological Seminary. In 1867 he became Professor of Pathology in the Syrian Protestant College, Professor of Astronomy in the Department of Arts and Sciences, and Director of the Meteorological Laboratory. He also found time to practice medicine and write Arabic texts on pathology, chemistry, internal medicine, physical diagnosis and astronomy. In 1883, he resigned his professorships and practiced in St. George's Hospital until his retirement in 1893. Meanwhile, he published in Arabic, eight volumes of science primers and a popular volume on astronomy. Before his death in 1895, he translated Ben Hur.

GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M.D.

Our narrative now swings from Syria back to the state of Texas, where we first visited in company with Anson Jones. Greenville Dowell (1822-1881), M.D., 1847, was born in Virginia. He settled in Galveston where, in 1870, he published the Galveston Medical Journal, the first medical periodical published in Texas. From 1865-1877, he was Professor of Surgery in the Texas Medical College. In 1873 he published "Radical Cure of Hernia," in which he described a method of repair which became known as "Dowell's Operation." In 1874, he first performed Nephrorrhaphy, seven years before it was introduced by Hahn. In 1876 he published "Yellow Fever and Malarial Disease," a copy of which is in possession of the College of Physicians. In discussing the etiology of yellow fever, permit me to quote a passage from his book, "Hence there must be some cause, specific and sui generis which produces it. This cause I have assumed is animalicular or fungotic (microscopic) and partakes of the nature of the grasshoppers of Egypt and the western prairies, or the smut in cereal; but these are too small to be observed with any instruments we now have, and have so far eluded demonstration; but if we compare the effects of heat and cold on gnats and mosquitoes, it will not be difficult to believe it is of the same nature, since it is controlled by the same natural laws." There is a portrait in possession of Dr. Dowell's family showing him wearing two gold medals, presented by the cities of Memphis and New Orleans, in appreciation of the work he did during the yellow fever epidemics. Following Dr. Dowell's second marriage to a beautiful young lady, a group of friends decided to serenade the honeymooners and gathered beneath the window of the hotel room where the bride and groom had gone. This effort was not appreciated by the groom, who in attempting to disperse them, fell to the ground, suffering a severe fracture of his left arm.

JOHN GALSGOW KERR, M.D.

Now we reinvade the medical missionary field, finding the locale of our sketch in China instead of in Syria, where we left Dr. Van Dyck. Its subject, John Glasgow Kerr (1842-1901), was a classmate of Dowell's in 1847, and one

of the most robust characters ever to receive a sheepskin from Jefferson. He and his wife left for China in 1853 on a sailing vessel of six hundred fifty tons, and arrived in Hong Kong after a voyage of six months. He was placed in charge of the famous hospital of the Medical Missionary Society in Canton, a post he held for forty years. Below is enumerated a record of his work:

Out-patients	740,324
In-patients	39,441
Surgical Operations	48,098
Operations for Vesical Calculus	1,234
Translations of Medical Works.....	34 volumes
Number of medical students trained	150
(among these was Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first president of the Republic of China).	

In 1897, Dr. Kerr was called to Peking to perform a serious operation on the United States Minister, His Excellency, Charles Denby. The diplomat had already gone to Europe for treatment which had not been successful. Dr. Kerr was seventy years old at that time and probably the world's foremost surgeon in vesical calculus. After nearly a year's delay, owing to a difference of opinion among physicians as to the exact nature of the malady, Dr. Kerr arrived in Peking and operated successfully upon Mr. Denby. He published in Chinese a *materia medica* treatise on vaccination, skin diseases, symptomatology, and diseases of the eye. In 1898 he made his greatest contribution to Chinese Medicine when he founded in Canton the first mental hospital in China.

BEVERLEY COLE, M.D.

From the land of the rising sun, we wander eastward into the state of California, where we encounter Beverley Cole (1829-1901), M.D., 1849. A few years after his arrival in San Francisco, he was appointed Surgeon General of the Guard raised by the Vigilance Committee. He achieved prominence in 1856, in connection with the murder of James King. After the shooting, Cole rendered assistance to the stricken man, but was supplanted after a few days by H. H. Toland. Five days elapsed, the patient succumbed, and Cole publicly stated that death was caused by a sponge left in the wound for "five days." Cole and Toland were opposing witnesses at the murder trial and bitterly attacked each other. Strangely, when the latter established the Toland Medical College some years later, Cole was made Dean. When Cooper founded the medical department of the University of California in 1858, Cole was appointed its first Dean and Professor of Obstetrics and Women and Children. A portrait of Dr. Cole in academic dress, painted in 1889 by William Keith a well-known California artist, hangs in the Dean's office in the medical school. In the main hall of the chemistry building of the university, a placque has been dedicated in Dr. Cole's honor by the alumni association. Dr. Cole's ashes repose in an urn behind this placque. In 1859 he created a furor when he read a paper on "Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in California," in which he claimed that the pioneer women in California were mostly the victims of disease and dissipation. He was attacked on all sides and the State Medical Society finally studied the matter and excused Cole from any evil intent to defame the character of the women of the state, although the body did censure the language of the report as loose and improper.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, M.D.

We have already considered two pioneers in the field of Gynecology, but still another looms large upon the surgical scene—Thomas Addis Emmet (1829-1919), M.D., 1850, was a classmate of S. Weir Mitchell. He was a great-nephew of Robert Emmet, the famous Irish orator, and a grandson of Thomas A. Emmet, the well known Irish patriot. His father was a Professor of Chemistry in the University of Virginia, where the future gynecologist was born. In 1855 he met Sims and was appointed his assistant in the Women's Hospital in New York. In 1861 he became Surgeon in Chief and in 1872 was made Visiting Surgeon. Dr. Herbert Thoms feels that Emmet did more than any other man to place gynecological plastic surgery on a scientific basis. An abstract of his celebrated essay on Crashelorrhophy, can be found in Dr. Thoms' *Classic Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynecology*. He was one of the foremost and best known collectors of American prints and autographs and extra-illustrated 150 books. His collection of autographs, rare documents, prints, books, and a unique set of large folios illustrating the period of the Declaration of Independence was secured for the New York Public Library in 1896 by Mrs. John Kennedy, a philanthropist, at the cost of \$150,000.00. In 1898 he was awarded the Laetare Medal of Notre Dame University. A great tribute to Dr. Emmet is contained in the closing lines of the address given at the presentation exercises. Permit me to quote them. "The Universities of Europe look to you as one of the great surgeons of the century. The medical profession of America has for years considered you as one of its most learned and skillfull members, and European and American Gynecologists and suffering women all over the world are indebted to you for discoveries in surgical methods. Long ago Homer said, 'A physicin is worth many other men' and you have proven the truth of that great poet's words, imitating the good physician Dante, the holy physician St. Luke, and the Divine Physician of mankind who healed the ill's of soul and flesh."

LEVI COOPER LANE, M.D.

Let us return to California where we left Beverley Cole in the throes of a controversy and consider the character of another great figure in the medical history of that State. Levi Cooper Lane (1830-1902), M.D., 1851, was born in Ohio. He became interne at Ward's Island, New York, where for a time he was associated with Thomas A. Emmet. He remained there four years, then entered the Navy for a similar period, taking post-graduate in Europe, during his furloughs from the service. In 1859 he was called to the Chair of Physiology in the recently established Medical School of the Pacific, founded by his uncle, Dr. Cooper. With Cooper's death, the school closed and Lane occupied a similar chair in the newly organized Toland Medical College, of which Beverley Cole was the first Dean. In 1870 a group from Toland revived the Medical College of the Pacific and Lane became Professor of Surgery. In 1882 he presented a new building to the school and changed its name to Cooper in honor of his uncle. Subsequently, he gave it a second building and began negotiations with Stanford University which resulted in its amalgamation in 1909. In 1894 he built the Lane Hospital as an adjunct to the school. He performed the first vaginal hysterectomy in America, unaware that it had been done some years before in France and allowed to become forgotten. He devised surgical improvements for hare-lip and originated an operation for microcephalus. His name is preserved in the college he founded by the Lane Lectures and the Lane Library, one of the largest in the country.

JUAN CARLOS FINLEY, M.D.

If you have had occasion to receive mail from Cuba in the past few years, possibly you recognized the likeness on the stamp as that of a fellow alumnus, because he was so honored by the Island Republic in recognition of his celebrated contributions to the etiology of yellow fever. Juan Carlos Finley (1833-1915), M.D., 1855, was a native of Cuba. Following his graduation, he entered general practice and ophthalmology, meanwhile conducting experiments, the results of which were embodied in his famous paper read in 1881 before the Havana Academy of Science. "The Mosquito Hypothetically Considered as the Agent of Transmission of Yellow Fever." In it, he named the *Stegomyia* as causative. Walter Reed procured the insects used in his epoch-making studies from Finley, who bred them for his own experiments. Dr. Finley received many honors, including the Mary Kingsley Medal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, the French Legion of Honor, the French Academy of Medicine and the L.L.D. of Jefferson. In 1933, the year which marked the centenary of his birth, the Cuban Government made him the subject of a stamp issue as pointed out previously.

ROBERT BATTEY, M.D.

Most mothers would have been content to bathe in the reflected glory of three great sons such as Sims, Atlee, and Emmet, but Jefferson had still another pioneer in gynecology to bear and send forth on a distinguished career—Robert Battey (1828-1895), M.D., 1856, was born in Georgia and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy before acquiring his medical degree, after which he returned to his native state. He entered the field of gynecology and soon became outstanding. He received international recognition in 1859 for his paper "Improved Operation for Vesico Vaginal Fistula." He spoke on this topic before the Obstetrical Society of London, and in Dublin, operated successfully upon a case of that nature which had been done unsuccessfully five times before. In 1872 he became the first to perform abdominal oophorectomy. He also performed this operation by the vaginal route unaware it had been done on two previous occasions. Dr. Battey was a master anatomist and a bold operator. According to Dr. Thoms, the principle of Battey's operation laid the foundation for the surgical treatment of many other pelvic conditions later developed by Hegar in Germany and Tait in England. In 1921 his memory was honored by the erection of a monument in Rome, Georgia.

AUSTIN FLINT, JR., M.D.

The realm of purely scientific investigation now occupies our attention, and Austin Flint, Jr. (1836-1915), M.D., 1857, arrests it momentarily. While still a student, he demonstrated his interest in Physiology with his paper "Phenomena of Capillary Circulation." At various times he held the Chair of Physiology in the medical colleges of Buffalo, New York and New Orleans. While at the latter institution, he experimented with large alligators and studied the effect of the vagus on the heart, respiration, functions of the liver, and the recurrent sensibility of the anterior spinal nerve roots. He was the first physiologist to operate on the spinal cord and nerves of a living animal in the United States. In 1861, with his distinguished father, he was one of the founders and first Professor of Physiology in Bellevue Medical College. He held this post for thirty years. In 1868, he received a prize of 1500 francs from the Institute of France for a paper on a previously unknown function of the liver in which he main-

tained that cholesterol in the bile was transformed into a substance he called "stercorin." In 1885, he was awarded the L.L.D. of Jefferson and in 1906, was appointed Professor of Physiology in the newly organized medical department of Cornell University. In his later years he became famous as an alienist for the state of New York.

In closing I would like to mention a few men who attended Jefferson but did not receive diplomas. Two of them acquired no other formal education and one was prevented from graduating by the outbreak of the Civil War.

JOHN MANKEY RIGGS

John Mankey Riggs (1810-1885) attended Jefferson in 1839, then studied dentistry under Dr. Horace Wells in Hartford. On December 11, 1844, he performed an operation outstanding in the history of dentistry when he extracted a tooth from the mouth of Dr. Horace Wells while the latter was under nitrous oxide gas. This was the first dental extraction under anesthesia. Riggs was an individualist and prior to his matriculation at Jefferson studied for the ministry. He went so far as to reach the commencement exercises, upon which occasion an address on the Trinity was delivered by the Bishop. Following the discourse, Riggs congratulated him for his presentation but added that he didn't believe in the doctrine, and would be damned if he would preach it. At that moment Riggs decided, or possibly the Bishop decided for him, that his future lay elsewhere than in theology.

THOMAS W. EVANS

Thomas Wiltberger Evans (1823-1897), attended Jefferson in 1841 and 1842. According to Koch's History of Dental Surgery, he graduated in 1842, but like John Bobbs, his name does not appear on the official alumni list. Evans went into dentistry eventually establishing himself in Paris where he became the personal friend and dentist to most of the important monarchs in Europe. He amassed a fortune in Parisian real estate, part of which he left to establish the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute Society. In 1912, this institution became identified with the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

HUNTER HOLMES MCGUIRE

Hunter Holmes McGuire (1835-1900), was born in Virginia. His father, Hugh Holmes McGuire, was one time president of the American Society of Surgeons. Hunter graduated from the Winchester Medical College, founded by his father, and soon became a well-known physician. Feeling, however, the need for further education, he entered Jefferson in 1858. In 1859 he led the secession of southern students from Philadelphia colleges as a consequence of John Brown's raid. Southern students in those days wore black slouch hats, let their hair grow shoulder length, and carried bowie knives. Quoting J. Chalmers DaCosta "McGuire became the celebrated surgeon of Stonewall Jackson's Corps and attended that great general on his deathbed. He was one of the very great surgeons of the country." In 1883 he received the L.L.D. of Jefferson, and in 1904 a monument was erected in his memory in Capitol Square, Richmond, Virginia. Not to be outdone for the Union forces it is recorded for Jefferson in history that Addinell Hewson, M.D., 1850, removed a bullet from the side of General George Gordon Meade shortly before Gettysburg. His son, namesake,

and fellow alumnus Addinell, Jr., M.D., 1879, was first to propose the colors Red and Blue, for the University of Pennsylvania, while an undergraduate there.

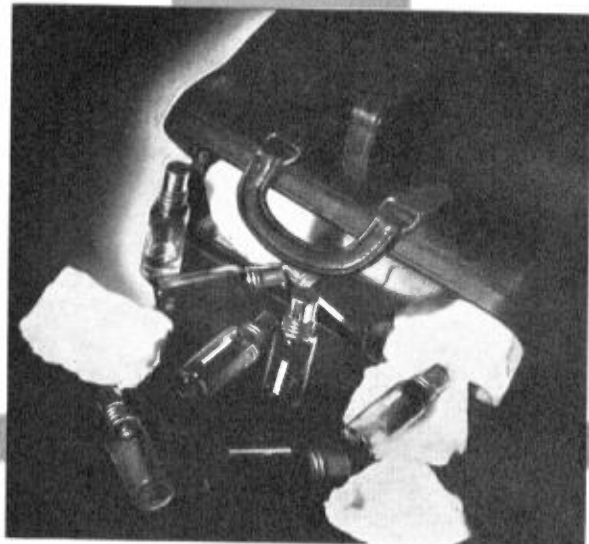
In concluding, we are not unaware of the fact that except for a brief mention of Jonathan Letterman and J. H. Brinton, we have not considered the contributions of Jefferson men to the United States Army and have omitted the Navy completely. Mere mention of the latter branch of the service brings to mind such naval heroes of days gone by as Jonathan Foltz, M.D., 1830, and Ninian Pinkey, M.D., 1833, both of whom distinguished themselves in the Civil War. Foltz later became Naval Surgeon General, and Pinkney commanded "The Red Rover," the first hospital ship, of which there is any record in the Navy. The contributions of these and other great figures to the Services would require another paper for complete consideration.

Reflecting upon the lives and works of those we have discussed, one cannot help but feel that it is not without justification that we resurrect them occasionally for our own inspiration and for the prestige they reflect upon us as fellow physicians.

Edward C. Britt, M. D.

FRATERNI

TIES





Phi Alpha Sigma

Fratres in Facultate

Charles Heed, M.D.
W. B. Swartley, M.D.
J. L. Richards, M. D.
T. Rathmell, M.D.
E. Britt, M.D.
E. J. G. Beardsley, M.D.

Lewis C. Scheffey, M.D.
Roy W. Mohler, M.D.
J. F. Carrell, M.D.
H. S. Rambo, M.D.
C. E. Shannon, M.D.
Warren B. Davis, M.D.

C. Calvin Fox, M.D.
Stanley West, M.D.
Thomas E. Shea, M.D.
R. MacCarroll, M.D.
William T. Lemmon, M.D.
John B. Montgomery, M.D.

Class of 1940

T. H. Aughinbaugh
J. C. Brady
J. Brogan
J. Cotter

H. Clements
L. Gabriel
F. Gabriel
W. Hanson
J. Hindle

T. F. McTear
F. Markunas
J. J. Quinn
J. F. R. Shaffer

Class of 1941

C. F. Appel
J. F. Appel
L. Blaum
S. H. Brown
W. Campbell
G. Calett

P. Dunn
J. Flanagan
F. Forgel
R. Flood
J. D. Garnet
A. Hoffman
J. Kubek

O. V. McKinley
C. Schucker
R. Stevens
G. Taft
A. Warakomski
G. Youngman

Class of 1942

E. Neves
P. Parker

C. Stapenski
A. Sullivan

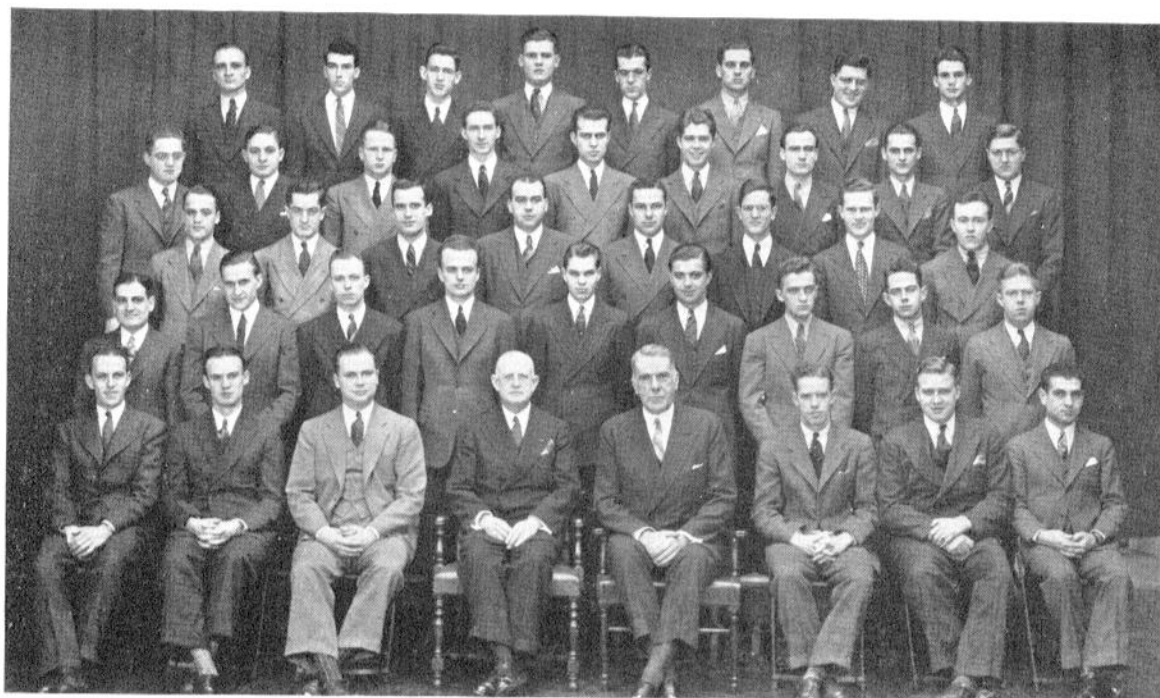
E. Murry
J. O'Conner

Class of 1943

V. Funk
R. J. Gibbons
W. Grady
L. Hoffman
J. Hosay

A. Kalarsick
P. Kearney
J. McCloskey
T. Milczanaski

G. Rumer
T. Shaffrey
J. Stanton
C. Tobias
L. Zimmer



PHI ALPHA SIGMA Fraternity was founded in April, 1886, at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The same year Kappa Delta Phi merged with and thus became a part of Phi Alpha Sigma.

Delta Chapter was established at Jefferson on January 14, 1889, with the initiation of fifteen charter members. We are proud to point to the fact that Phi Alpha Sigma was the first social fraternity to be established at Jefferson.

The first chapter house was located at 1033 Walnut Street. This house soon became too small to accommodate the members, so a larger house was secured on Spruce Street, where the chapter remained for several years. Increasing membership and prosperity again demanded a new location, and the chapter moved to Clinton Street, one of the oldest residential streets in Philadelphia, where it remained until 1935. In that year the fraternity arranged to absorb the local chapter of Omega Upsilon Phi, and moved to 313 South Tenth Street, where it is now located.

The membership of the fraternity exceeds three thousand, Delta Chapter over four hundred alumni of Jefferson, and the present number of active members is forty-seven.

Delta Chapter lost an honored friend and brother, the late Dean Ross V. Patterson, when he died in May of 1938.



Nu Sigma Nu

Founded 1882

ESTABLISHED 1900

RHO CHAPTER

Frates in Facultate

Albert P. Brubaker, M.D.
Randle C. Rosenbregger, M.D.
Henry E. Radasch, M.D.
Edward L. Bauer, M.D.
Thomas A. Shallow, M.D.
Charles F. Mitchell, M.D.
Hobart A. Reimann, M.D.
Ishad L. Montgomery, M.D.
James Reed Martin, M.D.
Wm. J. Thudium, M.D.

Clyde M. Spangler, M.D.
Hilton S. Read
Raymond B. Moore, M.D.
John T. Eads, M.D.
Guy M. Nelson, M.D.
Tracy D. Cuttle, M.D.
Leo F. McAndrews, M.D.
Richard M. Smith, M.D.
Paul A. Roeder, M.D.

Mallon C. Hinebaugh, M.D.
Francis G. Lutz, M.D.
Thomas J. Costello, M.D.
V. Wm. Weakly, M.D.
Lewis C. Manges, Jr., M.D.
Warren C. Carevin, M.D.
Thomas S. Moore, M.D.
Adolph A. Walkling, M.D.
Eben Hume, M.D.
Robert R. Layton, M.D.

Class of 1940

Henry L. Smith
James J. O'Leary, Jr.
Wendell J. Mellor
T. Burritt Mervine
Sergius P. Pechin

Clyde A. Collins
Isaac L. Messmore
William E. Goodman
John M. Willis, Jr.
George F. Lull

Edward R. McCoy
Richard C. Karr
Lindsey R. Riddle
James O. Sloss
Adlai S. Oliver

Class of 1941

Thomas S. Armstrong
John C. Cressler
Frederick S. Derr
John U. Fehr
Arnold R. Farmer
John F. Geraghty

Lloyd Forcey
Oliver J. Kreger
William A. Longstore
Kenneth J. Murray
Stuart B. Over
Rufus E. Palmer

Thomas B. Patton
Grover C. Powell
Earl W. Schafer
Edward H. Vick
Wesley R. White
Walter S. Wiggins

Class of 1942

Harry C. Bantly
Abbott K. Bailey
Richard D. Bausch
Thomas Bowman

C. Brinley Bland
Robert G. Braden
Milton B. Brandon
Phillip J. Callaghan
John H. Cheffey

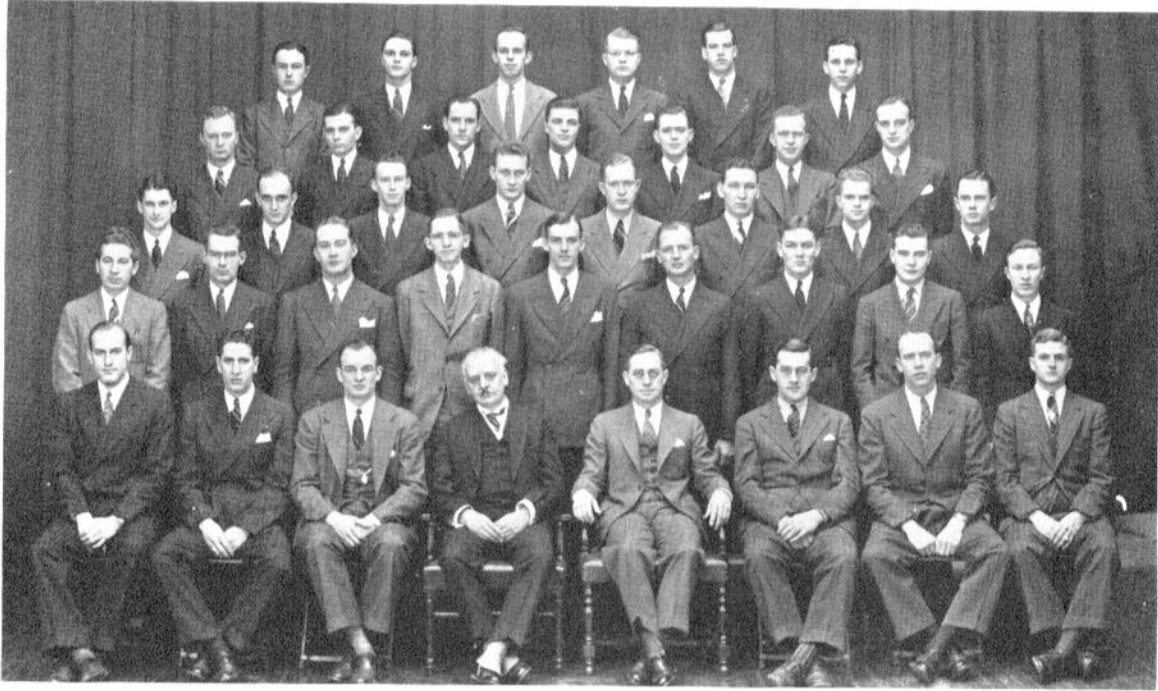
John T. Gocke
Howard S. Hussey
William J. Nelson
Robert H. McCarter

Class of 1943

John F. Ambrose, Jr.
Patrick Costello
Robert A. Crawford, Jr.
Samuel L. Cresson

Samuel Faris
H. Eugene Hiles, Jr.
George Houck
Thomas M. Kain, Jr.
Howard B. Smith

Davis Durmen
Russell Rodham
Warren Leslie
Edward Greaney



THE Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity was founded at the University of Michigan Medical School, one of the founders being the renowned William J. Mayo. Outstanding among the purposes and ideals of the founders was the establishment of a fraternity which would inspire scholarship and further the advancement of medical science. The fraternity grew rapidly until the present number of chapters is forty.

Rho Chapter was established in 1900 by the following men: R. C. Rosenberger, A. P. Brubaker, L. G. Musser, G. C. Kiefer, T. W. Powers, L. M. McFall, J. A. Topper, R. A. Stewart, C. H. Harbaugh, and D. G. Metheny. Since its beginning the fraternity has enjoyed an active participation in the academic, social, and professional affairs of Jefferson Medical College. The roll call now bears the names of three hundred and ninety-five initiates.

Among Rho's many sponsors and advisors, Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger stands foremost in the affection and respect of the members. Other members of the National Fraternity whose names are representative of the high ideals which motivated its founding are: Sir William Osler, Harvey Cushing, Hans Zinsser, Frederick Novy, Torrald Sollman, Allan B. Kanavel, Frederick Christopher, Rudolph Matas, Albert J. Ochsner, William H. Park, and Dean Lewis.

In cooperation with other medical fraternities with high ideals, Nu Sigma Nu will ever strive to maintain high standards of scholarship and medical ethics and to further the advancement of medical science.



Alpha Kappa Kappa

Fratres in Facultate

E. Quin Thornton, M.D.
J. Torrance Rugh, M.D.
Frank C. Knowles, M.D.
P. Brooke Bland, M.D.
Louis H. Clerf, M.D.
Norris W. Vaux, M.D.
Arthur E. Billings, M.D.
George A. Ulrich, M.D.
Henry K. Mohler, M.D.
Willard H. Kinney, M.D.

Harold W. Jones, M.D.
J. S. Fritch, M.D.
C. M. Stimson, M.D.
Harry Stuckert, M.D.
Austin T. Smith, M.D.
R. A. Matthews, M.D.
B. L. Fleming, M.D.
G. J. Willaver, M.D.
Herbert A. Widing, M.D.

Robert B. Nye, M.D.
Kelvin Kaspar, M.D.
Sherman Egar, M.D.
Kenneth E. Fry, M.D.
Charles Semisch, M.D.
Charles R. Mullen, M.D.
B. L. Fleming, M.D.
H. R. Hamrick, M.D.
M. M. Miller, M.D.
Charles Lintgen, M.D.

Class of 1940

A. Wyker
L. Winkler
P. Johnson
W. Taft
W. Browne
W. Bauer

B. Saylor
M. Berger
W. Robinson
W. Allison
F. Dickerman
J. High

C. Kessler
J. Covey
M. Trippe
C. Miller
J. Forte
J. Whitman

Class of 1941

D. Force
R. Wolford
R. Hepler
H. Repman
E. Ricketts

C. Stotler
J. Lockwood
P. Mihalick
V. Palmisano

C. Burns
N. Beasley
J. Collins
W. Welch
F. Robinson

Class of 1942

J. Heckman
R. Steward
J. McKeigue
R. Ulrich

H. Brown
C. Strunk
D. Johnson

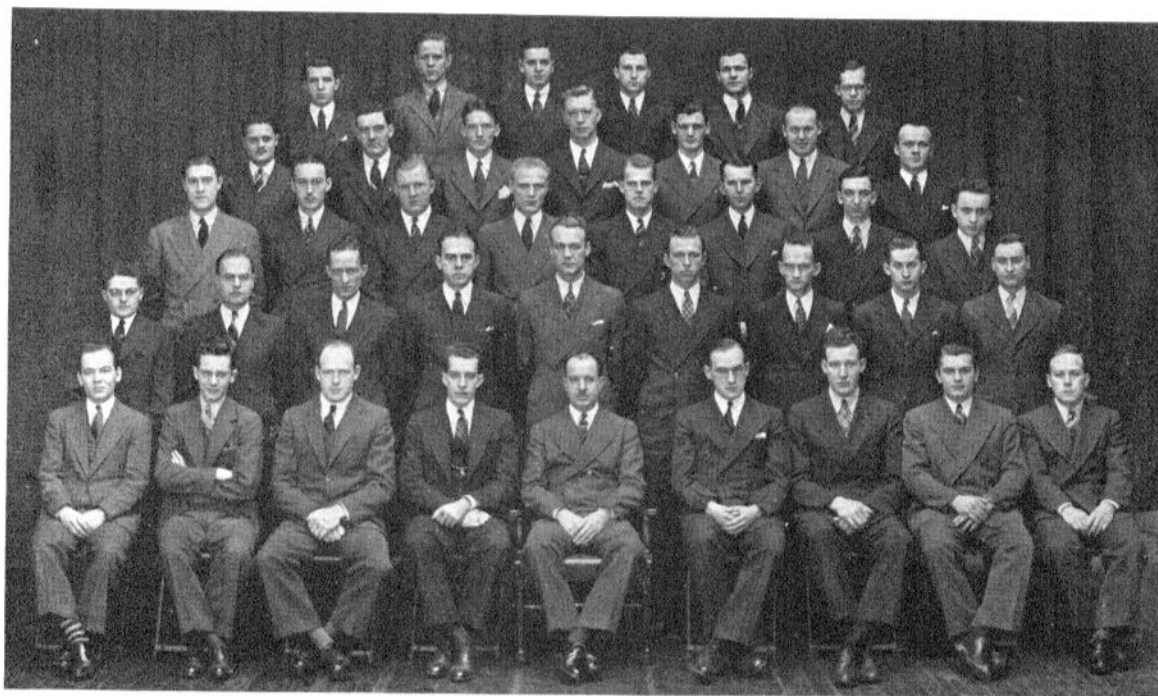
E. Yuntes
B. Williams
R. Hughes
W. Manges

Class of 1943

W. Fulton
J. McGinty
S. Ceraso
R. Campbell

D. Aitken
R. Saul
L. Palmer
W. Conrady

F. Johnston
D. Hilferty
J. Light
G. Hagar



ALPHA KAPPA KAPPA was organized on September 29, 1888, at Dartmouth Medical School in Hanover, N. H., based upon the broad principles of "Social intercourse, mental development, scholarship, and mutual assistance." The original purpose was not to create a national fraternity, but subsequent developments made that desirable so that at present the fraternity has fifty-nine chapters, of which forty-nine are active. This includes a chapter at McGill University, making the fraternity international in scope.

The Jefferson Chapter was organized at the close of the last century and instituted as the Epsilon Chapter, January 6, 1900. The present house is owned by the chapter and stands on the site formerly occupied by the Philadelphia Almshouse, the scene of the reunion of the two Arcadian Sweethearts in Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Among Epsilon's illustrious alumni who have held positions on the faculty of Jefferson Medical College might be mentioned: J. C. Wilson, W. W. Keen, J. W. Holland, E. P. Davis, J. C. Da Costa, F. X. Dercum, F. T. Stewart, F. F. Hansell, J. C. Keeler, E. Q. Thornton, J. M. Fisher, H. A. Wilson, E. J. Klopp, W. F. Manges and F. J. Kalteyer.



Phi Beta Pi

Fraters in Facultate

L. F. Appleman
G. A. Bennett
L. S. Carey
C. M. Gruber
H. F. Haines
J. W. Holmes

F. H. Husted
J. B. Lownes
P. A. McCarthy
F. J. Putney
A. J. Ramsay
J. L. Roark

C. E. Towson
C. E. Lawson
A. J. Wagers
H. J. Williams
W. C. Wilson
C. W. Wirts

Fraters in Collegio

Class of 1940

W. A. Ellis
H. B. Fletcher

R. E. Kelly
R. J. Hudson
J. D. Langston

H. A. Luscombe
J. E. Malia

Class of 1941

E. A. Flannigan
J. J. Gill
C. M. Gruber, Jr.
W. A. Halbeisen

J. L. Nosal
P. J. Poinard
H. E. Possner

H. V. Ratke
J. J. Regan
E. D. Schaffer
W. C. F. Smith

Class of 1942

E. T. Hackman
R. A. Heinbach

R. R. Goldsamp
J. E. Miller
S. J. Marthouse

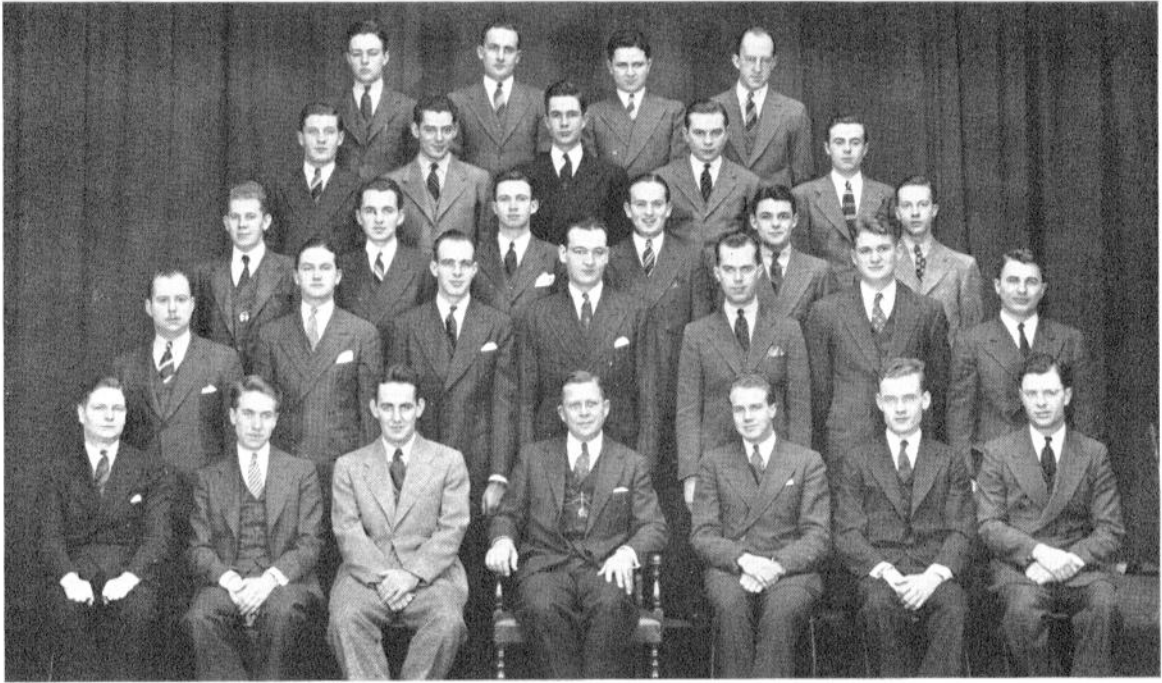
F. T. O'Brien
M. J. Ressetar

Class of 1943

G. E. Callery
F. R. Kinsey

H. L. Fisher
J. R. Madura
L. L. Rogers

P. A. Smith
W. B. Suter



Phi Beta Pi was established at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, now the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, on March 10, 1891. It was founded by a group of fifteen men who banded themselves together in protest against the abuses of the medical fraternity and medico-political situation existing at that time. Continually since then the organization has maintained its tradition of informal protest against medico-political abuse.

The original meeting was held in the room of James E. Vogan and Elmer E. Wible, corner of Penn Avenue and 26th Street, Pittsburg, and was presided over by John Hawkins. Most of the men were senior medical students. James Vogan was elected president, John Hawkins, vice-president, and G. M. Scott, secretary.

From such a beginning and with such a tradition, has come Phi Beta Pi, with 40 active chapters and a membership of over 18,000 of whom over 1,200 served in the World War. In 1932 the amalgamation of the former Omega Upsilon Phi Fraternity with Phi Beta Pi resulted in an increase in the membership of the national organization of from fourteen to eighteen thousand. There are at present over eleven hundred active members in the various medical schools throughout the country.

The Eta Chapter of the Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity was first organized on March 7, 1902. The Chapter House was previously located at 919 Spruce Street; but because of the rapid increase in the number of members, larger quarters were needed, and on March 1, 1928, the Chapter moved to its present location at 1032 Spruce Street.



Phi Chi

Fratres in Facultate

C. W. LeFever, M.D.
W. Deardorff, M.D.
C. Foulkrod, M.D.
H. H. Bradshaw, M.D.
S. T. McNair, M.D.
C. L. Deardorff, M.D.
C. Clarke, M.D.

M. E. Rehfuss, M.D.
J. M. Surver, M.D.
V. H. Moon, M.D.
R. L. Drake, M.D.
J. E. Thomas, M.D.
C. F. Becker, M.D.
L. M. Rankin, M.D.

J. L. Dugger, M.D.
B. L. Gordon, M.D.
A. S. Kaufman, M.D.
P. O. Blake, M.D.
V. G. Haury, M.D.
K. Kornblum, M.D.
A. Clarke, M.D.

Class of 1940

J. Bernhard
H. Poteat
W. Kitchin
R. Wall
E. Forbes
R. Lindsey
J. Stancil

W. Crawford
R. Derr
F. Fetter
R. Glass
J. Lessey
R. Long

S. Matsco
J. Mangus
E. Matta
R. Saunders
C. Sites
R. Thomas
D. Wilson

Class of 1941

R. Bell
B. Boyelston
J. Crawford
O. Creech
D. DeLawter
D. Fetter

B. Fortune
C. Greene
S. Johnson
L. Mazur
R. McMahan
A. Mumford

R. Peters
P. Pettit
M. Sam
S. Schadt
S. Somerville
J. Templeton

Class of 1942

J. Brubaker
E. Connelly
E. Feigley
G. Grissinger
T. Heaton

P. Hetrick
J. Keyes
R. Law
D. Liggett
J. McCallion

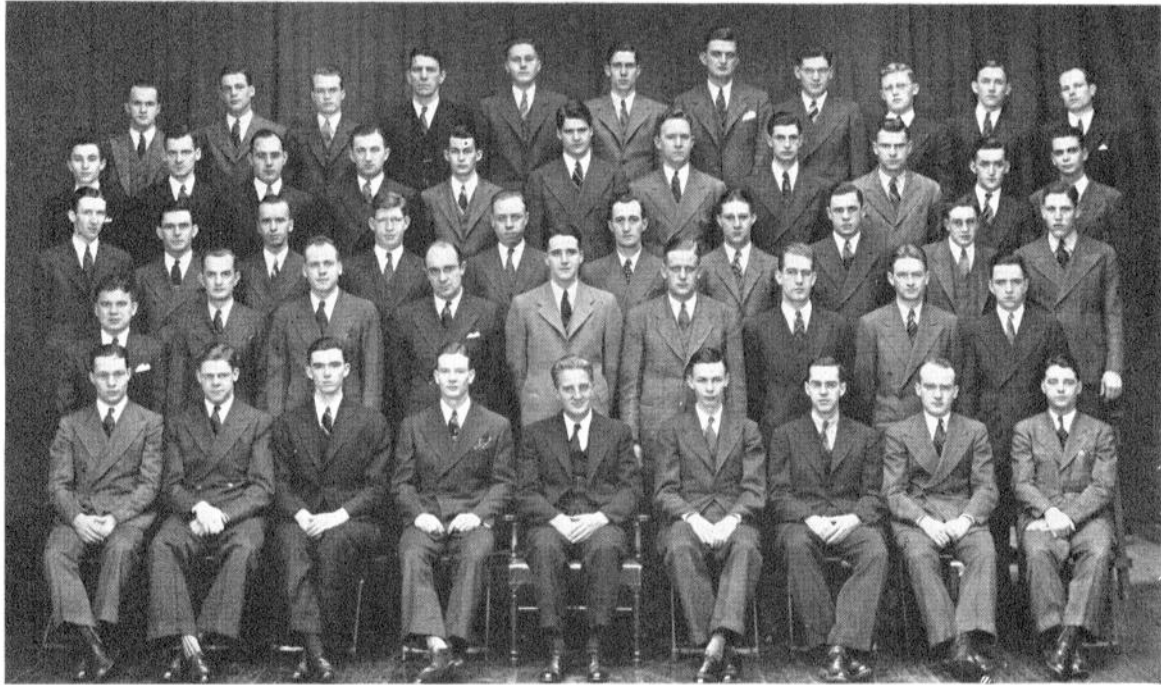
V. Phillips
W. Quinzel
J. Stayman
A. Steitz
F. Veve

Class of 1943

H. Adams
T. Carman
P. Cooper
J. Deardoff
J. Derichson
B. Earnest

G. Fox
J. Furlong
C. Garcia
D. Groff
L. Grougan

P. Kareha
G. Nelson
E. Schlosser
T. West
J. Williamson
J. Wilson



THE Phi Chi Medical Fraternity, Incorporated, is the result of the union of the Eastern and Southern Phi Chi Fraternities in 1905. The Eastern Fraternity was founded in 1889 and the Southern Fraternity in 1894. The fraternity has progressed from that time until, at the present, it is the largest of the medical fraternities. There are 65 active chapters and over 19,000 members.

Chi of Phi Chi was organized December 9, 1903, by Harry Carey, Elam Fredericksson, Howard Fortner, William Heisey, Walter Ellis, Harry Stewart, and Louis Heimer.

Chi was granted a charter as the ninth chapter of Phi Chi on February 16, 1904, at the eighth annual meeting of the Grand Chapter at Louisville, Kentucky.

At this time there was no chapter house but meetings were held in the rooms of the various members and at the end of the first year the membership had increased to twelve.

With the continued growth of Chi a hall at Broad and Columbia was rented. A few years later a chapter house was rented on South Tenth Street, greatly strengthening the chapter. Still later the chapter rented a house on Spruce Street near Eleventh. On May 12, 1920, the present house at 1025 Spruce Street was purchased.

The chapter is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of Dr. Rankin, Dr. Kaufman, and Dr. LeFever.



Phi Rho Sigma

Fratres in Facultate

Thomas Aceto, M.D.
J. F. Coppolino, M.D.
P. J. Kennedy, M.D.
N. M. MacNeill, M.D.
Angelo Perri, M.D.
William J. Toursh, M.D.

Edward F. Burt, M.D.
John DeCarlo, M.D.
Robert M. Lukens, M.D.
J. F. McCahey, M.D.
L. C. Roderer, M.D.
C. H. Turner, M.D.

M. Castallo, M.D.
R. T. Heffner, M.D.
C. B. Lull, M.D.
John C. McNerney, M.D.
E. C. Thomas, M.D.
E. G. Williamson, M.D.

Class of 1940

Richard I. Rich
Harold A. Tattersall
Francis X. Bauer

Lewis P. Frank
Philip J. Byrne
Charles L. Cubberly

Joseph R. Bigley
Edward T. Horn
Albert E. Welsch

Class of 1941

Edwin H. Tallman
James H. Miller
Richard T. Smith
Randal A. Nishijima

C. Clark Leydic, Jr.
William V. Eckhart
Harvey E. Marx
John H. L. Campbell
James B. Gormley

Lawrence F. Burnett
Leslie W. Griffin
Aboul H. Fotouhi
Norton C. Paden

Class of 1942

John H. Rentschler

Edgar T. Gibson
Rinaldo J. Cavelleiri

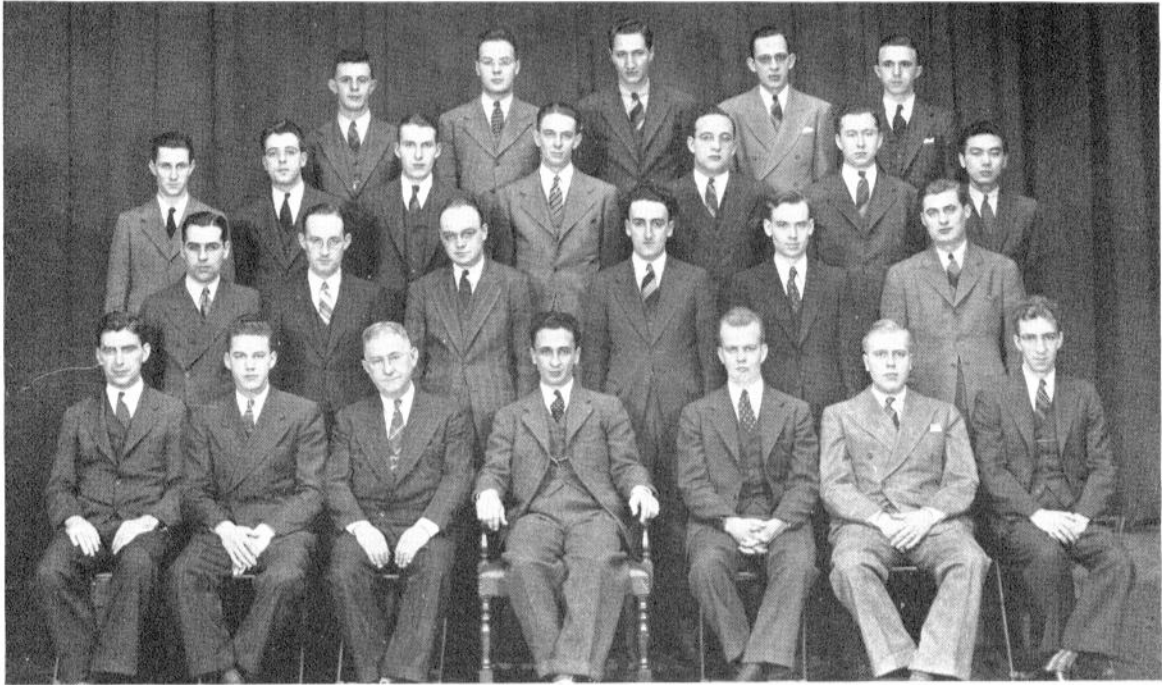
William A. Ehrgott

Class of 1943

Edward E. Havnagel
Frank D. Zimmerman
Anthony A. Tananis

Andrew C. Ruoff
Robert G. Howe

Frank J. DiCecco
Lynn J. McGee
Walter M. Uhler



THE National Fraternity of Phi Rho Sigma was founded in 1890 by the undergraduate students of the Northwestern University School of Medicine. Little did this group realize that their humble efforts would lead to the splendid organization of today, with its forty-three active chapters and 13,600 members scattered over the entire globe.

On February 27, 1905, a group of men composed of Sheldon, Murray, Chalker, Watson, Shaw, Week, Martin, Hannick, Talley, Ainsley, Garret, Sliventhal, O'Malley, Weiland and Ives was granted a charter as Rho Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma. The original Chapter house was located at 701 Pine Street, but after several years it was moved to more commodious quarters at 1015 Pine Street.

Then came the war; to compile a list of the members of Rho who aided their country at this time would be a roll call of the Alumni Members. It is to be pointed out, however, that Lindsey Whiteside, an alumnus of Jefferson and a member of Rho Chapter, was the only Officer of the United States Army Medical Corps who went down in the line of active duty. The Fraternity is indeed proud of the valiant efforts of her men in the cause of the welfare of mankind.

Today we find Rho Chapter, having kept pace with the Mother Organization for the thirty-three years since her founding, one of the most active student groups at Jefferson. Its home today may be found in the peace and quiet of Clinton Street, a haven for scholars and gentlemen engaged in the arduous task of fitting themselves to be worthy of assuming the obligations and cloak of a true follower of Hippocrates.



Phi Delta Epsilon

Fratres in Facultate

Solomon Solis-Cohen, M.D.	J. Bernstine, M.D.	G. I. Israel, M.D.
Benjamin Lipshutz, M.D.	A. Rakoff, M.D.	A. M. Rechtman, M.D.
D. W. Kramer, M.D.	Alfred Brunswick, M.D.	Aaron Capper, M.D.
H. L. Goldburgh, M.D.	B. P. Weiss, M.D.	M. R. Cohen, M.D.
B. M. Alpers, M.D.	L. Solis-Cohen, M.D.	N. Blumberg, M.D.

Class of 1940

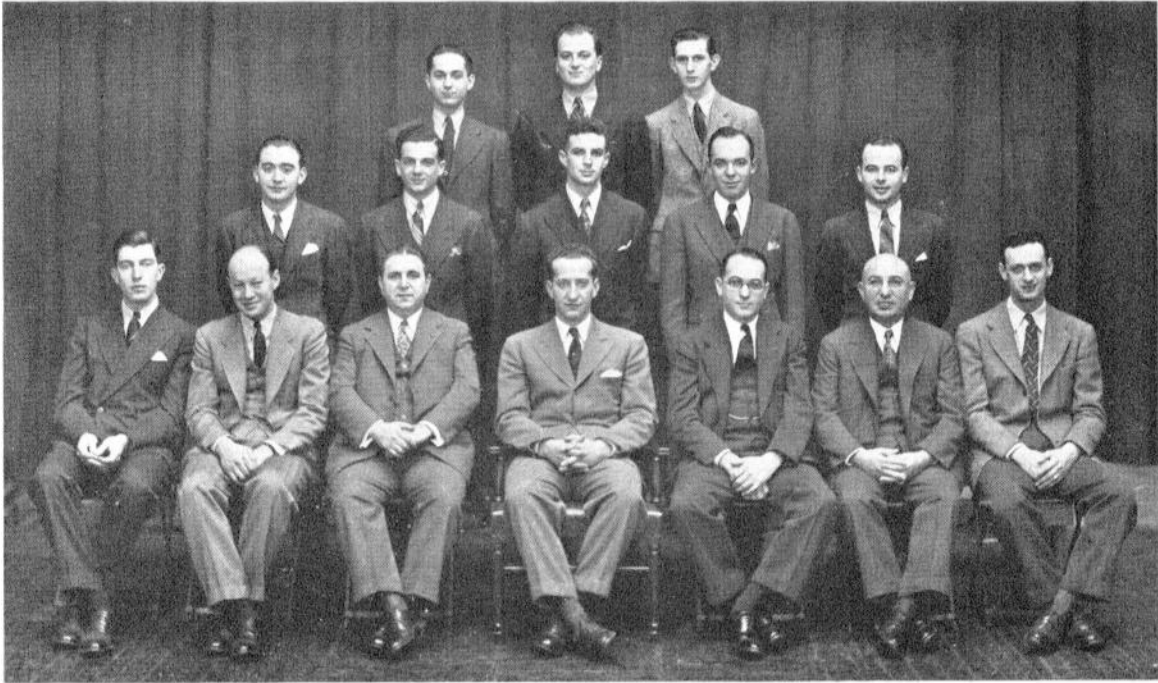
Ben Cohen	Harvey K. Mechanik	Randolph V. Seligman
Harry Kornfield		Gerald B. Stein

Class of 1942

David A. Gold	Paul K. Perlstein	Irving E. Uram
	George N. Stein	

Class of 1943

Louis G. Bush	Kalvin Frankel	Stanley Miller
Leonard S. Davitch	A. A. Friedman	J. R. Rich
Gordon Dorman	E. J. Levy	B. Rossman
	B. J. Miller	



THE Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity had its beginning in 1903 at the Cornell University Medical School, where a group of students headed by Aaron Brown organized the Alpha Chapter. Chapters were organized at the medical schools in rapid succession until now there are chapters at fifty-four medical schools in the United States and Canada, and graduate clubs in the leading cities of our own and foreign countries.

The Jefferson Chapter, Mu, was organized by eight students on November 15, 1911. There were three fraters in facultate: Drs. Leon Solis-Cohen, Nathan Blumberg, and M. A. Weinstein. The original chapter house was at 631 Spruce Street, but in 1924 the fraternity moved to a new house at 910 Pine Street. In the fall of 1932, it again moved to the present house at 1033 Spruce Street.

Two members of Mu Chapter, Dr. David W. Kramer and Dr. N. Blumberg, have been honored with the highest office in the fraternity, that of Grand Counsel. Numerous others have served in various capacities.

The Jefferson Chapter has been instrumental in installing chapters at the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, and at the Hahnemann Medical College, and has been closely associated with the Philadelphia Phi Delta Epsilon Graduate Club. The Phi Delta Epsilon Fraternity feels singularly honored in the appointment of one of its members to the position of Professor of Neurology, which became effective with the opening of sessions in September, 1938, when Dr. Bernard M. Alpers was introduced to the students in the above capacity.

At present the Mu Chapter has twenty active members and fifteen fraters in facultate.



Theta Kappa Psi

Fratres in Facultate

J. O. Crider, M.D.	George R. Bancroft, Ph.D.	T. R. Fetter, M.D.
R. S. Griffith, M.D.	H. B. Decker, M.D.	J. B. Ludy, M.D.
D. R. Morgan, M.D.	G. W. Bland, M.D.	J. Blechschmidt, M.D.
P. E. Stroup, M.D.	G. E. Marcil, M.D.	L. F. Mulford, M.D.
C. W. Nissler, M.D.	Robert Imhoff, M.D.	A. R. Vaughn, M.D.
J. S. McLaughlin, M.D.	E. A. Gough, M.D.	J. Cheleden, M.D.

Fratres in Collego

Class of 1940

R. W. Biggar	J. T. Moy	R. L. Walker, III
T. Boysen, III	R. L. Wagner	C. Wenger
R. W. Kehm		R. E. Wood

Class of 1941

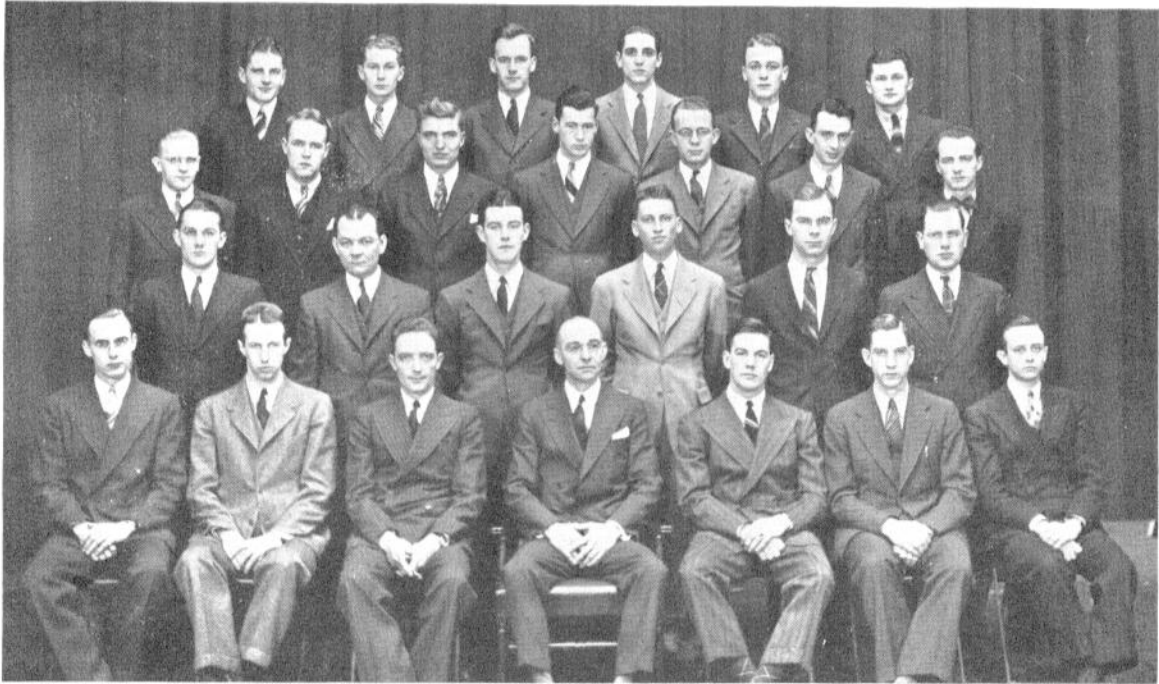
W. C. Adams	J. H. McNickle	J. R. O'Brien
J. McEville		O. D. Sprecker

Class of 1942

E. Conroy	J. Eisenhower	W. Ridgeway
R. Crissey	F. Emery	J. Rhodes
M. Grendal	E. Leach	R. Houston
F. Deitmaring		W. Schaeffer

Class of 1943

J. McElree, Jr.	D. Diamond	C. Hawkins
B. McDonald		J. Ruth



FROM its beautiful new home in the sacrosanct atmosphere of historic Clinton Street, Theta Kappa Psi looks back to a Thanksgiving Day in New Haven, in 1879, for its organization. It soon appeared at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, and from then on its development was rapid.

The Jefferson chapter, Beta Eta, appeared on this campus in 1912, and since then her history has been studded with the names of men whose renown in medicine has been well noted. The first chapter house was located at 912 Spruce Street, and it was here that David R. Morgan became a member. His name is synonymous with the early development of this chapter, and it was through his efforts that the Hawk Biochemical Society was established. Among other graduate members whose interest in the fraternity has been a source of its well-being may be mentioned Dr. Paul Stroup and Dr. Theodore Fetter, for many years editor of the Theta Kappa Psi Messenger.

A new residence was soon chosen for the chapter and after living at 245 South Thirteenth Street, the chapter moved to 908 Pine Street. From this location, there was another exodus and Beta Eta became entrenched at 1027 Spruce Street. After many long and peaceful years the urge to migrate again afflicted the fraternity and with the purchase of the present residence the members moved in on January 8, 1933, and the new home gradually became settled.

Notwithstanding its peregrinations for so many years, the members of the fraternity found time to graduate and at the same time organize various of the outstanding Jefferson societies. Among these are the popular Moon Pathological Society organized in 1927 and the Bland Obstetrical Society in 1925, the formation of which was a product of the incentive of Dr. Fetter, at the time an under-graduate. Later Dr. Bland requested that the name of the society be changed to the Vaux Obstetrical Society.



Alpha Omega Alpha

Fratres in Facultate

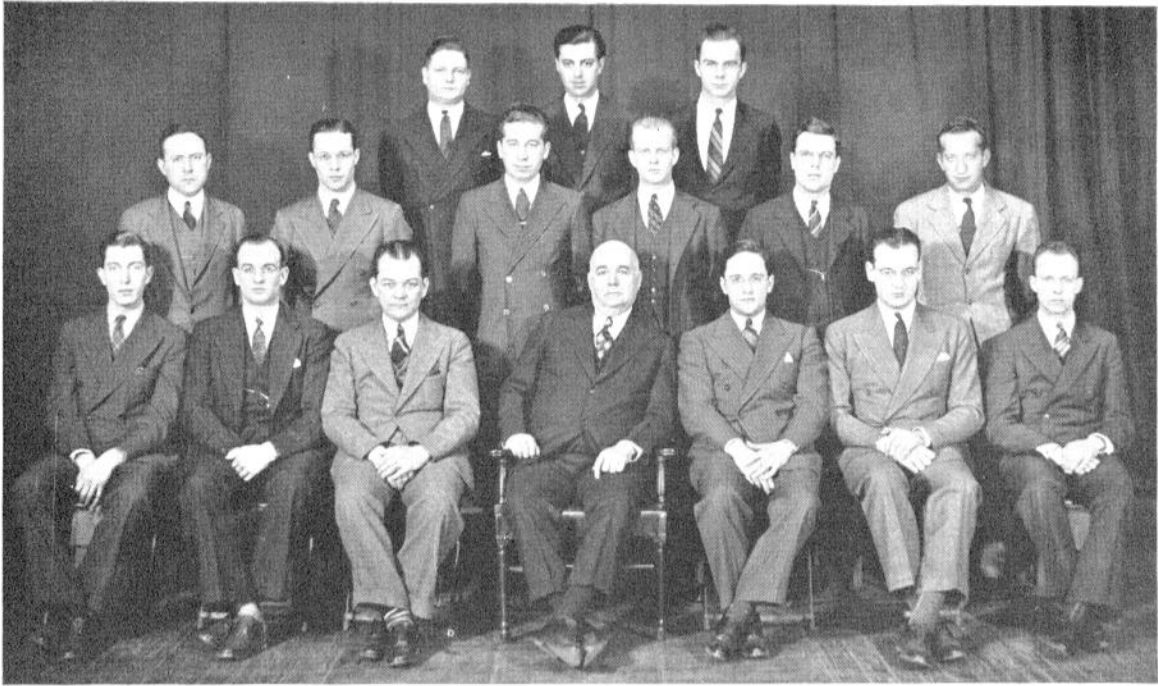
P. Brooke Bland, M.D.	Robert A. Matthews, M.D.	J. Parsons, Schaeffer, M.D.
Charles W. Bonney, M.D.	Patrick A. McCarthy, M.D.	Virgil H. Moon, M.D.
Howard H. Bradshaw, M.D.	Henry K. Mohler, M.D.	J. Earl Thomas, M.D.
Abraham Cantarow, M.D.	John B. Montgomery, M.D.	George P. Muller, M.D.
Joseph O. Crider, M.D.	Aaron Copper, M.D.	Charles M. Gruber, M.D.
Edward P. Davis, M.D.	John J. Chodoff, M.D.	Hobart, A. Reimann, M.D.
David M. Davis, M.D.	Thaddeus Montgomery, M.D.	Louis H. Clerf, M.D.
Warren B. Davis, M.D.	David R. Morgan, M.D.	Cheney M. Stimson, M.D.
Henry B. Decker, M.D.	Guy M. Nelson, M.D.	Austin T. Smith, M.D.
Kenneth E. Fry, M.D.	Henry E. Radasch, M.D.	Lynn M. Rrankin, M.D.
Morris J. Horovitz, M.D.	Thomas A. Shallow, M.D.	Bruce S. Fleming, M.D.
Harold W. Jones, M.D.	Clyde M. Spangler, M.D.	John H. Gibbon, M.D.
Fielding O. Lewis, M.D.	Creighton H. Turner, M.D.	Edward F. Corson, M.D.
	Garfield G. Duncann	

Officers

President	JOSEPH A. HINDLE
Vice-President	RICHARD L. WAGNER
Treasurer-Secretary	HENRY A. LUSCOMBE

Members

Thomas H. Aughinbaugh	Edward T. Horn
Clyde A. Collins	Harry Kornfield
Raymond W. Biggar	John D. Langston
Harry H. Clements	Harvey K. Mechanik
Franklin C. Fetter	Thomas B. Mervine
Leo M. Goodman	Alan M. Schaeffer



ALPHA OMEGA ALPHA is a non-secret honorary medical fraternity. It was organized at the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, Chicago, August 25, 1902, and is the only fraternity of its kind in medical schools in North America. Admission to the society is based on: scholarship, character, personality, and leadership. Its purpose is to promote high ideals of thought and action in medical pursuits and to encourage medical research.

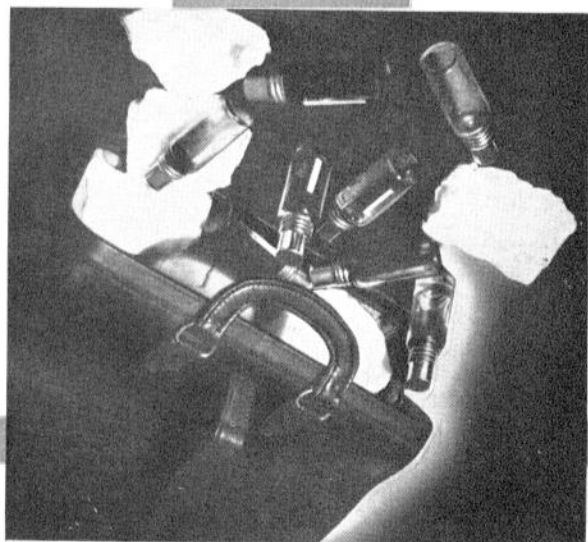
At the turn of the century, with an increase in the length of the session and the increased number of sessions of attendance required for graduation from the medical college, with the graded curriculum and with the basing of medical teaching on scientific methods, there was a beginning of scholarship among medical students. Hence, in 1902, a group of students headed by William W. Root organized an honorary medical society at the University of Illinois. As Dr. Root continued as the fostering parent of the society until his death in 1932, he is considered the founder of the society.

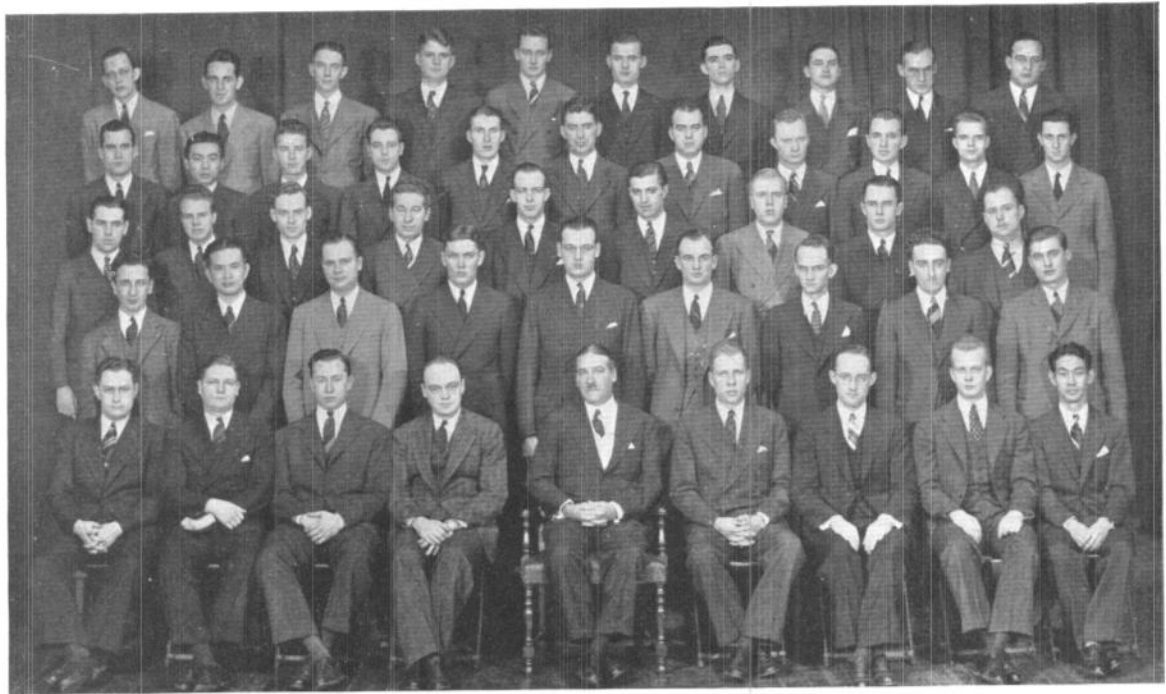
In the later months of 1902, a second chapter of Alpha Omega Alpha was organized at Rush Medical College. In 1903, Chapters were installed at Northwestern Medical College, Western Reserve, Jefferson Medical College, and the University of Pennsylvania. By 1910, there were fifteen active chapters, and at the present time there are forty-two active chapters in the leading medical schools of the United States and Canada.

The membership of Alpha Omega Alpha includes many of the distinguished men in professional practice and research in all parts of the world. The Jefferson Chapter, the fifth in order of establishment, has always been active, and includes many men now serving in teaching capacities at the College.

S O C I E T

IES





Hobart A. Hare Medical Society

Officers

P. J. BYRNE	President
H. FLETCHER	Vice-President
H. E. POSSNER	Secretary
E. TALLMAN	Treasurer

Class of 1940

F. Bauer	M. Ferrier	A. Welsh	H. Kornfield	R. Rich	J. Hindle
J. Bigley	F. Fetter	C. Collins	J. Langston	H. Smith	R. Kehm
W. Browne	Fletcher	G. Brindisi	H. Luscombe	H. Tattersall	D. Webster
P. Byrne	L. Frank	H. Poteat	J. Malia	R. Wagner	F. Kaneshiro
C. Cubberly	E. Horn	A. Oliver	T. Mervine	R. Walker	L. Winkler
A. Eisner	R. Hudson	H. Clements	H. Mechanick	P. Yap	W. Mellor
W. Ellis	R. Kelley	S. Pechin	J. Quinn	L. Goodman	

Class of 1941

J. Gill	W. Smith	R. Nishijima	H. Mark	N. Paden	J. Templeton
P. Poinard	C. Gruber	D. Early	J. Gorinley	P. Fetouhi	C. Burns
E. Schaeffer	H. Ratke	J. Foreight	J. Campbell	J. Garnet	W. Campbell
E. Flannigan	W. Halbeison	M. Troncelliti	W. Eckhardt	E. Schaffer	W. Malley
J. Regan	H. Possner	J. Collins	C. Leydic	W. White	F. Wagner
J. Nosal	R. Smith	J. O'Brien	L. Burnett	O. Kreger	R. Flood
	J. Meller	D. Bell	E. Tallman	E. Ricketts	

Class of 1942

R. Goldcamp	R. Heinbach	S. Marthouse	F. O'Brien	E. Gibson	R. Cavaliere
E. Hackman	J. Miller	M. Ressler	J. Rentschler	A. Horan	

Samuel D. Gross Surgical Society

THOMAS A. SHALLOW, M.D. Faculty Sponser
 GEORGE P. MULLER, M.D. Faculty Sponser

Officers

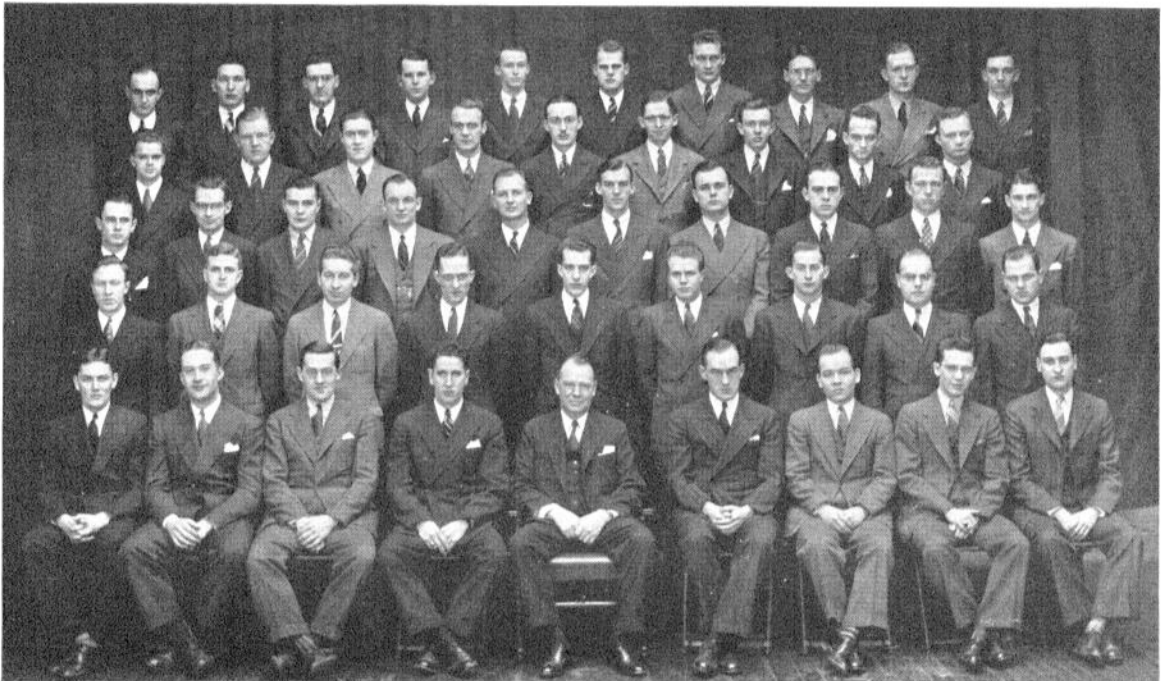
JAMES J. O'LEARY, JR. President
 JAMES A. COLLINS Vice-President
 HOGIE VICK Secretary
 BLAIR SAYLOR Treasurer

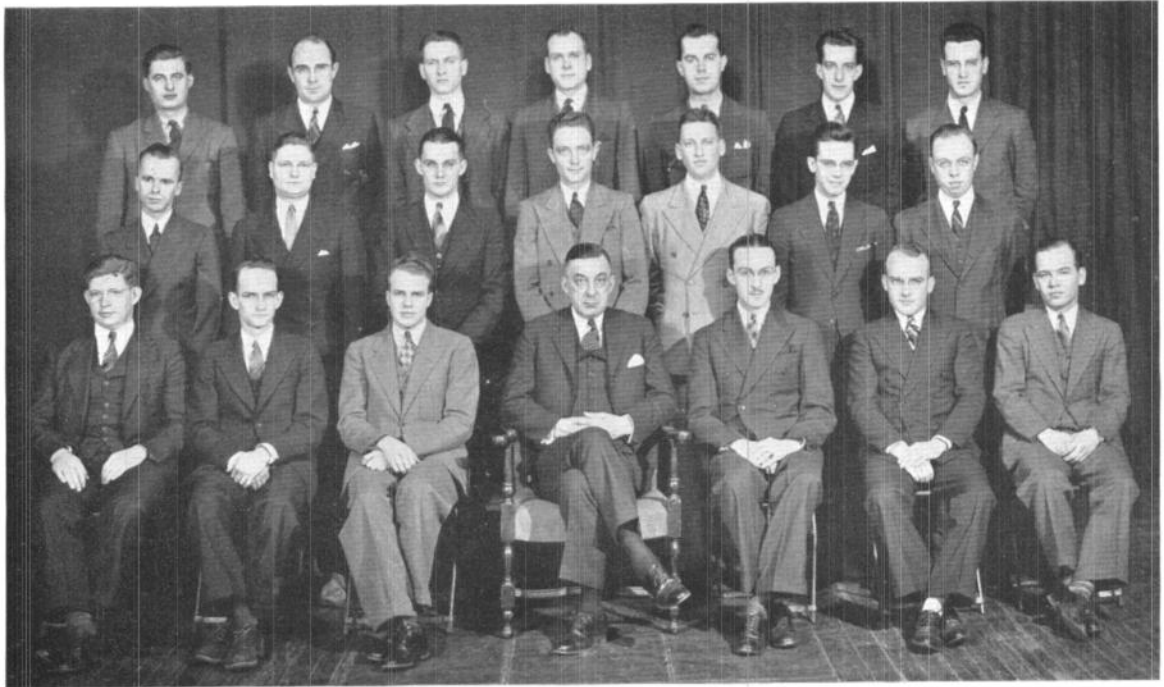
Class of 1940

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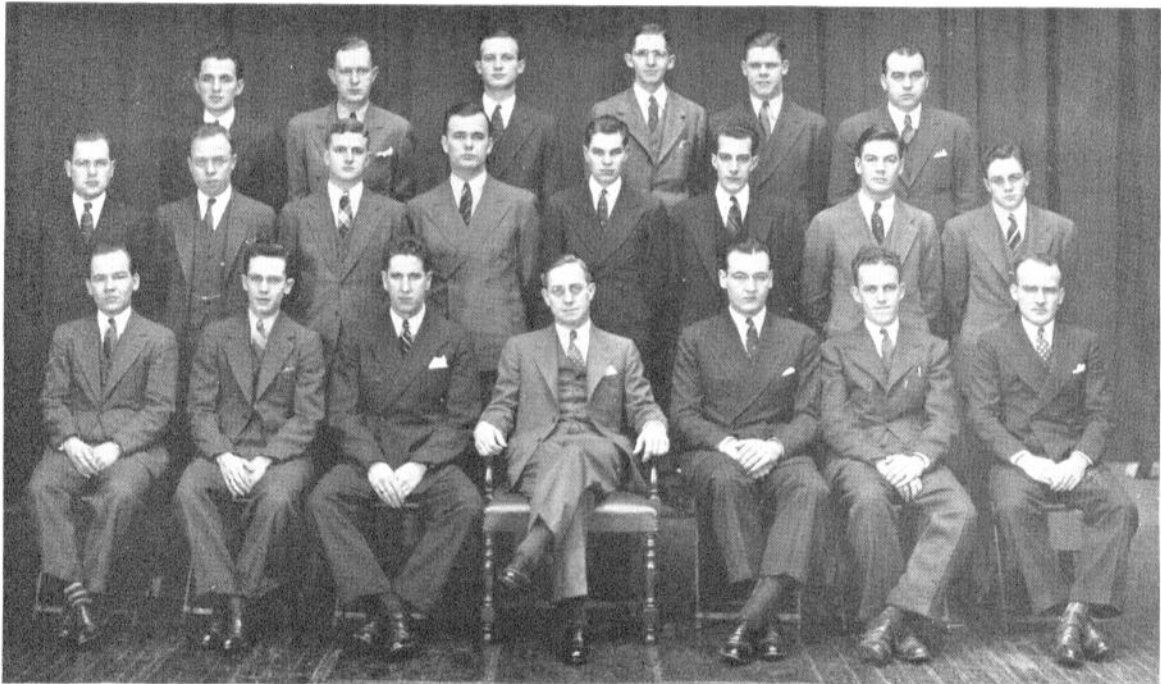
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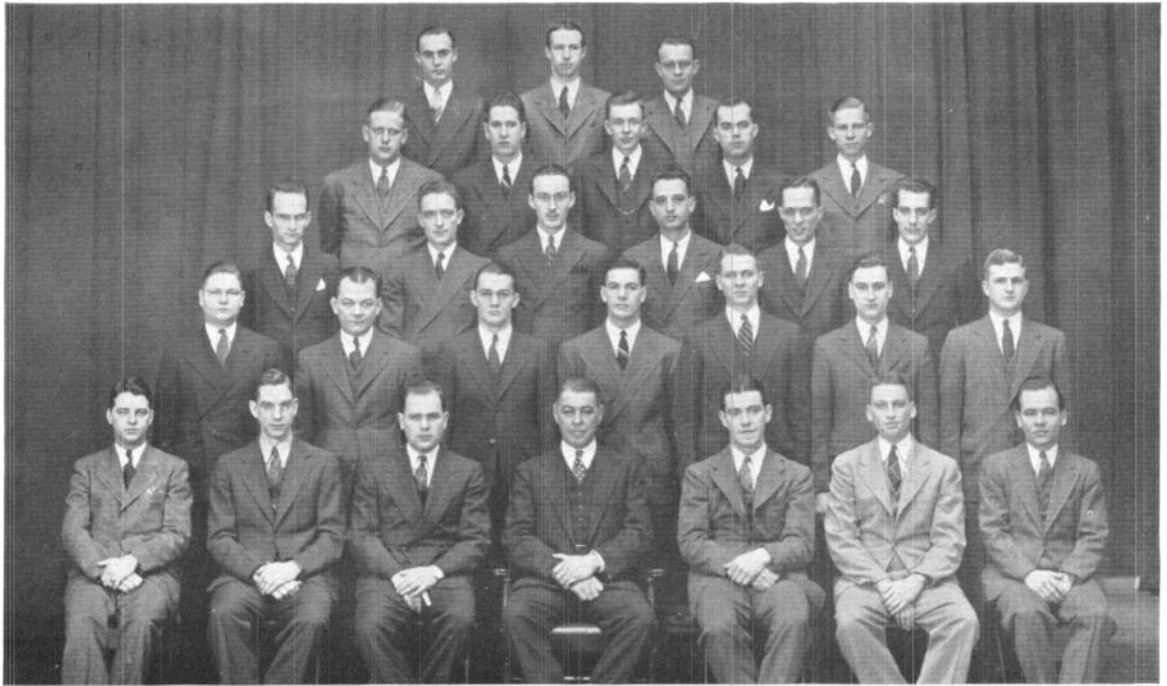
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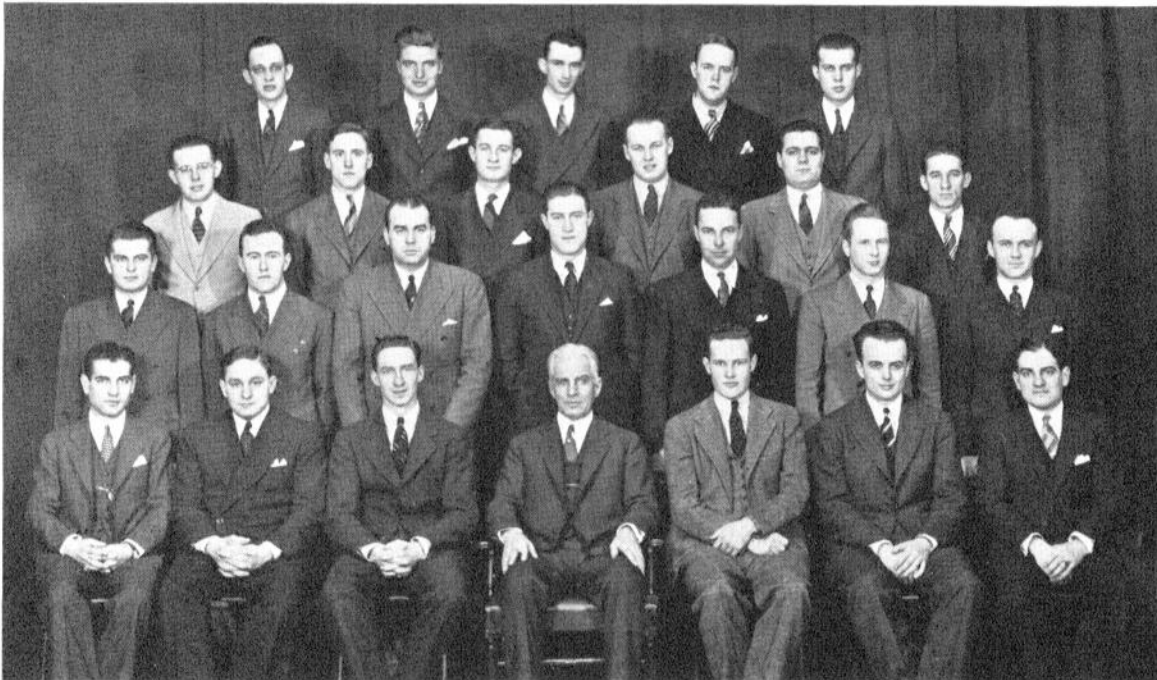
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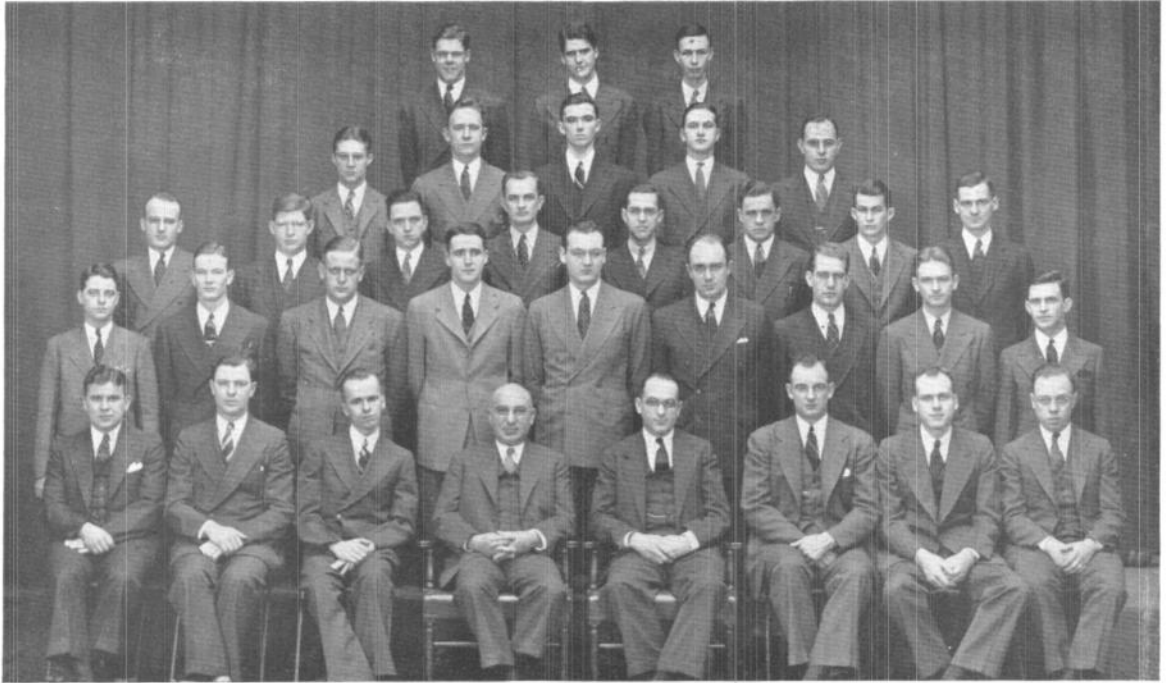
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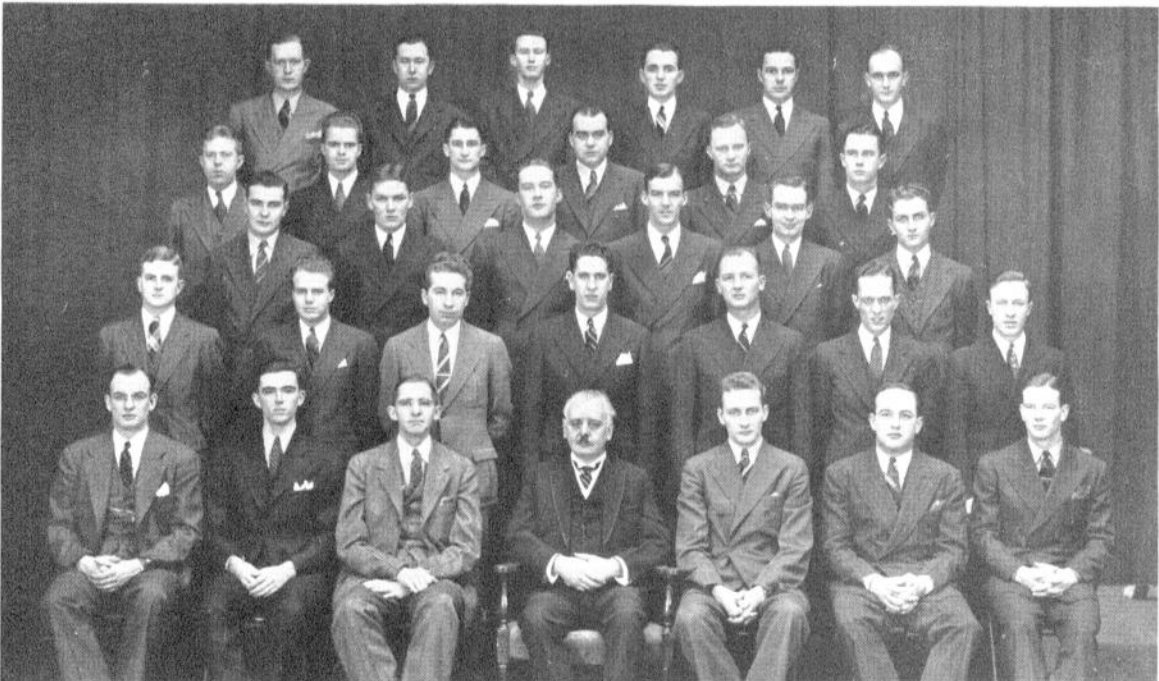
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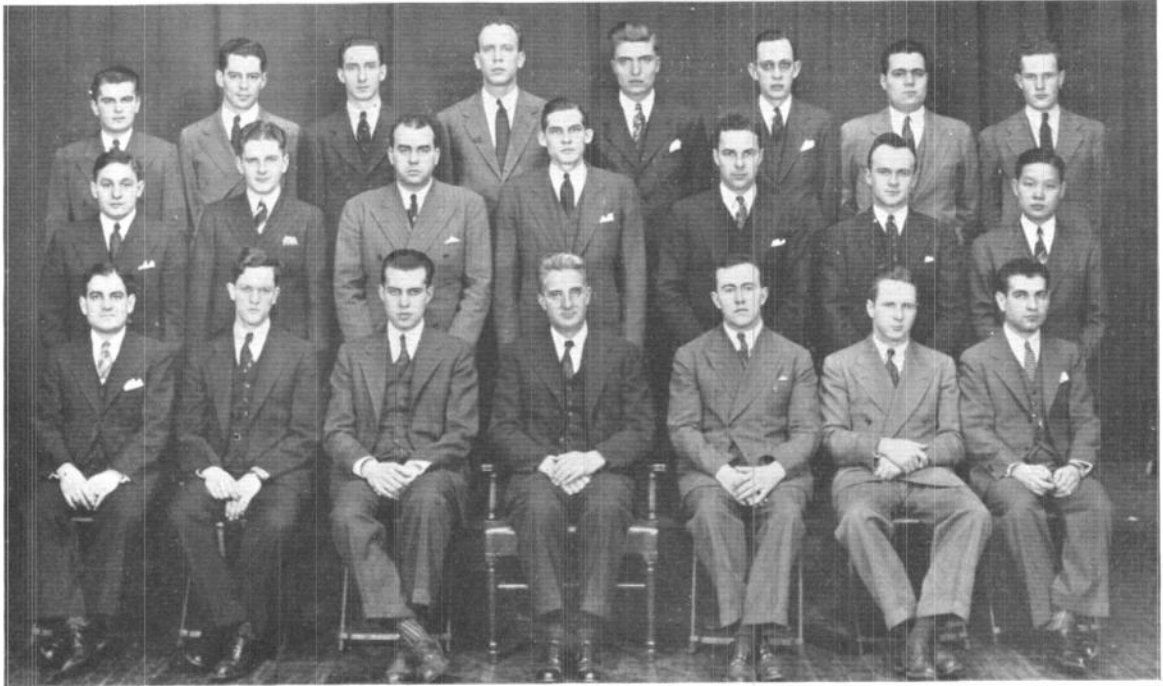
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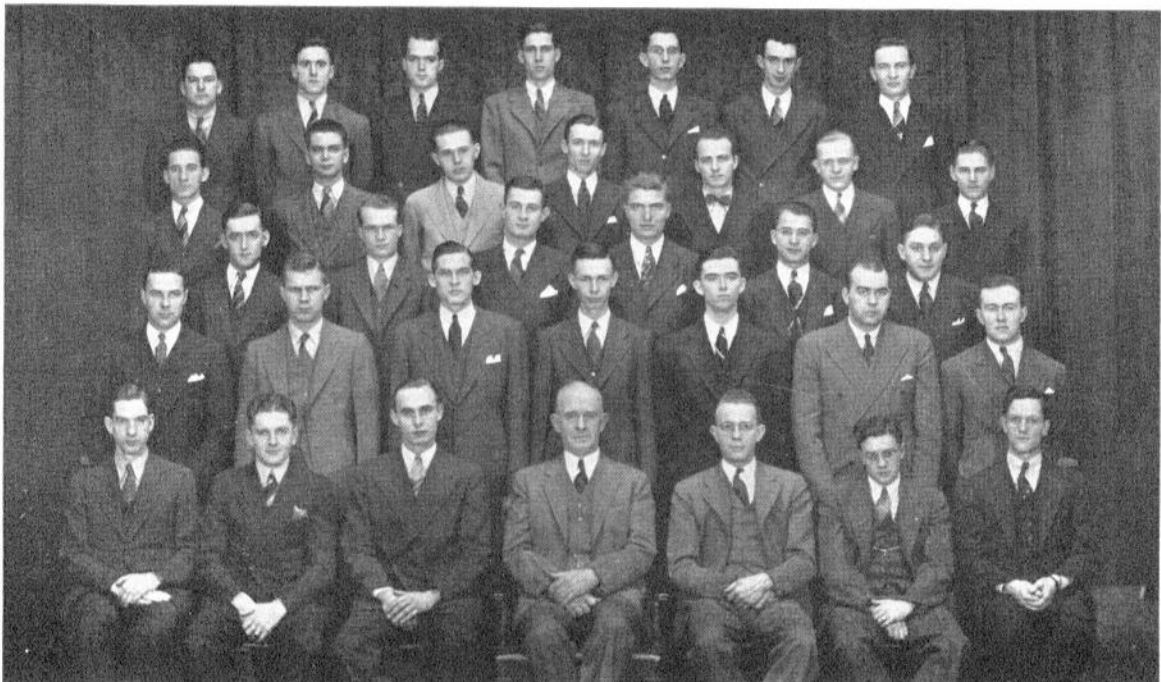
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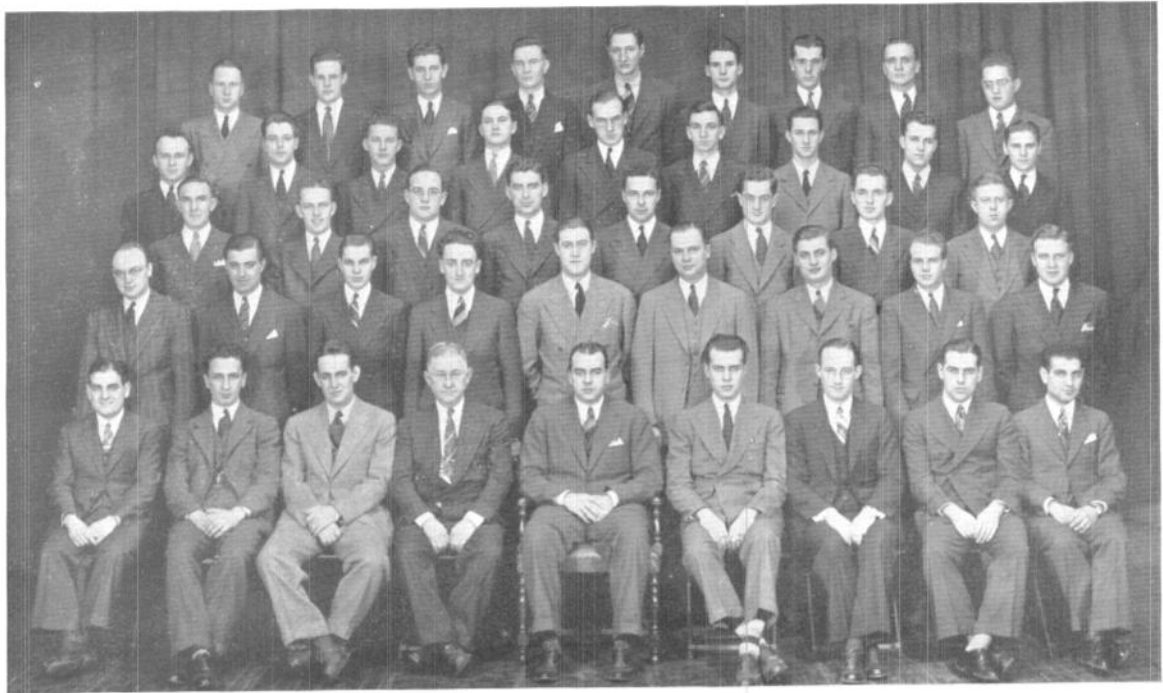
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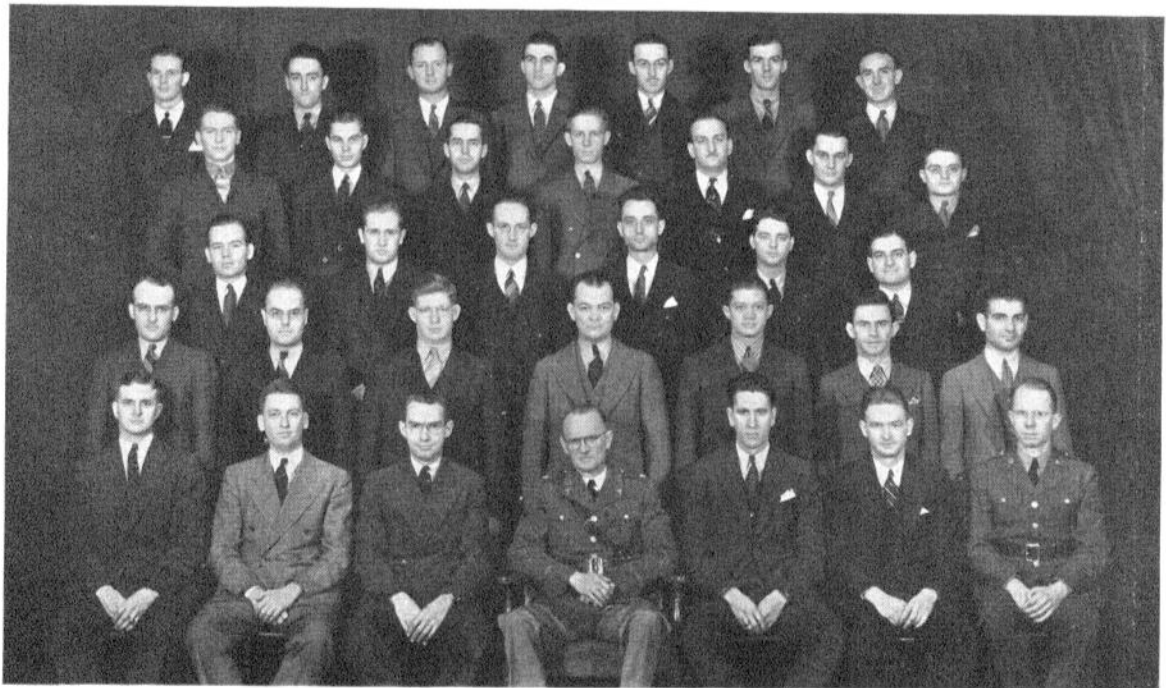
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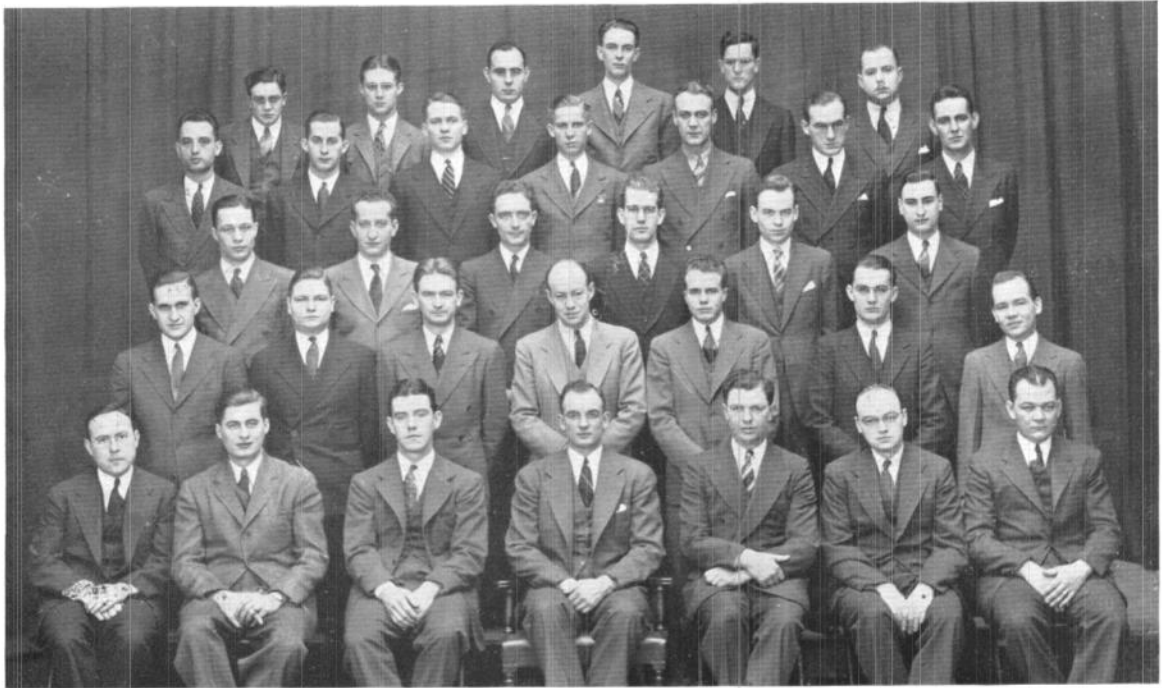
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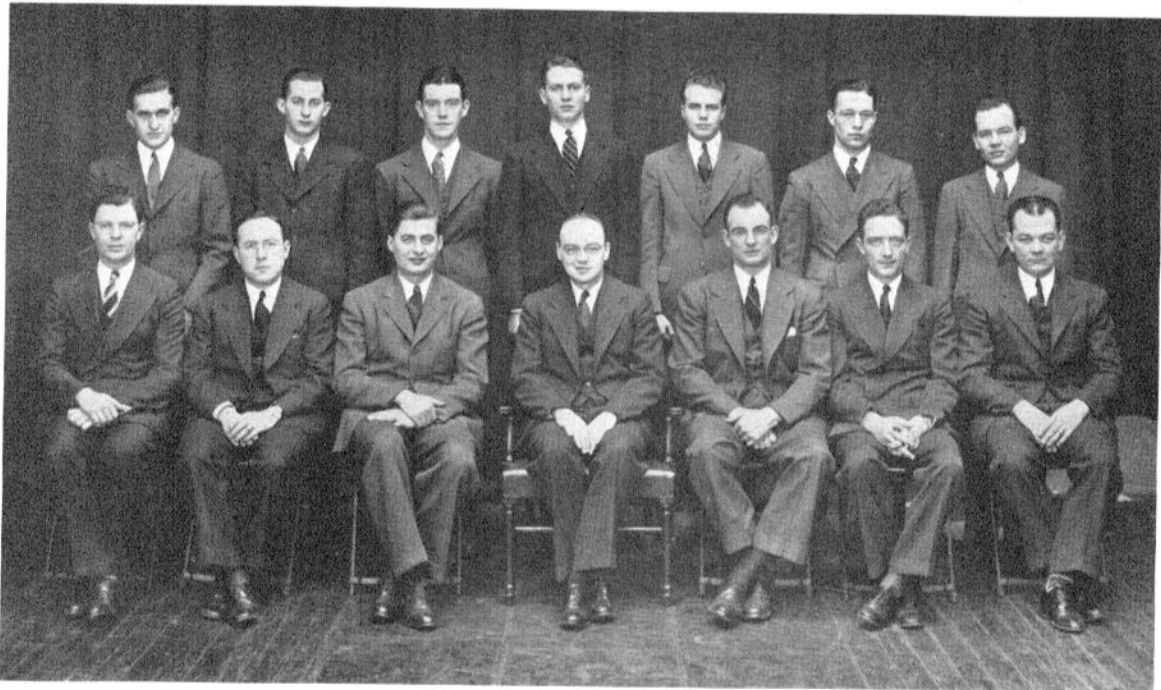
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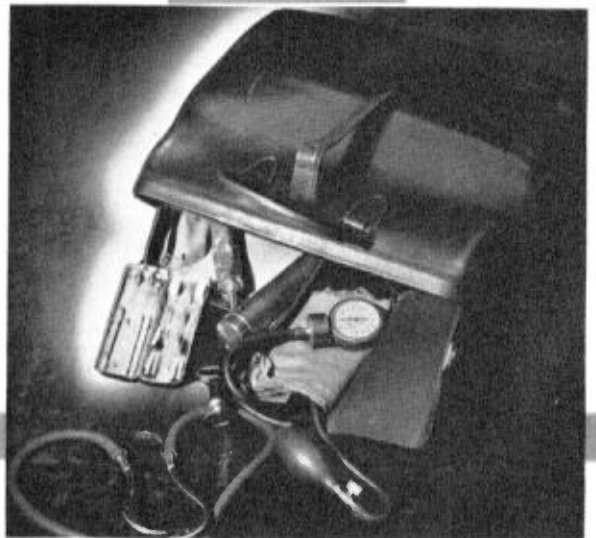




With the advent of the clinical clerkship the Nurses and Hospital Staff are taxed more than ever. We humbly dedicate this small page to their kindness and tolerance for as Sir William Osler once said, "The trained nurse has become one of the great blessings of humanity taking a place beside the physician and priest and not inferior to either in her mission."



V A R I A



"An Atypical Case"

(Reported Before American College of Physiotherapists—June 7th, 1940)

Name: Reorge Hussel Handcroft.

Sent by Dr. Smith.

Interne: Dr. Hister.

Transferred to Drs.: Nellsin, Brown-sequard, Ziehl-Neelson.

Date Admitted: September 1937.

Date Discharged: ???

CC:

Sees fuzzy burrs and micelles—duration 20 years
Loss of memory for cyclic formulas—1 year
Mispells words—1 year
Flight of ideas—all his life
Delerium tremens—last Saturday night

H.P.I.:

The patient's symptoms date back 20 years to the time when he first began to campaign for Tony Galento as senator to Congress on the Greek Platform. At this time he began to have periodic monthly spells during which he saw fuzzy burrs and colloidal gold particles dancing in front of his eyes. The patient states that he was symptom free until a year ago when he began to misspell words and forgot how to write simple cyclic formulae, such as those for sodium chloride and water. This loss of memory has become steadily worse and followed a period of incarceration in jail as punishment for selling Reichert Meisel and Iodine numbers to medical students. All his life he has had a flight of ideas, but this has steadily progressed so that at present he borders on hypermania with involuntional melancholic psychotic trends. Last Saturday night after a drinking party, given by L. Handsome who is said to have swum under water to get into this country, who is serving as Professor of Physiological Graphic Formulas of the Hefferson Medical College, he noticed a slight touch of delerium trimmins the following morning and claims that he was rolled by one of the trustees and relieved of twenty cents and three Erlenmeyer flasks.

P.M.H.:

Chicken Pox—1937

Sniffles—1938

Alopecia areata following a severe attack of Barbers itch in 1938

Sigmoidoscopic tonsillectomy—at age of one month

Bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy—1938 (this statement is very questionable, but patient states he knows they did something to his vitals when a partially bald doctor who continually mumbled something about the importance of staining urinary sediment, operated upon him).

No history of chancre, night sweats or hot flashes.

P.E.:

The patient is a partially bald, well nourished, athletic type of individual who seemed comfortably situated in a Sitz bath at the time of the examination. The head shows one gross abnormality in that the occipital protuberance is exceptionally prominent. This may be due, however, to the presence of an intracranial caput succedaneum that is attempting to open the window of the fourth ventricle, i. e. the foramen of Winslow.

Eyes: Pupils react to light and accommodation. Fundi show that the optic nerve heads are being choked by the blind spots. The vessels appear as straight as the gait of a tabetic.

Ears: Negative but large.

Nose: Negative for pathology although the patient thinks it should be amputated because it smells.

Pharynx: No mucous patches or Koplik spots visible.

Chest: There is a bilateral double rachitic rosary. The cardiac A.I. is neither visible, palpable, nor audible. There is a subacute pre-systolic murmur at the apex transmitted to the left groin. Due to the fact the heart was so small the cardiac borders could be percussed only by Dr. Hister and our eminent chief Dr. Nellsin.

Abdomen: Two large gas bubbles were felt in the R.L.Q., however this may be the appendix—we don't know yet. A mid-line scar is present which extends from the symphysis pubic to the angle of Steson's duct. Our eminent chief Dr. Nellsin felt the gall bladder and detected some slight impairment of peristaltic movement with delayed emptying time.

Extremities: Negative except for a slight genu valga that is possibly explainable on an extracurricular nocturnal basis.

Laboratory Studies:

Electrocardiogram: There is a left axis deviation with marked blunting of the calices. We interpret this to mean that all bets should be placed on Digitalis who is running in the third race at Saratoga next week.

Wassermann—Negative.

Kahn—Negative.

Colostrum Sedimentation time—20 seconds.

X-ray of the Skull—Dr. Dornblum has enclosed a copy of the roentgenogram (you may obtain a copy by mailing 5c to the superintendent of the college). Dr. Dornblum says: There is a large homogeneous mass present at the base of the brain that is evidently a fecolith impacted in the circle of Willis which also shows a mild degree of circus movement and lateral squint. In the posterior fossa the cranial markings are unlike any we have ever seen or ever hope to see again. There is some evidence of increased intracranial pressure, but we are at a loss to adequately explain this at the present time. There is strong evidence to support the view that this patient's head may have been formerly used by a crystal gazer. We suggest that the patient be institutionalized and that a complete G.I. series, a cysternal tap, and a biliary drainage

be done as soon as possible before post mortem. The following plan of active treatment might be of definite value:

- (1) Helpful—short wave diathermy applied to the occipital region t.i.d.
- (2) Palliative—blue effluve or high frequency current once a week. Turpentine stupe—continuously.
- (3) Curative—

R

Tincture Aconite
Potassium Cyanide
Three Star Brandy
Mix

Sig: 1 teaspoonful every ½ hr. for 48 doses.



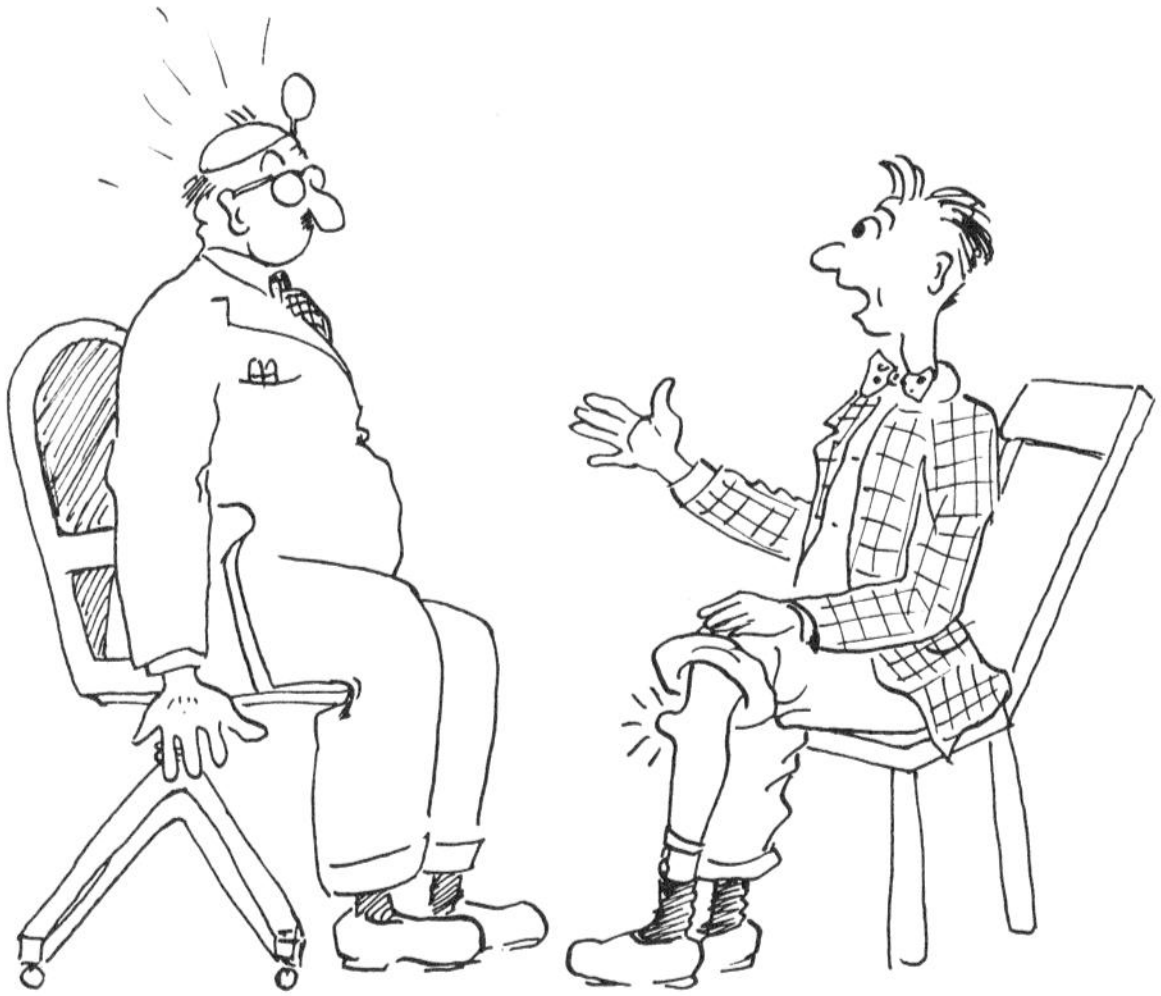
The Old-Time Family Doctor

Oh, where is the Doctor who treated our ills
With Jalap and Rhubarb and Whiskey and Pills
A much-whiskered man, with the shaggy eyebrows,
Who didn't know all the "whys" and the "hows".

But he had much common sense, and a heart that was big,
He rode on a horse or sometimes in a gig.
They say he has gone, has gone far, far, away,
And some folks are saying he's gone there to stay.

The Old Family Doctor, old Welum Mac Lure,
I shall see him no more, of that I am sure.
His place has been taken by one who's so smart,
That he knows everything, but he hasn't the heart.

Of the Old Family Doctor whom we used to know,
So long and so well, and whom we loved so,
Who was kind and was jolly, who'd laugh when we'd cry,
The Old Family Doctor, my best friend, Goodbye.



BUBO OR NO BUBO DOC! LET'S TRY SCHMIDT'S DIATHERMY.

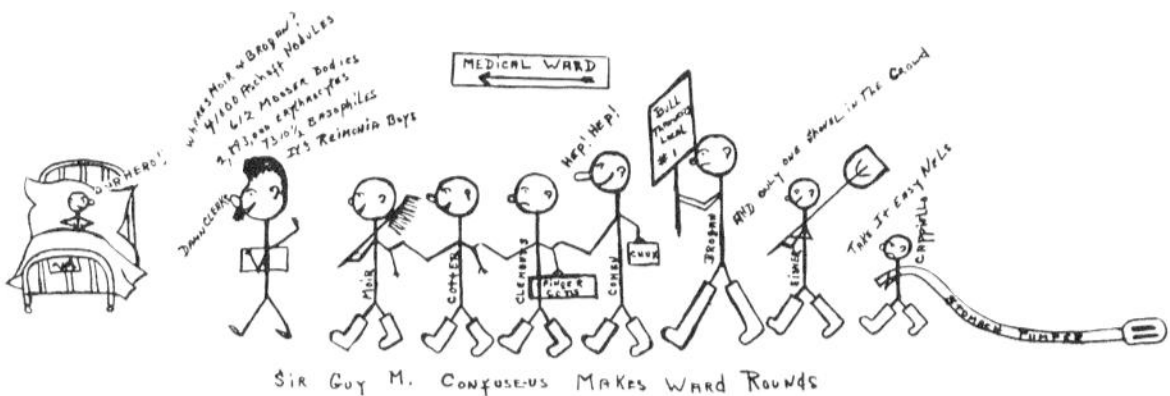
Kiss The Boys Goodby

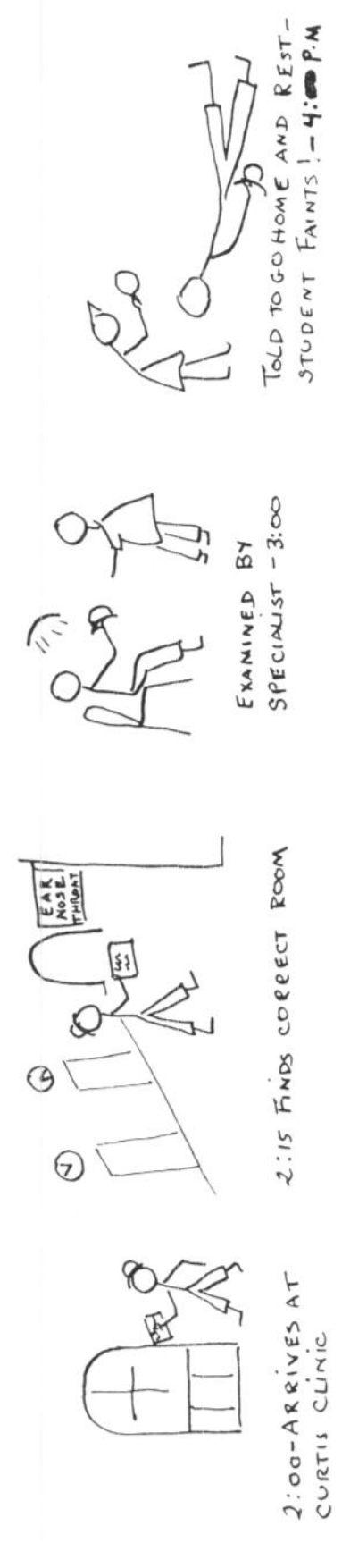
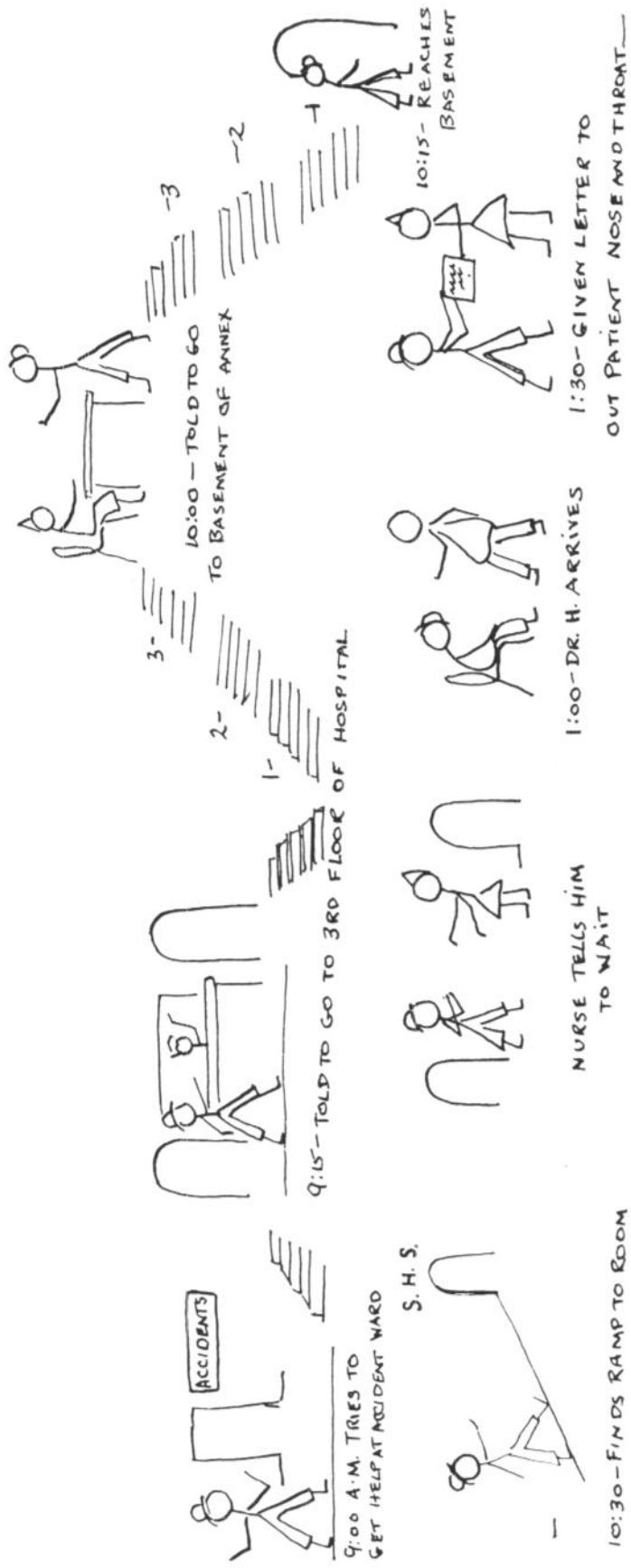
- A** is for Anspach, who cures ladies ill
With Surgery, X-ray, placebos and pills.
- B** is for Bauer, whose name for the Dick's
Starts with a P and rhymes with sticks.
- C** is for Cantarow, whose tenorous tremulo
Is greatly admired by Carmen Lombardo.
- D** is for Davis, pundit of G. U.
Whose didactic delight is riding you.
- E** is for Eads, who gets ulcers well
With a simple prescription and charges like hell.
- F** is for Fry, assistant to Shallow
Whose stooging laugh sounds quite forced and hallow.
- G** is for Gruber, whose lectures prolific
Cover the ground, and God how specific.
- H** is for Hamrick, who keeps students' healthy.
At five bucks a head he's really quite wealthy.
- I** is for Isaac, the keeper of stiffs.
Can you ever forget those cadaverous whiffs?
- J** is for Jake, progenator of blue-books,
Who loves to scare students with one of his looks.
- K** is for Kornblum whose broad interpretations
Are questioned by Reimann with abrupt insinuations.
- L** is for Lemmon, the surgeon delux
Who has turned his class into a Trans-Lux.
- M** is for Moon, Custodian of Shock,
Who wouldn't be happy without surgeons to knock.



LEST WE FORGET

- N** is for Nye, the current Crown Prince
Who has been running the Hospital ever since.
- O** is for Owen, of whom you may not have heard.
He's placed in this spot to save me the Bird.
- P** is for Parker, whose Goldbergian mind
Makes fractures reduce and unite each (?) time.
- Q** is for Quiz, the one thing eternal
Which is defeated by most by ties fraternal.
- R** is for Reimann, whose diseases infectious
Are read by the Seniors in the very best "textes".
- S** is for Shallow, who is God to Fry;
In spite of this fact, he's a Damn fine guy.
- T** is for Thomas, who like Doctor Bauer
Really admires the party in power.
- U** is for Ulrich, whose soundest advice
Was to buy a cigar, wait, and dodge lice.
- V** is for Vaux, who delivers at leisure
The howling results of life's greatest pleasure.
- W** is for Warkling, whose stories on War
Kept lectures on Fractures from being a bore.
- X** is for X-Ray, which we had each year,
And would have been better with great steins of beer.
- Y** is for Yawning, if you can do better,
Sit down at once and write O'Leary a letter.
- Z** is for Ziege, a kind of milk curd
Which Bancroft omits for the Freshman herd.





HOW TO GET STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE OR (BEING TAKEN FOR A RIDE ON S)

Thursday » » Sympathicotonia

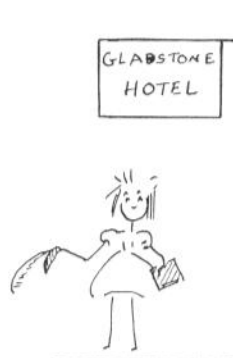
On clinic morn a Senior stormed,
To find his patient not yet mourned.
A winsome nurse told him it was true
The patient goes down at the stroke of two.
This took the wind right out of his sail
When he thought of his answers to Reimann's hail.
To face the Professor was bad enough,
But the infallible Juniors required sterner stuff.
With this thought, he was seized with panic
And his medical thoughts became wild and manic.

"The history's a cinch, and the physical too,
But what lab tests should a clinic clerk do?
The blood to be sure has a leukocytosis.
Has that coronary artery signs of thrombosis?
The E.K.G. has been done I know,
But where is Havens to tell me so?
The urine is negative, shades of Davis arise
And find some evidence to aid my demise.
The blood sugar is low, the urea is high,
And that fever chart has reached to the sky."

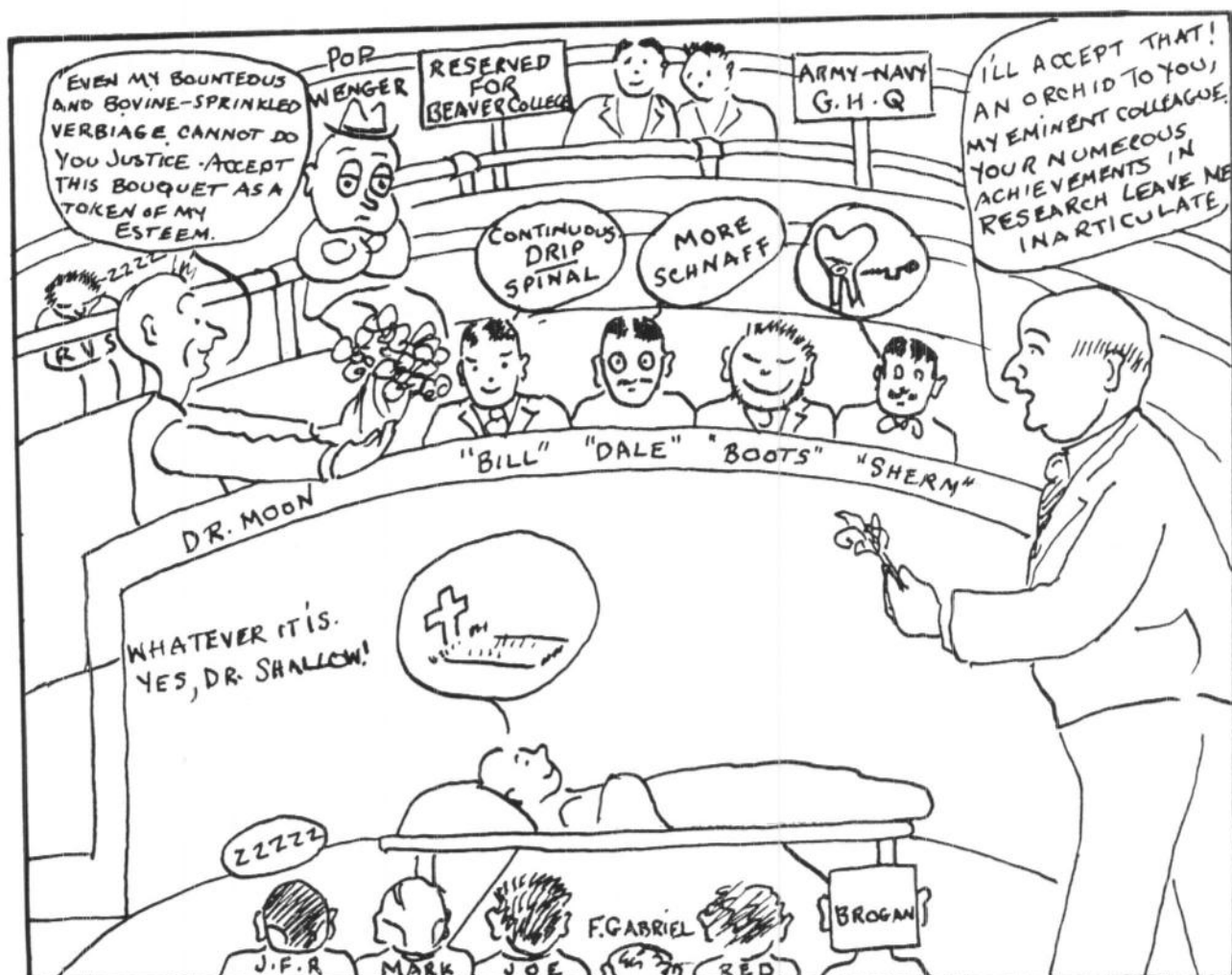
Thus his mental processes went,
And with this load his psyche bent.
Somehow his lunch didn't taste so good
And he arrived at the clinic before Seniors should.
His mouth grew dry, as the house filled with cynics,
Who in great numbers attend Dr. Reimann's clinics.
The Clinic started promptly without applause,
And Reimann started talking without a pause,
The Professor said, "It is my selection
To speak this hour on Focal Infection."



9:00 PM
ANY DAY



5:00 AM
ANY NEXT DAY



Ten Reasons Why Students Get Gray

1. Ward Rounds in Medicine with certain of the Junior Staff.
2. Writing prescriptions a la Griffith.
3. Passing sounds in Urology under the tender guidance of Fetter.
4. Considering the various implications of Shock.
5. Finding that the dog got too much ether.
6. Learning the difference in efficiency in terms of Horse Power between a Steam Engine and a car.
7. Learning the difference between ordinary dogs and the Dalmatian Coach hound.
8. Six o'clock lectures.
9. Being one of the unfortunate ones to have Surgery at Pennsylvania or P.G.H.
10. Quizzes.

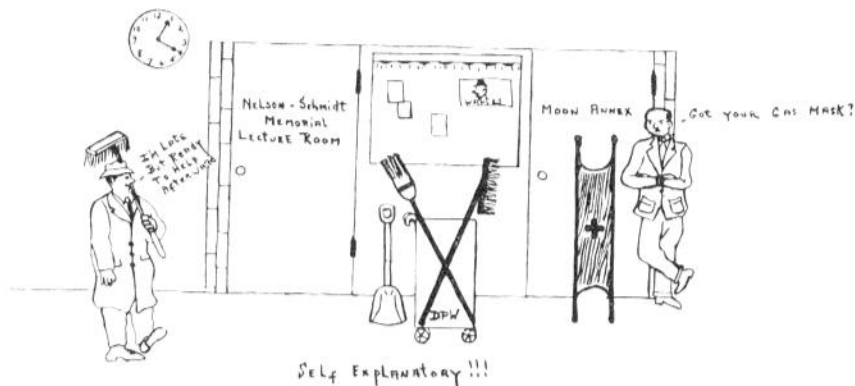
Astitute or Hirsute Seniors

A new clinical entity recently discovered at Jefferson was seen adorning the upper lip of various seniors. On close inspection it seemed to resemble the ordinary mustache, but a pathological report reads as follows:

"Specimen consists of a mass of embryonic tissue containing hair.

We believe that this is a rare type of malignancy, probably metastatic from the pubis. We would recommend early amputation at the level of the Cricoid cartilage."

Victims of this rare disease are Brogan, Schaffer, Cubberly, Frank, Robinson, Clements and Lauria.



Kissing Defined

DR. SCHAEFFER: The anatomical juxtaposition of two orbicular muscles in the state of contraction.

DR. BANCROFT: The result of an oxy-quinone attached to the beta position of the ergosterol complex on cephalin which changes the pH of the psyche giving a resultant shock throughout the entire body which is not unlike that produced by the **gymnastic electricus** when prodded by the Indians of South America.

DR. ROSENBERGER: A swell way to spend the evening.

DR. DECKER: One way the **treponema pallidum** may be transmitted from person to person.

DR. KEYES: An extroverted response to an introverted homosexual urge developed in infancy by nursing at the breast.

DR. MOON: A toxin (or shall we say H-substance) of the opposite sex produces a localized increased capillary dilatation, increased capillary permeability, increased volume capacity, decreased volume flow, and hemoconcentration, in short, gentlemen, shock in miniature.

JEFFERSON STUDENT: An application in the attic for a job in the cellar.

PROFESSORA

To lead on a new generation
Dean Mohler must head the procession,
 He's slow and he's shy,
 But straight as a die,
With heart as his major elation.

'Tis Rosey the dean of them all,
A father by popular poll,
 He dabbles in bugs
 And tames all the mugs
That go after the Walnut Street doll.

In Schaeffer we have a good man
Who puts all the Frosh on the pan,
 He fixes their tie
 With a smile and a sigh,
While asking for sinus of Kahn.

One Bancroft from Canada, He
A wizzard in Chemistry, be
 He follows the scent
 Of Frosh who are bent
On smoking while they take a p—.

Doc Moon in the sophomore year
Tells jokes as the boys yell and cheer,
 If you sprain a knee
 While out on a spree,
'Tis shock that will get you, meinheer.

Confucius didn't die like they say
For Cherner's with us to this day,
 A rose he will wear
 And teach you to bear,
With patience the cross of dismay.

"So you don't agree with Doc Mite",
Cries Gruber all set for a fight,
 And so you get stuck
 For half hour with Buck,
Thus losing ten pounds just from fright.

PROFESSORA

Since Reimann arrived at the school
The Seniors have found he's no fool,
The clerkships he started
But don't be downhearted
He hasn't caught up yet with Sewell!

On Wednesdays when two bells have struck
We gather to hear Shallow cluck.
As Fry will announce
The internes will bounce
A poor man who's too sick to duck.

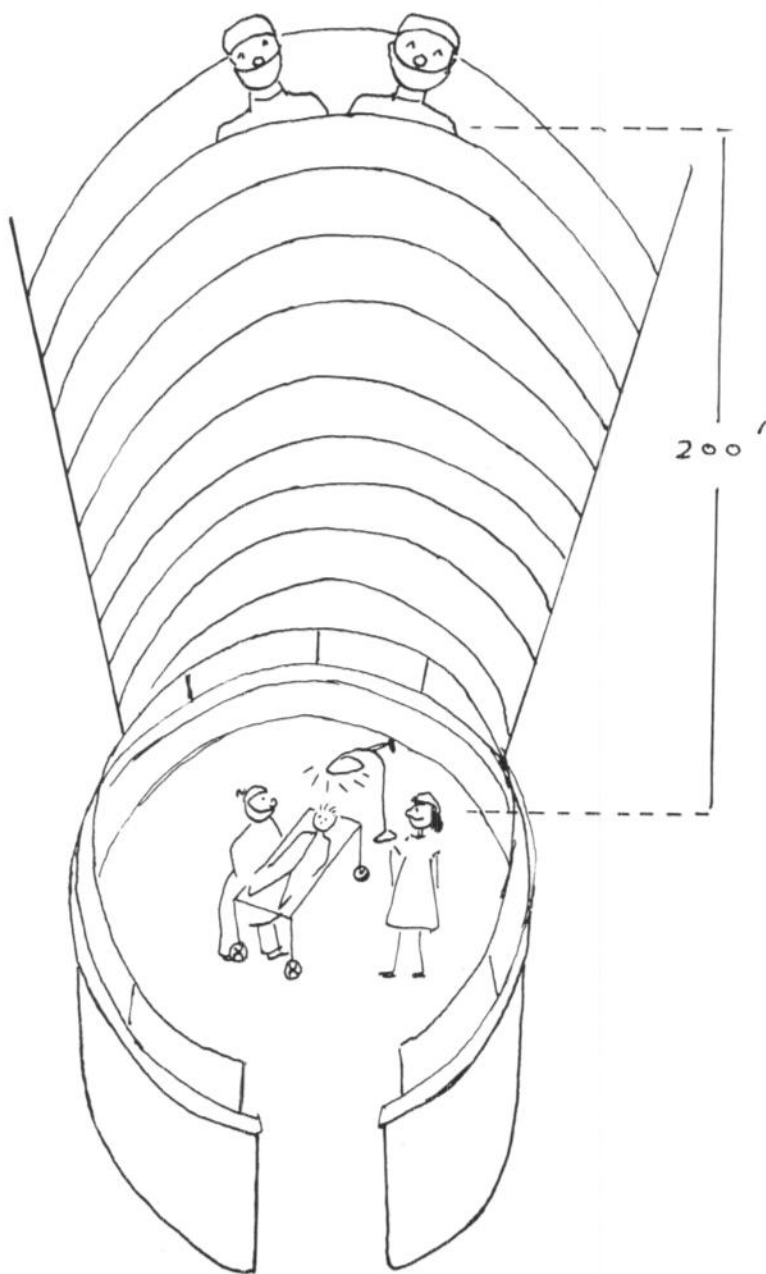
At babies Doc Bauer is best
And knows how to handle such pest,
He might pitch some woo,
Or even coo-coo,
While you sit and laugh with the rest.

A feud is agoing this day,
For Duncan has Reimann at bay,
"With sulphpyridine
The bugs cannot sin,
And down comes the fever", he'll say.

In Michels we have a tornado
Who looks like a gay desperado,
He's called Ferdinand,
I guess you understand,
He's all right, with all his bravado.

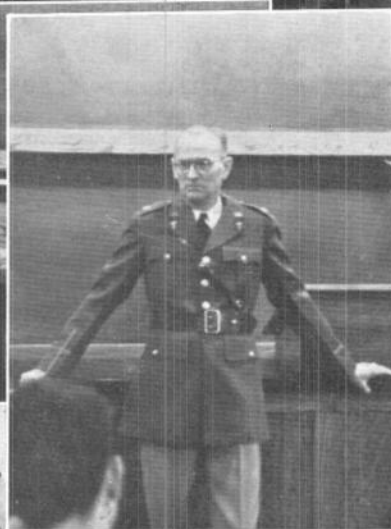
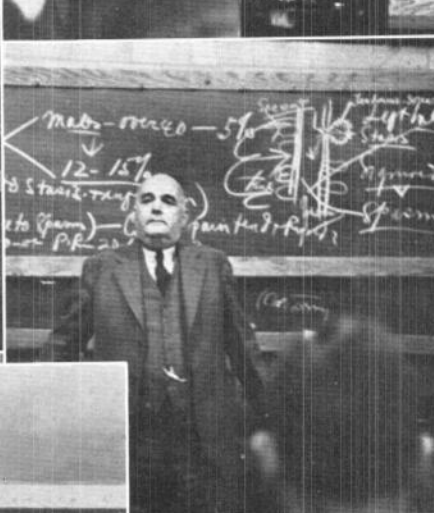
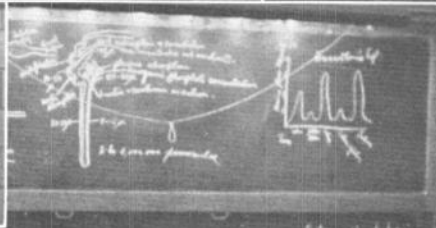
Dr. Davis, Professor quite tall,
Is a man that the boys cannot stall,
But be as it may,
One can still hear him say,
"Obstruction is back of it all".

To Jefferson then drink a toast,
Of its heritage we'll always boast.
When we've all gone to Hell
We'll think that it's swell
For professor's won't be there to roast.



CLINICAL CLERKS ASSISTING AT AN OPERATION AT PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL





"Of Clerks and The Man"

"The senior year is here at last,
The hardest three are in the past."
That was the story we were told,
That oft repeated story of old;
The times have changed and so have we,
As you, who scan these lines shall see.

This year, you see a haggard man,
No carefree boy with cheeks of tan,
Spring from his bed at break of day
Pause not to eat but speed away
To get to Jeff's famed second story
And enter into a laboratory.

He enters in and heaves a sigh,
Then strokes a hand upon his thigh;
He doffs his coat and lights a fag
His spirits droop; his eyelids sag
He hears a noise, a door is broaching
Who is this person now approaching?

It is another student weary,
Coming to that lab, quite dreary
To work and keep professors cheery,
Despite the fact his eyes are bleary;
Ten long weeks was his nemesis,
Ten long weeks that resulted in this.

The first of the ten was spent in blissful glee,
Finding all the new things there was to see.
A drawer full of tools of various kinds,
Impressed themselves upon our minds
And brand new shelves, lockers, and such,
Too shiney and nice for poor "clerks" to touch.

All this splendor provided an ideal clime,
To wile away much unoccupied time;
Here, between two students, much could be said,
The one driving, while the other spread.
And so we looked forward to many pleasant weeks
Of verbigerous toiling in these laboratory sneaks.

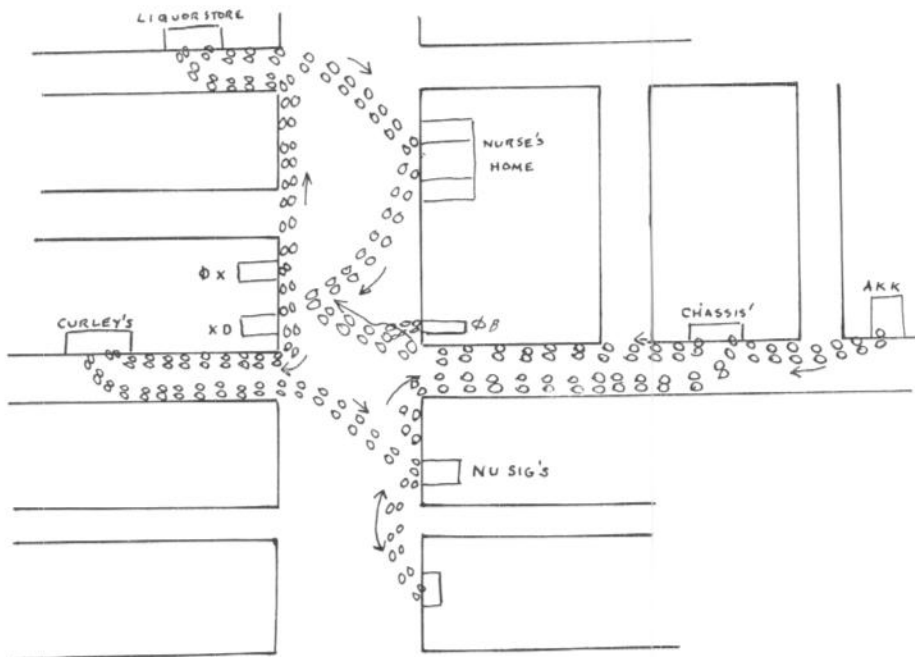
But alas and alack! 'twas the lull before the storm
As we discovered one mournful morn;
When into the lab strode **the man**, with coat tails askew
And the aid did blister with a terrible hue,
In all directions, the clerks did scam,
Before the blast of that "mighty man."

From that day forth, a paradise turned into a hell,
 A place of labor and obnoxious smell;
 Where aroma of boiling urine and excreta filled the air,
 To mingle harmoniously with a wealth of profanity there.
 Creating a terrible toxic atmosphere
 For all of those who had to be near.

And so we counted, recounted, and counted again,
 The red cells, and white cells in a continuous train;
 And did P. S. P.'s and all other stuff,
 Until we came filled with more than enough.
 At last the ten long weeks had gone
 Weeks that from us, our very sap had drawn.

So an end to this senior year, has come at last,
 And as we reminisce about it's past,
 The high mountains and deep valleys o'er which we've gone,
 We can hardly realize that it is all done.
 That we've survived all obstacles and won,
 The right to be proud men of Jefferson.

— We Hope —



SATURDAY NIGHT TRACKS



DEDICATION

Continued from Page 9

He was called to Jefferson in 1936, where he is the Grace Revere Osler, Professor of Surgery. He quickly won a place in the hearts of Jefferson men. They recognized his acumen in diagnosis and his skill in the treatment of the surgical patient. It has not taken the students long to see that here is a man who is a master of his subject and to quickly grasp the surgical principles which he so simply and clearly points out to them.

His diversions have been many: Stamp collecting, photographing, books, cards, fishing and golf. In the earlier years of practice there was a weekly game of Skat on Saturday night with Lankenau Hospital cronies. As he grew more discriminating, he turned to golf. He is a hustler on the golf course as well as in the clinic. When a shot is to be made he picks his club, takes his stance and bang! the ball is flying over the fairway and "on the pin" every bit of the way. On the putting green he plops them into the mole. There is a regular foursome, Saturday and Sunday afternoons. George keeps the score and anyone may learn how many strokes he took on any hole, on any afternoon, in any month, in any year. The cards have been filed!

Dr. Muller married Helen Ramsey of Danville, Pennsylvania, September 20th, 1905; they have four children, two grandchildren. His residence is at 1930 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. He is a proud and devoted head of the family; he provides everything good for the members of his household and there is a fine camaraderie between them.

George Muller is a delightful companion and a good friend.

The dedication of this book to him is an honor that he well deserves.

Brooke M. Auspach

Seniors on Call

This saga of child-birth is written by moribund senior in a state of toxic psychosis following twelve outside deliveries. The intimate details and anecdotes contained herein, while not to be found in any worthwhile text book of obstetrics, may serve to prepare those worthies who follow in our footsteps. At least it will help fill up the Year Book. To be properly appreciative and sympathetic, let us assume you have been selected to deliver this case. So settle back in your soft chair, turn your radio down, accommodate your myopic eyes to this fine print and join me in a trip to fairyland. All ready? Let's go.

It is Thursday, January 5th, 1940, 3 a.m. and the story opens with our hero quietly asleep in bed. All is quiet inside the fraternity house, outside there is a steady downpour of rain and sleet. You are unaware of this because you are still sleeping. The phone bell rings and its shrill jingle sends a chill running up and down your spine. You open one blood-shot eye and look across at your partner, hoping he has the fortitude to jump out of bed. The bell continues to ring but no response from the other bed. This incessant ringing cannot continue and the realization slowly penetrates a somewhat edematous brain that it rests with you and you alone to answer that phone. You exhaust your armamentarium of blasphemy and descend the steps with an ataxic gait.

Having negotiated the distance between your bed and the phone you lift the receiver hoping against hope that there must be some mistake. You listen, and through a clouded sensorium you hear the following, "Jefferson Maternity Calling. We have an outside case for you." You mumble incoherently and ascend the steps to your room, cursing the fates responsible for this turn of events. Lying in bed is your partner, a picture of debauchery. With a sadistic leer you shake him, still not quite certain in your own mind that he did not hear the bell. He awakens, and with a malevolent grin you inform him of the good news.

Dressing together, you adopt an indifferent air, but beneath that calm exterior a mighty struggle is going on. You try to recall those gems of wisdom and experience handed out during the third and fourth years in Obstetrics, but alas, your mind is a blank. Then in kaleidoscopic form you visualize all those terrible calamities of obstetrics; fear presentation, breech, ruptured uterus, shock, hemorrhage, still-birth, and nausea. You swallow the lump in your throat and casually remark to your partner, "do you want this one?" "I'll take the next." He ducks that nicely with a "never mind, you take it." So you flip and take "tails" as the coin spins lazily in mid-air. As it nestles in your palm, the eagle glares maliciously, "you".

After a hurried trip to the hospital you find yourself on the third floor where an efficient but unsympathetic nurse hands you a white slip and an obstetric bag weighing at least 75 lbs. In an effort to present that "savoir-faire" you drop an inane remark, and take your leave, walking on a "bias" because of the bag. The elevator man grins spitefully and you find yourself leaving the hospital for a marvelous adventure. A chilly blast greets you, but being made of hardy stock, you suppress a shudder and buck the storm. The instructions on the white slip tell you to take a trolley to Fairmount Avenue, then transfer to somewhere in West Philadelphia. You take courage in the thought that your partner is likewise suffering. Standing on the corner also awaiting a trolley is

one of those rare species of nite-life. In an effort to be friendly, he becomes platitudinous with a "terrible night to be out". "I'll certainly be glad to get home soon." Your eyes now resemble limpid pools, they're so watery. Agreeing with him, into your mind's eye comes a picture of your "sanctum sanctorum" which never before appeared so desirable.

After an interminable wait in the blizzard, the trolley arrives and you mount with your new-found friend. After a short ride you again find yourself on a corner awaiting another trolley. This one comes rather quickly, only a half-hour wait. Total time consumed riding—20 minutes. Total time consumed waiting—45 minutes. The motorman dumps you unceremoniously somewhere in West Philadelphia with meager instructions which are followed and you find yourself on the steps of the house, ringing a bell which doesn't ring. A few lusty knocks on the door brings a quick response, and a kerosene lamp descends the stairs accompanied by a prospective father who turned out to be quite a prospector.

Papa pulls you up short with the joyous remark, "Ah'm sho' glad they sent reg'lar doctors and not internes". Poor deluded papa. He was fooled by the civilian clothes. You naturally inform him that you are not even an interne—or don't you. The room is where you expect it to be, on the second floor front. It says so in the books. But what it doesn't say in the books is that the room is overflowing with children, there is no light, and that you are still trying to recall those lectures. You ask hopefully whether the baby is born yet, and a negative reply depresses you still further. In an attempt to appear professional, instructions are given in rapid-fire succession. "Boil some water, get some newspapers, bring a bucket and an ironing board, and clear the kids out of the room." All but the latter had already been done and the family looks to you for some useful aid. The mother is instructed to raise herself so that an ironing board may be placed under the mattress. She moans and insists, "ah can't do it Doc", raising herself in the meantime. The floor is prepared with newspaper and you proceed to examine the patient.

A general inspection convinces even you that the woman is pregnant. So far so good. You diagnose the lie and presentation and listen for the fetal heart sounds which turn out to be on the side opposite to which they should be according to your diagnosis. Your faith in your ability suffers its first rude setback. Blood pressure, temperature, etc. are taken while you marshall your wits. A side-bar conference with your assistant indicates a rectal examination at this point. It is done and you learn absolutely nothing. Mama might be completely dilated but you wouldn't know it. What you do learn is that a bowel movement may be expected at any moment, but unfortunately credit is not given for delivering bowel movements.

Mama continues to groan, and you continue to bemoan the fates that brought you here. Your partner notices a bulging in the perineum and quickly calls your attention to it. You decide to shave the patient and prepare a sterile field. In the light of flickering kerosene lamp our hero does this and the deathly quiet is broken occasionally by a metallic "ping" as the blade whips through some unusually wiry hair. You instinctively reach for some after-shave lotion and face powder but stop in mid-air, realizing the futility of such a gesture.

But what is this? With every pain a tell-tale bulging appears. Can this be "the crowning of the vulva"? You scrub frenziedly, clipping twelve minutes off

the previous record. You quickly don a gown and sterile gloves and just as quickly become unsterile. All is ready now. You congratulate yourself on perfect timing and confidently await the birth of the child. Your assistant smokes "sterile" cigarettes but you dare not. You wait—15 minutes—30 minutes—one hour—two hours; yet with every pain there is that bulging. In the meantime you must stand and be careful not to touch a thing. Dear readers, have you ever been sterile and forced to stand hours without touching a thing? Then perhaps you can understand the murderous thoughts racing through our hero's mind.

Suddenly the light dawns, both outside and in your mind. You examine the patient closely and the realization of what is taking place makes you want to scream, for what you interpreted as the crowning of the vulva, proved to be an enormous cystocoele and rectocoele. Off comes the gown and gloves and you join your partner for a smoke, and while you are smoking a baby is born. In response to frantic appeals from the laborer, you rush over, sans gown, sans gloves, in time to get a gush of amniotic fluid over your clothes which marks your baptism under fire. You make a secret vow to check upon your serology.

The baby boy is handed over to your assistant who flicks his cigarette into a sterile basin. You watch the cord. The cord advances and you close in, eyeing it warily. Bracing your legs against the edge of the bed and taking a firm grip on the cord with both hands, you yank. Mama is pulled by the force to the edge of the bed and you shove her back. Evidently this is wrong. Now you recall—"Crede Expression". You make a dash for the fundus and squeeze as you would a watermelon seed and are rewarded with a neat "plop" as the placenta drops into the bucket. You recall the joke about throwing away the baby and saving the placenta. A cursory examination reveals a normal placenta. You instruct the midwife to hold on to the fundus and turn to the baby which your assistant has all but drowned with salt solution intended for the babies eyes. The baby is properly cared for and you turn to complete the necessary secretarial work.

Now a name for the child. Neither of the parents had given it any thought. Had it been a girl you might have suggested Melena, or Fallopia, or possibly Louise (Lues), or named her after your favorite girl friend or waitress. But it being a boy you decide to make a beautiful gesture and name it after one of your professors. None of the names suggested seems to appeal to the parents. You run the whole gamut of famous names in medicine—Stokes-Adams, Cheyne-Stokes, and finally ring the bell with the impressive name of "Andy Pardum Jones".

A final check up convinces you that all is well and you take your leave, accepting with nonchalance the good wishes and thanks of the parents. It is 7.30 a.m. when you finally get home to bed, exhausted from your night's work. You close your eyes and smile peacefully. You finally fall asleep in spite of the bustling activity in the house. Your heavenly sleep is interrupted with a shrill ring and the mere thought of going out again brings forth uncontrollable tachycardia and diaphoresis. You pick up the receiver with a shaking hand and through the roaring in your ears, you hear "Jefferson Maternity calling, we have an outside case for you."

Your fraternity brothers find you two hours later, stark-raving mad.

And that, dear readers, is the saga of child birth. Thrilling? Yes. Adventurous? Yes. Would you care to repeat it? NO.


HARRY KORNFIELD "40"

The Clinical Clerkship

It is axiomatic that most any system of learning will work with ideal teachers and ideal students, but we do not live in such an Utopia. In substituting the clinical clerkship system for the old ward-walk system used at Jefferson, the committee assigned the task tried particularly not to mistake change for progress. We were not especially concerned with any specific system, but with some arrangement by which the student would have better opportunities for learning. The plan which seemed to be best suited to this purpose is known as the Clinical Clerkship. It seemed to us that the old mode of teaching in the wards was not much different from the didactic lectures in the amphitheatres, and that the student instead of being talked to for hours should be given definite responsibilities in the history taking, examination, diagnosis, and management of as many patients in the wards as his time permits. By assuming such responsibility a student acquires first hand experience in clinical medicine, is made to feel that he is an integral part of the service and soon enters into the spirit of the work. He, therefore, learns actively instead of passively which is in general the goal of education.

The clinical clerkship may perhaps be regarded as a junior internship in which the student takes a patient's history, examines him, does whatever laboratory work is essential in an average clinical laboratory, is present at consultations and necropsies, is free to visit and get data from the pathologic and roentgenographic departments, and follows the general management of his patient. The history and progress notes he makes may be accepted as the official hospital record. His laboratory work is part of the permanent record. The student's work is scrutinized daily and informally by a member of the staff. The student is also present at several formal functions held by the hospital staff. These consist of formal presentations of patients at "rounds", a roentgenologic conference and a pathologic conference each one hour a week, in each of which the student participates actively. Attempts are made to train students to present cases formally in a clear, concise, interesting and informative manner, either in brief or in detail, as they may be expected to do the rest of their medical career.

In the near future I hope to make further changes in the curriculum of the Medical Department. It would seem highly desirable to introduce the third year students to the wards as clinical clerks, postponing assignments to the Out-patient Department to the fourth year. Third year students can more leisurely be introduced to clinical medicine under the close supervision of the Hospital Staff, they can follow the more easily recognized or fully developed diseases and can repeat any required procedures for diagnosis if necessary. After this experience they are better able to appreciate and to profit from the more hurried and less supervised type of work in an active Out-patient Department. In addition the Out-patient Department Staff obtains better work from better trained students. Everyone concerned seems to profit.

The proposed plan is especially advantageous in medicine and pediatrics but not in surgery, obstetrics and gynecology. Ward service in the latter departments is considerably more complicated, and Out-patient service considerably simpler than in medicine so that the present arrangement seems to suit them better.

The whole idea is to provide circumstances best suited to the student to prepare himself for his future internship and medical practice.

H. A. REIMANN, M.D.

CLASS OPINION

- CLASS ADONIS—Moy and Karr, whose novel coiffure is the nurses' envy.
- CLASS HERO—Simon, Spanish War "Vel" (not meaning veterinarian).
- CLASS ACTOR—Grem, by courtesy of M.G.M. producers of Frankenstein.
- CLASS BOOSTER—Bigley, always trying to sell something.
- CLASS ARTIST—Moir, to whom the Year Book is indebted.
- CLASS CAVEMAN—Mellor, who revived the spirit of masculine dominance.
- CLASS HANDSHAKER—Southern Transfers, front row artists and apple polishers (excluding Oliver).
- CLASS POLITICIAN—Ellis and Lull, by bite and might respectively.
- CLASS SLEEPER—J. F. R. Shaffer, gets six hours a day.
- MOST POPULAR SENIOR———Just put your own name in here.
- MOST DIGNIFIED SENIOR—Yap—geniality tempered with reticence.
- MOST AMBITIOUS SENIOR—Biggar, even works on the wards on Saturday night.
- MOST HELPFUL SENIOR—Kornfield, helped lower our scholastic mortality.
- MOST VERSATILE SENIOR—O'Leary, got the Year Book out on time.
- MOST PROMISING SENIOR—McCoy, can pass without going to class.
- MOST TALKATIVE SENIOR—Sclera, has to make up for his size with noise.
- MOST LIKELY TO SUCCEED—Kitchin, has a medical school waiting for him.
- BEST DRESSER—Wood, we hope his tailors learn nothing of this.
- BEST NATURED—Brindisi, founder of the anti-Brindisi society.
- HANDSOMEST—Glass, modesty forbade my own selection. P. S.—Walt Bauer got one vote on a recount. Handwriting to be checked.
- FAVORITE NOVEL—Musser, ever read it?
- FAVORITE MAGAZINE—Time, can read it in the Clinic.
- FAVORITE NEWSPAPER—Inquirer, has eight pages of comics.
- FAVORITE COMIC STRIP—Superman, could use his strength on Saturday night.
- FAVORITE EXPRESSION—Drink brother Kappa Beta drink, drink, drink.
- FAVORITE SONG—Stardust, had a girl that liked it.
- FAVORITE PROFESSOR—Reimann, has made the clinical clerkships a success.
- MOST INTERESTING COURSE—Medicine, anything can happen.
- MOST DIFFICULT COURSE—Chemistry, even the department disagrees.
- MOST ENJOYABLE COURSE—Surgery, no histories to copy.

THE SPIRIT OF MEDICINE

Continued from Page 85

been developed in the preoperative care, the technical procedure and the post-operative care with a consequent reduction in mortality of appreciable degree. The exact tests evolved in the clinical and experimental laboratories, of which there are many, when intelligently correlated with the history and physical findings, permit of greater accuracy in diagnosis and prognosis and of greater exactitude in therapy than ever known before. The many agents for inducing anesthesia, with or without the employment of synergistic drugs, allow a selection of the one best suited to the patient and the disease, while contributing materially both to comfort and safety. The brilliance of the accomplishments in the highly specialized fields of surgery is but enhanced by the former belief that they were unattainable. Thoracic surgery now offers repair of cardiac wounds, pericardiectomy in Pick's disease, an experimental effort to supplement coronary circulation, pneumonectomy in whole or in part for the relief of bronchiectasis and tumor, and collapse therapy for pulmonary tuberculosis by means of intrapleural pneumolysis, extrapleural avicolysis, interruption of the phrenic nerve and thoracoplasty partial or complete. Neurosurgery successfully ventures the exploration of the innermost recesses of the brain for the relief of pressure and the removal of tumors, even daring the ablation of a lobe or of an entire hemisphere. Sympathectomy finds an ever widening field of usefulness in correcting disorders dependent upon perverted nerve function and impeded vascular channels. The era of speed and the removal of large portions of the body to get rid of a small diseased part has been superseded by a careful, meticulous technic which sacrifices no healthy tissue and considers every cell valuable unless diseased. The trend toward the preservation of healthy tissue is well illustrated by the employment of irradiation in the therapy of certain neoplasms, both benign and malignant. Well established major surgical procedures have been abandoned in the search for simpler methods which will reduce mortality and morbidity as instanced in the transurethral resection of the prostate and the injection of sclerosing substances in various conditions. Chemical research is responsible for much of the changing order in medicine. It has altered our conceptions of the physical structure of living tissue, has shown the chemical changes which take place in the discharge of body and organ functions, and increased our knowledge of the chemical substances which may control such activities. The relation of the diseases of metabolism and nutrition to vitamin deficiency and hormonal dysfunction, the role of the pancreas in carbohydrate metabolism, of the liver and stomach in hematopoiesis, of the hypophysis in influencing growth and obesity, and of the thyroid in influencing metabolism are beautiful illustrations of the knowledge garnered by this type of research. Increasing knowledge of the endocrine hormones is opening up a field for study and therapy which, if one may venture a prophecy, is but in its infancy. Pneumonia for the first time in its history is being made to give ground by accurate typing and appropriate sera and chemotherapy. Modern medical thought with relation to the infectious diseases is first directed toward prophylaxis. Failing this ideal, a specific remedy, either chemical or biologic, is sought. The present wave of sulfonamide therapy evinces the eagerness with which the profession awaits any chemical or serum purported to possess specific properties. The fact that heart disease after the age of 40 is the leading cause of death has focused attention on its prevention, early detection and proper treatment. It is interesting to note that

total thyroidectomy is being practiced in congestive heart failure with the idea of lessening metabolism and thus decreasing the cardiac load, another instance of the physiological approach to the solution of medical problems.

Psychiatry throughout the past century has been a veritable "terra incognita": only when the injunction, "sit lux", of modern science was applied to it has it emerged from the gloom and darkness with which it was enshrouded. Asylums were but domiciliary institutions for the confinement of the mentally ill. From these archaic structures modern hospitals are arising, staffed by competent medical personnel, registered nurses and aides versed and trained in psychiatry, meeting the challenge of the disordered mind with an orderly mind skilled in the application of scientific, psychiatric knowledge. While the increasing number of restorations to community usefulness has been most gratifying, it is recognized that the most important improvement in the future will come through the application of mental hygiene to individuals before they reach the institutional stage. In the earlier development of medical science emphasis in developing the concept of disease was placed on organic structural change, to which has been added today the broader concept of distress of the person as a whole. Increasing civilization, with its economic, social, physical and mental complexities, has led to greater sensitivity to environment with the development of certain inadequacies or neuroses characterized by emotional disturbances, anxiety states, maladjustments, inferiority complexes, unconscious self-expression, undue pessimism and mental depression. The population of our mental hospitals draws largely from this group, the size of which may confidently be expected to decrease with a wider use of modern psychiatric knowledge.

One of the most significant trends is to be found in preventive medicine. While the major responsibility in this field devolves upon the United States Public Health Service and the State and County Health Officers, the physician in practice has come to a realization that his obligation to society demands an extension of activity far beyond the intimate personal relationship between the individual patient and himself to the broader field of preventive medicine, widening his sphere of responsibility from the care of patients to that of the community of which the patients are a part. An interested lay public participates in this program through many worthwhile organizations. Legal enactments permitting sterilization of the unfit and requiring a clean bill of health on the part of those who would enter the marriage state, while more specifically in the field of eugenics, give further evidence of lay interest. It has been truly said that preventive medicine forms the keystone of the triumphal arch of modern civilization since the prevention of disease, and therefore the prevention of suffering and death, is a more important and glorious achievement than the cure of the individual or the reduction of disease mortality. A noteworthy accomplishment, largely attributable to prevention, has been the increase in life expectancy which now stands at 62 years. But this indicates that we are slowly developing a society in which old age with its degenerative lesions will represent a constantly increasing percentage of disease.

The medical profession is in possession of a vast amount of scientific knowledge of huge potential benefit to the public which awaits a rise in the intellectual level of the latter permitting of its application.

The cause of syphilis was discovered in 1905, the serum diagnosis of it introduced in 1906 and specific medication for it brought out in 1910; yet only in 1937 has the word syphilis been permitted in the public press and on the

radio. For years every physician has sensed the ravages of the social diseases and the beneficent results that would follow their eradication or control, but it remained for Surgeon General Parran to force this recognition upon a prudish, recalcitrant public. The campaign being waged against this disease represents an important and an advanced step in preventive medicine. Syphilis differs from the majority of infectious diseases in that it is a chronic affection, often latent for many years, during which the infected individual is unaware of his danger and is capable of transmitting the disease. It is responsible for more miscarriages and still births than all other diseases put together. The late conditions are often of the most devastating kind—locomotor ataxia, general paralysis of the insane, disease of the heart and blood vessels. In the wards for chronic nervous disease in our hospitals and in the institutions for the insane it looms large as a feeder for both. It is held responsible for more than 10 per cent of all insanity, and 7 per cent of all diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Moreover, syphilis has a far greater tendency to affect the offspring than any other disease. At present six and a half million men, women and children are judged to be infected with syphilis in the United States and 578,000 new cases are said to occur every year, offering a fertile field not only for curative medicine, but for the application of the knowledge possessed by the profession in interrupting its development and spread.

Equally impressive data might be given regarding cancer, tuberculosis, pneumonia and heart disease, illness which yearly take an unwonted toll in our population, affording instances of specific disease problems susceptible of reduction by putting into wide practice the measures to which they are amenable.

The compilation and interpretation of vital statistics accurately records the progress in medical science as shown by the raising or lowering of the general health level, indicating the measures most effective in combating specific diseases. The result is that nowadays we do not have to guess, for instance, that cancer is curable—we know that it is and can cite actual figures running into the thousands of cases cured when recognized in time and treated according to tested methods.

The responsibility for the advancement of medical lore rests solely on the profession; its chief capital investment is represented by the constantly accumulating body of knowledge stored in the minds, ideals and traditions and in the publications of the medical profession. This capital is shared freely with the public through universities, journals, discussions, the public press, radio and individual consultations. It cannot be monopolized for profit; it does not fit into the capitalistic concept of economics, yet it is the greatest asset we possess. A student entering medical school at once assumes a debt to the profession in that without it there would not be available any such mass of information as is needed for education. When he enters medical school and begins to use this store of knowledge, he enters into an implicit agreement which is often made an explicit pledge on graduation and licensure to pay the debt he owes to the profession by contributing in his turn to the increase of that knowledge and the maintenance of professional ideals. The individual physician who refuses to cooperate with professional associations wrongs himself, his profession and his patients by withholding his contribution from the common fund of knowledge while still profiting by the use of that fund. It is interesting to note that there are in this country approximately 300 medical societies exclusive of the units comprised in the American Medical Association, indicating

a deep rooted and widespread interest in the members of the medical profession in keeping abreast of the ever advancing wedge of current medical knowledge. Physicians attend these societies with the aim of improving their ability to render good medical service, finding their reward in the consciousness of service, in the approval and recognition of their confreres, in the satisfaction of their own scientific curiosity and in the opportunity to contribute to and to use the total stock of knowledge from which all may draw.

It is also of interest to note that although the number of medical schools has been decreased by more than half, the requirements for entrance elevated, and the course of instruction augmented and prolonged, there is today approximately the same number of graduates as under the old system in operation at the beginning of the century, showing that the profession of medicine continues to hold its lure as a science and art. The science of medicine is readily definable and as readily apprehended, the art of medicine is more elusive. The charlatan is often an expert in the art while totally lacking in the science. The scientist in practice who disregards the art, lacks the humane appeal to the personality of the patient he seeks to relieve. Dr. James D. Heard in an address upon the Art of Medicine delivered at the Harvard University Medical School in February, 1930 gave the following quotations in comparing the art with the science of medicine: "Art knows little of its birth, science knows its birth: registers it and its after history. Art is founded on experience: science is antecedent to experience. Art invents: science discovers. Art comes out of darkness, goes upon its own feet, can go anywhere across the country, and hunts more by scent than by sight: science goes upon wheels but must have a road or a rail. Art furnishes a set of directions which vary with the artist and the task: science furnishes a body of connected facts which are the same for all people, circumstances and occasions. Art is often life-rented and dies with its possessor: science is transmissible. Art is completely personal, deals with actual problems of human conduct from economic, psychological and legal as well as from medical points of view: science is entirely impersonal, proceeds in an orderly manner toward the establishment of a cause, and, if possible, to a remedy for disease. Art shows the how and cares less for the why: science says little as to the how but much as to the why. Art runs for the stomach pump while science studies the phenomena of the poisoning." "Wisdom is the vital union of art and science. It is more excellent than either: wisdom is the body animated by the soul, and the will knowing what to do and how to do it." "Art is often the strong blind man on whose shoulder the lame and seeing man is crossing the river." In treating the sick these two essential components of medicine must be kept balanced, if we are to realize as a profession our greatest usefulness. No amount of scientific efficiency can take the place of sympathy, kindness, pity and cheerful hope in the dark hours of sickness and sorrow that inevitably come to all. President Eliot of Harvard said: "In these intangible things are found the durable satisfactions of life: game dies and honors perish, but loving kindness is immortal." The dissemination of medical knowledge, while primarily a responsibility of the profession, is one gloriously shared by lay organizations.

Among those devoting unselfish efforts in this direction may be mentioned the Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, the various Tuberculosis Associations, the League for the Prevention of Blindness, the Association of Mental Hygiene, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Women's Auxiliaries to various National bodies and others of similar character which are rendering excellent service. Under proper guidance these organi-

zations have been able to bring to the public factual data and knowledge concerning disease which has enabled the profession to apply more efficiently its constantly increasing fund of medical science. The cooperation of the public with the votaries of medical science beautifully illustrates the possibilities and the benevolence of contributions by the profession to the public combined with contributions by the public to the profession. The one furnishing the scientific knowledge and technical means of treatment, the other philanthropically giving its time, effort and financial support, both actuated by an altruistic impulse to help one's fellow man. The instances of man's inhumanity to man lose ground and perspective in the light of this magnificent example of man's humanity to man.

Medicine is a reflex of the social conditions of the period and the cultural level of the people determines their type and also the quality of medical service. In the historical development of medicine it is possible to distinguish five great epochs:

1. The religious organization of medicine when the priests of the temple possessed the medical knowledge of the period.

2. The economic organization of medical practice, for in the code of Hammurabi, about 2200 B. C., there was established for the first time in history a scale of fees, with penalties to be exacted for malpractice.

3. The ethical and moral organization of medicine with the foundation of the Hippocratic code at approximately 460 B. C.

4. The scientific organization of medicine, beginning around 1776, a period remarkable for the Declaration of Independence and the widespread application of steam to industry, thus inaugurating the industrial revolution.

5. The social organization of medicine, with its obligations to society. This era began in the United States about 1890 with the development of public health services for control of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, contagious and diarrhoeal diseases of infancy and childhood.

During the past fifty years the growth and development of medical science with means for its application has been unprecedented: its accumulation has been so rapid and so extensive as to upset all previous conceptions, both as to its acquisition and its distribution. No longer can the individual physician hope to cover the entire field of medicine. Because of the enormous elaboration of the details of medicine there has been a corresponding growth of specialism in practice and in research. Instruments of precision, technical machines for the determination of body function and dysfunction, laboratories equipped for the intricate tests of body tissues, fluids, secretions and excretions have been added to the meager armamentarium of fifty years ago.

Hospitals at the beginning of the century were but boarding houses for the sick: today they are institutions affording not only adequate domiciliary care but, as well, expert personnel, trained nursing, competent laboratories and scientific procedures, insuring a dispensation of hospital care on a plane fully meeting the requirements which humanitarianism and modern medical knowledge demand as the unequivocal right of those who place their trust and welfare in our hands. The origin of the word hospital is significant: it comes from the Latin word, *hospes*, meaning a guest: it has the same derivation as those charming words, *hospitality* and *hospitable*, and means that a patient is a guest, not a case or a specimen, or anything other than the object of whole-hearted solicitude on the part of kindly hospital folk.

The trained nurse has fully justified the symbolism suggested by the etymology of the word nurse. It also comes from the Latin, *nutrio*, meaning I feed. It was at first applied to the office of mothers as they fed or nursed their children at the breast, whence it came to signify the care of the helpless and dependent. Beginning with the service of the Catholic sisterhoods in times of pestilence and disaster, gaining momentum with the contribution of Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War, trained nursing has become an integral and indispensable part of medical care. The development of medical science and medical practice in the United States has been an evolutionary one, developing means for meeting each need as it arose. We are now in fact the possessors of better general health, are less afflicted with disease known to be preventable, are more secure in the survival and growth of our off-spring to maturity, and have an average expectancy of life greater than that of any population group in the history of man, comparable in size, variety of races and distribution in age, occupation, economic and climatic conditions.

We are at the beginning of a new year, at the very zenith of a march of progress towards national health. Never before in this or any other continent have any 130,000,000 people recorded such low death rates as have been reported in the United States for 1938. An all time low in all diseases, except cancer and heart disease, has been attained. The explanation for the mortality from these two diseases is to be found largely in the fact that as a result of modern medical science we are developing a society in which more and more people are living to advanced years. Since both cancer and heart disease exact their greatest toll after the age of forty, an increased mortality from them is to be expected.

The principles of ethics by which the medical profession is governed have been criticized by some lay people and even by some of our own members, as obsolescent and antiquated. It is readily admitted that they are ancient, but it is submitted that they are the only ones, whether in the ethics and economics of medicine or industry, that have stood the test of time. Contrary to the impression held in some quarters that they seek to provide emolument for the doctor, they are formulated and applied in the interest of the public the doctor serves. Section I reads as follows:

"A profession has for its prime object the service it can render humanity; reward or financial gain should be a subordinate consideration."

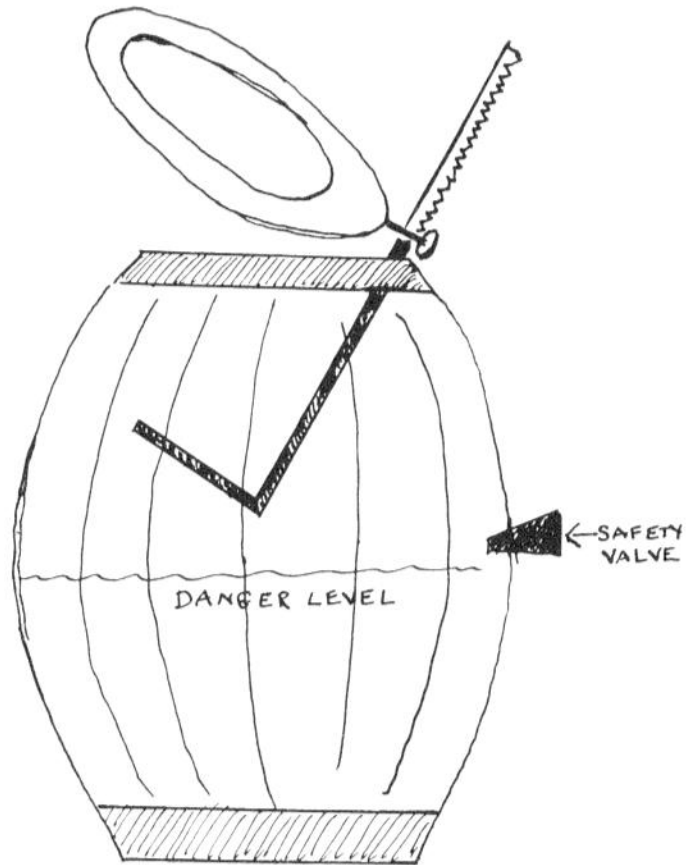
The medical profession by principle and tradition is committed to the idea that the "prime object", the standard of value and the social reason for its existence all are one thing—"the service it can render humanity". That service is further interpreted as the maintenance of health and the postponement of death. Whatever plan is proposed in regard to medical care is automatically tested and accepted or rejected by the medical profession in relation to its influence on the morbidity and mortality of the community affected. While good medical service cannot be expected, unless society appreciates it sufficiently to reward it, it is equally true that a profession that seeks first financial reward becomes commercialized in spirit and mediocre or negative in scientific attainment. Any attempt to make the method of "reward or financial gain", either to patient, physician or lay administrator, the basis of organization of medical service with domination of these considerations over medical service, or that seeks to produce and distribute such service according to competitive standards of cheapness, backed by methods of salesmanship, violates the fundamental principles of medical ethics and invites the profession to surrender its survival values and to perish.

The sharpest criticism that has come from lay people, particularly the press, relates to advertising. It is apparently difficult for such critics to differentiate between industrial and commercial economics, in which commodity values are based on competitive trading, and medical ethics according to which professional service values are determined by standards of public welfare. Methods have been devised for the protection of the public health in determining and enforcing standards of value and of advertising in regard to the sale of various articles, drugs, medical supplies and services purporting to be of value in treating disease. The rules adopted illustrate the application of a system of ethics based on the supreme good of protecting the public. They bar all secrecy as to ingredients and demand that claims be supported by scientific tests, that all advertising must be truthful and that drugs, the administration of which should be accompanied by medical diagnosis and supervision, be not sold directly to the public. They are simple, straight-forward rules, the social desirability of which in the whole field of advertising few would dare openly to deny. It is equally axiomatic that they could be made legal only against the strongest possible opposition from those who profit by deceiving the consumer. And so on through the principles of ethics one finds definitive postulates drawn in the interest of good public policy and public welfare.

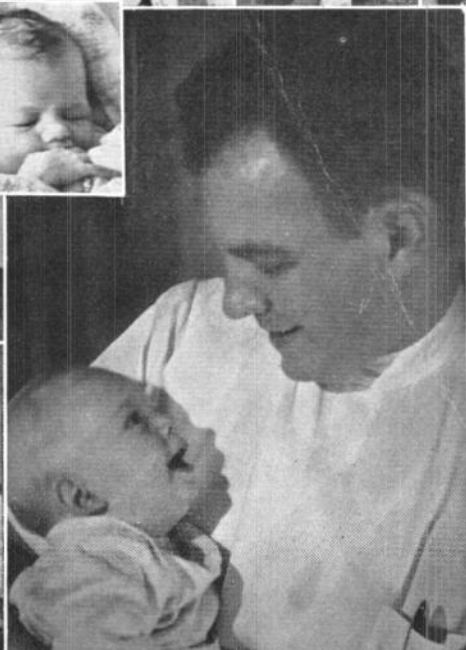
The accomplishments, attainments and services of medicine give it a very definite position in our present day culture and justly so, since its aim is the benefit of man.

Medicine is the most ancient of professions, being older than Christianity and antedating the inception of civil law. It has its own system of rewards and punishments, its own disappointments and its own glories. It is a profession that has a broadening influence on the human mind and is characterized by a most splendid charity. It is an acquisition in the best tendencies and a protection against the worst tendencies. It constructs no trusts; it founds no monopolies; it excludes no qualified practitioner; it retains for its profit no valuable discovery and it has no standing room for the quack, the scoundrel and the charlatan. Its best work is done in the light which beats upon its throne, not in the arena of politics encouraged by the cheers of thousands, not in the seclusion of the cloister sustained by the hope of eternal joy, but in the storm and wind swept country, in the streets of the village, in the boulevards of the city, on the desolate field of battle, where pain and pestilence, illness and misery are combated often with none but God to see it. It furnishes a curiously checkered life, a life in which storm clouds alternate with sunbeams.

With the exception of the ministry, it stands closer than any other calling to the secret of eternity and watches death ever busy with her shuttle as she weaves her comber threads into the woof and warp of the affairs of men. It seeks to mitigate human suffering, to prolong human life. These have ever been its watchwords, are still and always will be, constituting its cloud of smoke by day and its pillar of fire by night. One should enter such a profession with properly exalted ideals; with a belief in its greatness, its dignity, its stability, its real importance, its essential strength. One should resolve to learn to observe, to compare, to analyze, to study, to think, to avoid formulas, to cast out sordid thoughts, to repudiate shallowness, advertising and vain pretensions. In short, to be a worthy disciple of Aesculapius, reflecting honor and credit on the profession and deriving from it the happiness that makes life worth while, being held in grateful remembrance by those whom one has served and in respect and esteem by the confreres with and among whom one has lived and worked.



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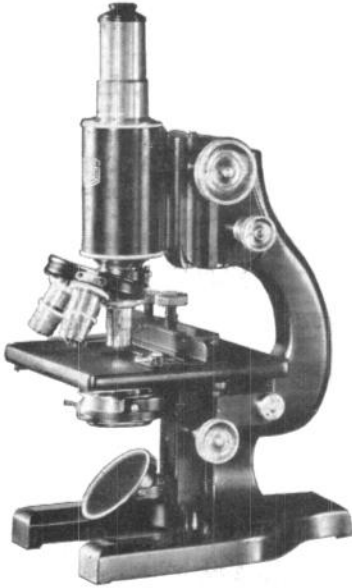
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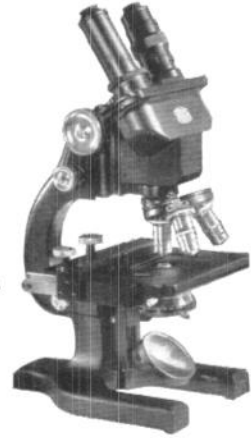
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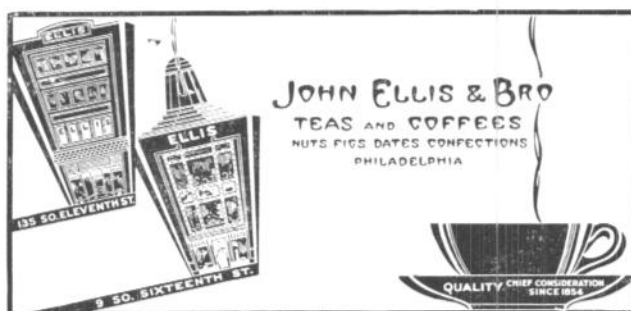
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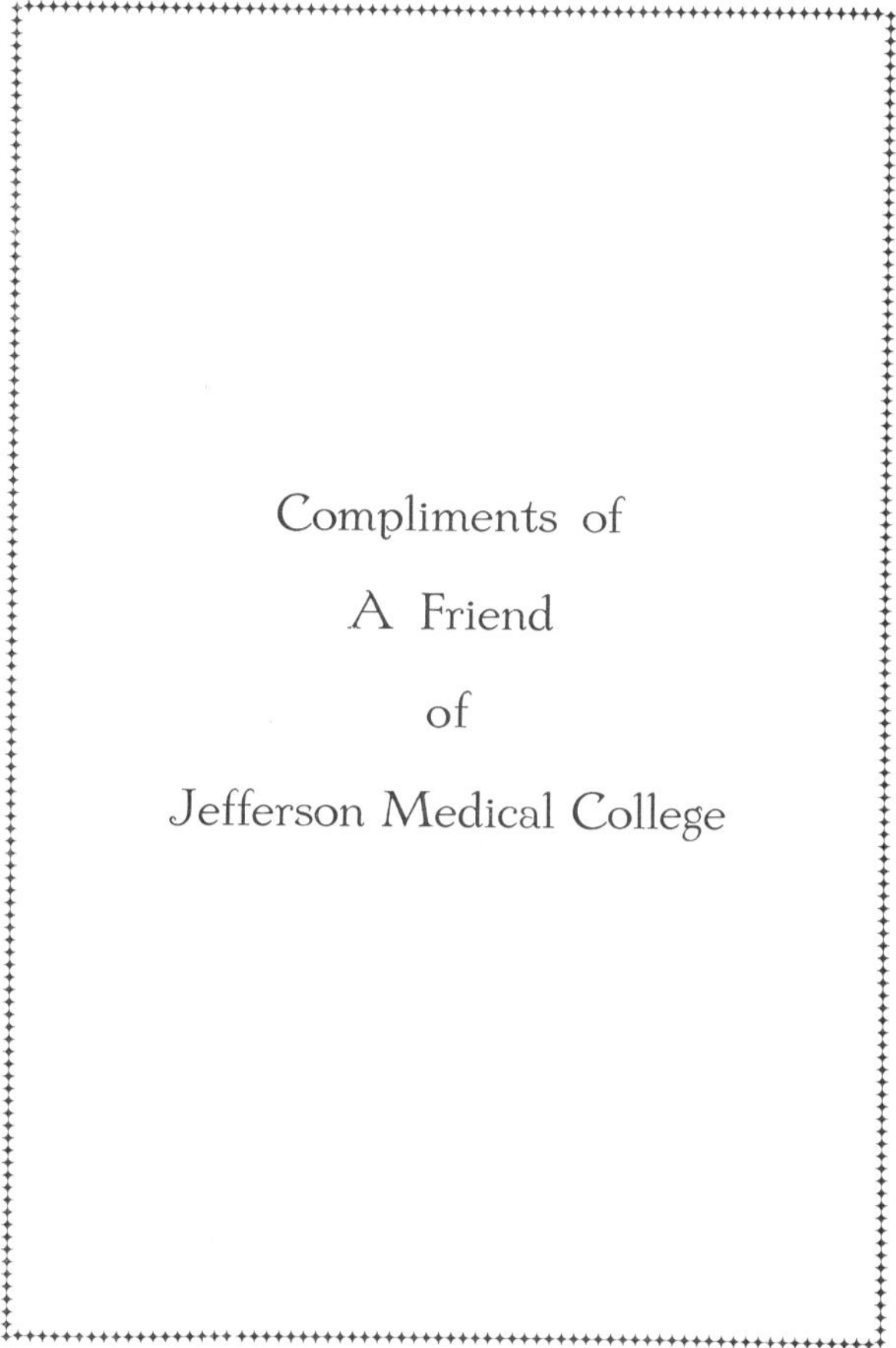
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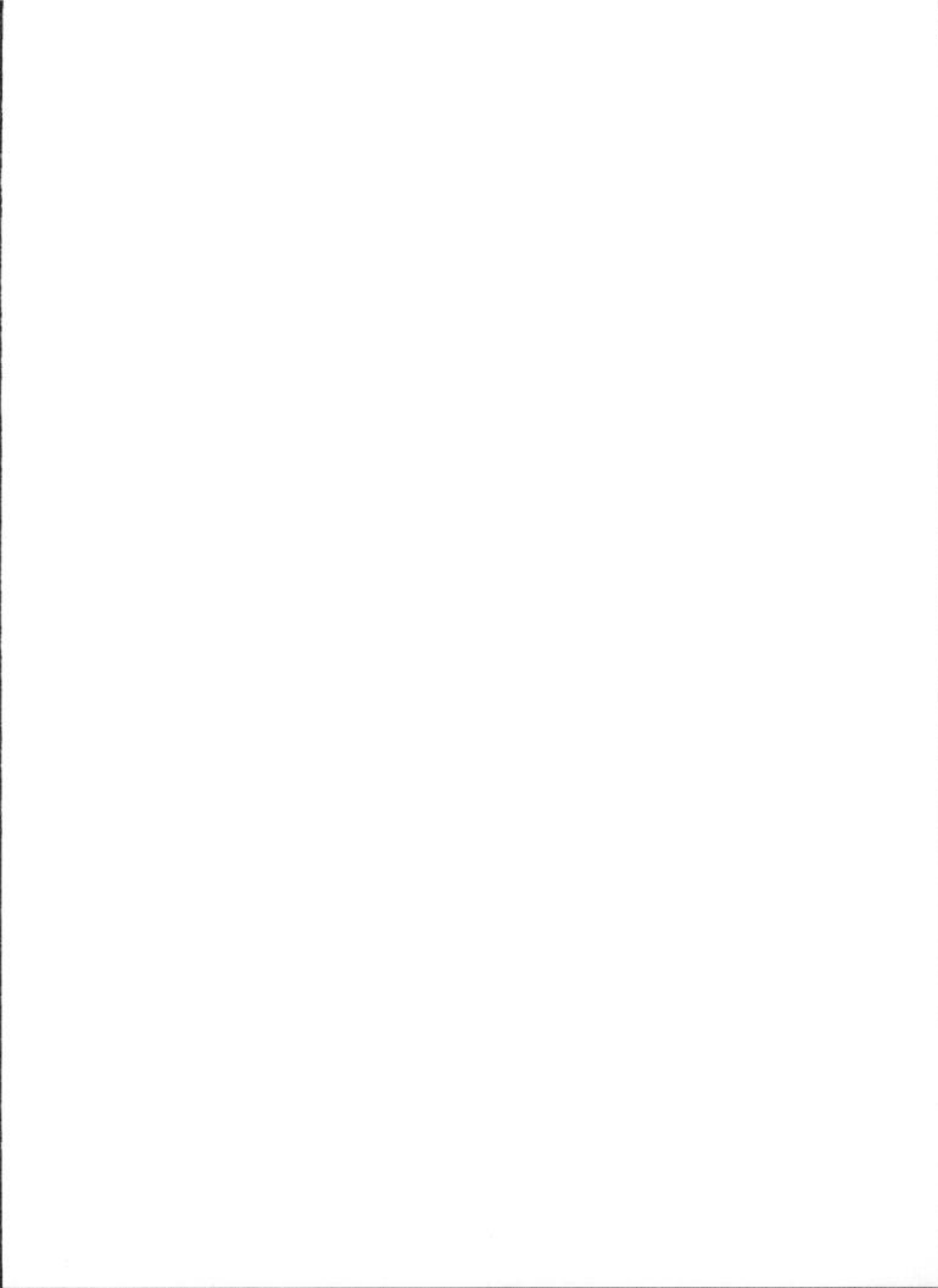
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