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TO THE STUDENTS OF JEFFERSON

OUR MEDICAL COLLEGE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1829 THROUGH THE VISION, INITIATIVE, AND GENEROSITY OF A SMALL GROUP OF PHYSICIANS. Loyal Alumni and friends have since contributed to its support and traditions. THESE BENEFACTORS ASK NO RETURN SAVED THAT YOU MAKE THE MOST OF THE OPPORTUNITIES THEY HAVE HELPED TO PROVIDE AND THAT YOU AS FUTURE ALUMNI CARRY ON THEIR FAITH IN YOU, IN MEDICINE, AND IN JEFFERSON.

THE ALUMNI OF JEFFERSON

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA

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Executive Secretary .................. Mrs. Melrose E. Weed
KEY TO "Conquerors of Yellow Fever"

1. Dr. Carlos Finlay, the Cuban physician who originated and developed the theory of the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito but whose work was ignored for 19 years.
2. Dr. (Major) Walter Reed, President of the U. S. Army Yellow Fever Board, which proved conclusively the cause of yellow fever. 3. Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, member of the Army Board, inoculating Dr. Carroll with an infected mosquito. (Dr. Lazear died a month later as a result of self-experimentation, a martyr to science.) 4. Dr. James Carroll, member of the Army Board, who developed the Board's first case of experimental yellow fever as a result of the inoculation portrayed. 5. Dr. Aristides Agramonte, Cuban physician and member of the U. S. Army Board. 6. General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of Cuba, who threw the weight of his authority behind the Board. 7. Major Jefferson R. Kean, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Western Cuba, friend and advisor of Reed and his colleagues. 8. Lieutenant Albert E. Truby, Commanding Officer of the Columbia Barracks Post Hospital, Quemados (near Havana), Cuba, where the early experiments were performed. 9. Dr. Roger P. Ames, U. S. Army Medical Corps, yellow fever expert, who successfully cared for the cases of experimental yellow fever.
10. Dr. Robert P. Cooke, Contract Surgeon, U. S. Army Medical Corps, who volunteered to be shut up in a house (Bldg. No. 1) with infected bedding for 20 days to prove the non-infectiousness of "fomites" (personal belongings).
12. John J. Moran, Acting Steward, Army Hospital Corps. He and Kissinger were the first two who volunteered to submit to inoculations after the mosquito theory was accepted by the Yellow Fever Board.
13. Warren G. Jernegan, Private, Hospital Corps, who submitted to experiments with infected clothing and later to inoculation.
14. An American private representative of the eleven additional volunteers: Dean (case "X-Y"), Olson, Folk, Forbes, Andrus, West, Hanberry and Sonntag, who accepted inoculations; Weatherwalks, Hildebrand and England who were exposed to "fomites." 15. A Spanish immigrant, representative of the four who volunteered for inoculations: Benigno, Fernandez, Presedo and Martinez.
THE EIGHTH ROLL CALL: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR JEFFERSON AND ALUMNI

John H. Gibbon, Jr., M.D., Chairman Alumni Annual Giving

Fellow Alumni, I am honored to have been selected as the New Chairman of the Alumni Annual Giving Committee. I am also very happy to have as Alternate Chairman to help and support me this year Dr. Theodore R. Fetter, who served so well as your Chairman for the past four years. When this year’s President of our Alumni Association, Dr. Baldwin L. Keyes, asked me in February of this year to be the new Chairman of the Alumni Annual Giving Committee, I felt a natural reluctance to take on this additional responsibility, and I was also unsure of my qualifications for the position. Your President is very persuasive, however, and I agreed to serve. I regard it as a privilege to work for the support of a fine old educational institution such as your Alma Mater, and a great pleasure to address my fellow alumni in the capacity of Chairman of your Alumni Annual Giving Committee.

Before discussing the past record of our Giving Fund and the objectives and goal of our present campaign, I should like to refer briefly to another matter. All of us here at Jefferson, Trustees, Faculty, Administrative Officers, and Students, are well aware that some uneasiness exists in Alumni circles concerning recent events at our medical school. I would urge all Alumni to continue to give generous support through the Giving Fund to their Alma Mater. Full support to an institution is the way to make your influence felt in the conduct of the affairs of an institution. We have an intelligent, generous, public-spirited, and devoted group of men serving our Alma Mater as Trustees. We have a large faculty ranging from Junior Instructors to Full Professors and Heads of Departments and Administration Officers who are devoted to the best interests of the institution, and who give generously of their time to the education of our large student body. We have an excellent physical plant which includes a large new hospital building and which is admirably suited for the job of medical education and with adequate laboratories, classrooms, facilities for research, and for clinical instruction of students with patients. We cannot fail to support this fine institution with its noble traditions and devoted body of people working for its best interests. You can be sure that everyone of us who is working here at your Alma Mater will always lend a willing ear to suggestions for the betterment of this institution.

And now a word about the past record. Last year, the Seventh Roll Call made an enviable record with more than $111,000 contributed by 3,250 generous Alumni. In the past seven annual Funds, our Alumni from around the world have contributed over three quarters of a million dollars to our Alma Mater. Since 1922, the total of all Alumni gifts to Jefferson amounts to over $1,250,000.
Last year's record of support to Jefferson was outstanding among medical colleges. Jefferson made the National Honor Roll of all college and university alumni funds, standing seventh in the country in per cent of Alumni giving.

Alumni annual giving has become an integral and vital part of Jefferson. It was begun when a critical financial situation faced all medical education, and when Jefferson had dire need for support. Jefferson's finances have improved and the Fund was one of the most important initiating forces in this improvement. However, because of increasing costs, the college needs now, more than ever, the support of the Alumni Fund to maintain and strengthen the quality of its teaching. The annually contributed alumni funds have been used primarily for the support of teaching salaries of preclinical faculty members. No funds have gone to the hospital. The Alumni Funds have enabled the college to increase salaries of preclinical teachers and to add to the number of the preclinical teaching staff. This support has enabled the college to utilize other resources for improvements in the clinical teaching of the senior and junior years.

That part of the Fund coming from notes of the classes of 1931 to 1948 inclusive has been put into capital or endowed funds for the college. Fifty per cent has gone to the College Building Fund. Twenty-five per cent has gone to the endowed teaching fund, and 25 per cent to a discretionary fund for either preceding purpose. From the past seven Funds, more than $181,000 has been so assigned. Continued growth of these capital and endowed funds is obviously highly desirable and adds stability and security to Jefferson's financial position.

Now we must speak of the future and face it with confidence. This year, our goal is to exceed again the amount of $110,000 raised in the past three fund years. The college will need all of this amount and more. Actually we should make every effort to attain $115,000. To reach such an objective, the Fund will need both greater participation and an increase in the amount of the individual gifts. I hope that all alumni will contribute in proportion to their means and to their interest in Jefferson.

The Century and Five Hundred Groups have apparently been helpful in stimulating gifts of $100 and more. These gifts now provide about half of the total amount contributed. The names of these contributors of last year appear in this issue. We hope their number may increase this year.

There are some interesting facts with regard to the number of our alumni who contribute. Last year, 55 per cent of all living alumni made gifts to the Fund, but three fourths of the alumni body have contributed at some time to one or more of the seven Funds. It is obvious, therefore, that 75 per cent of our Alumni body has shown an interest in Jefferson and a willingness to contribute at some time in the past. I think our goal should be to have everyone who has ever contributed in the past to do so this year, and we should also make a renewed effort to interest the 25 per cent who have not yet given.

Leaders of medical school alumni funds are concerned about the misunderstanding which may arise among their alumni concerning the role of American Medical Education Fund (A. M. E. F.) in seeking gifts from physicians for medical education. Actually no competition should exist between established alumni funds and the program of the A. M. E. F. The A. M. E. F. has clearly stated that it does not wish to impair direct support of medical colleges by their alumni. Some may wish to give additionally to the A. M. E. F., but we hope that Jefferson alumni will support their own alumni program through their classes. Every gift made by an alumnus to our own Alumni Giving Fund is reported to the A. M. E. F. This body in turn adds these gifts to the national total which they report every year. We urge all alumni to continue to support the efforts of their Class Agents and their Alumni Association by giving directly to the Alumni Annual Giving Fund.

Let us continue to maintain the proud tradition of generous giving to our Alumni Fund among the medical schools of this country. Jefferson needs the support of our Giving Fund to broaden and improve the educational program of our college. All of us who are working here at the college and who are devoted to Jefferson are deeply grateful for your continued support and can affirm the great benefits that have come to the college through the Alumni Annual Giving Fund. Your Class Agent works hard for Jefferson and your class. You can help him by your prompt and generous response and encouragement. I am confident of your support for a better Jefferson.
The American and Cuban flags and the Jefferson banner lent a dignified and colorful welcome to our visitors.
COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY OF
CARLOS J. FINLAY
1855-1955

On September 22nd and 23rd The Jefferson Medical College sponsored a series of meetings in commemoration of the centenary graduation of one of its illustrious sons: Carlos J. Finlay. These meetings had been long in preparation and marked a proud time for this medical college. The original plans were arranged by Dean Bennett in cooperation with officials of the Republic of Cuba and with officers of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

It was the general feeling that the most appropriate tribute to Carlos Finlay would be found in an authoritative conference on Yellow Fever, a subject to which Finlay was completely dedicated. To this was added a biographical symposium and an academic convocation. The addresses were designated as the "William Potter Memorial Lectures".

On Thursday, September 22nd, a Symposium on Yellow Fever was held in McClellan Hall. The Chairman was Dr. Fred L. Soper. Professor J. Earl Thomas, Chairman of the Faculty, called the meeting to order. Dr. Pedro Nogueira, outstanding authority in the field of preventive medicine and public health in Cuba, whose avocation for many years has been the history of Yellow Fever and who was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the erection of the monument to the heroes of the Yellow Fever Experiments at the site of Camp Lazear, was the first speaker. His subject was: "The early history of Yellow Fever, The Finlay period". He was followed by Alexander F. Mahaffy, M.D., D. P. H., D. T. M., C. M. G., retired (Victoria, B. C.); formerly Director, Colonial Medical Research (Great Britain); formerly Joint Secretary, Colonial Medical Research Committee (Great Britain); formerly Director, Yellow Fever Research Institute (Entebbe, Uganda); formerly member West African Yellow Fever Commission; formerly Member of the Staff, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation (1923-1946). Dr. Mahaffy spoke on: "The golden period of conquest, Asibi becomes an immortal". Dr. John C. Bugher, Director for Medical Education and Public Health, The Rockefeller Foundation (New York); formerly Director, Division of Biological and Medical Sciences, Atomic Energy Commission (Brookhaven); formerly Director, Yellow Fever Research Institute (Lagos, Nigeria); formerly Director, Yellow Fever Laboratory (Bogota, Columbia); Member of Staff, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation (beginning 1938), then spoke on "Jungle Yellow Fever". Dr. John Austin Kerr, Director, Virus Research Center, Poona, India; Member of the Staff, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation (beginning 1926), distinguished by service in many parts of the world in the investigation and application of public health measures for the control of infectious diseases, spoke on "Yellow Fever — the Saraswati of virology".

There was an intermission for luncheon, and Professor Kenneth E. Goodner presided at the afternoon meeting at which Octavio Pinto Severo, M.D., D.P.H., Consultant to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau on Aedes aegypti eradication; formerly Chief of National Yellow Fever Service, Brazil (1932-1950); one of the world's foremost authorities on vector eradication and control, was the first speaker, his subject being "Progress in the program for the eradication from the Americas of Aedes aegypti". The second speaker, Dr. Jorge Boshell, Chief, Central American Jungle Yellow Fever Studies, Pan American Sanitary Bureau; formerly Director, National Institute of Health (Bogota); formerly Director, Escuela Superior de Higiene (Bogota); formerly in charge of Field Work on Jungle Yellow Fever, Ministry of Hygiene, Columbia, chose as his subject "Yellow Fever in Central America; the post-war spread as a threat". He was followed by Wilbur G. Downs, M.D., M.P.H., Director Trinidad Regional Virus Laboratory, Caribbean Medical Center, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Member of Staff, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation (beginning 1941); has served on a number of foreign stations with distinction, who spoke on "The reappearance of Yellow Fever in Trinidad after forty years absence". Dr. Fred L. Soper, M.D., C.P.H., D.P.H., Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau; Regional Director, World Health Organization for the Americas; formerly Member of the Staff, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Founda-
CARLOS FINLAY handing to the Members of the Fourth American Army Yellow Fever Commission the eggs of the Anopheles mosquito which he considered responsible for the transmission of Yellow Fever. The scene took place in Finlay's home at the time of a visit by three of the Members of the Commission for the purpose of consulting Doctor Finlay. The microscope in the foreground was purchased by Finlay in Philadelphia immediately after his graduation. From left to right: CARLOS E. FINLAY (son of the distinguished scientist), JESSE LAZAR, JAMES CARROLL, WALTER REED, A. ALBERTINI (Finlay's personal physician), and FINLAY, himself. Reproduction from oil painting by ESTEBAN VALDERRAMA hanging in the Presidential Palace in Havana.
Distinguished guests from twenty foreign countries mingle with Jefferson students during registration for the Carlos Finlay celebration.

Carlos Finlay (1920-1950); formerly Director, Rockefeller Foundation Health Commission Typhus Team, prominent health administrator of our time; known for his vast and successful campaigns in species eradication of mosquitoes (Anopheles gambiae and Aedes aegypti) and for the execution of gigantic programs in the control of yellow fever, malaria, and typhus, was the next speaker. His subject was "The unfinished business with Yellow Fever".

The Symposium was most interesting and was acknowledged a great success by those present.

At six o'clock that evening the visitors attended a reception at the Barclay. They were received by Mr. Percival E. Foerderer, Chairman of The Board of Trustees, Admiral James L. Kaufman, B.S., D.Eng., D.N.S., L.H.D., (Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy, Retired), President of The Jefferson Medical College, Dr. George Allen Bennett, A.B., M.D., Sc.D., LL.D., Dean, and Dr. George E. Farrar, Jr., Medical Director, Wyeth Laboratories.

Following the reception, the visitors were guests of Wyeth Laboratories at dinner, at which everyone seemed to have an enjoyable time. At 8:30 P.M. a biographical symposium was held at the Philadelphia College of Physicians, Dr. Lewis C. Scheffey, President of the College of Physicians, presiding. Dr. Horacio Abascal, Professor of Tropical Dermatology and Venereology, Cuban School of Tropical Medicine; Secretary of the Academy of Medical, Physical, and Natural Sciences, Havana; recipient of many honors and awards; an outstanding authority in the history of medicine, spoke on "The doctrine of Finlay". Dr. Leandro M. Tocantins, Professor of Clinical and Experimental Medicine; Director, Charlotte Drake Cardeza Foundation, The Jefferson Medical College, chose for his subject "Finlay and S. Weir
Mitchell, an intellectual partnership”. He was followed by Dr. Philip S. Hench, M.D., M.S. (Med.), D.Sc. (Hon.), LL.D. (Hon.), Professor of Medicine, Mayo Foundation and Graduate School of Medicine, University of Minnesota; formerly Colonel, M.C., U.S.A.; Nobel laureate in Physiology and Medicine, 1950; outstanding authority on rheumatism and arthritis and one of the leaders of American medicine; has for many years made the story of Yellow Fever his special interest; was influential in establishing the unique memorial called Park Lazear (near Havana) on the site of the Reed transmission experiments. Dr. Hench spoke on “The conquest of Yellow Fever”.

The following day at eleven o’clock Commemorative Ceremonies were held in McClellan Hall in the College. Admiral Kauffman, President, presided. The Academic Procession was very colorful and most impressive. The invocation was given by his Excellency The Most Reverend J. Carroll McCormick, D.D., Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia. Presentation of the delegation from the Republic of Cuba was made by Dean Bennett. An address was made by the representative of the Minister of Health, Republic of Cuba, Dr. Felix Hurtado, Ambassador.

The portrait bust of Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, a gift from the Republic of Cuba to The Jefferson Medical College, was then unveiled by his grandsons, Alberto and Enrique Finlay. The ceremonies were very interesting and the bust most beautiful, made of marble, a copy of one which stands in the Great Hall of the Academy of Medical, Physical and Natural Sciences in Havana. The original head was the work of Augusta Maillard.
Mr. Percival E. Foerderer admires the beautiful decorations of the Great Cross of the National Order of Merit "Carlos J. Finlay" which has just been conferred. (Left to right) Dr. Felix Hurtado, Ambassador, Mr. Foerderer, Dr. Horacio Abascal and Dr. Carlos Salas Humara.
El Presidente
de la
República de Cuba

En uso de las facultades que le están conferidas por las
Leyes y a propuesta del Consejo Supremo de la Orden

Confiere:
La condecoración de la Orden Nacional de Mérito

“Carlos J. Finlay”
en el grado de Gran Cruz

da Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia

Dado, firmado y sellado por el Ejecutivo de la Repú-
llica, y refrendado por el Ministro de Salubridad
y Asistencia Social, Gran Canciller de la Orden.

En el Palacio de la Presidencia, en La Habana, a nueve de
Septiembre de mil novecientos cincuenta y cinco.

[Signature]

Ministro de Salubridad y Asistencia Social
Gran Canciller de la Orden.
Dr. Bennett wears with pride the decoration, the National Order of Merit "Carlos J. Finlay", bearing the Degree of Great Officer, which is conferred on him in recognition of "The Faculty of Professors". (Left to right) Ambassador Hurtado, Dean Bennett, Dr. Abascal, Dr. Humara and Mr. Rodriguez Esposito.
El Presidente
de la
República de Cuba

En uso de las facultades que le están conferidas por las
Leyes y a propuesta del Consejo Supremo de la Orden
Confiere:

La condecoración de la Orden Nacional de Mérito

"Carlos J. Finlay"

en el grado de Gran Oficial

Dean George Allen Bennett

Dado, firmado y sellado por el Ejecutivo de la República, y refrendado por el Ministro de Salubridad
y Asistencia Social, Gran Cancellier de la Orden.

En el Palacio de la Presidencia, en La Habana, nuncio de
Septiembre de mil novecientos cincuenta y cinco.

[Signature]

Ministro de Salubridad y Asistencia Social
Gran Cancellier de la Orden.
In the name of Cuba Dr. Carlos Salas Humara, Undersecretary of Health, conferred upon The Jefferson Medical College the Great Cross of the National Order of Merit "Carlos J. Finlay". This was received by Mr. Percival E. Foerderer, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. This beautiful symbol of the order will be displayed in the library on special occasions. At the same time Dean Bennett was decorated with the degree of Grand Officer in the same order in recognition of the "Faculty of Professors".

Honorary Degrees were conferred upon several of the participants in the ceremonies.

Dr. Fred L. Soper received the degree of Doctor of Science.

Dr. Victor C. Heiser, Class of 1897, read the citation:

"It is a privilege to present, Mr. President, Doctor Fred Lowe Soper who has been recommended by the Faculty of The Jefferson Medical College and approved by its Board of Trustees for the award of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Dr. Soper was born in 1893 at Hutchinson, Kansas. He was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Kansas in 1914, and the Master of Science degree two years later. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Rush Medical College, The University of Chicago, in 1918. Following an internship at Cook County Hospital in Chicago, he became affiliated
in 1920 with the Rockefeller Foundation, an association which continued for thirty years. He received the Certificate of Public Health in 1923 followed by the degree of Doctor of Public Health from The Johns Hopkins University.

His long association with the Rockefeller Foundation was indeed fruitful. He served as Regional Director from 1927 until 1945 and as Associate Director for the following five years. He has been the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau since 1947 and Director of the World Health Organization for the Americas since 1949.

Dr. Soper began his public health work in the early hook-worm campaigns, but soon became involved in the yellow fever work in South America. He was largely responsible for the administration of the control program in Brazil and for the elimination of urban yellow fever in that country. Later he undertook the elimination of Anopheles gambiae from Brazil — a triumph of enormous significance for it demonstrated the possibilities of species eradication. This was later repeated by him in the Nile Valley. During the Second World War, as Director of the Rockefeller Typhus Team, Dr. Soper played an important part in the control of louse-borne
General Orenstein receives the degree of Doctor of Science from President Kauffman as his classmate, General James C. Magee looks on, as Dr. Ramsay carries hood.

disease in North Africa and Italy. As director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Dr. Soper has used his enormous administrative talents toward coordinated effort in the Americas in the field of public health.

He is the outstanding man in the field of public health administration today.”

It was a moment fraught with sentiment for both physicians, Dr. Heiser having selected Dr. Soper for the Rockefeller Foundation in 1920.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred in absentia upon Dr. Alberto Recio, Minister of Health and Public Assistance, Republic of Cuba. Dr. Recio’s absence was very much regretted by the Administration, but at the last minute it was necessary for him to change his plans, making it impossible to come to Philadelphia.

The citation was read by Mr. Foerderer, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

"Mr. President, Dr. Alberto Recio y Forns of Havana, Cuba, has been recommended by the Faculty and approved by the Board of Trustees of The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia for the award of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. It is my great pleasure to present him to you.

Dr. Recio was born in Havana, Cuba in 1885. His medical education was acquired at the University of Havana, there receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907. He studied at the Army Medical School in Washington in 1912 and worked with the problems of typhoid fever. His professional life has centered about bacteriology, epidemiology, and sanitation.

Dr. Recio introduced into Cuba the Wasserman re-
action, the transfusion of blood, and the large scale preparation of antityphoid vaccine.

He has had a long and signaly distinguished career in academic and in public life, both as an investigator in the field of bacteriology and as an administrator in various governmental posts in Cuba and abroad. He is now the Director General of Public Health and Minister of Health and Social Assistance of Cuba.

Dr. Recio is a member of the leading medical and scientific societies in Cuba, having served many of these in the role of founding member and officer. He holds membership in several societies in other countries as well. He has participated in numerous national and international scientific congresses, both privately and as a Delegate of the Cuban Government.

He is the author of several books and an unusual number of scientific papers dealing with bacteriology, immunology, and public health. In recognition of his valuable contributions and services in the medical field, decorations from home and abroad have come to him.

Dr. Recio's presence today is truly symbolic for he is one of that original group of distinguished workers gathered about Finlay, who, by following the teachings of the master, assisted this great man in establishing and maintaining the principles of sanitation that have made Havana one of the world's healthiest cities.

The degree was received by Dr. Carlos S. Humara.

Major-General Alexander Jeremiah Orenstein, M.D., '05, received the degree of Doctor of Science. The citation was read by his Classmate, Major-General James C. Magee, M.C., USA (Retired), Surgeon General during the Second World War.

"Mr. President, it is with great pride that I present
to you for the award of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, a distinguished alumnus of The Jefferson Medical College, Major-General Alexander Jeremiah Orenstein of Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

General Orenstein received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1905, thus embarking upon a striking professional career embracing fifty years of continuous service. He served in the Panama Canal Medical Services from 1905 until 1913. During the First World War he participated as Director of Medical Services of the South African Medical Corps. He was Director of Medical Services of East Africa in 1940 and 1941 and Director of Medical Services of the United Defense Forces in the Middle East in 1941. He was Director-General of Medical Services of the Union of South Africa Defense Force in 1939 and again from 1943 until 1945, when he received the rank of Major-General. For forty-one years he has been Chief Medical Officer of the Central Mining/Rand Mines group of mines in South Africa.

General Orenstein's brilliant career has won many honors: Companion of the Bath, Companion of St. Michael and St. George, Commander Order of the British Empire, Chevalier Ordre de la Couronne, of Belgium. He is a Member of The Royal College of Surgeons, a Fellow of The Royal College of Physicians, Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine. He was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Witwatersrand University.

The career of A. J. Orenstein is one of the fabulous things of our day. The services and honors listed indicate that his life has been full, both in service to the United States and to his adopted land. His early service with Dr. William C. Gorgas in the Canal Zone did
much to shape his career, and it was with Gorgas that he first went to South Africa. There he organized and administered one of the most extraordinary enterprises in industrial medicine that the world has seen. It is so to this day, for the beneficient medical care of the natives engaged in gold mining might well be regarded as one of the greatest medical achievements.

Physician, scientist, administrator, benefactor of mankind; truly a man worthy of receiving recognition from his alma mater.”

Felix Hurtado, M.D., was presented for the degree of Doctor of Science. Dr. Peter A. Herbut, Professor of Pathology, read the citation.

"Mr. President, it is my privilege to present to you, Dr. Felix Hurtado, Ambassador, of Cuba, for the award of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Dr. Hurtado, born in Camaguey, Cuba in 1896, received the degree of Bachelor in Arts and Sciences from the Institute of Havana in 1913 and the degrees of Doctor of Medicine from the School of Medicine of Havana in 1918 and from the Central University of Madrid in 1920.

Dr. Hurtado has held a succession of academic appointments at his alma mater, now having the title of Professor of Pediatrics. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of his Institution. In 1941 he became Honorary Professor of the Medical School of Port au Prince.

The professional life of Dr. Hurtado has been filled with service at home and abroad. He has represented Cuba in several capacities as delegate, chairman, adviser, organizer or official observer at numerous scientific meetings and congresses, world wide, dealing with pediatrics, public health, medical education, and also with broader medical problems.

He is a member of many medical and scientific societies and organizations in his own country, and he also holds membership in numerous organizations abroad. He
is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and an Honorary Fellow of the American Medical Association. First President of the Cuban Pediatrics Society, he also was its originator. In 1948 he was Director and President of the Board of Trustees of the Child's Institute of Havana. He was President of the First Pan American Pediatrics Congress at Washington.

Dr. Hurtado's many accomplishments, his outstanding leadership, administrative skill, and his intense interest in medical affairs have brought to him commendations, decorations, and other honors from his own and from other lands.

Since 1952 Dr. Hurtado has been occupying the post of Ambassador in charge of International Sanitary matters. Dr. Hurtado's vigorous, imaginative espousal of many public spirited movements has brought to him the reputation of a progressive leader in the field of Child Welfare, nationally and internationally."

Joseph Edwin Smadel, M.D., received the degree of Doctor of Science. The citation was read by Dr. Kenneth E. Goodner, Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology.

"It is with genuine pleasure, Mr. President, that I present Dr. Joseph E. Smadel for the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Dr. Smadel's formal education was obtained at the University of Pennsylvania where he gained the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1928 and was then continued at Washington University of St. Louis where, in 1931, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After three additional years of study and work in pathology and medicine at Washington University, Dr. Smadel became an Assistant in the Rockefeller Institute Hospital in 1934; he was appointed an Associate Member in 1942. On leave from the Rockefeller Institute for four years for military service, he then joined the Walter Reed Hospital, an affiliation he has enjoyed since 1946 and where he has served since 1950 as its Director of Communicable Diseases. He was for five years Director of the Commission on Immunization of the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board and is the Director of the Commission on Hemorrhagic Fever.

Dr. Smadel is a member of numerous scientific organizations at home and abroad and has made significant contributions in the field of viral, rickettsial and bacterial infections. His accomplishments in the fields of science and medicine have brought many medals and honors, including that of the United States of America Typhus Commission, the Exceptional Civilian Service Award, the Howard Taylor Ricketts Medal, and the honorary degree of Master of Science from Yale University.

Dr. Joseph E. Smadel is one of the outstanding investigators in the field of infectious diseases at this time. Through his efforts and influence the Army Medical Service Graduate School has evolved into the outstanding center in this work today. This outspoken and determined individual occupies a position which was that actually held by Walter Reed in 1900. He is a worthy successor."

Horacio Abascal, M.D., was presented for the degree of Doctor of Science. The citation was read by Dr. Leandro M. Tocantins, Professor of Clinical and Experimental Medicine.

"Mr. President, I have the honor of presenting to you, for the award of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science, Dr. Horacio Abascal of Havana, Cuba.

Born in Havana on November 6, 1899, he attended the School of Medicine of the University of Havana, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1923. Dr. Abascal extended his training and preparation by taking post graduate courses and practical work in dermosyphilography in medical centers in France and Spain, and rural hygiene in Madrid. He then visited most of the dermatological centers in Europe.

In 1929, Dr. Abascal founded the Cuban League of Social Prophylaxis and in 1933 he was appointed Chief of the Service of Veneral Prophylaxis in the Ministry of Health. Since 1934 he has held the post of Professor of Tropical Dermatology and Venereology in the Cuban School of Tropical Medicine.

Dr. Abascal has served on many commissions and committees to organize and to conduct national and international scientific congresses. He is the author of over four hundred publications in medical, social, and historical fields. He is responsible for the original description of the group of cutaneous signs known as "the triad of Abascal," helpful in the diagnosis of certain forms of drug addiction.

He is a member of numerous scientific societies in Cuba and abroad, and is now the President of the Cuban Society for the History of Medicine. He has been active in many cultural and scientific organizations of Havana. Since 1934 he has served as Secretary of the Academy of Medical, Physical, and Natural Sciences of Havana, the oldest and most outstanding scientific organization of Cuba. He has been, since 1933, Director of
the oldest medical publication in Cuba, the "Chronica Medica Cirurgica of Havana," and is a member of the editorial boards of many other medical and scientific publications.

Since 1936 Dr. Abascal has been a member of the Supreme Council of the National Order of Merit Carlos Finlay, and was the originator of the proposal, made before the Pan American Medical Congress in Dallas, Texas, of designating December 3 as the "DAY OF AMERICAN MEDICINE" to honor the birthday of Carlos Juan Finlay. This is the physician's holiday in Cuba.

Decorated by his own and by other governments for his services to humanity, Dr. Abascal stands as one of the finest examples of the scholar in medicine. He has been active in public and professional affairs for over thirty years, and is one of the leading influences in the professional and cultural life of Havana.

Joseph E. Smadel, M.D., M.Sc. (Hon.), Director, Division of Communicable and Parasitic Disease, Army Medical Service Graduate School, Washington; formerly Lt. Col., M.C., U.S.A.; formerly Associate Member, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Director, Commission on Hemorrhagic Fever; formerly Director, Commission on Immunization, Armed Forces Epidemiological Board, leading authority on rickettsial and viral diseases, spoke on "The Glory of the United Effort in a Great Crusade":

"In the story of man's triumphs over his own infirmities no chapter stands out more brilliantly than that of yellow fever. Not only has this conquest been great enough to alter much of the world's history,
and its economic patterns, but the results have been so brilliant as to light paths for the solution of many other problems. The history of yellow fever is a success story and in it may be found much to aid us in our attempts to solve our current problems.

Others at these ceremonies have eulogized individuals and indicated the steps toward ultimate success which resulted from their deeds. This is fitting, and I am delighted that my predecessors on this program have recounted the keen observations and bold thinking of Finlay, the brave and meticulous efforts of the Reed group and the astonishingly successful vector control measures of Gorgas and his associates. Furthermore, men of the Rockefeller Foundation who took an active part in the unfolding of the yellow fever story have mentioned the countless contributions of their group to an understanding of the virology, epidemiology, ecology and immunology of this disease.

I wish to speak first about certain of the factors that aided these investigators in accomplishing their individual tasks and later to mention other factors which contributed to the united effort. The popular notion is that any problem can be solved, given means, manpower and opportunity. Like most generalities there is some basis of truth in this notion. Certainly these necessary elements are to be found in the record of the conquest of yellow fever, but the important question is, how were they attained? Who provided the means, who enlisted the men with the required interest and ability and who created the opportunities or capitalized on the intangible ingredient which might be labeled "good fortune"? Let us see if we can find answers to some of these questions.

In the present age we often regard public demand as being of importance in initiating and sustaining interest of investigators in a given disease. Mere mention of poliomyelitis, cancer, heart disease and cerebral palsy will acquaint you with the kind of public clamor, stimulated or natural, that I have in mind. Such public demand would seem to have been of little importance in the conquest of yellow fever.

During the summer of 1853, which was the year Carlos Finlay enrolled at The Jefferson Medical College, there were 128 deaths from yellow fever in Philadelphia and almost 8,000 in New Orleans. Except where yellow fever invaded new territory, or returned after a long absence in severe epidemic form, it was usually accepted as an act of God by the lay population, that is, it was regarded in much the same fashion that we now tolerate the shameful number of casualties which result each year from motor-car accidents or the high incidence of tuberculosis in some sections of the country.

If not public demand, then what did provide the drive for the continuing intensive study of yellow fever during the three-quarters of a century since the dawn of the microbial era? I believe it was provided in large part by the deep humanitarian and scientific interests of a relatively small number of men. Carlos Finlay, who stood alone for so many years, was one of these. George M. Sternberg was another; he was a friend of Finlay, a member of the Havana Yellow Fever Commission in 1879, an investigator of yellow fever for almost two decades, he was the first prominent bacteriologist in North America and was Surgeon General of the United States Army from 1893 to 1902.

Sternberg's sustained interest in, and vigorous support of, work on yellow fever made possible the successes of Reed in Cuba. Subsequently, General William C. Gorgas and General Frederick F. Russell provided the leadership and continuity for the attack on this disease. Thus, interest, support and continuity of leadership, all essential ingredients in any protracted campaign, were maintained for almost three decades by the Army. Thereafter, these three essential ingredients were provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, first in 1916 with the appointment of Surgeon General Gorgas as Director of the Rockefeller Foundation Yellow Fever Commission, and later, by General Russell who assumed the directorship of the International Health Division of the Foundation. Following General Russell, Dr. Wilbur S. Sawyer and Dr. George K. Strode served as Directors of the International Health Division. Hence, in the period of a little more than half a century, command of the major forces aligned against yellow fever passed through the hands of five outstanding scientists, each of whom had been prepared for the great task by many years of work in the field and in the laboratory on yellow fever.

Each of these leaders had the prestige to attract the right men to their organizations and the capacity to stimulate them to perform great deeds. Each knew
the value of basic science and throughout this long period none hesitated to devote an appreciable portion of the available facilities to the establishment of a fundamental point of fact, when such was crucial to further progress toward the control of yellow fever. These men were excellent administrators. I suspect that their greatest contributions to medicine and health were probably made during their more mature years when they devoted themselves to leading the general attack.

In emphasizing the importance of the five directors I would not neglect the impersonal organizations of which they were members. The Army Medical Service and the Rockefeller Foundation have great and unique potentialities for providing means, manpower and opportunity for medical research. These potentialities were exploited to the utmost in the battle against yellow fever. The accomplishments of the Army stand to its everlasting credit while the sustained effort of the Rockefeller Foundation ranks as the greatest monument in philanthropy.

While we are speaking of the elements of success in the war against yellow fever and the role of organizations in attaining these, I wish to digress for a moment and consider the future. The Rockefeller Foundation, after leading the battle for over a quarter century has indicated its intention of withdrawing from the field. The means for controlling yellow fever are at hand, but the wishful thinking of four decades ago that this disease could be eradicated from the Americas has proved unfounded. We and the generations to come are faced with a continuing guerrilla action against the jungle cycle of yellow fever virus. We cannot hope to win decisively by eliminating the virus. However, by applying what we have learned we can maintain supremacy by con-
fining the virus to its wilderness reservoirs. Let us hope that we and those who follow have the wisdom and vigilance to keep the virus at bay in the jungle and to keep our cities and trade routes free of the urban vector.

If the Rockefeller Foundation will no longer lead us, then who will assume this responsibility and provide the Americas with the intelligent and resolute leadership required for the continual surveillance, the police actions, and the occasional beachhead landings, against yellow fever? The problem of maintaining control over this disease is an inter-American one since it affects, or threatens, each nation in the hemisphere. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau has already stepped into the breach. Yesterday you heard Dr. Soper and others recount the results of the most recent skirmishes in the continuing war on yellow fever. What group could be better suited to guide us in the future in our joint efforts than the Pan American Sanitary Bureau?

To return to certain of the ingredients of success in the conquest of yellow fever, one of these was the close integration of field work and highly technical laboratory investigations which could be performed only in a base installation. The principle of rapid and effective interchange of information and personnel in the field and laboratory was begun with the Reed Board. The Army Medical School, on whose staff Reed served as the Professor of Bacteriology, provided the base laboratory for the Cuban work. Experiments were performed at the School which led up to the investigations in the field. Furthermore, members of the Board returned to the School to complete their work. During the many years that the Rockefeller Foundation led the battle against yellow fever, its International Health Division Laboratory in New York served the field units in a manner similar to that by which the School had served the Reed Board. In the laboratory in New York was done the fundamental work on developing serologic diagnostic procedures, methods for immunization against the disease and basic work on the nature of the virus of yellow fever. Each of these studies on yellow fever uncovered new principles and provided background knowledge which has been of importance in the general field of virology. The base laboratory also provided an important cohesive force for the development and maintenance of esprit de corps in a far flung operation which continued over many years. It provided the opportunity for sound scientific training of recruits and permitted the field worker to return to a well-equipped workbench to test the hypotheses which he had developed in the jungle. Finally, it enabled the group to develop and use complicated technical procedures which could not be employed in the ordinary virus laboratory or in the field laboratory. Perhaps I have spent too much time in discussing the role of the base laboratory in the ultimate success; however, in my opinion this is one of the important lessons which we should have learned. In my own work I repeatedly see the value of free interchange between the field and the supporting laboratory. Without this, the former rapidly degenerates into the unimaginative practice of therapeutic or preventive medicine and the latter devotes itself to an ivory tower type of research too far removed from the ills of mankind.

A unique and important ingredient in the early studies on yellow fever was the development of the concept of the use of lay volunteers in medical research dealing with problems in which crucial information could be obtained by no other means. The famous physicians of history who experimented on themselves and by so doing had made significant scientific contributions, do not belong in the category of lay volunteers. Finlay employed over a hundred Spanish soldiers and Jesuit priests in his attempts to immunize against yellow fever by permitting mosquitoes, presumably infested with a mild strain of the agent, to feed on the men. These were bold experiments and demanded bravery in the volunteers. However, the volunteers were persons who were faced with the likelihood of contracting yellow fever in the normal course of existence in Cuba. Hence, the possibility of acquiring a mild attack, which would immunize against the natural disease, provided some personal incentive to these volunteers.

In contrast, the volunteers of the Reed Board had the promise of a severe and perhaps lethal disease and any immunity which might result from the experience was of little importance to most of them. Thus, these individuals exemplify for the first time the layman with such selfless devotion to mankind that he voluntarily jeopardizes his life in the hope of preventing or diminishing the ailments of other human beings. While volunteers are by no means
the prerogative of the Americas, the role of human volunteers has been greater in American medicine than in that of other areas. I have often wondered why. Is the urge to volunteer part of the generosity and the community participation that characterizes the pioneers of young nations? Is it some peculiar interpretation we apply to our religious doctrines in this age which corresponds with that which motivated the crusades? Or is it as one of my friends said recently merely part of our national neurosis for health? Whatever the motivation that impels such volunteers to risk their lives without hope of personal gain, I wish to pay it homage. When we speak of the glory of the effort in yellow fever we speak in part of these men. I cannot leave this subject without commenting on the attitude of so many of my European colleagues on the participation of volunteers in medical research. Some, remembering with justifiable revulsion the Nazi crimes, oppose the use of human beings under any circumstances. Others have difficulty in believing that the volunteers are fully informed and truly participate of their own desire and volition. The solicitation of volunteers for medical research is to be undertaken now with as much caution and reverence as displayed by Reed. Indeed, the principles used by the Reed Board for employment of volunteers in the work on yellow fever have been incorporated into the conventions of American medicine for accepting volunteers for participation in medical research. (J.A.M.A., 1946, 132, 1090.)

The Walter Reed Board in its success formed the spiritual patterns for the Army Commissions of both world wars, and for the present system of Commissions, and their field teams, which are responsible to the central Armed Forces Epidemiological Board. Unfortunately, even the medical public is not too familiar with this system of combined civilian and military enterprise, nor is it entirely familiar with the complexity of the medical research program supported by the Armed Forces. In the field of infectious diseases alone, one may point to achievements of the Armed Forces Commissions in the past 15 years in influenza, encephalitis, dengue fever, typhoid fever, the rickettsial diseases, plague, hemorrhagic fever, hepatitis, leptospirosis, streptococcal diseases, the dysenteries, and many others.

I have mentioned a number of ingredients which contributed to success. These were: means, men and opportunity provided by two great organizations; a succession of far-sighted scientific directors who made yellow fever their life's work; the close integration of practical field studies with basic scientific research in the laboratory; the employment of volunteers and the use of the commission system. But what of the most important ingredient of all — the men who actually did the work in the field and in the laboratory. These men did not merely contribute to success — they made success. They have been of no particular race or nationality or religious belief. Some have been loud, some shy, some brilliant, some stupid. But once involved in the study of this disease they amalgamated to form an ardent brotherhood of purpose. In almost all instances they have been highly trained men, attracted by the vastness of the ignorance. They were adventurers in technical and intellectual skills. One almost senses that these people were born for high adventure.

It is the popular practice to single out certain individuals for credit in any success story. Frequently these individuals are made the objects of homage and adulation. But the story of yellow fever is one of many men. Who can deny the importance to the end result of the men who volunteered their lives, of the technical corps whose work was indispensable, of nurses who cared for the sick, or even of the men who cleaned the floors? This was indeed an inspired brotherhood, each individual a vital part of progress. In most instances the individuals had that feeling of pride which goes with being a part of a great spiritual enterprise. The relationships were so close and the rivalry so slight that it is almost impossible to trace the origin of many developments.

Reed, Gorgas, Lazear, Carroll, Agramonte, Mahaffy, Stokes, Bauer, Theiler, Soper. What names these are! They typify the modern odyssey. Carlos Finlay has full seniority amongst the officers and a place of immortal affection in the minds and hearts of all members of the crew, for he it was who furnished the one indispensable ingredient of success. He had the prime idea."

Society of Medicine, Fellow Royal Society Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Hon.); L.L.D. (Hon.); C.B., C.M.G.; C.B.E.; Chief Medical Officer, Rand Mines Central Mining Corporation (Johannesburg); formerly Director General Medical Services, Union of South Africa Defense Forces (World War II); formerly Director of Medical Services (East Africa); formerly Acting Director, South African Medical Corps (World War I); formerly Panama Canal Medical Services (1905-1912). Prominent in the field of industrial medicine. He has applied the theories of Gorgas to secure the welfare of vast numbers of men employed in mining operations.

General Orenstein then spoke on “Carlos J. Finlay, Practitioner and Prophet”. In beginning his address he said:

“I am most sincerely grateful to the authorities of my Alma Mater for the honour and privilege of participating in this notable occasion. I pray your indulgence if I fall below your expectations. In the words of Daniel Everett, I beg you —

“Don’t view me with a critic’s eye,
But pass my imperfections by.”

There is one thing I can promise you: I shall not forget the injunction of Ecclesiasticus: “Let thy speech be short, comprehending much in few words.”

The purpose of this meeting is to honour the memory of a distinguished son of Jefferson, Carlos Juan Finlay, or as he signed official correspondence in his capacity as Chairman of the Havana Yellow Fever Commission — Charles J. Finlay.

We honour the memory of Finlay because by his
prophetic vision and by his persistence he inaugurated a new and tremendously important phase in the never-ending struggle of man against the ravages of disease.

I must justify the use of the strong expression "tremendously important". It may be hard for most of my hearers to realize how very important urban yellow fever was in Finlay's time, and before his time. Here are just a few instances of what it has done in this country alone. And it must be remembered that the disease also broke out in epidemic form many times in South American cities, in Cuba, and elsewhere. In the 18th century the three principal ports in this country were attacked with tragic consequences. There are records of some 41,000 deaths in New Orleans, 10,000 in Philadelphia and 3,400 in New York. In the 19th century it is estimated that there were 100,000 deaths from the disease in the United States. The financial losses due to quarantine measures are estimated at about a hundred million dollars in the one year, 1878. At present purchasing power of money that would be about five hundred millions.

The psychological effect of an outbreak of urban yellow fever was overwhelming. The life of the affected community was profoundly disorganized and fear stalked the streets. It is within my own experience that workmen from the States left Panama on the same ship on which they arrived when they saw funerals and were told it was "yellow jack". There was an amusing incident concerning a member of a Congressional Committee, originally of seven members, on a visit to Panama. Six only arrived and were met by the then Quarantine Officer, the late Major La Garde. A load of coffins was being unloaded from the ship, among these six grand metal caskets. One of the Commissioners asked La Garde for whom these special coffins were intended. La Garde's answer — "Mr. Burr didn't come down, you know" — sent the enquirer post-haste back on board.

Indeed, at one stage, when yellow fever broke out in Panama City, Colon and a few other places, twenty-two cases were in the Headquarters building, there was a rush to get away which seriously threatened the work on the Canal.

It is merely a statement of fact to say that the Panama Canal could not have been built if yellow fever had not been eradicated.

It is against this background that the importance of Finlay's advocacy of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever must be judged.

Finlay was born on the 3rd of December, 1833, in Camaguey, Cuba. A loyal and devoted Cuban, he was not of Spanish blood but the son of a Scots father and a French mother. His father was a doctor, educated in Edinburgh and France. Carlos Finlay was educated partly in Cuba and partly in France, where he was sent at the age of eleven in 1844 to live with a relative. There he developed chorea, which left him with a lasting slight impediment in enunciation. He returned to Cuba in 1846. In 1848 he went to France again with his family, but the revolution was on and they went to Germany, where Finlay was at school for a year. Later he returned to France, where he entered the Lycee at Rouen. He thus acquired a good knowledge of three languages — French, English and German, in addition to Spanish. It is recorded by his son that he also read easily Latin and Greek, and was a good mathematician and physicist. His intention was to study medicine in France, but an attack of typhoid caused him to return to Cuba. After recuperating, he went with his uncle to study medicine at Jefferson, where his preceptor was S. Weir Mitchell, son of John Kearsley Mitchell.

It is fascinating to recall, however briefly, what Jefferson was like when Finlay was a student. The faculty consisted of seven: Dunglison, Huston, Bache, Pancost, Mitchell, Mutter and Meigs. The last three were well remembered in my time — I wonder, are they now? The course of study was supposed to be three years, but only two of these had to be spent at Jefferson, at a total cost of $35! At the end of the course a thesis had to be presented.

And the world! —

In Finlay's time here there were 31 States in the Union. The population was about 30 millions, of whom some 3 millions were slaves. The army had the imposing strength of some 11 thousand, all ranks.

In 1855 bacteriology was undreamt of: Pasteur was still working on crystals. Robert Koch was a boy of 12. Lister was a dresser in University College Hospital, London, Walter Reed a child of 4, William Crawford Gorgas an infant.

In our profession opening of the abdomen was a
deadly hazard. Surgeons prided themselves on their dexterity and speed, and could and did do amputations and cataract operations in the same morning session, working in their old frockcoats, often well decorated with pus and blood. Anaesthesia with ether and chloroform was less than a decade old, and not yet whole-heartedly accepted. There were no X-ray machines, no cardiographs, no sphygmomanometers, none of the many gadgets some of us now have to cart about when they go on their rounds. There were no laboratories and clinical pathologists to bless or damn, according to whether their reports help or bedevil.

Specialism, the modern development which threatens to divide our profession into isolated horizontal layers, was unknown. It was still possible for the average doctor to compass all the knowledge and skill he required to serve the community reasonably well and with an untroubled conscience.

Such was Finlay's world when one of a class of 257 he received his diploma of Doctor of Medicine on the 10th of March, 1855.

Although he was advised by Mitchell and others to practice in New York, he decided to return to his native land. In 1857 he passed the examination of the Havana University, a necessary step to enable one to practice medicine in Cuba, and started in general practice and ophthalmology. In 1860-1861 he went to Paris and attended clinics in general medicine and also in eye diseases.
He married in 1865 Miss Adele Shine, born in Trinidad, both of whose parents were Irish, and who was a most accomplished lady.

Finlay led a busy professional life, playing a full part in the cholera epidemic in 1867-1868. He, however, found time for research, no easy matter in days when there were no laboratories to which he could turn for help. He also wrote on many subjects, such as leprosy, beri beri, cholera and relapsing fever. His great asset was determination — once he started on a subject, he pursued it despite all obstacles put in his way.

His first connection with yellow fever was in 1879, when he was appointed by the Cuban Governor-General to co-operate with a United States Commission sent to Cuba to study yellow fever. His work with this Commission appears to have influenced him to the belief that there is an intermediary factor in the transmission of the disease and that this factor is a mosquito.

He is described by those who knew him as a man of exceptional charm. Mrs. Gorgas writes that he was the “perfect type of the beloved physician . . . who combined in his own person a keen mentality, a tireless persistence and the utmost geniality and graciousness of manner”. Gorgas writes —

“A most lovable man in character and personality; no one could be thrown with Dr. Fin-
lay daily as I was for several years without becoming warmly attached to him and forming the highest estimate of his scientific honesty and straightforwardness. Being familiar with yellow fever both historically and clinically, I was constantly bringing to his notice instances in the past which could not be accounted for on the mosquito theory. Dr. Finlay with the greatest ingenuity was able to explain how the mosquito theory could be turned so as to meet just such contentions. *I remained unconvinced.*

A contemporary portrait supports this appraisal. At the time of the Spanish-American War Finlay was about 65 years old, yet he went to Washington, offered his services to the American Army and served in the Santiago campaign.

Here is another bit from Mrs. Gorgas' recollection of Finlay—

"Dr. Finlay was a well-rounded citizen and physician; he was a scholar, too, in other fields, with a fine taste in old Latin manuscripts, and something of an authority in heraldic and historic studies. But it was his amiability of character that had for so long endeared him to the people of Havana. His kindly face, adorned with side whiskers, and surmounted by a large
crop of gray hair, his genial eyes gleaming through his gold-rimmed spectacles, his mild and rather hesitating speech — for he suffered from an impediment which had resulted from an early attack of chorea — were the appropriate outward signs of a nature whose leading traits were affection, devotion to the poor, and a steady, never-sleeping enthusiasm for his profession."

Finlay first published his belief in the mosquito transmission of yellow fever in a paper read before the Royal Academy in Havana on the 14th of August, 1881. His paper dealt with experiments started in June, 1881, with the mosquito now known as Aedes aegypti. He went on with his experiments up to the time Reed started his work. He based his theory on a number of observations, such as the more than usual prevalence of this mosquito in yellow fever outbreaks. He pointed to the ecology of A. aegypti; that its habitat was at low altitudes, that it bred during warm weather, and that it was commonly found in dwellings. All these were acute and pertinent observations. His experiments were based mainly on the hope that by mosquito inoculation a mild type of the disease would be produced, which would thus confer immunity. There is a record of 103 such experiments, according to Walter Reed. The tragedy is that although Finlay's faith in the mosquito theory was never shaken, the negative results of his own experiments were the strongest argument against his theory. "He hit upon the greatest discovery of the age but has never succeeded in demonstrating its truth," writes Mrs. Gorgas. In twenty years of repeated effort, he never once succeeded in producing a single case of yellow fever demonstrably produced by mosquito transmission. And so no one believed him, and the unbelievers included Gorgas and Walter Reed himself.

But there was about this time other support for the probability of an intermediate host in the propagation of yellow fever. Henry R. Carter, an officer in what is now the United States Public Health Service, then the United States Marine Hospital Service, working in Orwood and Taylor, Mississippi, in 1898 noted as the result of many painstaking observations, that there was a difference in the periods which elapsed before an attack of the disease in the first cases and in secondary cases. These periods are respectively about twelve and six days. He published his findings in the New Orleans Medical Journal, May, 1900. Mrs. Gorgas records that when sent for publication, this paper was first rejected as being too long. The significance of Carter's observation was not recognized at the time. Yet it gave unmistakeable pointers to two facts: That there must be an intermediate host, and that the intermediate host does not become infective until a period of about twelve days. This is what we call the extrinsic incubation period.

A characteristic of the epidemiology of yellow fever is that the outbreaks are a direct function of the ingress of non-immunes. This was very clearly demonstrated in both Cuba and Panama.

The Cuban campaign started in June, 1900. A number of American troops and officials came to Havana — all non-immunes. Yellow fever broke out: 1,600 cases and 231 deaths in a few months. Consequently the Surgeon General, George M. Sternberg, himself a bacteriologist, appointed a board consisting of Walter Reed, James Carroll and Jesse W. Lazear, American officers, and Aristides Agramonte, a Cuban doctor, to study the causation and transmission of the disease. At the time Sanarelli's Bacillus icteroides was widely accepted as the causative organism of yellow fever.

By the way, that yellow fever was caused by an organism he named Paraplasma flavigenium was brought forward by Harald Seidelin of Liverpool at the 1912 Congress on Hygiene and Demography in Washington. The late Charles F. Craig, an eminent authority, said he thought the alleged Paraplasma were artifacts. So did I, when I saw the preparations at this meeting.

Later, in 1918, Noguchi claimed to have isolated an organism he named Leptospira icteroides, from the blood of yellow fever cases. This was another fallacy.

The work of the Board was therefore concentrated on isolating the organism from autopsy material and blood. All attempts were negative. Meanwhile, Finlay lost no time in speaking of his theory to Reed. Walter Reed writes:

"We here desire to express our sincere thanks to Dr. Finlay, who accorded us a most courteous interview and placed at our disposal his several
publications relating to yellow fever during the past nineteen years.”

However, I have it on unimpeachable authority that Reed did not believe Finlay’s theory, and that he only undertook the experiments, which led to the complete vindication of Finlay, because he saw no other path open. Neither did Gorgas believe in the mosquito theory. Even after the conclusion of Reed’s experiment, he wrote in his report, July 12th, 1902, to the Governor — General Wood, himself a physician:

“This idea was so new and so entirely contrary to all former theories on the subject, and apparently to all former experience, that the paper was received with scant belief. I myself had seen the work, and was convinced that the mosquito could convey yellow fever, but I was hardly prepared to believe that it was the only way, or even the ordinary way of conveying the disease.”

To us it may seem incredible that Finlay’s theory, asserted with almost religious fervour, should have met with almost derision. To understand this we must remind ourselves that when he first propounded his theory there was only one demonstration of the rôle of an intermediary host in disease transmission. That was Patrick Manson’s discovery that filariasis was transmitted by a mosquito. This discovery was
not at all well known outside a small circle of people. It was probably quite unknown to, or not believed by, those who disbelieved Finlay. This was the age of the new science of bacteriology with the strong partisanship that is a feature of a new discovery: People believed that there must be an organism which they could see, isolate in pure culture, cultivate, and reproduce the particular disease with this organism. Unsupported by the finding of any specific organism which corresponded to these criteria; on the basis only of observations of the presence of mosquitoes during yellow fever outbreaks, and that these outbreaks generally occurred during mosquito-breeding seasons, acknowledging that although he attempted to transmit yellow fever by mosquito bites in over a hundred experiments, he had no proof that he succeeded, Finlay inevitably at the best caused people to shrug their shoulders in disbelief, at the worst aroused lively antagonism and even derision.

In 1905, at the Pan American Medical Congress in Panama, Gorgas said—

"In time Reed's Army Board came along and made the astounding discovery that the mosquito alone conveyed yellow fever, and that dirt and filth had very little, if anything, to do with the question. My good friend, Dr. Finlay, some twenty years before had advanced this same theory, and during the twenty years preceding our occupation of the island had written and advocated the theory continuously. I had often heard him expound his views on the subject,
MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER J. ORENSTEIN holds degree and receives his hood.
but, like the Cuban woman, I smiled in a superior way at the 'crazy Cuban doctor'."

But the "crazy Cuban doctor" kept at it for twenty long years and had the happiness of seeing not only his belief fully vindicated, but the application of his theory banish the dreaded disease from his own beloved Cuba and from all other urban areas where it lurked ready to strike chaos, dread and death.

Many honours came to Finlay. His Alma Mater conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was made an Honorary Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. He was the recipient of the Mary Kingsley Medal and was made an Honorary Member of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. He was created an Officer of the French Legion of Honour, and also received the Breet Prize of the French Academy.

After his death on the 20th of August, 1915, a bust was unveiled in the Central Court of the Building of the Department of Public Health in Havana. Streets were named after him in Paris, Havana and Camaguey. A statue of him was erected in a square opposite the Public Health Department in Havana, in which there are also busts of Drs. Guiteras, Delgado, Gorgas and Lazear. The laboratory at St. Tomas’ Hospital in Panama was named after him, and in 1927 The Finlay Institute for Research in Tropical and Preventive Medicine was established in Cuba. In the same year the Finlay Order of Merit was created in Cuba.

Various other honours came to him, and resolutions were passed at many scientific meetings paying homage to his achievements.

Perhaps it was at Jefferson, where Mitchell insistently taught, as did so many of his successors, that one must develop the power of observation, and not rest content with accepting Magister dixit, that the foundations were laid for the good work of many others in the long and honourable history of our College.

Of Finlay’s life and work one can truly say in Kipling’s words —

“For their work continueth,
And their work continueth,
Broad and deep continueth,
Greater than their knowing.”

The choice of General Orenstein as a speaker was a fortunate one. Dr. Orenstein, always the scholar, gave a most authoritative and understanding address. General Orenstein, in a sentimental sense, bridged the years. Graduating just fifty years after Finlay, he went to Panama to work with Gorgas on Yellow Fever. General Orenstein is himself as sentimental about Jefferson as was Finlay. He made the long journey to Philadelphia at his own expense. When offered a small honorarium as a token of appreciation he promptly endorsed it over to his Alumni Association.

Governor Leader proclaimed Thursday, September 22, 1955, as Carlos J. Finlay Day in Pennsylvania. Wyeth Laboratories very graciously lent us their beautiful painting "Conquerors of Yellow Fever" by Cornwell. This was placed at the back of the stage with special lighting so that all might see and enjoy it.

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau provided an exhibit which was placed at the head of the steps on the first floor. This exhibit portrayed much of the history of Yellow Fever in a colorful and impressive arrangement. Mr. Harold Ballou represented the press for Pan American.

Photographs collected by Alfredo Finlay and material, including the College Matriculation Register which Dr. Finlay signed in 1853-1854, made a very attractive and interesting exhibit, which was placed in the College Library.

The two days were interesting and instructive, and in gathering to honor a great man for his magnificent and unselfish service to mankind, two countries have been drawn into closer friendship and greater understanding.

So the Carlos J. Finlay Commemorative Ceremonies came to a close with approbation from all who attended it. Jefferson's thanks and appreciation go to all those who participated in helping to make it such a great success, especially to the speakers, to the Carlos J. Finlay Committee, to Jefferson students of the Dean’s Committee, and to the faculty members who, in their recognition of the importance that Jefferson students feel and share in true perspective with those of the past such an expression of the richness in tradition of their alma mater and of the wealth of accomplishment of her illustrious sons, arranged their class schedules so that their students might attend the ceremonies.
PRESIDENT KAUFFMAN and DEAN BENNETT head the procession from McClellan Hall at conclusion of the ceremonies.
MEETING IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE
CENTENARY GRADUATION
OF
CARLOS JUAN FINLAY

Thursday, September 22, 1955

SYMPOSIUM ON YELLOW FEVER
McClellan Hall, Jefferson Medical College

10:30 A.M. Convener: PROFESSOR J. EARL THOMAS, Chairman of the Faculty.
DR. PEDRO NOGUEIRA, Cuba
"The early history of yellow fever; The Finlay period."

DR. A. F. MAHAFFY, Canada
"The golden period of conquest; Asibi becomes an immortal."

DR. JOHN BUGHER, New York City
"Jungle yellow fever."

DR. J. AUSTIN KERR, Poona, India
"Yellow fever — the Saraswati of virology."

2:30 P.M. Convener: PROFESSOR KENNETH GOODNER

DR. OCTAVIO PINTO SEVERO, Brazil
"Progress in the program for the eradication from the Americas of *Aedes aegypti*."

DR. JORGE BOSHELL M., Colombia
"Yellow fever in Central America; The post-war spread as a threat."

DR. WILBUR DOWNS, Trinidad, B.W.I.
"The reappearance of yellow fever in Trinidad after 40 years absence."

DR. FRED L. SOPER, Washington
"The unfinished business with yellow fever."

8:30 P.M.

BIOGRAPHICAL SYMPOSIUM
Philadelphia College of Physicians
Nineteen South Twenty-second Street
Presiding: DR. LEWIS C. SCHEFFY, President of the College of Physicians.

DR. HORACIO ABASCAL, Havana
"The doctrine of Finlay."

DR. LEANDRO TOCANTINS, Philadelphia
"Finlay and S. Weir Mitchell; An intellectual partnership."

DR. P. S. HENCH, Rochester, Minnesota
"The conquest of yellow fever."

Friday, September 23, 1955

COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONIES
McClellan Hall, Jefferson Medical College
Presiding: VICE ADMIRAL JAMES L. KAUFFMAN, President of The Jefferson Medical College.

11:00 A.M. Invocation

Presentation of the delegation from the Republic of Cuba by DEAN GEORGE ALLEN BENNETT.

Address by the representative of the Minister of Health, Republic of Cuba, DR. FELIX HURTADO, Ambassador.

Unveiling of sculptured portrait of CARLOS J. FINLAY by Unveiling of sculptured portrait of Carlos J. Finlay by his grandson, ALFREDO FINLAY.

Conferral of honorary degrees.

Doctor of Science:
FRED LOWE SOPER, Doctor of Medicine
Citation read by Doctor Victor Heiser, Class of 1897. Doctor Heiser selected Doctor Soper for the Rockefeller Foundation in 1920.

Doctor of Laws:
ALBERTO RECIO, Doctor of Medicine, Minister of Health and Public Assistance, Republic of Cuba.
Citation read by Mister Percival E. Foerderer, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Doctor of Science:
MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER JEREMIAH ORENSTEIN, Doctor of Medicine (Class of 1905)
Citation read by Major-General James C. Magee, M.C., USA (Retired); Surgeon General during the Second World War and a member of the Class of 1905.

Doctor of Science:
FELIX HURTADO, Doctor of Medicine
Citation read by Doctor Peter A. Herbut, Professor of Pathology.

Doctor of Science:
JOSEPH EDWIN SMADEL, Doctor of Medicine
Citation read by Doctor Kenneth Goodner, Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology.

Doctor of Science:
HORACIO ABASCAL, Doctor of Medicine
Citation read by Doctor Leandro M. Tocantins, Professor of Clinical and Experimental Medicine.

Address by DR. JOSEPH E. SMADEL, Washington — "The glory of the united effort in a great crusade."
Address by MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER J. ORENSTEIN, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa — "Carlos Finlay, practitioner and prophet."

Benediction: BISHOP MCCORMICK
THE SPEAKERS AT THE FINLAY CELEBRATION

HORACIO ABASCAL, M.D. Professor of Tropical Dermatology and Venereology, Cuban School of Tropical Medicine; Secretary of the Academy of Medical, Physical, and Natural Sciences, Havana. Recipient of many honors and awards. An outstanding authority in the history of medicine.

JOSEPH E. SMADELL, M.D., M.S.C. (Hon.) Director, Division of Communicable and Parasitic Diseases, Army Medical Service Graduate School, Washington; formerly Lt.-Col., M.C., U.S.A.; formerly Associate Member, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Director, Commission on Hemorrhagic Fever; formerly Director, Commission on Immunization, Armed Forces Epidemiological Board. Leading authority on rickettsial and viral diseases.

JOSEPH E. SMADDEL, M.D., M.S.C. (Hon.) Director, Division of Communicable and Parasitic Diseases, Army Medical Service Graduate School, Washington; formerly Lt.-Col., M.C., U.S.A.; formerly Associate Member, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Director, Commission on Hemorrhagic Fever; formerly Director, Commission on Immunization, Armed Forces Epidemiological Board. Leading authority on rickettsial and viral diseases.

ALEXANDER F. MAHAFFY, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., C.M.G. Retired (Victoria, B. C.); formerly Director, Colonial Medical Research (Great Britain); formerly Joint Secretary, Colonial Medical Research Committee (Great Britain); formerly Director, Yellow Fever Research Institute (Entebbe, Uganda); formerly member West African Yellow Fever Commission; formerly Member of the Staff, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation (1923-1946).

PEDRO NOGUEIRA, M.D. Outstanding authority in the field of preventive medicine and public health in Cuba. His avocation for many years has been the history of yellow fever. Chiefly instrumental in bringing about the erection of the monument to the heroes of the Yellow Fever experiments at the site of Camp Lazear.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER J. ORENSTEIN, M.D. (Jefferson 1905), M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.I. Honorary Fellow Royal Society of Medicine, Fellow Royal Society Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Hon.); LL.D. (Hon.); C.B.; C.M.G.; C.B.E.; Chief Medical Officer, Rand Mines Central Mining Corporation (Johannesburg); formerly Director General Medical Services, Union of South Africa Defense Forces (World War II); formerly Director of Medical Services (East Africa); formerly Acting Director, South African Medical Corps (World War I); formerly Panama Canal Medical Services (1905-1912). Preeminent in the field of industrial medicine. He has applied the theories of Gorgas to secure the welfare of vast numbers of men employed in mining operations.


FRED L. SOPER, M.D., C.P.H., D.P.H. Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau; Regional Director, World Health Organization for the Americas. Formerly Member of the Staff, International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation (1920-1950), formerly Director, Rockefeller Foundation Health Commission Typhus Team, Preeminent health administrator of our time. He is known for his vast and successful campaigns in species eradication of mosquitoes (Anopheles gambiae and Aedes aegypti) and for the execution of gigantic programs in the control of yellow fever, malaria, and typhus.

LEANDRO M. TOCANTINS, M.D. Professor, Clinical and Experimental Medicine; Director, Charlotte Drake Cardeza Foundation, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
President James Laurence Kauffman, B.S., D.N.S., D.Eng., L.H.D., Vice Admiral United States Navy (Retired), presided at the 132nd Opening Exercises of the College, held in McClelland Hall, on Monday, September 12, 1955.

Dean George Allen Bennett, A.B., M.D., Sc.D., LL.D., Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy, announced the following promotions, new appointments and resignations.

**THE OPENING OF THE 132nd ANNUAL SESSION**

**PROMOTIONS**

M. H. F. FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Physiology, with no seat on the faculty.

J. RUDOLPH JAEGER, M.D., from Clinical Professor to Professor of Neurosurgery, with no seat on the faculty.

CHARLES P. KRAATZ, Ph.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Pharmacology, with no seat on the faculty.

DAVID R. MORGAN, M.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Pathology, with no seat on the faculty.
WILLIAM G. SAWITZ, M.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Parasitology, with no seat on the faculty.

JOSEPH WALDMAN, M.D., from Associate Professor to Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology.

SAMUEL S. CONLY, JR., M.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Physiology.

ARTHUR FIRST, M.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

FELIX E. KARPINSKI, JR., M.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Pediatrics.

KWANG SOO LEE, M.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Pharmacology.

JOHN J. O'KEEFE, M.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Laryngology.

JOSÉPH L. FINN, M.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

JOHN E. B. DORCHESTER, Ph.D., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Physiology.

FRANK H. JACOBSON, Ph.D., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Physiology.

BERNARD W. KOFT, Ph.D., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Bacteriology.

CHARLES G. ROSA, Ph.D., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Anatomy.

HERMAN L. RUDOLPH, M.D., from Associate to Assistant Professor of Physical Medicine.

HENRY STEMPELN, Ph.D., from Instructor in Bacteriology and Immunology to Assistant Professor of Bacteriology and Mycology.

BASIL GILETTO, M.D., from Associate to Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

ARNOLD LEVINE, M.D., from Associate to Assistant Professor of Clinical Neurology.

DAVID NAIDOFF, M.D., from Associate to Assistant Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology.

LEON W. PRINCE, M.D., from Associate to Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

SIDNEY GORDON RADBILL, M.D., from Associate to Assistant Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology.

JAMES J. RYAN, M.D., from Associate to Assistant Professor of Clinical Neurology.

HAMMELL P. SHIPPS, M.D., from Associate to Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

WILLIAM H. WHITELEY, M.D., from Assistant to Associate in Neurosurgery.

ALBERT J. KAPLAN, M.D., from Instructor to Associate in Psychiatry.

LEO MADOW, M.D., from Instructor to Associate in Neurology.

WARREN WILSON HAMPE, JR., M.D., from Assistant to Associate in Psychiatry.

ALBERT M. BIELE, M.D., from Assistant to Instructor in Psychiatry.

C. BRINLEY BLAND, M.D., from Assistant to Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology.

JOSEPH A. BRADY, M.D., from Assistant to Instructor in Neurosurgery.

JOHN J. DE TUERK, M.D., from Assistant to Instructor in Surgery.

ROBERT GILL, M.D., to be reinstated as Assistant in Medicine (from the Armed Forces).

NEW APPOINTMENTS

LEWIS C. SCHEFFEY, M.D., as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Emeritus.

THADDEUS L. MONTGOMERY, M.D., Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, M.D., Co-Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, with a seat on the Faculty.

LOUIS JENNINGS HAMPTON, M.D., as Professor and Head of the Department of Anesthesiology.

RUSSELL L. NICHOLS, M.D., as Professor and Head of the Department of Radiology.

HAROLD F. CHASE, M.D., as Professor of Clinical and Research Anesthesiology.

CLAUSE W. BARRICK, M.D., as Associate Professor of Radiology.

ROBERT T. MCSHERRY, M.D., as Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology.

EDWIN R. RISTINE, M.D., as Assistant Professor of Surgery (Cooper Hospital).

ALBERT WILLIAM SEDAR, Ph.D., as Assistant Professor of Anatomy.

ROBERT I. WISE, M.D., as Assistant Professor of Medicine (Division of Infectious Diseases).

JAY L. ANKENEY, M.D., as Associate in Surgery.

PAUL MECRAY, JR., M.D., as Associate in Surgery (Cooper Hospital).

LESTER R. WILSON, M.D., as Associate in Surgery (Cooper Hospital).

NOLAN D. C. LEWIS, M.D., as Research Consultant in Psychiatry.

EUGENE ASERINSKY, Ph.D., as Instructor in Physiology.

MORGAN BRENT, Ph.D., as Instructor in Bacteriology and Immunology.

ANTHONY P. GARRITANO, M.D., as Instructor in Radiology.

GEORGINA Y. GOODWIN, M.D., as Instructor in Anesthesiology.

PAUL E. H. KAIN, M.D., as Instructor in Surgery (Cooper Hospital).

BENJAMIN F. LEE, M.D., as Instructor in Surgery (Cooper Hospital).
Nicholas R. Musulin, M.D., as Instructor in Surgery (Cooper Hospital).
Thomas F. Nealon, Jr., M.D., as Instructor in Surgery.
Edward G. Osborn, M.D., as Instructor in Surgery (Cooper Hospital).
Eugene R. Principato, M.D., as Instructor in Surgery (Cooper Hospital).
Erwin R. Smarr, M.D., as Instructor in Neurology.
Herbert S. Bowman, M.D., as Assistant in Medicine.
August P. Ciell, M.D., as Assistant in Otolaryngology.
Robert Ely Colcher, M.D., as Assistant in Surgery.
John J. Dowling, M.D., as Assistant in Orthopedic Surgery.
Charles Fineburg, M.D., as Assistant in Surgery.
George Ross Fisher, III, M.D., as Assistant in Medicine (half time).
Roger E. Fox, M.D., as Assistant in Medicine (Lankenau Hospital).

Rudolph H. Heckscher, M.D., as Assistant in Surgery.
Robert C. Johnson, M.D., as Assistant in Surgery.
W. Clark KITTLEBERGER, M.D., as Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology.
Kenneth A. Kool, M.D., as Assistant in Psychiatry.
David Joseph LaFia, M.D., as Assistant in Neurosurgery.
Sidney S. Lerner, M.D., as Assistant in Otolaryngology.
Mielzyslaw S. Lopusniak, M.D., as Assistant in Medicine (Lankenau Hospital).
Cyril M. Luce, M.D., as Assistant in Ophthalmology.
John J. McKeown, M.D., as Assistant in Surgery.
John E. Mock, M.D., as Assistant in Psychiatry.
George J. Resnick, M.D., as Assistant in Medicine (Methodist Hospital).
Bertram A. Ruttenberg, M.D., as Assistant in Psychiatry.
Evelyn D. Schmidt, M.D., as Assistant in Pediatrics.
Herman M. Schreiner, M.D., as Assistant in Surgery.
Mr. Revelle W. Brown, Mr. Brandon Barringer, Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr. and Mr. Horace P. Liversidge exchange pleasantries.

William C. Schmidt, M.D., as Assistant in Physiotherapy.
Grace Elizabeth Ullman, A. B., as Assistant in Parasitology.
Otto W. Wickstrom, M.D., as Assistant in Otolaryngology.

RESIGNATIONS
William M. Hart, M.D., as Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology.
Franklin Miller, as Associate Professor of Medicine.
John C. Ullery, M.D., as Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
Robert L. Breckenridge, M.D., as Associate Director of Clinical Laboratories (but will remain as Assistant Professor of Pathology).
Edward A. Favis, M.D., as Assistant in Medicine.
Lewis C. Scheffey, M.D., as Professor and Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Director of the Division of Gynecology.
Theodore P. Eberhard, M.D., as Associate Professor of Radiology.

Gerald D. Dodd, M.D., as Associate in Radiology.
Donald G. Ferguson, M.D., as Instructor in Radiology.
Johannes P. M. Vogelaar, M.D., as Assistant Professor of Anatomy.
Calvin S. Drayer, M.D., as Associate in Neurology.
Frank Lippi, M.D., as Assistant in Pediatrics.
Eileen Randall, B.S., as Assistant in Parasitology.
Gulden Mackmull, M.D., as Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine.
John J. Cava, M.D., as Clinical Assistant in Preventive Medicine.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE
John Scott Flint, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
William C. Herrick, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology.
W. Bosley Manges, M.D., Instructor in Surgery.
Byron Besse, M.D., Assistant in Radiology.
Robert E. Colcher, M.D., Assistant in Surgery.
Joseph A. Brady, M.D., as Instructor in Neurosurgery.
Dr. J. Earl Thomas, Professor of Physiology and Head of the Department, introduced Dr. Thaddeus L. Montgomery, B.A., M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, who made the address. His subject was "Medical Education — Prefabricated or Built".

To many of us it doesn't seem long ago when we sat as freshman students in the old amphitheatre of The Jefferson Hospital attending the opening exercises of Medical College, curiously looking forward to the four years of medical education, and viewing a procession somewhat similar to that which you have seen this evening. In that procession were Dean Holland, who gave the opening address, assistant Dean Patterson, W. W. Keen, J. Chalmers DeCosta, Hobart A. Hare, Thomas MacCrae, E. E. Montgomery, Edward P. David, J. Parson Schaefer, and others to whose considerable reputation time has added additional luster.

Quite probably they were a more imposing procession than you have seen this evening (my apologies to the present members of the Executive Faculty and Board of Trustees). They were something more than rugged individualists, they had come up in the profession the difficult way, and they carried the appearance of leaders, or even masters, of their respective departments.

In contrast we may precariously assume that in the present medical faculties there is more of communal spirit, and less of the dog eat dog philosophy. Probably in the change the professors have lost something of imperial carriage and mien.

And by no means should the effectiveness of the teachers of the past, or their accomplishments, be discounted. They were tremendous workers, had disciplined minds and were inspiring teachers. Their methods were well adapted to the academic and pedagogical customs of the period. They produced a rugged and independent thinking physician to whom is attributable much of what we enjoy in the practice of medicine today.

Parenthetically it is also wise to warn in passing that this seemingly peaceful faculty which has just paraded before you tonight bears some of the inheritance of its forefathers. The outer expression is simply the polish of civilization. The academic cloak conceals smoldering fires carefully tended until the battle is hot, and the secretions of the suprarenal gland are needed.

In addition to these outer appearances there have been other changes in medical pedagogy. Departmental activity has become more of a cooperative effort than the product of any single person's activities. Clinical teaching is now individualized and conducted to a greater degree at the patient's bedside, instructors have more time for participation in the science as well as the art of medicine, and advancements in knowledge proceed with increasing rapidity. Basically, however, many of the phases of medical teaching are the same. It is with some of these that I wish to deal this evening.

A medical education takes some while to put together, a fact you are beginning to realize as you look back over your preparatory years and now glance forward to the full span of the medical college course. The elements which enter into a medical education are not lessening in number or in scope. In this hurrying world it is one of the few
Many interested friends join the Freshmen Class at the opening exercises.

remaining areas in which a significant period of time is totally dedicated to preparation for a life service. Like many other present situations it is already the subject of a good deal of tinkering to determine how it may be whittled down or tailored to equal the hurried life of other fields.

Some of the tinkerers would shorten premedical preparation, others would cut the medical course; a few here would reduce basic science and increase social studies, and a few there would increase the foundations in physics and chemistry. The psychiatrist points to the increase of mental disease and calls for more detailed study of the psyche. Preventive medicine demands more time for training in public health and the prophylaxis of illness.

So it goes with the medical course, a tugging here, and a straining there, with the dean and the curriculum and roster committee astride the tumultuous whole and trying to keep some semblance of order.

One of the notable tendencies of recent years has been to introduce the student to the contacts and experiences of clinical practice at the outset of his medical education and later fill in the fundamentals of knowledge and the acquisition of skills. It is a kind of putting up the roof and slapping on of the sides before the basement is dug, and the foundations erected. It looks attractive and for the moment exciting if one doesn't walk inside where the emptiness and the insecurity of the tacked-up structure is evident. Just what the first year student is expected to give to the family to which he is assigned and for which he is partly responsible, no one has adequately explained. It is to be remembered that giving in medicine is an essential exchange for receiving.

This concept of a prefabricated medical education that can be thrown up overnight, put together with a few nails and braces and finally boosted in the air and underpinned with some stone and mortar has never appealed to Penn-
Pennsylvania medical colleges. Perhaps there is a Quaker inheritance here that abhors the unconventional, perhaps we have been taught to construct things in a different way.

Look about a Pennsylvania landscape, and you will understand what I mean. Most of our homes are built of native stone, good big chunks of it. They are pretty solid structures. Some have stood since Revolutionary times and, while the plumbing is not the best in the world, the walls are firm. People take these old buildings, put in a new system of pipes and wires and have quite comfortable homes which will last a long time. Try to tear down one of these old places and you have some blasting to do. The structures stand up under stress and attack.

Many of our present homes are built in this way and prefabrication of homes has not become popular here. My son, who has some knowledge of the subject, tells me that financial organizations consider Pennsylvania homes the best constructed and the safest investment of any in the country. That is a not bad reputation to have.

A medical education in the State of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia is built on a similar philosophy and the intention of this faculty is to help you build, stone by stone, something that is worthwhile and durable.

The stones that enter into this structure are the courses of study that make up the medical curriculum. Anatomy, physiology and biochemistry are its foundations. Bacteriology, pathology are its first floor. The clinical laboratory and physical diagnosis attach the upper floors to this foundation. The super structure, which is more obvious to the casual eye, consists of such subjects as medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, and psychiatry.
Any one of these units pursued to its ultimate potentials is a field of knowledge in itself. Many of our finest scientific minds linger on in these fundamental branches and spend a lifetime in research and instruction. However, the student who is to secure the degree of medicine and is to practice medicine must go on working over each of these courses, drawing from each the fundamental knowledge which will prepare the way for the next and thus add successive stones to the foundation ones. The student must keep in mind, and sometimes needs to be reminded, that he is building a house, and that all of these structures are units in it.

This house, build it as you may, is not a very usable or livable structure until it is complete. True, as it nears completion, it can be slept in overnight, or resorted to in bad weather, and in time of stress it can be hurriedly roofed over, but the builder prefers not to turn it over to the new occupant for full usage until it is completed. Then, it should be a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

With due consideration to all of these matters, it is a mistake to conclude that all that is traditional in the teaching of medicine is good and all the recently proposed modifications of curricula are bad. There have been a number of suggestions which have been found to possess value. Among these the one that has proved of particular significance is to provide the student a frequent glimpse of what he is building toward, of the relationship of the foundation to the super structure. It is a stimulus to continued effort to take a glance at the plans or the sketch of the completed house while one is working on the ground floor. To do so requires an encroachment of clinical teaching upon the preclinical years, and a more frequent calling upon the basic scientist to help in the resolution of the problems of the clinician in the last two years. Perhaps at the beginning of medical education we ought to give the student an idea of how his total medical education is to be utilized and the great importance of each part of it in reaching the ultimate goal.
In an effort to accomplish this, I am going to take the few remaining minutes of this address to disclose how the several units of a medical curriculum come to play in one of the fields of clinical practice. For this purpose, and because of my greater familiarity with the subject, I shall take for my example Obstetrics and Gynecology.

This branch of medical practice has to do with the reproductive tract of women, its function in childbirth, its disturbances of function, and the diseases which occur in this area. As such, as you may correctly assume, this subject is related to many other areas of medicine; more extensively, I suspect, than many of you have any concept.

The affiliations of obstetrics and gynecology reach back to the beginning of the medical curriculum. The clinician certainly must know anatomy in order to find his way about the female body and, I say this literally — not figuratively. No clinical subject bears a closer relationship to embryology than obstetrics for in this field we deal with the very startings of life, the implantation of the embryo in the womb, and its development from the moment of conception to the event of birth.

Three-fourths of the time of the obstetrician is spent in attending and nurturing normal mechanism of labor and insuring that the newborn is properly established in its immediate environment — the outside world. For this purpose the obstetrician is constantly turning to and studying the fundamentals of physiology, which indeed are intricate and mysterious.

The problems of the obstetrician and gynecologist lead him into the laboratories of biochemistry and endocrinology, and physical diagnosis is a sine quo non of practice.

Bacterial growth, and neoplastic disease invade the genital tract and occasionally threaten the life of the mother. Bacteriology, pathology, and oncology, therefore, constitute additional units in the preparation of this specialist.

Treatment may call for therapeutic drugs, or use of the scalpel, and the practitioner must therefore be prepared in the areas of medicine and surgery.

Psychiatrists point to the importance of child-bearing as one of the greatest emotional experiences of a woman's life, and to the importance of the proper handling and protection of the baby during the first few days of its existence. So the physician in this field must think not only of the immediate effect of the mechanical manipulations of his delivery, but of the ultimate result of what he does upon the psyche of his two patients, mother and child.

Finally, and possibly the greatest achievement of an obstetrician and gynecologist is his work in the field of preventive medicine. Possibly no one individual has greater influence upon the future health of any other individual, than has the obstetrician upon the developing fetus entrusted to his care during pregnancy and labor. The fulfillment of the whole life of the individual may depend upon how he, the obstetrician, conducts the very difficult and delicate situations that arise during the embryologic period and the hours of labor.

No one individual in addition, with the sole exception of the family doctor, has a better opportunity to preserve health in the mother over a period of years, and to recognize disease at its early and curable stage.

Obstetrics and gynecology is obviously an engrossing and wide field of practice and closely related to practically all the other departments of a medical school. I dare say, however, that each of my colleagues in medicine, surgery, pediatrics, psychiatry, etc., would make nearly as good a case for their particular fields of practice and reiterate the significance of the various branches of medical education to their own special fields.

The important thing for you to remember as a beginning medical student is the kind of finished structure you are going to put together during these four difficult, and somewhat tedious, years of college. Try to remember the importance of what you are studying now to the subject that you will take up tomorrow and how the building will stand up when you have completed it.

Perhaps, from time to time along the way, we can help you in this regard more than we have in the past.

The Administration in anxious to bring to you, all that is worthwhile in the traditional and in the modern in teaching methods. We, of the Faculty, are here to help you build a sturdy home, one that you can be proud of, maintain, add to, and live happily in during the remainder of your professional career.

Following the exercises a reception was held in the Samuel Parsons Scott Memorial Library to welcome the members of the Freshman Class.
ANDREW B. HARBISON, M.D., '78

Andrew B. Harbison, M.D., '78, died August 23, 1955 at his home in Crescent City, Florida.

Dr. Harbison, our oldest graduate, was a native of Philadelphia, born January 1, 1858. He married Jennie Buckwalter, of Royersford, in 1880.

He was graduated from The Jefferson Medical College March 12, 1878. Dr. Harbison served as Assistant to Dr. William Pancoast, who later became Professor of Surgery at Jefferson. He was also a close associate of Dr. Samuel B. Gross and Dr. Jacob M. DaCosta, Professors of Surgery at Jefferson.

While Dr. Harbison was a student at Jefferson he attended the Centennial of 1876, met Alexander Graham Bell, and was one of the first persons to use the telephone.

Dr. Harbison contracted tuberculosis in 1880 and was advised to seek a dry climate in the Southwest. He went by wagon from Kansas to Dodge City, settling in Trinidad, Colorado. After his recovery he began practice there, where he engaged in surgery and general practice for thirty-five years, serving on the State Board of Health.

In 1915 he moved to Florida, where he became active in civic interests. He served with the Board of Bond Trustees of Putnam County, and also conducted a Real Estate Office in Crescent City. Much of his time was spent in overseeing his orange groves. He was actively interested in the Florida Library for the Blind at Daytona Beach.

Dr. Harbison had a love for people and a great knowledge of them, particularly those of the old Southwest. He had many stories which he enjoyed telling, true events occurring in that section of the country in the early days of the Old West, of which he himself was a part. He had a delightful sense of humor, a great love of life and was a most interesting conversationalist, truly a gentleman of the old school. He was an active Mason for seventy-four years.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Samuel Graham, two nieces, Mrs. Albert P. Spooner and Miss Marion B. Graham, all of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

We shall miss his visits to Jefferson but shall always remember him as a fine Alumnus of the College he loved.

Frederick H. Mills, M.D., 127 Heather Road, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, Colonel, United States Army, '94, died at his home on June 2, 1955, after a long illness.

Colonel Mills was born January 4, 1869 at Leon, New York, the son of William Asher and Lodisa Hubbell Mills. He was educated at Princeton University, 1889-91, from which institution he was a diplomate, and The Jefferson Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894, and was awarded the gold medal in Surgery. He did graduate work at the Niagara University Medical School and the New York Postgraduate Medical College and Hospital.

After his graduation in medicine, Dr. Mills became a Demonstrator of Chemistry at Niagara University, 1895-98. He served as an assistant to the New York Dairy Chemist for Western New York at Buffalo, 1895-97; was Visiting Physician to the Harbor Dispensary.

His army career really began in 1898, when he entered the United States Army as an Acting Assistant Surgeon. He served in this capacity until 1899. This was during the Spanish-American War. He served in Cuba at Pinardel Rio as Medical Supply Officer, Operating Surgeon, and Executive Officer of the 2nd Division Hospital.

In 1899 we find Dr. Mills returning to private practice in Buffalo, New York. It would appear clear, however, that his interest primarily lay in the direction of Military Medicine and Surgery, because he again re-entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army as an Acting Assistant Surgeon (seemingly as a Contract Surgeon) in 1901, remaining in this connection until 1908. During these eight years he served in the Philippines and had contact with the Philippine Insurrection, set aflame through the misguided leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo, a Filipino revolutionary general. He also had first-hand experience in the Chinese Boxer Rebellion.

In 1908, the Medical Reserve Corps was organized and Dr. Mills became one of its first members. He was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant (Active) and served from 1908-17. He was advanced to the rank of Major in the Reserve Corps Active in 1917.

In 1917 he became a 1st Lieutenant in the regular Army of the United States, a Captain in 1918, and a Major in 1918. As an index of Major Mills abilities and versatility, he was an Assistant to the Chief Surgeon, So. Dept. Ft. Sam. Houston in 1918; Camp Surgeon at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, 1918-19; Professor of Hygiene and Sanitation, Infantry Officers School, Camp Lee, Virginia, 1919; Commanding Officer, Ft. Bragg, N. C., 1919-22; Eye, Nose and Throat Specialist, United States Dispensary, New York City, 1922-24.

In 1924 he was ordered to proceed to The Jefferson Medical College, his Alma Mater, where he was to become the Professor of Military Tactics and Science. He served in this capacity for a period of seven years, retiring at his own request in 1931. It was during this time that the students and teaching staff at this college came to know of the worth and sterling character of this son of Jefferson. During his retirement from army duties Major Mills kept in constant contact with the affairs of Jefferson, he regularly attended the annual lectures and other functions and kindly aided in the support of worthy causes.

The army would, however, not permit Major Mills to remain at rest, for on July 20, 1942, he was recalled to active duty, again to assume the Professorship of Military Tactics and Science at The Jefferson Medical College. On April 29, 1943 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and in 1945 Commanding Officer of the 3555th Service Unit — A.S.T.V. at Jefferson.

At that time Colonel Mills was the oldest diplomate of Princeton University and the oldest graduate of Jefferson in active military duty. He was a director of the Medical Association; a member of the American Whig Society; Phi Chi; Alpha Omega Alpha; and the Masonic Order.

Colonel Mills had the unusual experience of participation in the Spanish-American War; the Philippine Insurrection; The Cuban Occupation; the Boxer Rebellion; The Mexican Invasion; the First World War; the Second World War. He was honored with many awards: Medals for Spanish-American War; Philippine Islands Insurrection; Cuban Occupation; Mexican Border Affair; World War I.

Colonel Mills was Agent for Annual Giving for his Class, in which he was a most ardent worker. He also worked hard in arranging class activities and reunions. He was a most loyal son of Jefferson and his influence will be sadly missed.

He is survived by his wife, the former Alice Lillian Small, and a daughter, Alberta Lillian Nelson, and his son-in-law, G. Kenneth Nelson.
HUBLEY R. OWEN, M.D., '15

Hubley R. Owen, M.D., '15, Former Chief Police and Fire Surgeon and Director of the Philadelphia Department of Public Health, died in the Bryn Mawr Hospital on October 8, 1955.

Dr. Owen was born in Pensacola, Florida, the son of Captain Alfred Owen, a Naval Surgeon. He studied in Friends School in Washington, D.C., Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1905 and The Jefferson Medical College in 1915.

Dr. Owen was appointed Chief Police and Fire Surgeon in 1907 and served in that capacity until December 1939. His concern with the health of the members of Philadelphia Police and Fire Departments took him out on many multiple alarm fires and other catastrophes. In 1937 he flew to Louisville, Kentucky, to look after the health of over 230 Philadelphia Policeman and some 700 other Policemen from across the country who were sent to aid that flood-stricken City. He was elected three times as President of the International Association of Police and Fire Surgeons and Medical Director of Civil Service Commissions, which he helped to organize in 1921.

He was appointed Director of Public Health by the late Mayor Robert E. Lamberton in 1940, serving until 1943. In 1941 he was named Chairman of the Philadelphia Council of Defense and the following year flew to England to observe defense and health programs there.

From 1944 to 1949 Dr. Owen served as Director of Medical Services of the Board of Education and in 1950 became the Executive Director of the Heart Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania.

A Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army Officers Reserve Corps, Dr. Owen served with the Jefferson Hospital Unit, Base Hospital #38 at Nantes, France (337th Infantry of the 87th Division) during World War I.

Dr. Owen was a member of the Staffs of the Woman’s Medical College, Philadelphia General, Jefferson and Phoebus Hospitals. He was formerly Instructor in Surgery at Jefferson Medical College and Professor of Clinical Surgery at the Woman’s Medical College of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the College of Physicians, Surgical Research Society, American Board of Surgery and a past President of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery.

He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Maude Smith, a son Colonel Edgar R. Owen of Paoli and two sisters, Mrs. Gordon Crawford and Miss Christine Q. Owen, both of Washington, D.C.

During his long association at Jefferson, Dr. Owen endeared himself to all. His was such a vibrant personality; it is hard to believe that he has gone from us. We shall hold him in our fondest remembrances.
Edward J. Moore, Jr., M.D., a member of the staff of the Department of Pediatrics of the College and Hospital, died September 28, 1955 in the Jefferson Hospital.

Dr. Moore, a graduate from St. Joseph’s College, received his doctor’s degree at The Jefferson Medical College in 1934. Following graduation he served a one year’s residency in Pediatrics at Children’s Hospital in Philadelphia. He was especially interested in Cardiology, and was made Chief of the Children’s Cardiac Clinic at Jefferson. He was a member of the staff of the Bryn Mawr Hospital. He was Medical Director of Valley Forge Military Academy, and during World War II served in the Philippines as an Army Medical Corps Major.

Dr. Moore was a member of The Philadelphia County Medical Society, The American Medical Association and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society.

He was a member of Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity, the Bala Golf Club and the Seaview Country Club.

Dr. Moore was a conscientious and interested teacher. He attended his clinics faithfully and was most generous in giving of his time and strength. He was a familiar figure in both the college and hospital through the years and was known by many.

We of Jefferson who knew him so well shall miss him sadly and feel that to each of us his passing is a great personal loss.

He is survived by his wife, the former Mildred Krafft, and four children, Carol, Edward J., 3rd, Paula and Leslie, three sisters and two brothers.
Andrew B. Harbison died at Crescent City, Florida, August 22, 1955.
W. William Chatterton died at Arcadia, California, September 6, 1955.
Irvin Edgar Harland died at El Paso, Texas, April 17, 1955.
Peter A. Jordan died at San Jose, California, June 1, 1955.
Thurman D. Kitchin died at Wake Forest, North Carolina, August 28, 1955.
Jesus Guzman died at Cartago, Costa Rica, Central America (Date unknown).
William E. Seibert died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania (Date unknown).
Henry A. Rivin died at Delano, California (date unknown).
Dwight William Stromberg (no address) died May 1, 1955.
Alexander H. Griffith, II, died at Volcano, California (date unknown).
At the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Chapter of The Jefferson Medical College Alumni, held at the Algonquin Club, September 29, 1955, Dr. Martin J. Sokoloff spoke on “Changing Trends in Medical Education.” Dr. Elwood C. Weise, left, was elected President of the Chapter and Dr. William H. Ryder, right, is the retiring President. It is interesting that Doctors Sokoloff, Weise and Ryder are from the Class of 1920.

CHAPTER AND OTHER MEETINGS

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER


This was the first meeting to which the wives of the Alumni were invited. It is hoped to follow this plan at all future meetings. Dr. Martin J. Sokoloff, Associate Professor of Medicine and Director of the Barton Memorial and White Haven Divisions, guest speaker of the evening, gave a very interesting address.

Officers elected for the coming year are Ellwood C. Weise, Sr., M.D., President, and Robert R. McDonnell, M.D., Secretary-Treasurer. Plans are to have next year’s meeting take place somewhere in the Stamford area of Connecticut, probably about the middle of October 1956.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE MEDICAL MEETING

The Alumni Association of The Jefferson Medical College held a dinner on Thursday, September 22, 1955, at The Duquesne Club, 6th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania State Medical Society Meeting. Fifty-five Jeffersonians and their wives attended.

Dr. Burgess L. Gordon, ’19, Dr. Sherman Eger, Clinical Professor of Surgery, Dr. John Wilson, Assistant Professor of Dermatology, and Dr. Warren Lang, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, were called upon to make a few remarks. Roll call of classes revealed one from 1904, one from 1906 and one from 1908. The next class was 1911.
SEVENTH ROLL CALL CENTURY AND FIVE HUNDRED DONORS

ALUMNI ANNUAL GIVING FUND

The names of the alumni and faculty members who have responded to last year's Fund appeal by contributing in the one hundred dollar and over amounts are listed here in grateful appreciation. Your committee for the past three years has invited all who could contribute in these more substantial amounts to give thoughtfully and proportionately and instituted the Century and Five Hundred group acknowledgment of these gifts. The four hundred twenty-six alumni recorded on this roll contributed approximately half of last year's Fund amount. The warm thanks are again expressed by the Alumni Fund of The Jefferson Medical College for all of the gifts, regardless of size, made to advance the progress of our Alma Mater.

Charles Frederick Abell, '35
Isaac Alexander, '10
Homer R. Allen, '32
Bernard J. Alpers, N.G.
Leard R. Altemus, '24
J. Howard Anderson, '04
Vincent A. Andriole, '25
Dale T. Anstine, '42
Harold S. Babcock, '16
Walter A. Bacon, '16
Nelson J. Bailey, '19
Harry W. Baily, '17
Leslie E. Baker, '28
William M. Barba, '50
John F. Barr, '28
William B. Barr, '26
J. Barreras, '18
Lester L. Bartlett, '29
Francis X. Bauer, '40
William A. Bauer, '29
William D. Beasley, '30
Eugene W. Beauchamp, '23
Dudley P. Bell, '33
Norman R. Benner, '28
Park Berkheimer, '25
Allison J. Berlin, '27
Achilles A. Berrettini, '32
Earl Miami Bevis, '10
John Hoover Bising, '29
Gerrit J. Bloemendaal, '26
D. George Bloom, '26
Harry A. Bogaev, N.G.
Anthony G. Bonatti, '23
Jesse H. Bond, '33
Francis Frank Borzell, '06
William J. Boudreau, '24
Harry B. Bower, '34
Robert Leroy Bowerhan, '30
Albion E. Brant, '12
Charles S. Brennan, '24
Howard W. Brettell, '30
Harry R. Brindle, '35
Ernest Brock, '28
Walter Brown, '11
William A. Burke, '18
Louis F. Burkley, Jr., '20
Floyd L. A. Burks, '08
Lewis C. Calvert, '08
Joseph A. Cammarata, '30
Francis T. Carney, '24
Howard E. Carruth, '10
William M. Cashman, '28
Mario A. Castallo, '29
Walter H. Caufield, '30
Gerald H. Cessna, '43
Yen Pui Chang, '29
Morton H. Chapnick, '32
Alexander B. Cimochowski, '30
Philip S. Clair, '26
Louis H. Clerf, '12
Edwin I. Cleveland, '50
Louis B. Cohen, '29
Arthur T. Colley, '30
Louis K. Collins, '34
Cesar Dominguez-Conda, '20
Joseph F. Connor, '25
Frank D. Conole, '34
Percy E. Cox, '30
William V. Coyle, '17
Reuben W. Croyle, '23
Noble F. Crandall, '33
Millard Cryder, '20
John A. Daugherty, '28
Raymond C. Davis, '31
Alfred A. DeCato, '29
Gabriel E. DeCicco, '36
Roy Deck, '14
John E. Deitrick, N.G.
Anthony F. DePalma, '29
David D. Detar, '33
Frederick C. DeTroia, '35
Oscar R. Deutel, '31
Thomas B. Dickson, '35
Alfred H. Diebel, '25
Ferdinand C. Dinge, '27
Edward W. Ditto, Jr., '20
Frederick M. Douglass, Jr., 'S-44
William T. Douglass, Jr., '37
Paul Frederick Drake, '24
Lewis C. Druffner, '17
Robert K. Y. Dusinberre, '24
Albert D. Eberly, '30
James S. D. Eisenhower, Jr., '43
Paul Eisman, '17
Elmer J. Elias, '28
Frazier J. Elliot, '33
Joseph W. Eschbach, '28
Carl B. Eshelman, '34
Omer R. Etter, '17
Harlem I. Evans, '20
††J. Laurence Evans, '10
Samuel E. Fabricant, '19
Charles L. Fackler, '16
Clarence R. Farmer, '09
Ladislas A. M. Feher, '24
Albert R. Feinberg, '24
George B. Ferguson, '32
Theodore R. Fetter, '26
Robert K. Finley, '16
Joseph L. Finn, '35
Arthur First, N.G.
Arthur Fischl, '27
William G. Flickinger, '17
Richard E. Flood, '41
Francis F. Fortin, '32
Harold L. Foss, '09
David Frank, '34
Frederick C. Freed, '13
Kenneth E. Fry, '31
Joseph W. Gatti, '36
Norman H. Gemmill, '26
John H. Gibbon, '91
John H. Gibbon, Jr., '27
Roy W. Gifford, '27
Basil Giletto, '37
Dennis R. Gillen, '31
Edward J. Gough, '30
Wellington D. Griesemer, '08
Jo C. Griffith, '27
Louis L. Praver, '31
David Promin, '27
F. Johnson Putney, '34
John L. Quinn, '31
Milton J. Quinn, '19
Thomas R. Quinn, '19
Francis B. Rafferty, '28
Ned T. Raker, '35
Edwin G. Reade, '16
Albert N. Redelin, '17
Hilton S. Reed, '23
John D. Reese, '25
Paul B. Reisinger, '18
Willkie B. Rice, '10
William T. Rice, '32
James L. Richards, '16
John D. Richards, '97
John G. Ricketts, '10
Ransford John Riddle, '35
Paul M. Riffert, '35
Mayo Robb, '19
Joseph L. Robinson, '26
William P. Robinson, '37
Theodore I. Roth, '23
Marshall C. Rumberg, '08
William H. Ryder, '20
I. Lewis Sandler, '26
Joseph A. Scarano, '28
Francis J. Schatz, '09
Lewis C. Scheffey, '20
Edward A. Y. Schellenger, '29
Robert A. Schless, '16
Theodore Schlossbach, '33
Edward Schoenheit, '20
Jesse Schulman, '45
Samuel K. Schultz, '34
William C. Schultz, Jr., '26
Romualdo R. Scicchitano, '27
Samuel E. Senor, '25
Thomas A. Shapher, '21
Harold J. Shanks, '34
Samuel S. Shapiro, '24
Charles E. Sharp, '14
Penrose H. Shelley, '11
Norman B. Shepley, '10
Hannell P. Shipps, '26
Paris A. Shoaff, '18
Nathan L. Shulman, '23
Edward R. Sibley, '06
Israel O. Silver, '34
Morris A. Silver, '32
William L. Slagle, '24
Eustace H. Sloop, '08
Bernard Smith, '21
Harry A. Smith, '15
Rollin H. Smith, '31
Martin J. Sokoloff, '20
Myer Somers, '27
Edgar Lentz Sowden, '11
M. Henry Speck, '20
William L. Speer, '12
William A. R. Stecher, '29
Arthur Steinberg, '50
James T. Stephens, '37
John F. Streker, '30
Isidore T. Strittmatter, '24
Wayne G. Stump, '29
Daniel B. Suffoletta, '31
Michael Susman, '08
Robert D. Swab, '08
Paul C. Swenson, N.G.
Louis H. Sweertlitsch, '27
Dennis E. Szabo, '16
Raymond Abbott Taylor, '31
Thomas J. Taylor, '34
Carlyle M. Thomas, '26
Densmore Thomas, '37
Harry Burger Thomas, '29
Hayward G. Thomas, '87
Howard J. Thomas, '23
J. Earl Thomas, N.G.
William J. Thudium, '17
Clyde E. Tibbens, '16
Baxter H. Timberlake, '28
Robert C. Tischman, '31
Donald R. Tompkins, '31
Fook Hing Tong, '30

John Hanning Touhey, '26
Henry M. Tracy, '27
Clifford H. Trexler, '26
Alfred E. Troncelliti, '29
Creighton H. Turner, '09
J. Harris Underwood, '05
Joseph T. Urban, '33
Michael Vaccaro, '34
Simon L. Victor, '20
Leroy Waggoner, '04
Frederick B. Wagner, '41
Amos Shephard Wainer, N.G.
Adolph A. Walkling, '17
Clarence M. Wallace, '34
Ray B. Wallace, '24
Jacob Warren, '28
Harold R. Watkins, '20
Francis E. Weatherby, '13
Don B. Weems, '30
Max L. Weimann, '26
Rayford L. Weinstein, '36
Sidney E. Weintraub, '32
Benjamin P. Weiss, '07
Edward W. Whalen, '25
George F. Wheeling, '23
Byron D. White, '16
J. Norman White, '04
Fay M. Whitsell, '29
Herman Wiant, '31
Philip R. Wiest, '35
Joseph Wilkerson, N.G.
George J. Willauer, '23
Gilbert L. Winston, '14
Mahlon H. Yoder, '08
Yaschichi Yoshida, '27
James L. Young, '26
William A. Zavod, '29
Oscar L. Zelle, '08
Francis E. Zemp, '24
Herman S. Zeve, '22
Anthony V. Ziccardi, '37
Balance of 25th Reunion Fund
(Class of '29) given in memory
of Deceased Class mates

*Deceased
†Given in Memory of Reuben Eisman '87, by Paul C. Eisman '17, and Paul C. Eisman, Jr. '48
‡In memory of Robert McClellan by his son-in-law and grandsons, Henry Evans, J. Lawrence Evans, '10, J. Lawrence Evans, Jr. '37, Robert L. Evans, '52
§†In memory of Thomas Richards, '26, given by Neal R. Moore, '26
§Given by his widow in memory of Edward R. Sibley
§§Given in memory of Henry K. Seelaus and James C. Harmon by Paul B. Reisinger, '18
FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . .
ONE DAY POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION SEMINAR
AT
THE CHAMBERSBURG HOSPITAL
CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1955
9:30 A.M. TO 4:30

SUBJECTS AND SPEAKERS . . .
COMMON LESIONS OF THE SKIN IN OFFICE PRACTICE —
Henry B. Decker, M.D., Professor of Dermatology and Head of the Department, Jefferson Medical College.

GYNECOLOGY AS PRACTICED IN THE OFFICE —
John B. Montgomery, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Jefferson Medical College.

CONGENITAL LESIONS OF GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT — DIAGNOSIS & THERAPY.

OFFICE SURGERY — Kenneth E. Fry, M.D., Clinical Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College.

SPONSORED BY
The Commission on Graduate Education.
The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania in cooperation with The Franklin County Medical Society.

Registration open to all licensed M.D.'s in the State of Penna.

Approved for credit — Academy of General Practice.

Registration Fee — $6.00.

Registration Deadline — October 31, 1955.

ALUMNI PLACEMENT SERVICE

POSITIONS AVAILABLE
Wanted: Washington, D. C. — Physician is wanted for full time work in Industrial Medicine Clinic.

Wanted: Warren, Ohio — The town of Warren and the surrounding area is in need of a practicing physician who is interested in a country practice and the conditions of such a practice.

Wanted: Torrance, California, — Would like to acquire an associate who is able to do some surgery and obstetrics.

Wanted: Washington, Pennsylvania — Excellent opportunity for physician in industrial medicine.

POSITION WANTED
Wanted: Interested in partnership with a young board Pediatrician or in good practice in Pennsylvania or Midwestern States.

Wanted: Would like extra work in Philadelphia to take up several hours in A.M. or P.M.

Wanted: Experienced General Practitioner wishes to locate in Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT

Please continue to send all class notes, items of interest and changes of address directly to:

Mrs. Melrose E. Weed
Executive Secretary
Alumni Office
The Jefferson Medical College
1025 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

GRADUATE ASSEMBLY
The 8th Jefferson Graduate Assembly will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 8th, 9th and 10th. As in former years the program will embrace a wide variety of subjects, all particularly interesting to office practice. Under this heading will come presentations in the general field of medicine and numerous specialties.
Thomas W. Cook, Jr., '53, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, was married on July 30th to the former Mary Louise Loughry of Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Cook graduated from Greensburg High School, class of 1951, and the West Penn Hospital School of Nursing and attended the University of Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Cook did graduate study in Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania. He is now stationed at San Antonio, Texas.

Howard A. Johnson, Commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, '31, has been assigned by the Navy Department as the Commanding Officer of the Field Medical Service School, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California.

Dr. Johnson entered the Naval Services on May 18, 1942. Prior to assuming his new duties he was in residency training at the University of California.

Dr. Darymple entered the Navy in 1953 and was on duty at the United States Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, prior to reporting to Pensacola. He attended Villanova University, where he received a B.S. degree in 1949, and after graduating from The Jefferson Medical College interned at the United States Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Darymple entered the Naval Services in 1953 and was on duty at the United States Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, prior to reporting to Pensacola. He attended Villanova University, where he received a B.S. degree in 1949, and after graduating from The Jefferson Medical College interned at the United States Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

First Lieutenant Christopher K. Hood, '53, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hood, Sardis Road, Charlotte, North Carolina, recently completed one year of internship at Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Denver, Colorado. Lieutenant Hood was one of thirty Army and Air Force officers completing their internships. He entered the Army in June 1954 and completed basic training at Fort Benning, Georgia, and will be assigned at Fort Jackson, South Carolina. His wife, Ruth, is with him in Denver.
William T. Lineberry, Jr., Lieutenant Commander, (MC), U.S. Navy, U.S.S. Wisconsin BB-64, c/o Fleet Post Office, New York, New York, '45, writes:

"Just a note to keep you up with the latest news of the Alumni in the Navy. I have just relieved Commander Albert G. Gibbs, '22, MC, U.S.N., as Medical Officer on the U.S.S. Wisconsin BB-64. He is going to be assigned as Executive Officer of the U.S. Naval Dispensary at Annapolis, Maryland.

We have just returned from a two months Midshipmen's Cruise to Scotland, Denmark and Cuba and expect to be in the New York area while the ship has its annual shipyard overhaul for about four months."

Lieutenant (jg) James A. McAndrew, '53, Medical Corps, United States Naval Reserve, is presently on duty at the United States Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Florida, where he is taking a six months course in aviation medicine. Dr. McAndrew has already completed the academic phase of the course, which consists of sixteen weeks and a total of nearly six hundred classroom hours in some twenty-five subjects in the field of aviation medicine. He is now in the flight phase of the course which will give him six weeks of flight familiarization in single and multi-engined aircraft and helicopters. Upon completion of the course he will be designated a naval flight surgeon and win his flight surgeon wings of gold, and assigned to duty with the Navy air arm aboard an aircraft carrier or with a land based squadron.

Dr. McAndrew entered the Naval Service in January 1955 from private practice. He attended the University of West Virginia, where he received an A.B. Degree in 1948, and after his graduation from The Jefferson Medical College served his internship at Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, Delaware.

John J. Perrige, M.D., '51, 521 Hudson Street, Hawley, Pennsylvania, is at present with the Armed Forces, stationed in Korea, in the Pathology Department, with the First Medical Field Laboratory.

John E. Rawls, First Lieutenant, United States Army, '54, recently completed the Army Medical Field Service School's military orientation course at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The course gave Lieutenant Rawls a knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of a military medical officer. He has received orders assigning him to Fort Lewis, Washington.

David E. Schlosser, M.D., '43, 304 E. Main Street, Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania, has received a commission as a Major in the United States Army Medical Corps.

Howard M. Snyder, Major General, U.S.A., (MC), '05, Physician to the President, The White House, District of Columbia, writes:

"You state in your letter that 'fifty years is a long time to make a living and save a little for one's old age.' I must admit that after concluding my internship at Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia and putting in a short time as an assistant to Dr. John H. Musser, I dedicated my service in medicine to our good Uncle Sam. The remuneration has been little; the experience has been wonderful. I would not exchange my service for that which would have been available to me had I remained in Philadelphia in association with Dr. Musser and the group at the University of Pennsylvania.

I am glad to learn that sixty of our Class are still alive. With my best wishes to each of you."

James P. Ward, M.D., '29, writes:

"Will leave Washington June 24, 1955 for two years in Formosa, where I will be Chief of the Public Health Division, U.S.O.M., APO #63, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California. Keep me informed."

Lieutenant Colonel John M. Willis, Jr., '40, whose wife, Joyce, lives at 514 Paseo Encina, San Antonio, Texas, was graduated June 16, 1955 from the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. He was one of two hundred officers to complete the ten month course at the Army's senior school. Colonel Willis, whose parents live at 1129 Chestnut Hill Drive, Erie, Pennsylvania, entered
the Army in July 1941. He is a member of Kappa Alpha and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities.

Joseph M. Winston, '54, M.D., 344 N. 5th Street, Reading, Pennsylvania —

Mr. and Mrs. Isadore H. Herrmann of Merchantville, New Jersey, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Herrmann, to Dr. Joseph M. Winston, son of Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert L. Winston of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Miss Herrmann, who was graduated from Wellesley College, is attending the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Winston, who recently completed his internship at Jefferson, started his tour of duty as a Lieutenant (jg) in the United States Naval Reserve this summer.

Robert K. Worman, Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy, '50, who started his service career as an Army Doctor but transferred to the Navy because of a doctor shortage in that branch of the Service, reported to the Niagara Falls Naval Air Base as a Flight Surgeon on August 1st. Before entering the Service, Lieutenant Worman had established a practice in Clarence Center, New York.

Lieutenant Commander William T. Lineberry, Jr., 1945, has very kindly given us a list of Jefferson Alumni in the United States Navy. We trust that no one has been omitted.

Thomas A. Fortescue, Capt. (MC) USN (Ret.) ... 1908
Daniel Hunt, Rear Admiral USN (Ret.) ... 1912
William T. Lineberry, Rear Admiral (MC) USN (Ret.) ... 1913
William P. Mull, Captain (MC) USN (Ret.) ... 1916
Francis B. Eveland, Commander (MC) USN ... 1917
Leslie O. Stone, Rear Admiral (MC) USN ... 1918
R. Edwin Duncan, Captain (MC) USN (Ret.) ... 1919
Wendell H. Perry, Captain (MC) USN ... 1919
Ralph L. Slater, Commander (MC) USN ... 1921
James F. Hays, Captain (MC) USN (Ret.) ... 1923
Clifton A. Young, Captain (MC) USN ... 1923
John M. Brewster, Captain (MC) USN (Ret.) ... 1923
Carl M. Dunlaud, Captain (MC) USN ... 1923
Robert K. Y. Dusinberre, Captain (MC) USN ... 1923
Charles Hilare Bitner, Captain (MC) USN (Ret.) ... 1923
Thomas M. Arrasmith, Jr., Captain (MC) USN (Ret.) ... 1924
Harry L. Golf, Captain (MC) USN ... 1925
Edmund T. Lentz, Captain (MC) USNR ... 1926
Albert G. Gibbs, Commander (MC) USN ... 1926
Cecil H. Coggins, Captain (MC) USN ... 1930
Roland H. Fogel, Captain (MC) USN ... 1930
Harold J. Cokely, Captain (MC) USN ... 1931
Howard A. Johnson, Commander (MC) USN ... 1931
John F. McMullin, Captain (MC) USN ... 1934
James G. Kurfees, Commander (MC) USN ... 1938
Jacob Robbins, Commander (MC) USN ... 1938
Fred A. Butler, Commander (MC) USN ... 1939
Joseph A. Forte, Jr., Commander (MC) USN ... 1940
Lindsay R. Riddle, Commander (MC) USN ... 1940
William T. Lineberry, Jr., Lieutenant Commander (MC) USN ... 1945
Charles C. Barringer, Lieutenant (MC) USNR ... 1946
Robert E. Rowand, Lieutenant Commander (MC) USN ... 1945
Bernard D. Sherer, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1947
William J. Browning, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1947
Louis F. Burkely, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1947
Charles J. Rogers, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1947
John R. Bowen, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1947
Benjamin F. Burns, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1947
William C. Davis, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1947
John M. Koval, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1947
John J. Meehan, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1947
Baron D. Eberly, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1947
Velio E. Beradis, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
Richard L. Bernstone, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
Thomas R. Brooks, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
John H. Griffin, Jr., Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
George J. Haupt, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
Richard L. Huber, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
William F. Hughes, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
James J. Humes, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
Edward A. Felder, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
Robert W. McCoy, Jr., Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
Robert C. Laning, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
David S. Masland, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
Norman J. Quinn, Jr., Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
Robert D. Rector, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
William B. Shope, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
John Edward Weyher, Jr., Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
Richard Shaar, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1948
John R. Healy, Lieutenant (MC) USNR ... 1949
William J. Kuzman, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1949
Stanley F. Nabyt, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1949
Arthur E. Orlidge, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1949
Edward A. Schauer, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1949
Henry J. Teufner, Jr., Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1949
Richard F. Kidder, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1949
William B. Kinlaw, Jr., Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1949
Howard Mazer, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1949
Drew E. Courtney, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1950
Robert Kienhofer, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1950
James R. Hodges, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1950
Millard S. Leute, Lieutenant (MC) USN ... 1952
Matthew F. Yenne, X-rays Res. USNH, Phila. ... 1954
L. P. Scott, Pediatric Resident USNH, Phila. ... 1954
Phillip M. Hunsucker, Beachmaster 50-3503 Unit Japan ... 1954
Richard B. Peoples, USNH, Oakland, Cal. ... 1954
Charles A. Rankin, Jr., USNH, Jas. ... 1954
Murray N. Silverstein, 3rd Mar. Air Wing, Miami, Fla. ... 1954
Dr. C. Brinley Bland, Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology, presented a paper at the meeting of the Thirteenth Counciler District of the Kentucky State Medical Association on April 14th, 1955. The paper was entitled "Heart Disease in Pregnancy." This paper is to be published in a future issue of the Kentucky State Medical Association Journal.

Dr. Winslow J. Borkowski, Assistant Professor of Neurology, talked on "Epilepsy" before the Luzerne County Medical Society at the Medical Building, 130 S. Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on May 18th, 1955.

At the invitation of the American Academy of Chest Physicians, Dr. Heinrich Briejer, Professor of Industrial Medicine in the Department of Preventive Medicine, spoke on "Smog" at the annual meeting of the Academy in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on June 5th, 1955.

Dr. Anthony F. DePalma, James Edwards Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Head of the Department, was the featured speaker at the meeting of the Dauphin County Medical Society in the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on June 7th, 1955.

Dr. John H. Dugger, Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, was guest speaker at the meeting of the Luzerne County Medical Society on May 4th, 1955. Dr. Dugger discussed "Local Anesthesia in Obstetrics."

Dr. Theodore R. Fetter, Professor of Urology and Head of the Department, was Chairman of the Scientific Program at the Annual Meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Section of the American Urological Association at Atlantic City, April 14th to April 16th, 1955. Dr. Fetter and Dr. Nicholas R. Varano, Instructor in Urology, presented a paper before the Society on "The Ileoceleal Substitute for the Urinary Bladder."

He attended the Annual Session of the American Urological Association, Los Angeles, California, May 16th to May 20th, 1955, where he presented a paper on "Congenital Obstructions of the Urinary Tract in Children." Dr. Fetter participated in the official actions of the Association as a member of the Regional Executive Committee.

On September 14th, 1955 Dr. Fetter addressed the Urologic Section of the International College of Surgeons during its meeting in Philadelphia on "The Management of Obstructive Lesions of the Urinary Tract in Children."

Dr. Paul H. Fried, Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology, spoke on "The Endocrine Aspects of Female Infertility" at the Third Annual Meeting of District III of the American Academy of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Hotel Hershey, Hershey, Pennsylvania, on April 23rd, 1955.

At the annual meeting of the American Board of Surgery on April 26th, 1955, in Philadelphia, Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr., Professor of Surgery and Director of Surgical Research in the Department of Surgery, was elected vice-chairman of the Board for the year commencing September 1, 1955. In addition, he was appointed Chairman of the Examination Committee for the year, commencing September 1, 1955, by the Chairman of the Board.

On Saturday, June 18th, Dr. Gibbon was guest speaker at the Annual Residents' Reunion at the Hospital of the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York.

On September 26th and 27th Dr. Gibbon attended the American Board of Surgery Meeting in Buffalo, New York.

Dr. Rudolph Jaeger, Clinical Professor of Neurological Surgery, presented a paper before the American Medical Association on "The Treatment of Tic Douloureux and Cancer of the Face by Injection of the Gasserian Ganglion with Boiling Water." An award of merit was given for an exhibit on the same subject. He was assisted in its presentation by Doctor William H. Whiteley and Dr. David J. LaFa, Associates in the Department of Neurological Surgery.

Dr. Jaeger has had the following articles published since January 1, 1955:

(1) The Relief of Tic Douloureux (Trigeminal Tic) and Other Pains of the Fifth Cranial Nerve by Injection of Hot Water Into the Gasserian Ganglion. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, Vol. III, No. 6 (June) 1955.


Dr. David J. LaFia, of the Class of 1947, will be associated with Dr. Rudolph Jaeger and Dr. William H. Whiteley in the Department of Neurological Surgery. He was formerly in practice in Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. Woodrow W. Lindenmuth, Associate in Clinical Surgery, was guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Schuylkill County Medical Society on June 7th, 1955.

At a meeting of The American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists held at Hot Springs, Virginia, in September, 1955, Dr. Roy W. Mohler, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, was a discussant of a paper presented at the Third Scientific Session by Dr. Melvin A. Roblee entitled "Cervicitis Clinic — Twenty-five Years in Review."
Dr. F. Johnson Putney, Associate Professor of Laryngology and Broncho-Esophagology, served as moderator for a panel on Broncho-Esophagology at the combined meeting of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and West Virginia Academies of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology on May 21, 1955 at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Dr. Putney gave a series of lectures at the Post Graduate Medical Assembly of South Texas in Houston, Texas, on July 18th through 20th, 1955.

Dr. Abraham E. Rakoff, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, was guest speaker at the Gloucester County Medical Society's Meeting on May 19th, 1955. Dr. Rakoff's topic was "Obesity as Seen by the Endocrinologist."

Dr. John D. Reese, Clinical Professor of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, gave two lectures to the combined junior and senior classes of Tulane Medical School, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 5th and 6th, 1955, as the guest of Dr. Neal Owens, Professor of Plastic Surgery at Tulane. Dr. Reese's subject was "Underlying Principles of a Successful Split Skin Graft."

Dr. Harry L. Rogers, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, was recently elected vice-president of the American Foundation for Allergic Diseases.

Dr. Herman L. Rudolph, Assistant Professor of Physical Medicine, spoke at the recent A.M.A. Convention in Atlantic City, as a participant in the Section on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. The title of his paper was "Mobilization of the Helpless Patient — A Case Presentation."

Various members of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology attended the Seventy-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Gynecological Society at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada, May 23rd through May 25th, 1955.

Dr. Lewis C. Scheffey, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, was elected first Vice-President for the coming year, and presented a paper with Dr. Warren Lang (guest) as co-author on "An Experimental Program with Colposcopy."

Dr. Thaddeus L. Montgomery, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, discussed papers on "Fetal Oxygen Utilization at Term," "Postpartum Observation of Pelvic Tissue Damage" and "Correlation of Urinary Estrogen-Pregnanediol Excretion with Uterine Motility During Pregnancy."

Besides those names listed above, others who attended were Dr. John B. Montgomery, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Co-Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. George Hahn (guest), Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Dr. John Dugger (guest), Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Doctors William H. Schmidt, Herman L. Rudolph, Frank Bonner and Dennis Bonner, of the Department of Physical Medicine, spent the week of August 28th in Detroit attending the meetings of the American Academy and the American Congress of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Dr. Schmidt delivered the Fifth Stanley Coulter Memorial Lecture.

A Graduate Course in Gastroenterology was given in Harrisburg one day a week for five weeks from March 24th through April 21st, 1955 under the auspices of the Commission on Graduate Education of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

The following faculty members participated: Robert L. Breckenridge, Assistant Professor of Pathology, Chairman of the Course; Kenneth E. Fry, Clinical Professor of Surgery; W. Paul Havens, Associate Professor of Medicine; John H. Hodges, Assistant Professor of Medicine; Perry S. MacNeal, Associate in Medicine; Joseph Medoff, Assistant in Medicine; Irwin J. Pincus, Associate Professor of Physiology; William G. Sawitz, Associate Professor of Parasitology; Joseph W. Stayman, Instructor in Surgery; John Y. Templeton, III, Associate in Surgery; J. Carl Thomas, Professor of Physiology; Frederick B. Wagner, Jr., Associate Professor of Surgery; Adolph A. Wallking, Clinical Professor of Surgery, and C. Wilmer Wirts, Associate Professor of Medicine.

During the meeting of the American College of Physicians in Philadelphia a Jefferson Hospital Clinic was held on Tuesday, April 26th and Thursday, April 28th. The general subject dealt with was a symposium on the recognition and management of massive gastro-intestinal bleeding. The following faculty members participated in this presentation: C. Wilmer Wirts, Associate Professor of Medicine, Chairman of Clinics; Tibor Bod, McIlhenny Fellow in Gastroenterology; Robert L. Breckenridge, Assistant Professor of Pathology; Paul J. Cimoch, Resident in Medicine; Kenneth E. Fry, Clinical Professor of Surgery; W. Bosley Manges, Instructor in Surgery; F. Johnson Putney, Assistant Professor of Broncho-Esophagology; John Y. Templeton, III, Associate in Surgery; Leandro M. Tocantins, Professor of Clinical and Experimental Medicine; Frederick B. Wagner, Jr., Associate Professor of Surgery; Irving Schwarts, Resident in Hematology.

Dr. Bernard M. Blum, Professor of Public Health in the Department of Preventive Medicine and Director of The Fife-Hamill Memorial Health Center, was elected Chairman of the Health Division of the Health and Welfare Council of Philadelphia at the recent Annual Meeting of the Council.

Two of the four chairmen elected since the organization of the Health Division have been members of the Jefferson faculty. Dr. William Harvey Perkins, Professor of Preventive Medicine, served as first chairman. Dr. Blum is the fourth Division head to be elected. Others who have served in this position are Dr. J. L. T. Appleton, former Dean of the School of Dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Pascal F. Lucchesi, '26, who is Director of the Albert Einstein Medical Center and Chairman of the Commission on Public Health of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.
CLASS NOTES

We are fortunate in having many Faculty and Class Notes in this issue because it was necessary to confine ourselves to one page in the August Bulletin.

1885 JULIUS WAY, M.D., 28 Romney Place, Cape May Court House, New Jersey. Dr. Day's daughter writes:
"Thank you so much for your nice letter to father, Dr. Julius Way, congratulating him on his ninetieth birthday — also please extend father's and my appreciation to the Jefferson Alumni Association for the lovely flowers received. Nothing pleases him so much as flowers and he has received a great deal of pleasure from the bouquet.
Father remains well, retains his sense of humor and remarkably sweet disposition. While his memory span is short, many phases of his training at Jefferson linger with him, such as being careful to avoid accidents, fire, etc., thus making it easier to care for him in his declining years. With gratitude for your kind consideration."

1888 JOHN L. BOWER, M.D., Birdboro, Pennsylvania, writes:
"I so much appreciate your gracious and heart warming congratulatory letter concerning my ninetieth birthday. I am reasonably active physically and mentally, above suspicion I hope. With reasonable activity age is fine, if we respect its limitations."

GEORGE C. CLARK, M.D., 4515 Wetherill Road, Washington 16, D. C., writes:
"My sincere thanks to all of you for remembering me on my ninety-third birthday. I also appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending the flowers before my birthday, since I am always at my daughter's home in Knoxville, Tennessee, to celebrate the event. The flowers are always beautiful and this year is no exception. Coral colored glads were mixed with lavender, purple and white chrysanthemums and greenery. They always come arranged beautifully in a vase. Please accept my thanks for a very pleasant surprise."

1889 HARRY L. WALKER, M.D., 1800 "B" Avenue, N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes:
"Thank you kindly for your letter of congratulations and the lovely flowers received on my 92nd birthday. The floral arrangement was one of the most beautiful I have even seen. It was made up of autumn leaves, different varieties of chrysanthemums and glads. I was so overcome by its beauty that I had a colored picture made of it. Gardening has been my chief hobby since I have had to give up hunting and fishing. During the pleasant weather I spend hours each day working with our flowers and shrubs. During the winter I have a few house plants so I won't lose my green thumb. Each birthday I realize more fully how good life has been to me. I hope to attend an alumni banquet in the near future. It would be such a pleasure to see Jefferson as it is today."

1890 ROBERT D. FREY, M.D., 1026 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania, writes:
"My response to your gracious letter on the occasion of my eighty-seventh birthday, on August 1st, is one of appreciation. Also, I wish to express my thanks for the exceptionally beautiful flower arrangement, the gift from The Jefferson Alumni Association, which reached me on my natal day.
Mine continues to be a happy experience in our chosen profession. Your thoughtful expression of friendship means much to me. I know that you will convey my sincere thanks to the organization for the bright spot their colorful gift brought into this passing of another milestone in my life span."

1893 AMOS W. BOTKIN, M.D., 323 Apperson Street, Oregon City, Oregon, writes:
"Your kind letter was duly received, honoring the advent of my ninety-first life tenure, for which please accept my sincere thanks.
With best regards and well wishes to you and the alumni."

SHERIDAN E. GARDINER, M.D., 309 N. Main Street, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, writes:
"Am in my ninetieth year, and I am hoping to finish the year so I may be named among those who have reached that remarkable age. I made a motion to have our class named 'The Columbian Class of 1893.' Have been in practice for sixty-two years and I am never going to retire although there is no need of my doing any work of any kind. Doing nothing would be the hardest kind of work for me. Of the one hundred and eighty-eight graduates in my class, only thirteen are alive."

1894 JOHN J. BARCLAY, M.D., Grinnell, Kansas, writes:
"It was a joy to me and my wife to receive at Trinidad, Colorado, on the morning of my birthday, the beautiful bouquet of flowers from Dear Old Jefferson Alumni. Thanks for the flowers, congratulations and kind wishes."

1895 CLAUDE W. GILLETTE, M.D., 110 Charles St., Westport, Connecticut, writes:
"Your letter of congratulations on my eighty-fifth birthday was received with great appreciation.
In addition the gorgeous bouquet of flowers was a sight to behold.
My health has begun to show the effects of age — not able to do any work and get about with help of cane.
Thanking you and the Alumni Association again for the kind remembrance."

1896 GEORGE F. DANDOIS, M.D., Old Shore Road, R.F.D. #1, Cape May, New Jersey, writes:
"Accept my sincere thanks for the beautiful bouquet sent me for my eighty-ninth birthday. It was one of those things that exalt the ego. Thank you very much."

BENJAMIN L. GORDON, M.D., 6917 Atlantic Avenue, Ventnor, New Jersey, writes:
"Your kindness on behalf of the Alumni Association in sending me your letter and the beautiful bouquet of flowers is keenly appreciated.
The roots of the magnanimity of my Alma Mater toward me are both distant and deep. The moral and physical support extended to me by Dean J. W. Holland even prior to my admission to Jefferson will never be forgotten. The record of this is fully expressed in my biography, "Between
William H. Treible, M.D., 845 — 14th Avenue, S., St. Petersburg 5, Florida. Mrs. Treible writes: "It is with deep appreciation, I acknowledge and thank you on behalf of Dr. William H. Treible, for the beautiful bouquet of flowers sent to him on his eighty-ninth birthday. Although time is making inroads upon him physically, we are thankful that he is able to be about. He reads, plays cards, sprinkles our lawn and aims to walk some distance each day.

We pray that The Jefferson Medical College may continue to maintain its high standard, of which Dr. Treible is proud."

1899 F. Mortimer Cleveland, M.D., 5054 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, writes: "Just a few lines to express my thanks and appreciation for your kind letter of October 8th. I have always been proud of Jefferson Medical College, and likewise have appreciated my affiliation with the Class of 1899, who selected the Blue and Black College colors, started the Jefferson Athletic Association and Gymnasium, members of which creditably played quite a few games of football, in which Dr. William Hearn played centre."

"Dr. Harry F. Weber arranged for the Fifty-fifth Reunion of the Class of 1899 at the Parkway House, 2601 Parkway, Philadelphia, June 17, 1955, at which time four members of the class were present, Doctors Joseph H. Oram, Wesley Moran, Harry F. Weber, Frank M. Cleveland and a son of Doctor Oran. I believe there are still living twelve members of the Class of '99, and the four members present at the reunion had an interesting dinner hour calling to mind and relating humorous experiences of our college days.

We send greetings to our lucky dozen, whom we shall hope to greet at our next reunion."

1900 Silas E. Robinson, M.D., 53 North Broad Street, Ridge-wood, New Jersey —

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Dr. Robinson, and so happy to know that he is improving. We hope he will be fully recovered very soon.

1904 Charles H. Bryant, M.D., Tiverton, Rhode Island —

Just one year after his graduation from Jefferson Dr. Bryant set up practice in Tiverton. Now seventy-eight, Dr. Bryant has literally watched Tiverton grow, and has served as its health officer and school physician since going to the town. He also served as medical examiner for the Tiverton and Compton areas about thirty-five years.

In addition to his official medical duties today, he is also a member of the Tiverton Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Bryant's hours are "around the clock." Besides his patients in the Tiverton area, he is also on the staff of Truesdale Hospital in Fall River. He has been a staff member since the hospital was founded.

Dr. Bryant believes that "every man should have some hobby, some recreational activity that keeps him really alive."

1905 Robinson Bosworth, M.D., Rock Island County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, 2122 - 25th Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois, writes:

"Please accept my small contribution for the class of 1905. I'd like to hope that Mrs. Bosworth and I could be present for the fifty year celebration. It is possible.

I attempted to retire nine years ago, but before I could get away from the job I had a coronary and was out of the picture for a year and a half. Since 1947, I've been down here running a small T.B. institution and have enjoyed my work very much.

For years we went to the north woods for some fishing, but I've dropped that now and spend my spare time visiting the children. I have two sons and four grandchildren and certainly get a kick out of seeing them about once a month. We always fly, which is a wonderfully quick and comfortable way to travel."

Guy A. Brandberg, M.D., 114 Brown Ave., Butler, Pennsylvania, writes:

"Intended writing you sometime back as my good wife died August 16th, 1954. Went to the Cleveland Clinic Hospital for three weeks, always expecting something could be done to help even when you knew better.

All the children and grandchildren well and happy and "papa" doing pretty good. Plenty of work and enjoying it. What do you mean "one's old age"? No such thing for you and me. No golf, hunt or fish, but football, hockey, that's something. No vacation this time as no fun by yourself."

Seward R. Davison, M.D., 1015 Ash Street, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, writes:

"I really appreciate your invitation to visit you and help you ride those horses of yours. The thought is enticing. Sixty years ago I was as much at home on a horse as I was anywhere in the world. But I have done no horseback rid-
ing since about that time. So it would likely be like lots of other things—if I were to try it now I should probably find that "The old gray mare ain't what she used to be," but I surely thank you kindly.

During the past four years, since I retired, the wife and I have been traveling over a big lot of this continent (by auto). I still have excellent health; but I believe I am too lazy for anything more arduous than a good automobile.

With best wishes."

JOHN P. HARLEY, M.D., 335 Rural Avenue, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, writes:

"I want to take occasion to thank you for the appropriate and fitting recognition of my being a member of the Class of 1905, which had its Fiftieth Reunion this year, to which I attended, at Dr. J. Harris Underwood's farm, and what a glorious time we had."

SAMUEL ARCHER MUNFORD, M.D., Clifton Springs, New York, writes:

"To you and The Alumni Association I wish to tender thanks for your tribute to my fifty years of service. Time has gone by all too rapidly. I have enjoyed it, and with a tear I quit, while my mind is still active."

EMIL S. SCHNEIDER, M.D., present address is 206 Seabright Road, Ocean City, New Jersey.

LOUIS SCHWARTZ, M.D., 915 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, District of Columbia, writes:

"Concerning your request of news about myself, I am still working but I am not as active as you seem to be. It is wonderful of you to devote your time and energy to Alumni matters. I find that I've scarcely enough energy for my regular duties.

I lecture once a year to undergraduates at Jeff on "Occupational Diseases of the Skin" under the auspices of Dr. Brieger.

T. LAMAR WILLIAMS, M.D., 32 E. 2nd Street, Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, dean of the Mount Carmel Medical Society, was honored by the Mount Carmel Rotary Club at its weekly dinner meeting held at the Elks' home. In conjunction with the celebration of Rotary International's Golden Anniversary, Dr. Williams was presented with a plaque commemorating his fifty years in the medical profession. The plaque, presented by Dr. E. Roger Samuel, reads: "In celebration of Rotary International's Golden Anniversary this year 1905-1955, the Mount Carmel Rotary Club offers its best wishes to Thomas Lamar Williams, M.D., on his golden anniversary as a member of the medical profession." In presenting a testimonial from the Medical Society to Dr. Williams, Dr. Ronaldo Scicchitano, President of the Society, said: "You have always acted the Golden Rule as far as in you lay towards your professional brethren and towards the patients committed to your care. You have always cultivated such a measure of equanimity as would enable you to bear success with humility, the affections of your friends without pride, and to be ready when the day of sorrow and grief come, to meet it with the courage befitting a man. Whatever the future has in store for you, we cannot tell, you cannot tell, nor do we care much, so long as you carry with you, as we shall, the memory of the past you have given us. Nothing can take that away. Undoubtedly you have made mistakes, but they were mistakes of the head and not the heart. Thus to paraphrase the great Socrates 'You have loved no darkness, sophisticated no truth, nursed no delusion, allowed no fear.'"

Dr. Williams is retiring and moving to be nearer his son and family. On and after October 21st his address will be 9 Black Horse Lane, Route #26, Media, Pennsylvania.

1908 LEWIS C. CALVERT, M.D., Weston, Missouri, and OSCAR L. ZELLE, M.D., 415 S. 7th Street, Springfield, Illinois, made a trip around the world on a tramp ship. They visited many ports and countries and came back with interesting stories and pictures of their travels.

HOWARD L. HULL, M.D., 1424 Summitview Avenue, Yakima, Washington, writes:

"I am sending my humble contribution to the Alumni Giving Fund, always wishing it could be more.

I have reduced my office hours, but am exceedingly busy. Most of my practice is now allergy as no one in this region does any of that work.

Am expecting a new grandchild; have five already.

Was sorry I could not have come back for the College banquet; if I am living at the Fiftieth Anniversary of our class I shall try my best to be there."

1909 MALCOLM CUMMINGS GROW, M.D. (Major General), formerly the Air Surgeon, United States Air Force, is now retired and is residing at R.F.D. #4, Annapolis, Maryland.

1911 MARTIN H. COLLIER, Lakeland Sanatorium, Blackwood, New Jersey. A Pennsylvania medical practitioner and superintendent for four years of the White Haven Sanatorium, on April 1, 1926, Dr. Collier became Medical Director of the Camden County Tuberculosis Hospital at Lakeland. He now is entering his thirtieth year in that post.

During these years the Lakeland Hospital has become a model of its kind, nationally recognized as such, largely due to Dr. Collier's leadership. Dr. Collier himself has won honors too numerous to recount here, but among them were the presidency of the New Jersey State Board of Health, the presidency of the New Jersey Chapter of Trudeau, presidency of the Camden County Medical Society, and presidency of the New Jersey Chapter, American College of Chest Physicians. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

Dr. Collier was elected President of the Camden County Tuberculosis Association in 1942 and has served in that capacity continuously until now. He now is retiring from that post in order to devote his full energies to Lakeland.

1912 ROLLA G. BARRY, M.D., 908 W. State Street, Trenton, New Jersey, writes:

"I feel very strongly that if the Seniors, Interns and Resident Physicians attend the Alumni Dinner, they will want to attend them all, if possible.

As one of the class 'Alumni Fund Agents,' I got a tremendous kick out of hearing from some of my classmates I had not heard from or seen since the day of graduation."

1913 CLYDE J. BIBB, M.D., 129 N. Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada, writes:

"News, from the 'Biggest Little City' in the world, regarding Alumni meetings, is nil, but the 'Biggest Little City' in the world, Reno, continues to grow rapidly day by day."
1915 FREDERICK W. DERSHIMER, M.D., R. D. #4, West Chester, Pennsylvania, has recently retired as Director of Psychiatry for the DuPont Company's medical division. The psychiatric program, the first in United States Industry, was started by Dr. George H. Gehrmann, and has been headed by Dr. Dershimer for twelve years.

Dr. Dershimer had wide experience in medical and psychiatric practice when he joined the medical division of the DuPont Company to develop the program of psychiatric service, a consulting service available on request to all employees of the company.

From 1916 to 1922 he was engaged in public health work on the staff of the Rockefeller Foundation, in the United States, British Guiana, and Trinidad.

In 1923 he joined the staff of the Cleveland plant of the General Electric Company and later entered private practice of medicine in Cleveland. Six years later he became assistant attending physician at the Kings Park, Long Island, New York, State Hospital. He also did postgraduate work in psychiatry.

Dr. Dershimer was made Director of the Private Health Clinic, Health Review Department, at the Broad Street Hospital, New York, in 1931. The next year he returned to private practice as a specialist in psychiatry. At the same time he taught psychiatry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and was psychiatrist to the public schools of Jersey City, New Jersey. He became consultant to Lukenweld, Inc., at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, in 1941.

He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology and a Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association. He has contributed a number of papers to psychiatric and other medical journals. He plans to do consulting work after his retirement.

1920 ELI W. GOLDSTEIN, M.D., 5721 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 17, Pennsylvania, recently received a degree of The Master of Arts in Philosophy from The University of Pittsburgh.

1921 DOFF D. DANIEL, M.D., 200 Bair Building, Beckley, West Virginia, was appointed to the Medical Licensing Board of West Virginia for a five year term.

His son, John Morton Daniel, is a student at The Jefferson Medical College and will graduate in 1956."

1922 MIN HIM LI, M.D., 4165 Black Point Place, Honolulu 28, Hawaii, son of doctor parents as well as being father of a doctor, was chosen Father of the Year in Medicine by the Retail Board of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Li's mother and father practiced medicine in Hawaii for fifty years. His son, Gail, '47, is engaged with him in General Practice at 56 South Kukui Street.

Possessor of a long list of civic accomplishments, Doctor Li seems most proud of his wartime service to Syngman Rhee of Korea during 1943. At the same time he was instrumental in the fight for repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. His work at the time found him in close alliance with Senator Paul Douglas and civil rights attorney, John Stryker. His off hours now are "mostly occupied" with work as chairman of a committee which will publish a history of the First Chinese Church of Christ.

He has served as Department Commander of the American Legion in Hawaii; was the first President of the Rotary Club of West Honolulu; Director of the Mental Hygiene Council; the medical advisory group of Mayor Neal Blaisdell and various Masonic bodies.

He is a member of the California Academy of Science; the American Society for the Advancement of Science; is Territorial Chairman of the American Medical Educational Foundation, and Trustee of the Medical Library at the Mabel Smyth Foundation.

1925 AHBRHOM X. ROSSIEEN, M.D., 8415 Beverly Road, Kew Gardens, New York, recently addressed a section of the American Academy of General Practice on the subject of "Treatment of Bleeding Peptic Ulcers"; The Roslyn Park Hospital Staff on "Medical Aspects of Gastric Lesions"; and the Forest Hills General Hospital Staff on "Peptic Ulcers Refractory to Treatment — Why?".

Dr. Rossieen has recently been elected President-Elect of the New York Academy of Gastroenterology.

1926 ROLLAND K. CHARLES, Jr., Col. MC USA, 1011 Gorgas Circle, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, writes:

"Your kind letter was found last night when I returned from a month of temporary duty in the East. Also at hand was the invitation to the alumni banquet, so I know what you are up against as to a deadline. Inclosed is a check for Annual Giving Fund, and I hope to make it more now and then.

Way down here in southern Texas is about as far from the United States as Japan was last year, so I do not have the opportunity of contacting old friends or visiting the school. However, I hope that an opportunity will arise in the near future for a visit to Jeff and going thru the new building. Keep up the good work, and may it be possible to see you in the near future."
JOSEPH L. JOHNSON, M.D., sends his regards from John’s Hospital in Graham, North Carolina

J. WILLIAM WHITE, M.D., 213 Connell Building, Scranton, Pennsylvania, was elected President of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association. He was elected to the post at the 72nd annual meeting of the association at Pocono Manor, Mount Pocono. The organization embraces fifteen Pennsylvania and two New Jersey counties, and has approximately four hundred members. Members of Lackawanna County Medical Society took part in the proceedings designed to advance professional knowledge and practice and to enable physicians from surrounding areas to become acquainted.

1927 JAMES H. WALL, M.D., 121 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, New York, Medical Director of the Winchester Division of New York Hospital, was guest speaker for the Guilford County Medical Society at seven P.M., August 4th, at the Plantation Supper Club, Greensboro, North Carolina. Dr. Wall is Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell Medical School. He discussed psychiatric problems for the General Practitioner.

1929 GEORGE J. BOINES, M.D., 413 N. Broom Street, Wilmington, Delaware, was one of the winners of this year’s M & R Awards from among twelve Academy members who contributed scientific articles which were published in GP during 1954. Dr. Boines was presented with a cash award of $1,000.00 by Dr. Faris F. Pfister, Webster, South Carolina, chairman of the Academy’s M & R Award Committee. His subject was “Management of Anxiety in Poliomyelitis.” M & R Laboratories of Columbus, Ohio, is the donor of these awards, now in their fourth year, which are to be presented annually by the American Academy of General Practice to the two Academy members who contribute the most significant articles published in GP.

DONALD L. KEGARIES, M.D., 615 Kansas City Street, Rapid City, South Dakota, writes: “We are expanding our Clinic and have taken on a pediatrician and Ob. and Gyn. man. I am still consulting at the Veterans Hospital in Hot Springs and also at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Ft. Meade and Sturgis, South Dakota. I see many interesting cases although it means a lot of driving. We have two new hospitals here now, and also two Pathologists. One of them, Dr. Wayne Geib, is a Jefferson man. Give my best regards to the other boys down there.”

1930 FRANCIS J. BRACELAND, M.D., The Institute of Living, 200 Retreat Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut, was accorded one of the highest honors his profession can bestow. He was named president-elect of the nine thousand member American Psychiatric Association. It’s the leading professional society for physicians specializing in the treatment of mental-emotional ills in the United States and Canada. He’ll take over the Presidential chair next year.

1932 WILLIAM T. RICE, M.D., 262 Connecticut Avenue, Rochester, Pennsylvania, was installed as president of The Pennsylvania Radiological Society at its annual meeting in Reading on May 20, 1955. Dr. Rice is former president of the Pittsburgh Roentgen Society and the Beaver County Medical Society. An X-ray specialist, he has been practicing in Beaver County since 1942. He now is the radiologist at Rochester General and Beaver Valley General Hospitals.

1936 LEONARD W. PARKHURST, M.D., a most effective Class Agent for 1936 who has served since the inception of the Alumni Fund.

1940 WILLIAM J. GLASS, JR., M.D., 1218 Quarry Street, Charleston 1, West Virginia, writes: “After a tour of four and a half years in the Army and some post graduate training, I began the practice of Internal Medicine here in Charleston in the fall of 1949. I am on the active staff at the newest and largest hospital here. I am married and have three children.”

ROBERT R. STARR, M.D., present address is Klawack, Alaska.

1942 THOMAS E. DOUGLASS, M.D., present address is 914 Minor Avenue, Seattle 4, Washington.

JOHN J. GRAFF, M.D., new address is 1407 Woodlawn Avenue, Wilmington 6, Delaware.

JAMES A. HECKMAN, M.D., 1032 Sixth Avenue, Huntington 1, West Virginia, writes: “I might mention that I am practicing in Huntington, West Virginia, with my practice limited to my specialty of Orthopedic Surgery. I have been here since 1948, and I am certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery and a Fellow of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. I am married, married a graduate of The Jefferson Hospital Training School of Nursing. Her name was Virginia Houser. We have two children, a boy eleven and a girl six. I have published two or three articles in National Journals, the most recent one having been published in the spring edition of Clinical Orthopedics on the Conservative Treatment of Acute Hematogenous Osteomyelitis. I am, of course, a member of the Orthopedic Staff at St. Mary’s Hospital and Huntington Memorial Hospital, as well as Consultant in Orthopedic Surgery at the Huntington Veteran’s Administration Hospital, and President of the Medical Staff of Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children, Milton, West Virginia.”
1940  

MICHAEL J. R E SSETAR, M. D., new address is 75 Clifton Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey.

JOHN F. R HODES, M. D., 225½ Coal Street, Lehighton, Pennsylvania, is currently Radiologist for the Coaldale State Hospital and Gnaden Ruten Hospital, Lehighton.

1941  

JOHN A. BENDER, M. D., announces the removal of his office to 1419 E. Darby Road, Havertown, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT A. CRAWFORD, JR., M. D., 240 Capitol Street, office to 1419 E. Darby Road, Havertown, Pennsylvania.

111, aged eighty years, Carolyn Louise, five, and Samuel David, three months.

JAMES S. D. EISENHOWER, JR., M. D., 2211 Central Avenue, Wildwood, New Jersey, received a certificate as a Fellow in the American College of Chest Physicians at the convocation of the College, held June 4th at the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey. Final qualifications for election as a Fellow were completed by Dr. Eisenhower through written and oral examinations held in San Francisco, California, in June, 1954.

Dr. Eisenhower has been a clinical assistant in the Department for Diseases of the Chest of The Jefferson Medical College Hospital since 1945, and has been a Demonstrator of Medicine since that time. He has also been a Fellow of the American Academy of General Practice since its inception.

Dr. Eisenhower is President of the Cape May County Tuberculosis and Health League, a member of the Cape May County Heart Association, Cape May County Medical Society, The New Jersey Medical Association, an Associate Member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, a member of the Laennec Society and of the Union League of Philadelphia.

1944  

John H. Bland, M.D., 376 College Street, Burlington, Vermont, writes:

“In regard to news, I am finishing the second edition of my book which will be brought out in January of 1956. It is entirely rewritten and has all new illustrations. The W. B. Saunders Company are the publishers as before.”

FRANK CLARK, M. D., new address is:

186 General Dispensary
APO #185
c/o Postmaster
New York City, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. GEHRON, JR., M. D., 747 Arch Street, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is serving a four year residency in Urology at the Veterans Administration Hospital, University Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Dr. Gehron has practiced in Williamsport since 1947 until July 1, 1955, when his residency began. He is married and has four children, William III, ten, Amelia, eight, Hope, three, and Timothy, two.

PAUL F. LANAHAN, M. D., 63rd and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, writes:

“Am Board eligible for Obstetrics and Gynecology.”

GEORGE A. TICE, M. D., 407 Pinehurst Avenue, Aiken, South Carolina, writes:

“Still working for DuPont in the Medical Department of Construction, a fascinating job. Enjoy reading the Alumni Bulletin and the news of the class. Regret I can’t get away to attend any of the reunions.”

1946  

WILLIAM D. BRANDON, M. D., 141 West 109th Street, New York 25, New York.

Dr. and Mrs. William D. Brandon wish to announce the birth of their third child and first son, William D. Brandon, Jr., on July 16, 1955, at the Woman’s Hospital in New York City. Dr. Brandon expects to complete a three year residency in obstetrics and gynecology at the Women’s Hospital on October 1, 1955.

CHARLES CATANZARO, M. D., Old Arch Rd., RD #4, Norristown, Pennsylvania, Assistant Attending Pathologist at Bryn Mawr Hospital under Dr. Max Strumia, left on June 22nd for Tampa, Florida, where he will be a partner in a Pathology Clinic.

Dr. Catanzaro will be associated with Dr. James N. Patterson, nationally known Pathologist and an examiner of the American Board of Pathology, in the operation of “The Patterson-Catanzaro Laboratory of Clinical Pathology.” Dr. Catanzaro has resigned his post at Bryn Mawr Hospital.

After his graduation from Jefferson, Dr. Catanzaro interned at Bryn Mawr Hospital and later opened a practice in Norristown. He maintained the Norristown practice for more than a year and then accepted a research fellowship in blood preservation at Bryn Mawr Hospital under the auspices of the John S. Sharpe Research Foundation. He served a one year residency in Pathology at Pennsylvania Hospital under Dr. A. Reynolds Crane, President of the Philadelphia Pathology Society and a noted authority in the field. He was certified by the American Board of Pathology in June, 1954.

PAUL J. DOWDELL, M. D., Greenville, Pennsylvania, formerly of New York City, has become associated with the Greenville Medical Clinic and has opened an office in Greenville for the practice of Internal Medicine.

A native of Pennsylvania, Dr. Dowdell just concluded two years of private practice in New York City, where he was a member of the staffs of Roosevelt Hospital, Bellevue Hospital and University Hospital and was Clinical Instructor of Medicine at Bellevue Medical Center of New York University.

Following his graduation from Jefferson, Dr. Dowdell served an internship of fifteen months at Robert Packer Hospital and Guthrie Clinic at Sayre, Pennsylvania. From 1947 until 1949 Dr. Dowdell was a physician with the United States Navy, being attached to the Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

After completing work at the post graduate school of internal medicine of the University of Pennsylvania in 1949 and 1950, he held a residency in internal medicine at Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia from 1950 to 1952. He then held a residency in allergy at the Institute of Allergy of Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, prior to opening a private practice in that city in 1953.

WILLIAM J. HARGREAVES, M. D., 458 Southmont Boulevard, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, has become a member of The
American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. His membership was certified in May following successful completion of oral examinations in Chicago.

Dr. Hargreaves has been a practicing physician in Johnstown for the past five years and is a member of the active staff of Memorial Hospital, where he served his internship in 1946-47. Before entering practice in 1950, he received thirty-nine months of residency training at The Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

He is married to the former Audrey Foster of Altoona, Pennsylvania, and has three children, James, four, Susan, three, and Kathy, four months.

Joseph P. Mudd, Jr., M.D., Jackson Hospital, Jackson, Alabama, was married to Miss Shirley Lucille Elliott on Wednesday, June 29th, 1955, at Gulfport, Mississippi.

Benjamin S. Perkins, M.D., Veterans Administration Hospital, Mt. Home, Tennessee, writes:

"I am now a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery and am looking for a spot in which to settle. New England, especially Connecticut, attracts us but have not made definite plans as yet."

1947

Joseph N. Aceto, M.D., Tacoma Indian Hospital, Tacoma 5, Washington, has successfully completed the oral and written examinations for Fellowship in the American College of Chest Physicians.

John M. Koval, M.D., Cleveland Clinic Hospital, 2050 E. 93rd Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio, has been appointed to the assistant staff in the department of cardio-vascular diseases at the Cleveland Clinic. He will work as assistant to Dr. S. C. Ernstene, chief of medicine and cardiologist. Dr. Koval has been a resident in internal medicine at the Geisinger Memorial Hospital and Foss Clinic at Danville, prior to obtaining his fellowship at the Cleveland Clinic.

Gail G. L. Li, M.D., Captain, MC, USAH, 8169th AU, APO 343, San Francisco, California, is now on active duty with the United States Army. He is doing Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Far East.

Results in the Class of 1947 have steadily increased in the last several Alumni Funds under the leadership of its Class Agent, Martin M. Mandel, M.D.

Marvin C. Rhode, M.D., is opening an office for the practice of surgery at 608 West Main Street, Lansdale, Pennsylvania. He and his wife and two daughters recently moved to Lansdale and are living at the Oakwood Gardens Apartments.

During the Korean War, Dr. Rhode held the rank of Captain, and was with the Second Infantry Division as a Battalion Surgeon in Korea. Later he was transferred to the Surgical Service of the Tokyo Army Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.

Stanley Weinstein, M.D., N/E cor. 9th Street and Wyoming Avenue, Philadelphia 41, Pennsylvania, writes:

"Finally got around to sending something,—wish it were more.

Things are picking up and going rather well.

As regards the news item, you might say that I'm doing Internal Medicine in Philadelphia."

1948

R. William Alexander, M.D., announces the opening of his office for the practice of Radiology at 544 Elm Street, Reading, Pennsylvania

William J. Cassidy, M.D., 205 Wyoming Avenue, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, was named Director of the Medical Education Program at St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading, Pennsylvania.

In 1950 Dr. Cassidy entered the Navy and was discharged two years later. Upon his separation from the service, he went into training in Internal Medicine at Lahey Clinic.

Thomas E. Douglas, M.D., new address is 914 Minor Avenue, Seattle 4, Washington.

James S. Kessel, M.D., Ripley, West Virginia, writes:

"I am associated with my father; the two of us operate an unregistered clinic in which we deliver a few babies, set broken arms, give out aspirin, etc., etc.,—in other words we are country G.P.'s.

I am sorry to report that I have not written any articles; however, I have talked a couple of times at P.T.A. meetings, and do conduct the 'Well Baby' Clinic in Jackson County each month.

Let me know more about West Virginia Alumni Association of Jefferson."

James B. Loftus, M.D., 76 Lafayette Avenue, Suffern, New Jersey, announces the opening of offices at the above address for the practice of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Dr. Loftus interned and spent one year as a surgical resident at the Medical Center, Jersey City, New Jersey. He served with the United States Air Forces during the Korean conflict and is now a Captain in the USAFR. He completed his training in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital, Jersey City. Last year he was chief resident at the Flower-Fifth Avenue New York Medical College Hospital.

Dr. Loftus will be associated with Good Samaritan Hospital and New York Medical College Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. William A. Ranson, 2411 Ward Street, Berkeley 5, California, announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Jane, on August 13, 1955.
NELSON H. SCHIMMEL, M.D., 201 Windsor Avenue, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, formerly a resident physician in Internal Medicine at Philadelphia General Hospital, will join the Clinical Investigation staff of Sharp and Dohme, Philadelphia. He is a veteran of three years service as a Captain in the United States Army Medical Corps.

ELLIS L. SILBERMAN, M.D., new address is:
Department of Radiology
Cedars of Lebanon Hospital
4833 Fountain Avenue
Los Angeles 29, California

1949 WILLIAM E. HART, M.D., announces the opening of an office at 30 Sisson Avenue, Hartford 6, Connecticut, for the practice of Pediatrics.
Dr. Hart is a veteran of World War II and the Korean War. He is married to the former Kathleen M. Walter of Meriden, Conn., and has two children.

LEROY NEWMAN, M.D., 200 Faunce Street, Corner at 7600 Castor Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania —
Dr. and Mrs. Irving Goncer Klaus of Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Stephanie Klaus, to Dr. Leroy Newman, son of Mrs. Samuel Newman and the late Mr. Newman.
Miss Klaus is a graduate of the Illman-Carter School of the University of Pennsylvania.
Dr. Newman served with the Medical Corps in Korea and is on the staff of The Jefferson Hospital and the Einstein Medical Center, Northern Division.

ROBERT E. SCHULZ, M.D., Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, was recently appointed to the staff of St. Luke’s Hospital, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, as Assistant Pathologist.
Holder of a special certificate in Pathologic Anatomy from the American Board of Pathology, he is also a member of the College of American Pathologists and the Pennsylvania Association of Clinical Pathologists.
Dr. Schulz is married to the former Gladys Wagner of Hellertown, Pennsylvania, and has one child.

1950 WILBUR J. HARLEY, M.D., 354 Washington Street, Royersford, Pennsylvania, has left with his family for Cincinnati to receive special training in the medical aspects of atomic energy in its application to industry.
He is one of six physicians in the United States selected by the Atomic Energy Commission for the program.
Dr. Harley has been practicing in Royersford since 1951. He, his wife, the former Florence Carlson, and three children, Thomas, five, Robert, two, and Susan, one, will reside in Cincinnati until he is given a new assignment.

GERALD F. SIMMERMAN, M.D., 178 W. Frederick Street, Millersville, Pennsylvania, has been elected to the staff of the Lancaster General Hospital and assigned the position of Consultant in Anesthesiology.
He has just completed a residency in Anesthesiology at the University of Pennsylvania.

1951 ARTHUR AUERBACH, M.D., 428 W. Ellet Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, writes:
“I am in the Navy, stationed at the Portsmouth, Virginia, Hospital and still doing psychiatry.”

JOHN T. DOUGLAS, M.D., has opened an office at 655 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California, for the practice of Internal Medicine.

1951 PHILIP J. ESCOLL, M.D., announces the opening of his office for the practice of Psychiatry at 1711 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

VICTOR F. GRECO, M.D., The Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been appointed to a National Cancer Institute Traineeship in Surgery to be served at The Jefferson Medical College Hospital, beginning July, 1955.
He received the appointment from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The appointment is to be served under the supervision of Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr., Professor of Surgery and Director of Surgical Research in the Department of Surgery.
The intent of the program is to increase the number of personnel well qualified in matters pertaining to the diagnosis and surgical treatment of cancer.
Dr. Greco interned at The Philadelphia General Hospital and just recently completed a surgical residency at the Jefferson Hospital.
He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Greco of 571 Harrison Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and is married to the former Mary Jean Yackshaw, R.N., of Hazleton.
He resides at the present time with his wife and son at 4036 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. They have a new addition to their family, Mary Jean Greco, born July 29, 1955.

ROSS E. RICHARDSON, M.D., 103 Oak Street, Bentleyville, Pennsylvania, is serving a residency in Orthopedic Surgery at Indianapolis Medical Center.

CHARLES G. WHITE, M.D., Ganta Mission, Liberia, West Africa.
Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. White, formerly of 2138 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, sailed for Liberia, Africa, on August 26th, where they will do medical missionary work for the Methodist Church at the Ganta Mission, founded by Mrs. White’s parents, the Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Miller.
Dr. White served as intern, surgery resident and chief resident at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, from 1951 to 1954. His wife, a graduate of the Jefferson School of Nursing, served as a staff nurse.
They have two children, Caroline Sue, twenty months old, and Lawrence Allan, three months old.

1952 JEROME I. BRODY, M.D., new address is: 1st Lt. Jerome I. Brody, 3650th USAF Hospital, Sampson AFB, Geneva, New York.

ROBERT WARREN COUNTS, M.D., present address is c/o Diagnostic Radiology Memorial Center, 444 E. 68th Street, New York 21, New York.

WILLIAM STEWART DAVIS, M.D., 131 S. 22nd Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Dr. and Mrs. Paul Kunkel, Jr., of “Twin Pond Farm,” Euters, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss
Alice Rust Kunkel, to Dr. William Stewart Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde W. Davis of Taylor Highlands, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

Miss Kunkel attended The Shipley School at Bryn Mawr and was graduated from Dana Hall School in Wellesley, Massachusetts.

ROBERT L. EVANS, M.D., The Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was awarded a teaching fellowship by the Heart Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania. While teaching junior and senior medical students, he will receive further training in diagnosis and care of persons suffering with various types of heart disease and pulmonary problems associated with the disease.

He will work in Jefferson's several clinics: maternity clinic for expectant mothers with established heart disease, the hypertension, and two regular cardiac clinics, also evaluate the results of heart surgery in patients.

DR. AND MRS. HARRY H. HOFFMAN, JR., Landisville, Pennsylvania, announce the birth of a daughter, Melissa Kay, on June 3, 1955. Our congratulations to Dr. and Mrs. Hoffman.

John G. O'Hurley, M.D., has opened an office for General Practice at 753-B Main Street, East Hartford, Connecticut.

1ST LT. THOMAS FRANK O'TOOLE, 25 F. Rheinstrasse, Heidelberg, Germany, is presently with the 130th Station Hospital in Heidelberg. He is married to the former Marguerite Gensheimer and has two children, Sharon, three years old, and Denise, one year.

JOHN F. SANABRIA, M.D., 1st Lt., AO 3001853, 6606th USAF Hospital, APO 677, New York, New York, writes: "I joined the Air Force last June after finishing the second year of residency in Surgery at the San Juan City Hospital in Puerto Rico and am at present stationed at Goose Air Force Base in Labrador."

1953 HAROLD Y. ALLEN, M.D., 202 Miles Street, Ypsilanti, Michigan, writes:

"Due to personal and health reasons, I closed my office in Nazareth, Pennsylvania in early July. As of August 1, 1955 I was appointed a trainee in the postgraduate training course in Industrial Medicine of the General Motors Corporation. This course consists of one semester of study in the Graduate School of Public Health, University of Michigan, and the remaining eight months of the one year course in plant training. On September 26, I will enter the Graduate School at the University, and in February, 1956 will be assigned to a General Motors Plant for practical experience."

Vernon B. Dettor, M.D., has opened an office in Fairfield, Virginia for General Practice and Obstetrics.

IRWIN S. JACOBS, M.D., 350 W. Redwood Lane, Key Biscayne, Miami, Florida, writes:

"I am presently in my second year of residency in Psychiatry at the Institute, Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, Florida.

Time is limited and I must confess I have been lax in keeping the Alumni Office informed. The following information will help bring things up to date.

I now have a little boy, age two years, and a little girl, age three and a half years. We have recently bought a home on Key Biscayne — a small island just south of Miami Beach. I plan to complete my three years of residency at the Institute and then practice Psychiatry in the Miami area. Psychiatric training here is excellent — working and living conditions are superb. There are several "Jeff men" in training at Jackson Memorial and many alumni practicing in the Miami-Miami Beach area."

WILLARD S. KRABILL, M.D., Mec Le Dieux Moulin Cite, Bellevue, P.M.S., Dalat, Viet Nam, was married on July 31st, 1955 to Miss Grace Ellen Hersberger. Our congratulations and best wishes to Dr. and Mrs. Hersberger.

JOHN T. LYNN, M.D., plans to be in General Practice at his new home, 5241 St. Barnabas Road, S.E., Washington 21, District of Columbia.

DR. AND MRS. LYNN now have two boys (future Jefferson graduates), the latest arrival having been named for Dean Shore, M.D., also of the class of '53.

ROBERT POOLE, III, M.D., 335 W. Bernard Street, Chester, Pennsylvania, was named to the Medical Staff of Memorial Hospital, Chester.

DR. and MRS. ROBERT JAY RUBIN, 623 W. 8th Street, Plainfield, New Jersey, announce the birth of a son, Mark Gordon, October 4th, 1955.

ROBERT R. WERTZ, M.D., Revloc, Pennsylvania — Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES P. LIVINGSTON, 1703 Menoher Boulevard, Johnstown, Pennsylvania announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Jane, to Dr. Robert R. Wertz of Revloc.

Miss Livingston was graduated from Johnstown High School and Columbia Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, New York City. She holds a degree in nursing from Temple University, Philadelphia, and is a clinical supervisor in Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Wertz, the son of Earl C. Wertz, 325½ Stonycreek Street, Revloc, and the late Jane (Roberts) Wertz, has opened an office for the practice of medicine in Revloc.

DANA M. WHEELOCK, M.D., Buffalo General Hospital, 100 High Street, Buffalo 3, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde S. Whitham of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elna Patricia, to Dr. Dana McKinstry Wheelock of Frederon. Miss Whitham is a graduate of Buffalo General Hospital School of Nursing and attended the University of Buffalo. Dr. Wheelock received his A.B. degree from Cornell University and served two years with the Navy. He is now a resident surgeon at Buffalo General Hospital.

GERALD R. ATKINSON, M.D., Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania — Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS PATRICK BURNS, 7304 N. 12th Street, Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their
daughter, Monica Anita, to Dr. Gerald Russell Atkinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Dowdell Atkinson, Drexel Hill.

Miss Burns is a graduate of St. Mary's Academy and Immaculata College.

The wedding will take place in the fall.

DR. AND MRS. FRANK R. CLARKE announce the birth of a daughter, Aletha Leone, born April 30, 1955.

Dr. Clarke will begin a psychiatry residency at the Philadelphia State Hospital, Byberry.

DONALD HARVEY FOSTER, M.D., has joined the Medical Staff of the Elmer Community Hospital, Salem, New Jersey, and will have his office at the hospital. Dr. Foster served in the United States Army during World War II, assigned to the European Theatre. He interned at the Cooper Hospital in Camden, New Jersey.

JOHN J. GOODWIN, JR., reported for duty as Chief Resident Physician of the Butler County Memorial Hospital, July 15th. He has just completed a twelve month internship at the Sacred Heart Hospital, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Goodwin are living in the residents' quarters at the hospital.

CARL W. HASSEL, M.D., 430 Seventh Street, S. W., Rochester, Minnesota, began a three year residency in Dermatology and Syphilology on July 1, 1955 at the Mayo Clinic. He is more than thrilled with his work. “High-powered medicine in a low-pressure atmosphere” is his shortest description.

WILLIAM R. JACOBS, M.D., 511 Fairbanks Street, Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, has been appointed a commissioned officer with the rank of Assistant Surgeon in the United States Public Health Service. Assigned tentatively to a Public Health Service Hospital in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Dr. Jacobs expects to be called to active duty very soon.

MERLE H. KATZMAN, M.D., Bretten Rd., West Hartford, Connecticut, was married to Miss Charna Lytel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Lytel of Springfield, Massachusetts, on Sunday, June 26th, 1955.

Dr. Katzman just recently completed his internship at Hartford Hospital.

ROBERT C. LEE, M.D., Writes:

"Please note the change of address to 232 S. 39th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I am now attending the Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania for Ophthalmology."

DAVID L. McMORRIS, M.D., is a resident in medicine at the Burlington County Hospital, Mt. Holly, New Jersey.

EDWIN M. PAXON, M.D., who is presently completing an internship at the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vermont, has been appointed to a pediatric residency.

1955

FREDERICK CLEMENS BRAUN, JR., M.D., was married on June 18th, 1955, to Miss Marjorie Mae Wademan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Wademan of Oakhurst Road, Elberon, New Jersey.

Mrs. Braun is a graduate of the Ann May School of Nursing of Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Neptune, New Jersey. She was a head nurse there. Dr. Braun will intern at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, New Jersey.

RICHARD A. COHEN, M.D., Veteran's Administration Hospital, Wilshire and Sawtelle Boulevards, Los Angeles 25, California, writes:

"Hospital is fine, continuing to learn a lot. Marty Shickman, '54, is a resident here, and I see him and his wife quite frequently, and they live in Santa Monica, California. You might be interested to know that the hospital is located between Santa Monica, Westwood (UCLA) and Beverly Hills, all fine residential areas."

JOSEPH A. HEANEY, JR., M.D., was married on June 25th, 1955, to Miss Mary E. Brust, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Raymond William Brust of Havertown, Pennsylvania.


Miss Deitman was graduated this year from The Jefferson Medical College School of Nursing. Dr. John is presently serving his internship at Harrisburg Hospital.

BRADFORD H. McCUSKEY, M.D., 6670 Georgia Avenue, N.W., Washington 12, District of Columbia, writes:

"I wanted to drop you a line to let you know my address as a "brand-new" alumnus. I also wanted to thank you for the lovely dinner on June 16th. Everyone I talked to enjoyed it so much. It was very thoughtful of the Association to ask my class."

RICHARD HOWARD SCHWARZ, M.D., was married to Miss Ann Parker Mifflin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawrie Mifflin of Wallingford, Pennsylvania on June 18th, 1955.

Mrs. Schwarz is a graduate of Westtown School and Earlham College. Dr. Schwarz is interning at the Philadelphia General Hospital. They will reside at the Fairfax, 43rd and Locust Streets, Philadelphia.
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