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Alumni Office of The Jefferson Medical College
1025 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
The 135th Annual Session of the Jefferson Medical College was opened on September 8, 1958, by formal Exercises in McClellan Hall, followed by a Reception in the Library of the College.

At President Kauffman's request, Mr. J. Howard Pew, member of the Board of Trustees, led the audience in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

President Kauffman then welcomed the incoming class, the other students, faculty members and guests. He introduced the Trustees, Administration and Faculty members seated on the platform and pointed out that we were greatly honored in having as a guest Dr. Charles H. Boehm, Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

President Kauffman announced that our total student body now numbers 678, broken down as follows: fourth year class, 168; third year, 170; second year, 165 and the incoming class, 175. Of this total number, 72% are residents of Pennsylvania, the remaining 28% being from other parts of the country and one from Bankok, Siam. The latter student is the son of one of our most distinguished alumni, Dr. Pyn Noyes Muangman, Class of 1926. "There were 1595 bona fide applications, President Kauffman stated, "out of which only 175 were accepted."

"Jefferson is proud of its tradition," he said, "but we do not live on tradition alone. You have the opportunity to study under an outstanding faculty, in an institution with the finest facilities. It is our hope that you will take full advantage of these opportunities and leave Jefferson with a thorough background of medicine—and with your diploma."

Dean William A. Sodeman also welcomed the students and then, after having read the list of faculty members who have passed away during the past year, he asked for a
moment of silence in their memories. He then announced the promotions, new appointments and resignations which have taken place since last September. This list appears on page 37.

In presenting the undergraduate awards, Mr. James M. Large, Chairman of the College Committee of the Board of Trustees, highly congratulated the winners since, he said, "prizes in the field of medical education are probably better earned than in any other field". The following awards were given:

APPLETON CENTURY CROFTS, INC. PRIZE. Medical Publications to the student who passes the best general examination at the end of the Junior Year, to Thomas John Liddy.

PHYSIOLOGY PRIZE. A Gold Medal, awarded by bequest of Dr. Francis W. Shain, for the best Essay, or the best examination, on a subject pertaining to Physiology (open to undergraduates of the First Year), to William Anthony Wimsatt. With Honorable Mention of Benjamin Wolfson and Kenneth Marshall Given.

ANATOMY PRIZE. A Gold Medal, awarded upon the completion of the Freshman Year, to the student who has the highest grade in the Anatomical Subjects of the Freshman Year, to Emilio Anthony Roncace.

ROCHE AWARD. A Gold Omega Wrist Watch, awarded by Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., to a Sophomore Student, demonstrating outstanding scholarship, character, personality and seriousness of purpose, to Marvin Eugene Jaffe.

Dr. Peter A. Herbut, Professor of Pathology and Head of the Department, announced that a unique feature of the evening’s Exercises would be the presentation of the portrait of one of Jefferson’s most beloved and kindliest Professors — Dr. James R. Martin. He then introduced Dr. Anthony F. DePalma, James Edwards Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Head of the Department, who, after expressing gratitude to the Board of Trustees for its generosity and wisdom in immortalizing Dr. Martin, spoke of his life and character.

"Dr. Martin was a native of Philadelphia and was educated in its public schools. He graduated from Jefferson in 1910 and served as an intern and chief resident in the Jefferson Medical College Hospital until 1913. During World War I he served overseas as a medical Officer in the Infantry of the 28th Division and after the Armistice assumed the post of Orthopedic Surgeon in various Base Hospitals of the American Expeditionary Forces.

"After the war, he returned to Jefferson and became associated with the Department of Orthopedic Surgery, then under the direction of Professor Torrence Rugh. In 1930 he was appointed Assistant Professor and in 1939 was appointed James Edwards Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Head of the Department. This post he relinquished in 1950 and became Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Emeritus. In March, 1950, he became Associate Dean of Jefferson Medical College and served in this capacity until his death on December 26, 1956.

"In addition to his close ties to Jefferson, he was Consultant and Orthopedic Surgeon to many outlying hospitals, including the Roxborough Memorial Hospital, Pottsville Hospital, State Hospital for Crippled Children, Millville Hospital, Delaware County Hospital, Montgomery Hospital, and the Philadelphia General Hospital.
Dr. Martin possessed many qualities which set him aside as a man of distinction. Those of us who were closely associated with him soon became aware of his deep reverence and affection for Jefferson and its tradition. To him, these were almost a religion. He was always ready to help, encourage, and give wise counsel to younger men and never deterred their progress. He was humble, kind, gentle, modest and understanding; he saw only the goodness in his fellow men and overlooked their shortcomings. Yet he was firm in his decisions, knew no hesitation, and inspired confidence.

Mr. Large, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, presented the portrait to the College, and it was graciously accepted by President Kauffman, speaking for the Administration and the Faculty.

Dr. Herbut then introduced the main speaker of the evening, Dr. DePalma, who, Dr. Herbut said, "is both a thorough Philadelphian and a thorough Jeffersonian, for each of these has played a leading role in his nurturement and development. He was born in Philadelphia, graduated from Central High School in Philadelphia, obtained his pre-medical education at the University of Maryland, and graduated in Medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1929. He interned at the Philadelphia General Hospital from 1929-1931, obtained his training in Orthopedic Surgery at the New Jersey Orthopedic Hospital in Orange, New Jersey, from 1932-1937, secured certification by the American Board of Orthopedics in 1939 and, following this, became Orthopedic Surgeon to five Hospitals in Northern New Jersey. During World War II he served in the United States Navy, where he achieved the rank of Commander. The axiom, 'Once a
Jeffersonian always a Jeffersonian' held true in his case for, following his separation from the Navy in 1946, he severed his connections in New Jersey and returned to Jefferson as Assistant Professor of Orthopedic Surgery. Quickly, he became attached to five different institutions and almost immediately plunged into fundamental research work on the shoulder joint which netted him and his associates the Gold Medal Award of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons in 1948 and the Second Prize, by this same body, in 1950. It was also in 1950 that Dr. DePalma became the James Edwards Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Head of the Department at Jefferson. He is a member of many Medical Societies, has published 24 articles on various topics pertaining to his field, and is the author of four books—the latest an Atlas on the Management of Fractures and Dislocations to be published in 1959.

"From the foregoing, it must be apparent that Dr. DePalma is a tireless worker, a sound investigator, a gifted surgeon, and an excellent teacher. The Freshmen in the audience owe him a particular debt of gratitude for, without his signature as Member of the Admissions Committee, they would not be with us this evening.

"Dr. DePalma's subject will be 'The Perspectives of the Students in Medicine'.

"By tradition at the opening exercises of each academic year of the Jefferson Medical College," Dr. DePalma said, "a short address is delivered by one of the members of its Executive Faculty. This year the lot has fallen to me. I am grateful for this custom because this occasion permits me to give voice to some ideas concerned with medical education which, to me, as well as many others, are the source of much concern.

"The great strides made in American medical education in the past fifty years and the impact that this progress has had on medical practice can only be viewed with great wonder and amazement; nevertheless, no one can deny that certain trends prevail which, if not restrained, may inflict irreversible damage to the fulfillment of the brilliant future which we have to come to consider our certain heritage. What are these trends that are so disconcerting and how and why were they given birth, and what can be done to halt their progression?"

"At this moment, allow me to consider the first part of this question. A pattern of medical education has evolved
in Western society which, if not altered, is destined to destroy the medical profession and strip it of its traditional and honored transcendental shrouds. This pattern of medical education will replace the learned profession by groups of highly specialized technicians whose primary concern would be the business of medical practice. Within the intricate design of this pattern there is grave danger that the end product would be a skillful, competent medical technician but also one deficient in a sound, cultural and general education. This, indeed, would be turning back the clock. To the true physician, the practice of medicine is more than the means to make a livelihood—it is far more encompassing and comprehensive—it is, in the words of Osler, 'A way of life'.

"Many of you may question the validity of my concern in the light of the brilliant achievements made in medicine in the past five decades. Yes, it is true that great centers of medical education now exist which, in most areas, have met the requisites expounded by those profound medical educators, Osler and Flexner. These institutions are highly organized and staffed with excellent faculties. They are rich in physical equipment capable of the task; close integration between the hospital with its clinical material and the school has been achieved and finally, funds and personnel are more readily available for the prosecution of research. Yet, in the face of all these brilliant achievements, there is evidence that these very institutions of learning are neglecting one of their foremost obligations, namely,—as so well expressed by Dorst—'to do their utmost to bring to each student some awareness of the transcendental nature of our profession'. No student of medicine can ever hope to become a true physician unless he integrates into his soul this transcendental fiber. Lack of this essential component produces not a physician who is rich in scientific knowledge and has the broadest human understanding but a hospital scientist or technician skilled in small restricted areas.

"Yes! in this present era, the physician faces his greatest challenge. In this period of swift, scientific activity, when his domain is being fragmented into smaller and smaller areas, when new disciplines are constantly added, such as atomic and space medicine, when the public is demanding more and more brilliant medical achievements and when the spectre of socialized medicine is endeavoring hard to become a reality, the physician finds it more and more difficult to maintain his traditional entity.

"The threat which our prevailing pattern of medical education poses is not of recent origin. It was given birth many decades ago when science began to occupy the minds of our medical ancestors. As the impetus of scientific advancement gained momentum by sheer weight of its crass materialism and pragmatic philosophy, the ancient traditional idealism of our profession, that body of ideas which guided behaviour and established protocol, was pushed farther and farther into the shadows. Another reason that the problem exists is the gradual disassociation of the medical schools from their parent universities. If an affiliation does exist, in most instances, it is a very tenuous one. This autonomy which the medical schools have gained threatens to be their very undoing because slowly but surely the medical schools have lost their university atmosphere which is so essential for the development of attitudes and character and a curiosity for the pursuance of knowledge for its own sake; it is not the prime function
of a university or of a medical school to concern itself with highly geared methods for the acquisition of technical skills. No one will deny that it is most essential for every student of medicine to acquire certain detailed factual knowledge. But more important is the training of a sound mind to think logically, to maintain its curiosity at a high level and to explore constantly. Today, medical education with its many disciplines and research cannot be carried out efficiently, cannot survive in isolation. If the prime concern of medicine is to continue to be the influence of the physical and social environment on the mental and physical well-being of the individual, then it becomes mandatory that medicine must seek and maintain an intimate association with the humanities, the behavior and social sciences and the natural sciences. Unfortunately, this prevailing pattern of education has also taken root in many of our colleges in which students, even before they embark upon the study of medicine, are guided into highly specialized areas, are smothered with factual scientific knowledge and are ground into molds of technicians while on the other hand, the liberal and cultural aspects of their education are either ignored or given insignificant emphasis.

"This threat to our profession must be challenged and conquered. In order to achieve this goal, many forces must be brought into action. Although the universities and the medical schools are well aware of the dangers of our prevailing pattern of medical education, positive steps must be taken in a joint effort to re-evaluate this system and to set into motion those wheels which will evolve a method of medical education worthy of our traditional heritage. I am happy to report that most of the medical faculties of the Western world are deeply and sincerely concerned over the deficits of the prevailing system and much experimentation is contemplated and, in some instances, has already been put into practice in an effort to control the evils of specialism. More than ever, your medical faculties are fully aware of and willing to accept certain essential fundamental obligations. To quote Dorst, these obligations are: 'to comprehend the truths upon which modern medicine has grown to its present stature; to enlarge this body of truths by research which is always most critically monitored; to pass these truths on to our students along with the requisite technical skill necessary to employ in the practice of medicine; to do all in our power by attitude and positive action to foreward the students' cultural interests throughout the period of undergraduate study and hospital training; to remember always that we are educating a physician whose life will be spent in the care of the sick, a task which requires that he develop a disciplined imagination; we are not training a bedside dialectician who, because he has not acquired knowledge imaginatively, will confuse the transient 'scientific fact' with truth.'

"You, as students of medicine, also must accept certain fundamental obligations. You who are just students today are the physicians of tomorrow. Soon you will be entrusted with the minds and bodies of our fellow men. You must be ready to assume this responsibility as a true physician, one with a broad base of general knowledge, well versed in the medical sciences and equipped with the techniques to apply your knowledge, one who is a master in the art of medicine having a high appreciation of the importance of each discipline, one who is concerned not only with the organic or psychic disorder at hand but also with the patient as a whole, taking into consideration his environ-
ment, his economic status, his social obligations, his spiritual concerns and his emotional makeup. In order to equip yourself to meet this challenge, it is imperative that you never lose sight of certain perspectives during your formal undergraduate and postgraduate medical education and also during the years that follow because education in medicine is a never-ending process.

"You must never lose sight of the fact that you can only fulfill your duties of a true physician by broadening your base of intellectual and cultural interests and to this you must constantly add. You must develop a true appreciation and have a constant thirst for the humanities and the liberal arts. By so doing, you will develop a sharp mind, trained to think logically and a mind which is constantly fired with curiosity and desire to explore. You will learn to collect and verify facts concerning the subject of study and form a balanced judgment, you will develop wisdom, understanding and a discriminating mind which are essential components and the earmarks of an educated man. With such a background, you will be adequately equipped to study the biological sciences concerned with man in health and disease and will develop proper attitudes and sense of values which will not only be of great service to you during your undergraduate and postgraduate training periods but also in the future.

"You who have been fortunate enough to be educated in a true university atmosphere, in a provocative and creative environment, and have been adequately indoctrinated in a general education before embarking on the study of medicine, have already been provided with the basic foundation of a physician. For you, it is a matter of applying your methods of reasoning to fields concerned with the medical sciences and to continue expansion of your general education. On the other hand, there are many, too many, of you who have been denied an adequate general, intellectual and cultural background and have early in your careers been channeled into specialized areas on the erroneous premise that such training would assure you admission to a medical school. You who fall into this category face a difficult task. I urge you now, regardless of the level of your undergraduate medical education, to formulate plans to overcome this deficiency and to this end, your faculty, I am sure is more than ready to guide and encourage you in the appropriate direction.

"All of you, regardless of the level of your premedical education or the stage that you find yourself in the undergraduate study of medicine, must remember that it is not the aim of medical education to turn out full-fledged general practitioners or specialists nor to crowd men's minds with detail, factual knowledge relevant to the different basic sciences. These responsibilities of medical education belong to the postgraduate period. Throughout your undergraduate years, you must constantly endeavor to train your mind to collect and verify data, to reason logically, and, through disciplined experience, develop wisdom.

"I am well aware that the curricula in most medical schools are crowded with courses which require the student to spend nearly all his time in the lecture theatre or in the laboratories and that required exercises, punctuated by frequent and detailed examinations, leave little time for extra-curricular reading or performing individual exercises designed to stimulate creative and imaginative thinking. Also, I am aware that with the growth of scientific knowledge, there has been a corresponding growth in the content of the curriculum, much is constantly being added but little is taken away. Any attempt to reduce the content of the curriculum or to reduce its allocated time is in-
variably met with obstinate resistance. However, the executive faculty of this medical school is keenly cognizant of these deficiencies and much time and thought are being expended to correct them. This faculty is aware of its prime obligation, namely, that the curriculum must be arranged in the interest of educating students so that the end product is a true physician and not a technician. This must be done even at the cost of loss of prestige of some departments.

At this point, let me point out to you some of the special features of your present curriculum which were inserted primarily to emphasize the importance of integrated and correlated teaching and to imprint early on your minds the necessity of coordination of your knowledge obtained in different departments.

"Your undergraduate curriculum is so arranged that the basic principles of all subjects are severely emphasized. On the other hand, in all subjects, the basic principles will be vested with factual knowledge which is essential in the application of all principles. During the first two years of the study of medicine, the subject matter at times may appear dry, difficult to assimilate and irrelevant. Yet, this very subject matter, both general and scientific, comprises the foundation upon which disciplines of medicine may grow. In order to stimulate your interest and in order to exhibit the intimate, close relationship between the pre-clinical and clinical subjects, your faculty has allocated valuable time for the introduction of clinical topics in the first two years. This integrated education is established in all the basic sciences: anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, microbiology and pharmacology. The purpose of this methodology of education is to teach you early to coordinate the knowledge acquired in one department with that acquired in others, so as to form a united whole. Remember that you cannot divide the structures of a human body into discrete and unrelated parts. It is most essential that you recognize the goal of integrated teaching from the very start of your undergraduate education. You must participate and take an active role in these exercises. By so doing, you will be rewarded by developing a pattern of thought process, whereby basic scientific knowledge is readily applied to clinical problems.

"This method of teaching is intensified in the last two years of your medical education. The curriculum provides numerous clinicopathological conferences, departmental and
interdepartmental seminars and combined ward rounds. In these sessions, your faculty provides a true academic atmosphere where there is interchange of ideas between scholars of different levels of maturity who are learning together. In these sessions, you are encouraged and should take an active part. Here you will acquire proper attitudes and a sense of values so necessary for your preparation for the future; here, you will be prepared for change in the very basic concepts on which your scientific knowledge rests; only by such preparedness can you continue your education in the future.

"Soon you will find yourself in actual contact with the sick. You will be required to participate in and evaluate patient care. In this area, your growth in attitudes and sense of values will be in direct proportion to the intensity of your active participation and the responsibility you assume; in this area which is always adequately monitored, you should exercise creative and imaginative planning and execute continual alertness about the welfare of the patient. You will soon learn and sense that the true physician is never satisfied with what is being done or the way it is being done, but is constantly searching for other reasons and for other methods.

"You will further note that with each change in the curriculum, the students at all stages of undergraduate training will have more and more free time. This is valuable time and it is not provided to develop experts in Bridge or Gin Rummy, but it is provided for the single purpose of allowing students to pursue special interests and by diligent self-learning you develop your own mind. Many of you who will utilize this time intelligently will pursue some research problem under the direction of one of your teachers, if he is a true research worker. By example, you will develop an attitude of logical thinking and critical judgment which will immediately set you aside as a medical scientist as opposed to the medical technician. Student participation in research on a voluntary basis is an excellent method of self-education and is stimulating to the student and the teacher alike.

"Before closing, there is one more thought that must be brought to your attention. In this era, when there exists an unfortunate dichotomy in the ideologies of the East and the West, man stands on the very brink of annihilation. But, in the eyes of the true physician, regardless of his origin, there are no races, castes, intellectuals, rich or poor. The true physician speaks the only true universal language and his only concern is the care of any patient regardless of his social or intellectual stratum and the level of his care is governed only by the natural limitations of his art and skill. This philosophy endows the physician with a powerful weapon of peace which, if used properly, can be more effective than the atomic weapons of destruction. You who are about to become physicians should employ this weapon on all fronts. This should be your effort toward the breaking down of false barriers between men and the restoring of peace."

At the conclusion of Dr. DePalma's address, President Kauffman closed the Exercises, and the guests enjoyed refreshments and conversation at the Reception which followed in the Library of the College.

(below) President Kauffman and Dean Sodeman Greet Guests at Reception
(left) 1. to r., Mrs. Robert B. Nye, Mrs. William A. Sodeman, Mrs. William Harvey Perkins, Mrs. George A. Bennett (standing), and Mrs. James L. Kauffman chat with Freshmen students, Debhanom Muangman (standing), and Jerry Goosenberg.

(below) 1. to r., Dr. Theodore R. Fetter, Dr. Anthony F. DePalma, Mrs. John J. O’Keeffe, and Dr. O’Keeffe.
Philip J. Hodes, M.D. Named Professor of Radiology and Head of the Department

The Board of Trustees has announced the appointment of Dr. Philip J. Hodes as Professor of Radiology and Head of the Department, and as Attending Radiologist of Jefferson Hospital.

Dr. Hodes received his undergraduate education at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1931 received his degree in Medicine from that University. He continued in postgraduate studies there and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medical Science in Radiology in 1940, at which time he also received a Fellowship at the University Hospital.

Since 1952 Dr. Hodes has been Professor of Radiology at the Medical School and at the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and, since 1935, has been Associate in Radiology at the Hospital of the University.

As Chief Consultant in Radiology for Veterans Administration, Area II, Dr. Hodes serves in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia and Washington, D.C. He is also Consultant at the United States Naval Hospital, Veterans Administration Hospital and Jeanne's Hospital in this city, and at Walter Reed Hospital and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Hodes' interests in the radiological field have extended beyond the boundaries of United States, and he has become well known in Central and South American countries. He is an honorary member of the Radiological Societies of Puerto Rico, Cuba, Peru, Venezuela and Mexico, and a member of the Radiological Societies of Chile and Argentina. He was Chairman of the Editorial Commission, Acta Radiologica Inter-Americans and of the American Delegation to the Inter-American Congress of Radiology in Lima, Peru. He also served as Secretary of the Fifth Inter-American Congress of Radiology.

Dr. Hodes is active in professional societies in this country as well, having been President of the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society and Vice President of the American Roentgen Ray Society. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Radiology, a Fellow of the American College of Radiology and of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He is an honorary member of the Minnesota Radiological Society, having given the Russell Carmen Honorary Lecture at a meeting of the Minnesota Medical Society in 1954.

Dr. Hodes has also been visiting guest lecturer at the School for Postgraduate Studies of the University of Minnesota, visiting Professor at the Medical School of the University of Kentucky and at the Medical School of the University of Puerto Rico. He was selected to give the Russell Carmen Honorary Lecture by the Medical Society of St. Louis, the Riley Lecture of the Pennsylvania Radiological Society and the Marmal Lecture in Caracas, Venezuela.

Despite all his activities as a teacher, consultant and lecturer, Dr. Hodes is a prolific writer. Over one hundred of his articles have been published in scientific journals and he is co-author of a two-volume book "Head and Neck in Roentgen Diagnosis", published in 1940 and 1956. On this subject Dr. Hodes is an international authority and his early interest in neurosurgery has been to some extent responsible for his mastery of this phase of his work.

During the War Dr. Hodes served with the Army Medical Corps as Chief of Radiology at the 20th General Hospital Unit. He was stationed for a time in India and, since music has long been an integral part of his life, he took with him his violin which he thinks may have been the only one in India. It is interesting that Eugene Ormandy, Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra and personal friend of Dr. Hodes, kept him supplied with violin strings.

Following the War, Dr. Hodes engaged in private practice in Philadelphia for a time and he believes that this was invaluable experience in developing an understanding of the problems of doctors outside the academic field and in determining how best they can be aided in these problems.

Dr. Hodes has a very deep and sincere interest in his teaching activities and has demonstrated his eagerness to teach resident and student alike. He is Chairman of the Committee on Education of the American College of Radiology and, as is indicated by the various cities and countries in which he has lectured, his interest in education has taken him far afield.

Dr. Hodes is married to the former Natalie Lansing who is a lawyer and a talented artist. The couple, who reside in Merion, have two children, a son, 18, and a daughter, who is 12.
Present-Day Challenges

Anatomy today moves with three waves of scientific medical change.

First is the revolutionary advance in biology, which anatomy is helping to shape. This advance goes with such new tools as the phase microscope, the electron microscope, X-ray diffraction, various types of electrophoresis and colorimetry, radioactive isotopes, chemotherapy in mental disease, as well as the applications of radiation physics, and the like. This advance results from their use in study of how the cell generates the forces of growth and differentiation and how cells and the body as a whole respond in normal function, in experimental alterations and in exogenous or endogenous forces of disease. For example, the joining of the visible histology of heredity with methods of chemistry and physics is beginning to show how the data for human body structure are encoded in precise sequences of nucleic acids on the DNA spirals of the 46 or 48 human chromosomes and how their enzyme-like effects on each cell and tissue give normal or abnormal growth, depending on mutation. This promises us a deeper grasp not only of the structure and working of tissues from conception to death but also of the causes of healing and of neoplastic formation and of the individuality of response to the environment which allows either disease or proper resistance.

The second and third waves of change are medical recognition first of the need to treat each patient as a whole person and then of the need to consider the disease process in its total ecological background. Knowledge of dietary, cultural, and climatic factors, obviously in epidemics, but also in such diseases as coronary thrombosis, will aid in anticipating disease especially in our heterogeneous American communities. These among other new approaches affect anatomy partly by accelerating teaching and research but also as strong stimuli to teach the human body not as a dead machine but functionally, as a dynamic organism. That means to teach it as an incredibly various live structure in which the whole is far greater than the sum of its parts.

In keeping with the consequent idea that analysis of man must be by relations between parts for a functional grasp of the whole, the departmental research at the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy is marked by an unusual diversity: for example, mechanisms of neuro-endocrine interaction and its relation to the physiologic economy and histology of the body; histochemical studies of the female reproductive tract, lining of the stomach, etc.; enzyme localization in relation to the fine, immediately supramolecular structure of cells as visualized by the electron microscope; histophysiologic aspects of the metabolism of fat and of carbohydrates; environmental and genetic factors relating to health and disease and body structure in an ageing population; bone and muscle structure in various parts of foetus and adult and their relation to age or to the stresses of normal function; the dynamics of growth in embryologic transplants under various conditions; ontogenetic changes as related to phylogenetic studies of the lung in Primates; variant blood supply as related to func-
tion of or surgical attention to various abdominal viscera; electrophoretic studies of circulating proteins in relation to the activity of neoplasms. This all fits the aim of a total functional grasp, and it vitalizes our teaching.

Adequate anatomic instruction still is, we feel, the foundation on which medical education can rest. A more vivid truism is "Anatomia est oculus medicinae". In the belief that anatomy can sharpen the eyes and understanding of the student, we accept anew the responsibility of preparing him for the new approaches and techniques fast developing in other basic sciences, and in the clinical specialties, by encouraging independence of thought and an objective, disciplined, but open mind in dealing with new facts and new experiences. The student must find excitement and pleasure in learning anatomy. At the same time we conserve our great tradition of thorough training through creatively supervised laboratory work, in which each student learns by direct experience in handling, seeing, questioning, and then relating his knowledge to the living person. In this we treat anatomy as an independent discipline, unifying it around developmental and integrative processes as the ultimate controlling mechanisms. This unification is clarified not only by properly timed integration of gross, microscopic, and developmental approaches to the adult and infant human body, but also by close cooperation with both clinical and other basic science departments to which anatomy here serves as introduction.

**HISTORY**

Professor Edward A. Spitzka, our first Director, expressed many of these aims when he moved the Department of Anatomy into its new quarters in the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy on September 26, 1911. The Institute was so named for Mr. Daniel Baugh, a member of the Board of Trustees (1896-1921), who graciously donated the funds necessary to buy the building at the corner of Clinton and 11th Streets which had just been vacated by the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. A graduate of Columbia University Medical School and trained also in comparative and human anatomy, Dr. Spitzka held the Chair of Anatomy at Jefferson from 1905 - 1914, succeeding Dr. William S. Forbes (1886 - 1905) who was noted for his successful crusade for the Anatomy Act of 1883 which gave proper legal protection in Pennsylvania to the dissection of the human body, allowing a teaching tradition which Dr. Spitzka and his successors promoted. After Dr. Spitzka's appointment to the Professorship at Jefferson, the new Anatomical Record (1.2, 1907) noted: "This school has consistently striven to uphold a high ideal of medical education through its previous history and has equipped its graduates well and practically for their professional careers". (In his own report on teaching Dr. Spitzka stated, "It is a cardinal principle of anatomic teaching that the student learn his anatomy chiefly in the dissecting room and in the section teaching". (Science 26, 1907).)
Dr. J. Parsons Schaeffer (M.D., Pennsylvania; Ph.D., Cornell) was called from a Yale professorship to become Director of the Daniel Baugh Institute in 1914. With a broad background in medicine, biology, embryology, and anatomy, Dr. Schaeffer was an original member of the American Association of Anatomists and, like others of eminence and vision, helped to make anatomy in America an independent scientific discipline. With this aim and through the munificence of Mr. Baugh, the house next to the Institute on Clinton Street was added as quarters for teaching topographic anatomy and research rooms for staff members. Through this financial support Dr. Schaeffer established a departmental library, a unified dissecting room, and animal quarters. Throughout his thirty-four years as Director of the Institute he strongly and continuously advocated that the Department of Anatomy in a medical school should teach not only the “idealized” textbook anatomy but also the full breadth of structural variation, and must provide means to augment anatomic knowledge through original investigation. He exemplified these ideas both in his own original additions to anatomic knowledge of the tremendous breadth of variation in paranasal sinuses and internal facial structures, in his editorship of Morris’ Human Anatomy, with its stress on clinically significant variations — with their embryologic backgrounds, and his co-authorship of The Head and Neck in Roentgen Diagnosis. With the limited research funds then available Dr. Schaeffer encouraged his staff and his part-time teaching associates to engage not only in similar research on human variability, but in any intriguing problem of basic interest and import. In addition, the teaching at the Institute under his inspiration made Jefferson graduates outstanding in knowledge of anatomic detail and firmly established our great strength in anatomy as a Jefferson tradition. Professor of Anatomy, Emeritus, since 1948, Dr. Schaeffer maintains his intense interest in Jefferson Anatomy through daily attendance at the Institute, through his duties as Secretary of the Anatomical Board of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, his authorship of scientific articles and books, and through his contagious loyalty and love for Jefferson. Dr. Schaeffer celebrated his eightieth birthday on August 20 of this year.

Miss Myrtle Bremerman, devoted secretary to Dr. Schaeffer and the Daniel Baugh Institute for forty-six years, and a most loyal Jeffersonian, suffered a cerebral vascular accident in 1956 and has since been convalescing at her home in Pitman, New Jersey.

Dr. George Allen Bennett, assuming the Directorship of the Daniel Baugh Institute in 1948, until his sudden and untimely death in 1958 breathed functional philosophy into Jefferson Anatomy in three distinct areas: teaching, administration, and research. In teaching he exalted a kindly fieriness in demanding of every student a complete functional picture of all areas of the body, often with the
clarifying brush of clinical application. He started a regular course in radiological anatomy given by the Department of Radiology which, together with collaborative lectures by men in the Departments of Orthopedics, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Psychiatry, meant integrative functionalism at the administrative level to stimulate the student for future work. His functional attitude toward research, above all, led to extensive remodelling of the Institute; and under his regime the number of full-time teaching-research members of its staff doubled. Dr. Bennett’s unusually varied academic and medical background included study in archaeology, philosophy, the M.D. degree from the University of Munich, and teaching experience at Harvard, Baylor, and Georgetown Universities. His own research demonstrated wide fields and diversity of interest, but his outstanding creative impact in Jefferson Anatomy was in teaching methods and in physical reorganization of the Institute.

His untiring efforts, aided by funds provided by the College and by the vision and understanding of Dr. William Harvey Perkins, Dean, resulted in several new research laboratories equipped for studies in the many newly developed and rapidly expanding phases of basic anatomic research. Under his guidance the library of the Institute was enlarged, a demonstration room next to the dissection room was converted to a teaching area for roentgen and fluoroscopic anatomy. A large photographic laboratory was developed in the annex basement, later to house, also, an electron microscope and its attendant laboratory facilities. Animal quarters were improved, a new refrigeration apparatus for the cadaver storage vault was installed, and a new gas-fired, two chambered crematory (one for human material, one for experimental animals) embodying a catalytic secondary combustion principle was constructed. Telephones were installed in all laboratories, public address facilities were added to both amphitheaters and student laboratories. The outer face of the Institute was cleared of its paint, exposing a pleasing brick construction that blends harmoniously with the colonial buildings of our Clinton Street neighbors. But his ambitious and unusually fruitful program at the Institute was but a part of Dr. Bennett’s vision. A large building for teaching and research in the basic medical sciences, housing anatomy as well, was but one of several projects conceived for a long range, unified and related Jefferson expansion and construction program. Although his creative time during his last years was consumed largely by the severe demands of the Deanship (which he assumed in 1950) his heart and his energies were in great and fair measure with his own Department.

Both the tradition of Jefferson’s eminence in American anatomy and the vigor of her growth were assured continuity through the appointment in March of this year of Dr. A. J. Ramsay, twenty-two years a Jeffersonian, as Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy. Dr. Ramsay and his staff are now concerned with developing and unifying some stimulating changes in teaching processes which reflect expanding concepts in modern anatomy.

Since the Swampscott symposium of the Association of American Medical Colleges on Anatomy and Anthropology held in October of 1955, we have held a number of departmental seminars dealing specifically with all aspects of medical education in the basic sciences, and several of us have served as delegates to AAMC meetings. We have sought discussion and criticism from students, from leaders in other Jefferson departments and from international authorities on medical education. Profiting from these and other stimuli we have achieved a realistic philosophy of modern medical education in anatomy. This philosophy allows more intellectual freedom and leisure for the serious student and emphasizes concepts rather than description alone; it takes advantage of the diversity of backgrounds of students, as well as their similarities, to reveal the unity of medicine beneath its specialization of content. The entire approach is designed to stimulate and challenge the gifted students, fostering their intellectual curiosity, individuality, and personal motivation and ambition while, at the same time, it allows for assisting and guiding the average student so that his academic achievement and solidarity of basic training may continue to sustain and to enhance Jefferson tradition.
ACADEMIC GROWTH: ITS AIMS

In the face of the challenges of medicine in the mid-20th century we have five goals in our Anatomy Department at the Daniel Baugh Institute.

The first goal is the more efficient use of student time. This is partly a necessity occasioned by the drastic reduction of the number of hours because of requirements of other courses. Partly it is reaction to general criticism that students do not always recall their basic sciences with enough understanding and detail. More to the point, it is a creative application of educational psychology in relation to (a) the J-shaped curve of forgetting and (b) the heterogeneity in training and ability of the large freshman class. During Dr. Bennett's regime the anatomy teaching, previously extending into the first semester of the second year (neuroanatomy), was concentrated in the first 22 weeks of the Freshman year with a brief review during the Junior year. This reduction plus an increase to eight full-time teachers in gross anatomy and four in histology promised greater teaching efficiency. We did indeed gain a more functional approach but with no reduction in the number of facts to be learned or in the number of long examinations.

Because of the range in abilities and in academic training of freshman medical students, this concentrating of didactic material was burdensome to many, though readily assimilated by the more able. It is recognized that strongly unpleasant emotions will stop learning and promote forgetting and that more or less pleasant emotions raise the speed of learning through variety as well as through satisfying repetition. For the non-exceptional student, then, we may consider learning to be most efficient and long lasting if not "crammed in" through fear of failing the next voluminous written examination. We recognize that there are big differences between good students in the speed and creative excitement with which each one learns. An outstanding man does require extra challenge or problems. and the schedule and teachers must adjust to let him learn more and to make the good or average student forget less.

To do this the schedule was changed last year to provide more unassigned time and to reduce the number of merely factual lectures, both formal and in the laboratory. Gross anatomy occupies the class from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. on Monday and Wednesday and on Friday morning, with two morning lectures, one afternoon oral quiz and one afternoon conference in which students in small groups quiz the teachers; histology has half the class at a time on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoon, likewise with two lectures and slightly less frequent conferences. Wednesday noon is reserved for a special integrative conference in which members of other departments give cor-
relating lectures or clinics. Saturday is free except occasionally when part of the morning is used for examination. Thus each week the student has two to four half days, excluding Sunday, unassigned in class. For the initially slow learner this is time for repetition and extra dissection and for the rapid learner it is time for extended studies, for special advanced work or for a research problem.

Our second goal is that of more discriminative teaching aimed at stimulating useful learning rather than a false egalitarianism. In order to maintain Jefferson’s great reputation for turning out good general practitioners, we now minimize the massive accumulation of rote facts without proper relationship to basic concepts and understanding. Students who have the extra energy to become truly self-educable, independent, curious, and capable can develop the confident practicality indispensable in the general practitioner and the medical scientist. We feel that the creative potential of all students, especially the most able, is brought out by letting each observe his own data and form his own special enthusiasms on the basis of biological principles on which he has time to reflect. For this we provide ample time even for the slowest students acceptable in the study of medicine. As our full time staff has been steadily increased up to 12, even with 170 or 180 students, we have had time to make dissecting and tissue study functional and to plan written and practical examinations which test comprehension and not mere memory. We plan to encourage these students who have established creditable scholastic performance to elect special projects either with a clinical aim or as a piece of pure research or, perhaps, to become a partner in the research of one of the staff. Such a procedure, we are sure, will not only increase the independence, technical and intellectual abilities, and pleasure of those involved in such projects but will also serve as an example for the remainder who will probably find their special area in some other of the basic fields of medicine. Grades, we insist, must be realistic, giving full credit to the added achievements of the extra interested students, and stressing practical examinations as well. We are convinced that all these procedures will contribute to the production of more independently capable general practitioners and keener medical specialists.

We feel that anatomy as the eye of medicine can give the student an adequate picture only if it is turned inward upon itself, giving a clarifying view of other basic sciences and clinical fields. This is our third goal. Many specialties are based on expansions of anatomy well beyond the usual freshman level. The student must find out how far this goes and in this he is helped by the resident or the surgeon who returns to the dissecting laboratory on a regularly scheduled basis to sharpen his own memory and to give a demonstration or brief talk on applications. Several surgeons teach regularly on the departmental staff. In addition, residents from such fields as neurology, bronchosophascology, laryngology, otology, ophthalmology, urology, and orthopedics as well as gynecology and obstetrics come regularly to assist in dissection of their special areas of the body. The Department of Radiology gives a brief orienting lecture in the radiologic appearance of each part of the body and follows this with detailed laboratory demonstrations to small groups of students throughout the semester in the special x-ray room. The Department of Orthopedics gives a series of lectures most valuable for understanding age changes and joint function as well as clinical applications. The Department of Neurology dem-

(right) Dr. Schaeffer and Four Fellow Students Discuss Paranasal Sinuses in the Museum of the Institute
onstrates dysfunctions of the central nervous system in living patients as practical applications of neuroanatomy.

The Wednesday noon hour is devoted to a correlative conference, or clinic, usually developing out of a short lecture or series of medical problems. For the past two years the Department of Psychiatry has presented an orienting series which trace the mental and emotional growth of a normal (or abnormal) person from birth to death. The discussions, with lively student participation, stress the body-mind unity of each individual, the importance of many social and other environmental influences, and the high ideals of the medical profession with its need to treat mind and body together. Other fields have been added here, notably physiology, biochemistry, pediatrics, social anthropology, surgery, orthopedics, gynecology and obstetrics. In the latter field a program is set wherein after a succinct introduction to human development, each freshman student is introduced to childbirth as a normal life process and spends a night, during the first semester, in the obstetric ward and delivery room of the hospital to observe normal childbirth and the Jefferson program of rooming-in arrangements for mother and baby. The Physiology Department will present a correlative session on the subject of nerve-muscle physiology at the time when these two tissues are being studied both microscopically and in gross anatomy. Similar timing is planned for teaching of the heart, eye, ear, and other organs of special interest. At the time when the students are dissecting the perineum and the female reproductive system, a representative of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology will lead the integrative conference. As the vertebral column and the extremities are being considered, the Department of Orthopedic Surgery will present pertinent cases and facts to motivate the student. As the thorax and ab-
microscope and, in turn, facilitates on the one hand an introduction to endocrinology, and on the other hand to chromosome behavior and human genetics. From the latter can develop discussion of the variations possible in the human growth process and the immense range of constitutions to which this leads. This approach anticipates the new course on biostatistics (Sophomore Year). The clinical applications of anatomy are stressed again in the Junior Year during the course in Applied and Surgical Anatomy under the joint supervision of the departments of Anatomy and Surgery. This, an invaluable quick review with new insights into surgical necessities, is now unique since most medical schools have abandoned applied and surgical anatomy entirely and rely upon a reduced first year anatomy course alone.

Half of the 84 medical schools in the United States have at least one unfilled budgeted position for a competent teacher of anatomy, with by far the greatest shortage at the rank of Instructor. Young men with ability rarely choose to make the economic sacrifice of entering medical teaching directly. They tend, instead, to enter practice if they have earned an M.D. rather than a Ph.D. degree in medical sciences, or else to joint commercial research teams or to enter newer fields such as viral genetics or cancer research where the gap between basic work and immediate application is shorter than in anatomy at its broadest. Accordingly, therefore, one of our aims must be the attraction and creation of new teachers by showing that anatomy is not in any sense an archaic discipline but a keen-eyed correlator between function and biological structure at all levels ranging, for example, from mitochondrial metabolism to arthritic changes in aging joints. This approach, plus reasonable salary rewards, would almost certainly, we feel, interest in a career in academic medicine those more dedicated students who possess a feeling and aptitude for teaching, noticeable even during the Freshman year. Further, we accept in any anatomic discipline graduate students or postgraduates with special interests in anatomic problems. The medical schools of the country as a whole are training an average of only one graduate student in anatomy per school, by no means enough to offset the normal attrition, let alone to improve the future teacher-student ratio to the level indicated by the American Medical Association's Committee on Medical Education. Considering the key place of anatomy as the introductory discipline in medicine we feel, therefore, that we must increase our efforts to train mature medical teachers and investigators.

The fifth goal is that of productive medical research with the creation of that scientific atmosphere of free interaction between disciplines and between people which marks the
mature university, which values truth so highly that it scorns all forms of expediency. We feel that this enquiring atmosphere and scholarly enthusiasm provide certain assurance that we will not produce merely highly trained and skilled medical technicians but physicians able to think for themselves and to act for humanity's benefit. At the same time the pressures of specialization and applied science in any medical school make a truly scientific atmosphere hard to maintain, even in a university where contact with the humanities, vital past traditions, and work with many other sciences enliven the graduate work done in biological sciences. We hope to create spontaneously more of this university atmosphere prerequisite to better teaching and to original research. All of us entered the Institute with the excitement of the search for more detailed or more distant truth as a main motive, this in most cases as strong as the desire to teach. The support from the U.S. Public Health Service and other foundations, approximating $60,000.00 annually, has been a vital prerequisite for our research and has promoted academic freedom. As long as we can maintain and strengthen this free atmosphere by such means as our open discussions of medical education, by our research at seminars, by contacts with scientists from other Jefferson departments and from other institutions, we will continue to flourish in both teaching and research areas.

In short, our five goals in the Department of Anatomy are: first, more efficient use of time through a better rhythm of study and closer integration of embryology, histology, gross anatomy, and neuroanatomy; second, more discriminative teaching, both for unusually able and for average students alike, to facilitate useful learning processes; third, integration of our own field with those which follow it in the curriculum so that anatomy may continue to justify and enhance its position as truly the gateway of medicine; fourth, training of graduate students in the basic medical sciences in order to increase the supply of able teachers; and fifth, maintaining productive research in a true university atmosphere.

We feel keenly our responsibility to provide the proper atmosphere for our students in their initial orientation in the study of modern medicine. This is the key to our philosophy of teaching and research.

The second portion of this description of the Anatomy Department will deal with the backgrounds of training and experience and the research interests of the members of the Anatomy staff, and will appear in the December issue of the Bulletin.
FACULTY MEMBERS ATTEND LAURENTIAN HORMONE CONFERENCE

The Laurentian Hormone Conference this year was held at Blaney Park, Michigan, from September 7th to September 12th. The Jefferson men who attended were Dr. Abraham E. Rakoff, Clinical Professor of Obstetric and Gynecologic Endocrinology, Dr. Karl E. Pashkis, Associate Professor of Medicine and Physiology, Dr. John J. Schneider, Assistant Professor of Experimental Medicine, and Dr. Marvin L. Lewbart (Class of 1957). The meeting was an excellent one with emphasis on growth hormone and aldosterone. One of the highlights of the meeting was an excellent paper by Dr. Schneider and Dr. Lewbart entitled "Fractionation and Isolation of Steroid Conjugates".

WILLIAM HARVEY PERKINS AWARD ESTABLISHED

The Section on Public Health, Preventive and Industrial Medicine of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia has announced the establishment of an annual William Harvey Perkins Award of $100 for the best essay on a subject pertaining to preventive medicine and public health submitted by a student enrolled in any one of the five Philadelphia medical schools.

This award has been established to honor Dr. Perkins, who is a Fellow of the College, former Dean of Jefferson and presently Professor of Preventive Medicine.

Dr. Perkins, whose book, "Cause and Prevention of Disease" (1938), was a significant contribution to the science of preventive medicine, was formerly Professor and Director of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Director of the Hutchinson Memorial Clinic at the Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, and Acting Professor of Medicine, Chulalongkara University, Bangkok, Thailand.

In a College Anders Lecture on "The Value of Health Centers to the Community" in 1951, Dr. Perkins forecast community health centers such as the ten units now an integral part of the Philadelphia Department of Health.

DR. JOHN P. FERRI HONORED AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER

Dr. John P. Ferri, Jr., Class of 1957, was honored at a Testimonial dinner, sponsored by a group of his friends, at Palumbo's Restaurant on Sunday evening, September 21, 1958.

Some 550 persons attended the dinner; among them, as guests of honor were Dr. Giovanni Luciolli, Consul General of Italy in Philadelphia; Congressman and Mrs. William A. Barrett; Dean and Mrs. William A. Sodeman and Dr. Henry B. Decker, Professor of Dermatology, Emeritus.

Dr. Luciolli and Dr. Decker were the main speakers of the evening, and Dr. Sodeman also made a few informal remarks upon the request of Dr. T. A. Ranieri, who acted as Toastmaster.

A monetary token of the affection and esteem of his friends and colleagues was presented to Dr. Ferri at the conclusion of the program.

Dr. Ferri, who has completed his internship at Fitzgerald Mercy Hospital, has opened an office in Yeadon.

SENIOR STUDENTS RECEIVE MARCH OF DIMES FELLOWSHIPS

Three Jefferson Seniors are among the twelve medical students in Philadelphia who have been awarded March of Dimes fellowships for research and special studies.

Joseph A. Beseker received $530 for studies in public health and preventive medicine; Joseph G. Hernberg, $450 for research in biophysical and physical sciences and David S. Haskell, $450 for work in rehabilitation.

The Chairman of the Philadelphia Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which granted the awards, explained their purpose in the following words: "The purpose of the fellowships is to finance extracurricular courses and to interest students in careers in public health, preventive medicine, rehabilitation work and research by giving them the opportunities for specialized study early in their schooling."
A.M.A. 1958 Distinguished Service Gold Medal Award Goes to Jefferson Alumnus

The 1958 Distinguished Service Gold Medal Award of the American Medical Association was bestowed on Dr. Frank H. Krusen, Class of 1921, during the AMA Convention in San Francisco. The Award was made to him "In recognition of his achievements in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation."

Dr. Krusen has been honored both here and in other countries for his work with the physically handicapped. He was the recipient of the American Congress of Physical Medicine 1944 Distinguished Service Gold Key Award; he was chosen as the Samuel Hyde Memorial Lecturer, The Royal Society of Medicine, London, England, in 1950 and in 1953 he received the Physician's Award of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Minnesota Award of Merit. In that same year he was given the Citation for Outstanding Service of the President's Committee on National "Employ the Handicapped Week". In 1954 the Pennsylvania Ambassador Award was bestowed upon him and in 1956 the Modern Medicine Award for Distinguished Achievement.

Following his graduation from Jefferson, Dr. Krusen interned at Jefferson Hospital and was also a Resident in Pathology from 1920 to 1922 at the College. In 1924 he became Clinical Assistant in Surgery, serving in that post until 1926. He later became associated with Temple University Medical School and served as Director of Dispensaries, Associate Dean and Associate in Medicine, and Director of the Department of Physical Medicine there.

In 1935 Dr. Krusen went to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester as Head of its Section of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and he remained in that post until 1958, while simultaneously holding the positions of Senior Consultant in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the Clinic and Professor of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, from 1941 to date, at the University of Minnesota Graduate School of Medicine. He is also Medical Director of the American Rehabilitation Foundation.

Dr. Krusen is internationally known for his research on the applications of therapeutic heat. After pioneering in many fundamental studies on the application of infra-red radiation and of fever therapy in the treatment of disease, he and his associates were the first, immediately following the war, to make careful scientific investigations of the employment of ultrasonic energy in medicine and it is believed that their collected studies on the use of ultrasonic energy in physical medicine (published in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION in February, 1952) set the tone for the sound development of the medical application of ultrasonic energy in United States. Their first paper in this field, "Ultrasonics in Medicine", appeared in the ARCHIVES OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE in January, 1950.

His memberships in medical societies outside of the United States include: honorary member, Royal Society of Medicine of England; honorary mem-
Dr. Kruesen has served as National Consultant in Physical Medicine to the Surgeon General of the United States Army from World War II to the present, and during the War he also acted as Chief Consultant on Physical Medicine to the Veterans Administration.

A prolific writer, Dr. Kruesen is the author, or senior editor, of seven books, and the author, or co-author, of over 400 articles dealing with various phases of physical medicine and rehabilitation.

With all of these activities, he still finds time for his hobby of amateur theatre work.

Dr. Kruesen is married to the former Margaret Borland of Philadelphia, and they have two daughters, Joanne Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert M. Hart) and Janice Alison.

Perhaps the most significant of all the studies by Dr. Kruesen and associates in the field of therapeutic heat has been their original investigations on the employment of microwave diathermy. These are summarized in an article on the medical applications of microwave diathermy by Dr. Kruesen, which appeared in the PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE OF ENGLAND for August, 1950.

Space does not permit a full account of all of Dr. Kruesen's memberships in scientific and professional societies, nor of his many activities outside of the University. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, Past President of the American Congress of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, former Executive Director and later Chairman of the Baruch Committee on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Past President of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Founder and first President of the International Federation of Physical Medicine, Founder and First Chairman of the American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and a member of the World Medical Association. He is Medical Director of the Rehabilitation Development Program of the Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation and, in his own State, he is Consultant to the Minnesota Rehabilitation Association; Chairman of the Minnesota Governor's Advisory Committee on Vocational Rehabilitation; President of the Minnesota Board of Health and Consultant to the Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and Adults, in which Society he is also a member of the Professional Advisory Board and of the Rehabilitation and Employment Committee. He is active in the AMA, being Chairman of the Council on Medical Physics, Chairman of the Committee on Rehabilitation and a member of the Committee on Medical Rating of Physical Impairment. Dr. Kruesen is President-elect of the International Congress of Physical Medicine, 1960.
SCHOLARSHIP FUND ESTABLISHED IN HONOR OF DR. ROLLAND R. GASSER

A revolving scholarship fund, to be administered by officers of Jefferson Medical College, has been established in honor of Dr. Rolland R. Gasser, Class of 1914, by his colleagues at the Veterans Administration Hospital, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, upon the occasion of Dr. Gasser’s retirement from his position as Manager of the Hospital.

A testimonial dinner was held for Dr. Gasser on July 23, 1958 at the Maridor Restaurant in Framingham, Massachusetts, and at that time the scholarship check in the amount of $750 was presented to him. The fund was made possible through the generous contributions of Dr. Gasser’s colleagues and friends who took this means of expressing their deep regard and affection for him.

Veteran patients and Dr. Gasser’s co-workers also honored him on July 17 at a meeting in the Recreation Hall of the Hospital. Upon this occasion an open letter, signed by 475 employees of the Hospital, was read. It well expressed the love and esteem which Dr. Gasser has earned over the years of his managership of the Hospital. The letter said, in part—“Shrewd in your judgments, warm in your friendships, loyal, kind and understanding, you leave us an example we may not be able to follow but which we shall never forget.”

The scholarship check has been forwarded to the College and the Administration is most grateful to Dr. Gasser’s colleagues for the manner in which they chose to honor him.

ALUMNI PLACEMENT BUREAU
Positions Available

WANTED: Doctor recuperating from coronary wants young physician to assist him in General Practice and Surgery. Eventual partnership.

Positions Wanted

WANTED: Young doctor recently discharged from the service wishes to become established in General Practice in Pennsylvania or New Jersey either solo or in partnership.

WANTED: Young graduate, board qualified in General Surgery, in practice two years wishes to re-locate.
Dr. Edward I. Salisbury Honored by The Pan American Society and The American Foundation for Tropical Medicine

Dr. Edward I. Salisbury, Class of 1915, was honored on September 30, 1958, at a luncheon at The Metropolitan Club in New York given jointly by The Pan American Society of the United States and The American Foundation for Tropical Medicine. Dr. Salisbury is retiring as Medical Director of United Fruit Company after 32 years of service with that concern.

The purpose of the luncheon, as stated by those responsible for it, was "to focus public attention on the occasion of the retirement of Dr. Salisbury, on the advances in tropical medicine made in the past, the present state of tropical medicine and the future of tropical medicine".

The luncheon was attended by leaders in the field of public and private health, business, education, medical research and men and women interested in the furtherance of better relations with Latin America. Among the guests was Dean Sodeman, a long-time friend of Dr. Salisbury, having been associated with him through his work in tropical medicine.

The Pan American Society presented Dr. Salisbury with the Golden Insigne of its organization and The American Foundation for Tropical Medicine presented him with its Gold Medal, both given in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the advancement of tropical medicine.

Dr. Salisbury's colleagues at United Fruit presented him with a Golden Book of Tribute.

Dr. Salisbury's interest in the tropics actually began while he was a student at Jefferson. At that time the College was alive with talk of what was going on in the American tropics and especially of Dr. William C. Gorgas, who was in charge of sanitation in Panama and had become famous for his victories over tropical disease.

"Several of my professors at Jefferson had been to a meeting in Panama of the American Surgical Association, forerunner of the American College of Surgeons", Dr. Salisbury recalls. "They had first hand accounts of the medical history being made there. I wanted to be part of that work, and I applied to the Dean for a posting there. He asked me for a letter stating my reasons. Well, as it happened, Dr. Gorgas himself helped me write that letter. He was lecturing in Philadelphia and I went along to hear him. I came away quite sure of my reasons for wanting to go, and the letter all but wrote itself."

So it came about that Dr. Salisbury interned at Ancon Hospital, Panama, and remained as resident physician until he joined the United States Navy in 1917.

After the war he established a private practice in Denver, Colorado, but
the pull of the tropics was strong, and when the American College of Surgeons asked him to head a newly organized Latin American Department, Dr. Salisbury accepted. In this position he travelled constantly through Latin American countries in an effort to further the American College of Surgeons' plans for international solidarity in the medical profession. Despite the soundness of their policy and his enthusiasm and sincerity of purpose, Dr. Salisbury met disinterest everywhere. The plans of the American College of Surgeons, with Dr. Salisbury as their ambassador, to develop practical bonds between the medical men of United States and the Latin American countries, exchanges of information, scholarships to be sponsored by foundations, business corporations and societies, were probably ahead of their time; and Dr. Salisbury resigned the post and tried to put the tropics out of his mind. This was not to be, however.

Through a friend at United Fruit Company, Dr. Salisbury was offered and accepted the post of medical superintendent for that company in Columbia. He was later transferred to Costa Rica where he was in charge of United Fruit's medical activities there and in Panama. In 1942 he was appointed Assistant Medical Director for United Fruit, with offices in New York, and in 1943 was named Director of the Company's entire medical activity. In this capacity he has been in direct charge of the company's 15 hospitals and 120 dispensaries, staffed by more than 115 doctors and 300 nurses.

Although his work has been based in New York, Dr. Salisbury has made frequent trips to the tropics. His reputation continued to grow, and he became medical adviser of the Gorgas Memorial Institute in Panama, chairman of the Medical Committee of the American Merchant Marine Institute, and a vice president of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine. As president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, he presented the memorial bust of Walter Reed to New York University's Hall of Fame. Later, he assisted in putting the name of Dr. Gorgas, the man who had so greatly influenced his own career, before the electoral board of the Hall of Fame and was gratified by the subsequent acceptance of the claim. Dr. Salisbury himself must be credited for pioneer work in connection with malarial prevention. During his term malarial incidence in United Fruit territories fell from some 40 per cent to a fraction of one per cent.

Among Dr. Salisbury's many honors is that of the Order of a Knight of St. Gregory the Great, which was bestowed upon him by Pope Pius XII.

Dr. and Mrs. Salisbury, who reside in Flower Hill, Long Island, have four children, the eldest being Dr. Edward Salisbury, who was graduated from Jefferson in 1954, and who is now a resident doctor at the U. S. Navy Hospital at Oakland, California. Dr. Salisbury's retirement plans include advising, treating, researching and probably writing the story of his four decades of tropical medicine.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DA COSTA ORATION DELIVERED BY DR. SODEMAN

Dean William A. Sodeman delivered the 28th Annual Da Costa Oration at a meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society on October 8, 1958. His subject was "The Art vs. the Science of Medicine".

The Da Costa Lecture has been a yearly event since 1930 when, at a dinner honoring Dr. John Chalmers Da Costa, it was decided to establish a fund for the purpose of making it possible to honor annually the name and professional attainments of this great surgeon. Each year since that time an outstanding physician, either local or from out of the city, has been invited to give the Oration.

In 1931 the first Lecture was given by Dr. Da Costa himself, and Dr. Thomas A. Shallow gave the second one in 1932. Another Jefferson Professor, Dr. George P. Muller delivered the Oration in 1941, and Dr. John B. Flick, Class of 1913, gave it in 1948. In 1954 Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr. was selected as the speaker, and this year Dr. Sodeman has been thus honored.

OUR PRINTER REGRETS . . .

Because of a transposition of type in the final setting of page 64 of the August BULLETIN, four names were listed under the incorrect class on the Honor List of Donors.

The following names should have appeared at the top of column 5, in the Class of 1927, rather than in the middle of column 5 in the Class of 1928:

- Myer Somers
- Ervin L. Stambaugh
- Louis H. Sweterlitsch
- John F. Tomlinson
Dr. Chevalier Jackson
Dies at 93

Dr. Chevalier Jackson, one of Jefferson's most distinguished Alumni, died on August 16, 1958, at the age of 93.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the son of William Stanford and Katherine Ann Morange Jackson, he was graduated from Jefferson in 1886 and began the practice of medicine the following year. Dr. Jackson specialized in laryngology, pioneering in the techniques of bronchoscopy, and during his lifetime trained nearly 2,000 physicians in the use of the bronchoscope. Before his perfection of the technique of removing foreign objects which had been swallowed by young and old, the mortality in such cases was 98 per cent, while it was reduced to 2 per cent as the method became known and widely used.

In 1916 Dr. Jackson was elected Professor of Laryngology at Jefferson and in 1924 the chair of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy was created for him at this College. At his request, Dr. Fielding O. Lewis was elected to fill the vacated chair of Laryngology. During various periods of his long and productive career, Dr. Jackson served as Professor of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Temple University and Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. He also served as President of Woman's Medical College from 1935 until he became President Emeritus in 1941.

Dr. Jackson was world renowned, having been given awards by France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Poland, Brazil, and Mexico, in addition to the 14 medals and decorations given him by his own country.

He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France and a Knight of the Order of the Cross of Leopold of Belgium. Locally he had been the recipient of the Philadelphia Award and the Strittmatter Award.

He was a member, or an honorary member, of forty-eight medical societies, twenty-two of which were outside of United States, and his twelve textbooks have been translated into French, Spanish, Italian and Japanese.

Dr. Jackson was one of the Founders of the American College of Surgeons and served as President of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, of the American Bronchoscopic Society, the American Laryngological Society, the Pan American Medical Association, and the American Therapeutic Society, and fellow Alumni of Jefferson will, of course, always remember Dr. Jackson as an outstanding President of the Alumni Association of the College.

In June of 1950, a portrait of Dr. Jackson painted by Dr. Robert M. Lukens, Class of 1912, was presented by him to Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. Jackson's beloved wife, Alice Bennett White, to whom he had been married for 59 years, died in December of 1957. He is survived by his only son, Chevalier L. Jackson, who is Head of the Jackson Bronchoscopic Clinic at Temple University which was founded by his father.
"ALUMNI’S AIDS"

Successive, fleeting years keep rolling in —
   Grim combers from the past’s forgetful sea —
Relentlessly erasing memories
   Of missing groups which with us used to be,
So let’s commemorate these fading names,
And have alumni’s strong, trustworthy hands
Refresh remembrances of every class
   By tracing them anew upon time’s sands.
   Ferdinand P. Herff, M. D., ’05

1889—D. Hunter Marrow, Boydton, Virginia, died February 23, 1958.
Charles F. Lehnkering, Darlington Wisconsin, died January 8, 1958.
Willetts P. Haines, Ocean City, New Jersey, died September 11, 1958.
1900—Swan Wilmer Brown, Cadillac, Michigan, died February 26, 1958.
Franklin M. Nice, Jr., Miami, Florida, died March 4, 1958.
1902—George C. Brown, Millbury, Massachusetts, died March 9, 1958.
Francis H. Fox, Las Vegas, Nevada, died March 20, 1958.
Marsden D. Campbell, Mapleton Depot, Pennsylvania, died February 20, 1958.
Herbert N. Scheetz, Allentown, Pennsylvania, died April 14, 1958.
1906—James M. Boice, Salem, Virginia, died December 1, 1957.
1907—George T. Fox, Bristol, Pennsylvania, died May 8, 1958.
Clarence M. Mercer, Battle Creek, Michigan, died April 11, 1958.
1908—John G. Patterson, Klamath Falls, Oregon, died June 23, 1958.
Wayne R. Beardsley, Cassopolis, Michigan, died December 9, 1957.
Edward J. Harnagel, Des Moines, Iowa, died January 7, 1958.
Thomas J. Lynch, Tulsa, Oklahoma, died October 29, 1957.
Daniel C. Montgomery, Greenville, Mississippi, died May 29, 1958.

Michael Penn Cummings, Reidsville, North Carolina, died March 30, 1958.
James M. Smithwick, La Canada, California, died April 14, 1958.

1912—Willard D. Mayer, Detroit, Michigan, died August 8, 1958.

1913—Raymond T. Wayland, San Jose, California, died December 16, 1957.

1914—Ernest H. King, Los Angeles, California, died March 25, 1958.

James E. Weatherford, Denver, Colorado, died April 21, 1958.

1917—William M. Joyce, Middletown, Connecticut, died July 1, 1958.


1922—Lyser L. Everhart, La Vale, Maryland, died April 21, 1958.

1923—James A. Blair, Pittsburgh, Pa., died March 17, 1958.
Morris Albert Freed, Philadelphia, Pa., died February 9, 1958.
Brenton Alfred Tilghman, Richmond, Delaware, died June 19, 1958.


1925—Harry L. Goff, Del Mar, California, died April 19, 1958.

1927—Samuel M. Sparks, New Kensington, Pa., died August 4, 1958.


THANKS TO DR. JOHN FERRI, ’57
The Editorial Staff on the 1958 CLINIC wishes to publicly express its appreciation of the invaluable help given during the past year by Dr. Ferri in preparing art work and layout for the 1958 CLINIC. His aid and advice contributed greatly to the success of the Yearbook and we are most grateful to him.

Dr. Frank R. Vanoni
Dr. Robert F. Coniff
Co-Editors
Alumni response to Jefferson’s Tenth Roll Call was a great satisfaction to the other leaders of the Alumni Fund and to myself. In spite of the slack in business conditions throughout the nation, alumni replied so generously to the appeals of Class Agents that again we topped our goal. $112,900 was given by 3,226 men, further demonstration of alumni faith and loyalty in their Alma Mater and their belief in her mission.

Jefferson continues to hold its position among the leading ranks of the more than 400 alumni funds in the country; and among the medical school annual giving funds, it has been exceeded only by Harvard recently. Because Jefferson men are aware of the College’s aspirations for the future and recognize the significant values of good teaching, their support of the annual giving fund is generous and encouraging.

Because of alumni willingness to lend their support, I am happy to serve again as Chairman of the Alumni Annual Giving Fund. I am assisted by an able Committee in the task of guiding the Fund and we depend greatly on the enthusiastic efforts of the Class Agents, who are so essential to the successful operation of the Alumni Giving program. Virtually all of last year’s Agents have agreed to serve again for the Eleventh Fund.

The 135th class entered Jefferson this fall—men choosing Jefferson because of her past and in order to be a part of her future. We are sure of a year of advance in medical education, realizing there will be problems to meet and solve in the process. Superior teaching and service in the College are not entirely enough—Jefferson needs alumni interest and support. Giving is the continuing identification of the alumnus and his Alma Mater. It gives the graduate a sense of belonging to the cause of education throughout his career.

Our alumni fund is of substantial assistance in the support of the teaching salaries of pre-clinical faculty members. Additional budget support is allocated to this college purpose but alumni giving makes it possible for the college to assign some resources to other needs to assure the highest quality of medical education. None of the money given by alumni to the Fund goes to the hospital. Without her trained teachers, a college is nothing but brick, mortar, and equipment. With her teachers she is alive—a vital force inspired by the past and dedicated to the future.

The part of the Fund applied against notes of the Classes of 1931 to 1948 inclusive has, by agreement, been placed into capital or endowed funds for the College. Fifty percent of this part of the Fund has been assigned to the College Building Fund. Twenty-five percent has gone to the Endowed Teaching Fund and twenty-five percent to the Discretionary Fund for either preceding purpose. From the past ten funds, more than $241,000 has been so assigned. These increments to capital endowment add stability and security to Jefferson’s financial position.

The role of the American Medical Education Fund (A.M.E.F.) in soliciting physician support for medical education has sometimes been misunderstood by the alumni of medical colleges. No competition should exist between established alumni funds and the program of the A.M.E.F. That organization has declared that it does not wish to interrupt direct giving by alumni to their medical schools. Some may wish to give additionally to the A.M.E.F. but we hope that Jefferson alumni will support their own program through their classes. Each gift made by an alumnus to our own Alumni Giving Fund is reported to the A.M.E.F. That body in turn adds these gifts, in a supplement, to the national total which it reports for the year.

The leaders of the Alumni Fund and the Class Agents urge alumni to continue to support the Fund by giving through the classes. The article in last August’s Alumni Bulletin gave further details of the A.M.E.F. and/or relationship with it.

Jefferson can be proud of her alumni participation in giving—nearly four-fifths of the entire alumni body have given to one or more of the Funds. During this Eleventh Fund, we hope for even wider response than in former years. The goal again this year is to exceed $110,000. The College needs all of this and more. High percentage of giving sets an important example to other sources of support, and Jefferson men have consistently set an exemplary pattern of giving. We are confident that this beginning of our second “decade of giving” will bring yet greater advances in alumni participation.

Contributors in the Century and Five Hundred groups continue to grow each year and gifts of $100 and over now provide about half of the total amount raised in each Fund. We expect the number of these donors to increase this year.

The President, Trustees, Dean, Faculty, and your Alumni Executive Committee are sincerely grateful for the benefits that have come to the College through the generosity of alumni gifts to the Annual Giving Fund. Jefferson has a tradition to maintain, and a future to build. To carry out this task, we are counting on the interest, enthusiasm, and loyalty of the alumni body—because experience has proved that we can.

Your Class Agents will be in contact with you soon and you can help them with a prompt reply and encouragement. Thank you for your assistance in every way.
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 six 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 and seventy-nine alumni recorded on this roll contributed approximately half of last year’s Fund amount. The warm thanks are again expressed by the Alumni Fund Committee of the Jefferson Medical College for all of the gifts, regardless of size made to advance the progress of our Alma Mater.

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Jefferson Faculty Members Participate in Conference Series
Sponsored by Cooper Hospital and the New Jersey Chapter of A.A.G.P.

The following Jefferson faculty members will participate:
Dr. Robert T. Carroll, Assistant in Medicine — "Hemoglobinopathies"
Dr. Walter A. Crist, Associate in Medicine — "Heart — Anticoagulants"
Dr. E. A. Denbo, Associate in Neurology — "Local Injections for the Control of Pain" (Panel)
Dr. James G. Dickensheets, Assistant in Medicine — "Pulmonary Tumors"
Dr. Willard M. Drake, Associate in Urology — "Evaluation of the Artificial Kidney and Discussion of Biopsy Methods in the Diagnosis of Renal Disease" (Panel)
Dr. J. L. Drossner, Instructor in Medicine — "Management of Upper Gastro-intestinal Hemorrhage" (Panel)
Dr. Jerome R. Dorkin, Assistant in Medicine — "Heart — Surgical Treatment of Heart Disease" (Panel)
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENTS IN DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS

Prematurity Studies

Prematurity constitutes the greatest problem to the pediatrician, both in terms of numbers of patients (500,000 per year in the United States) and number of deaths (100,000 per year). Many of these infants die shortly after birth, but others live for many days or weeks and then succumb, often of infection and in an apparently malnourished state. Dr. Hans G. Keitel, Professor of Pediatrics and Head of the Department, Dr. Rosalind Ting, Fellow, and their associates have recently discovered that the use of a concentrated breast milk-like formula for feeding premature infants results in a greater caloric intake, survival rate, reduced incidence of infection and shortened nursery stay. The data obtained to date, on over 80 premature infants, are so promising that a controlled research project is to be started in conjunction with other hospitals in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California. Extensive studies of the kidney function and central nervous system development are to be made in these infants since there is reason to believe that maturation of these organ systems, as well as growth, generally is greatly accelerated when the new feeding program is employed.

Studies of Sickle Cell Disease

Studies on the patho-physiology of sickle cell disease are also underway in the Department of Pediatrics. This condition afflicts, to varying degrees, about 1,500,000 subjects of the Negro race. Sickle cell disease cannot be successfully treated by any of the miracle drugs. Careful repeated studies of kidney function, liver function and acid-base equilibrium by Dr. Keitel, Dr. Felix Karpinski, Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, and their associates are providing the basis on which to evaluate the possible beneficial effect of new agents that may influence this condition. A dramatic finding was that the administration of large amounts of normal blood or of normal red blood cells to patients with sickle cell diseases controls or completely reverses the kidney disturbance which is found in all patients with the severe form of the disease and in most of the patients with a patent form of sickle cell disease. There is hope that acid-base alterations may materially influence the clinical manifestation of this condition.

LIBRARY NOTES

"Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genitals," by Dr. John F. Wilson, has now been translated into Spanish by Dr. Aaron Kaminsky, Adjunct Professor of Dermatology at the Graduate School of the University of Buenos Aires.

It is published by Editoriale Bibliografica Argentina.

OPENING OF SESSION – September 8, 1958
(Promotions, Appointments, Resignations, Deaths and Leavés of Absence Since September 9, 1957)

PROMOTIONS

SAVINO ALBERT D’ANGELO, Ph.D., from Associate Professor of Anatomy to Professor of Histology and Embryology.

W. PAUL HAVENS, JR., M.D., from Associate Professor to Professor of Medicine.

AARON CAPPER, M.D., from Associate Professor of Clinical Pediatrics to Clinical Professor of Pediatrics.

ZYGMUNT A. PIOTROWSKI, Ph.D., from Associate Professor of Clinical Psychology to Clinical Professor of Psychology.

PAUL J. POINSARD, M.D., from Associate Professor to Clinical Professor of Psychiatry.

NATHAN S. SCHLEZINGER, M.D., from Associate Professor to Clinical Professor of Neurology.

THEODORE A. LOFTUS, M.D., from Associate Professor to Clinical Professor of Medicine.

JOHN Y. TEMPLETON, III, M.D., from Associate Professor to Clinical Professor of Surgery.

EDWARD J. DONNELLY, M.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology.

JOHN H. DUGGER, M.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology (Episcopal Hospital).

THOMAS A. LOFTUS, M.D., from Assistant Professor of Clinical Psychiatry to Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry.

ROLAND W. MANTHEI, Ph.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Pharmacology.

RALPH W. MAYS, M.D., from Associate in Medicine to Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine (German-town Hospital).

HYMAN MENDUKE, Ph.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Biostatistics.

HAROLD F. ROBERTSON, M.D., from Associate in Medicine to Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine (Methodist Hospital).

JACOB WOODROW SAVACOOL, M.D., from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Preventive Medicine.

ANGELO ANGELIDES, M.D., from Associate in Clinical Medicine to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine (Lankenau Hospital).

EUGENE ASERINSKY, Ph.D., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Physiology.

PATRICIA BURNS, M.D., from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Clinical Radiology.

W. LAWRENCE CAHALL, M.D., from Associate in Medicine to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine (German-town Hospital).

JAMES R. HERRON, JR., M.D., from Associate in Obstetrics and Gynecology to Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology (Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital).

JAMES J. KOCSIS, Ph.D., from Instructor in Pharmacology to Assistant Professor of Pharmacology.

DANIEL W. LEWIS, M.D., from Associate in Medicine to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

JOHN N. LINDQUIST, M.D., from Associate in Medicine to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

WALLACE G. MCCUNE, M.D., from Associate in Medicine to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine (German-town Hospital).

LOUIS MERVES, M.D., from Associate in Medicine to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

EDWIN N. MURRAY, M.D., from Associate in Medicine to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine (Cooper Hospital).

THOMAS F. NEALON, JR., M.D., from Associate in Surgery to Assistant Professor of Surgery.

DANIEL B. PIERSON, JR., M.D., from Associate in Clinical Medicine to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine (Lankenau Hospital).

JACOB W. SAVACOOL, M.D., from Associate in Clinical Medicine to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

CHARLES GORDON STEINMETZ, III, M.D., from Associate in Ophthalmology to Assistant Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology.

PETER A. THEODOS, M.D., from Associate in Medicine to Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

JOHN B. ATKINSON, M.D., from Instructor in Medicine to Associate in Clinical Medicine.

ABRAHAM COHEN, M.D., from Instructor in Medicine to Associate in Clinical Medicine.

JAMES W. DALY, M.D., from Instructor in Medicine to Associate in Clinical Medicine.

ANTHONY P. GARRITANO, M.D., from Instructor to Associate in Radiology.

THOMAS M. KAIN, JR., M.D., from Instructor in Medicine to Associate in Clinical Medicine.
JOSEPH KEISERMAN, M.D., from Instructor in Medicine to
Associate in Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM BERNARD KINLAW, M.D., from Instructor to As-
sociate in Preventive Medicine (Fife-Hamill Memorial
Health Center).

VINCENT P. MAHONEY, M.D., from Instructor to As-
sociate in Clinical Psychiatry.

LEWIS C. MANGES, M.D., from Assistant to Associate in
Surgery.

JOSEPH MEDOFF, M.D., from Instructor to Associate in
Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM R. O'BRIEN, M.D., from Instructor to Associate
in Clinical Psychiatry.

CHARLES W. SEMISCH, M.D., from Assistant to Associate
in Cardiology in Pediatrics.

JAMES E. CLARK, M.D., from Assistant to Instructor in
Medicine.

WILLIAM A. SODEMAN, M.D., Dean, Former Magee
Professor of Medicine and Head of the Department.

EDWARD L. BAUER, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, Emeritus.

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

HAROLD W. JONES, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine,
Emeritus.

Baldwin L. Keyes, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, Emer-
itus.

M. H. F. FRIEDMAN, Ph.D., Professor of Physiology and
Head of the Department.

ROBERT A. MATTHEWS, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry and
Head of the Department.

ANDREW J. RAMSAY, Ph.D., Professor of Anatomy, Direc-
tor of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy.

DONALD J. FARAGE, LL.B., Visiting Professor of Legal
Medicine.

HENRY H. PERLMAN, M.D., Clinical Professor of Pediatrics.

RICHARD C. TAYLOR, M.D., Associate Professor of Path-
ology.

PERCY BARKHAM, M.B., B.Ch., M.D., Assistant Professor of
Medicine (Hematology).

SIEGERT BORNSTEIN, M.D., Assistant Professor of Path-
ology.

ROBERT ALFRED CLARK, M.D., Assistant Professor of
Psychiatry (Friends Hospital).

ROLF FRETER, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Microbiology.

DAVID S. GREEN, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Audiology
(Department of Otorhinology).

JOHN A. KOLTES, M.D., Assistant Professor of Psychiatry.

ELLIOTT L. MANCALL, M.D., Assistant Professor of Neurol-
ogy.

IVAN BOSZOVENYI-NAGY, M.D., Assistant Professor of
Psychiatry.

MILTON TOPOREK, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Biochem-
istry.

THEODORE T. TSALTAS, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology.

ANTHONY ZICCARDI, M.D., Assistant Professor of Clinical
Obstetrics and Gynecology (Our Lady of Lourdes Hos-

cial).

NEW APPOINTMENTS

WILLIAM B. POLIN, M.D., from Assistant to Instructor in

GEORGE J. RESNICK, M.D., from Assistant to Instructor in

RUTH P. ZAGER, M.D., from Assistant to Instructor in

PEDIATRICS.

38
BERNARD C. GETTES, M.D., Associate in Ophthalmology.
ALVIN F. GOLDFARB, M.D., Associate in Obstetrics and Gynecology.
HENRY A. KANE, M.D., Associate in Clinical Pediatrics.
WILLIAM MCLEAN, M.D., Associate in Neurology.
GLORIA FRETER, M.S., Research Associate in Bacteriology.
JAMES W. MESSER, M.S., Research Associate in Microbiology.
HASIB TANYOL, M.D., Research Associate in Physiology.
ADOLPHE T. GREGOIRE, Ph.D., Research Biologist in Obstetrics and Gynecology.
JUNE N. BARKER, Ph.D., Instructor in Physiology.
MARVIN J. BLEIBERG, Ph.D., Instructor in Pharmacology.
PAUL T. CARRIGAN, M.D., Instructor in Pathology.
DOMENIC A. DEBIAS, Ph.D., Instructor in Physiology.
WILLIAM EUGENE DELANEY, M.D., Instructor in Pathology.
JACOB L. DROSSNER, M.D., Instructor in Medicine (Cooper Hospital).
JOHN F. KURTZKE, M.D., Instructor in Neurology.
PAUL L. LEWIS, M.D., Instructor in Pathology.
MALCOLM MCFARLAND, M.D., Instructor in Medicine (Germantown Hospital).
FRANCIS McKEON, M.D., Instructor in Pathology.
WESLEY W. PARKE, Ph.D., Instructor in Anatomy.
LEWIS DAVID POLK, M.D., Instructor in Pediatrics.
J. RUSH SHANAHAH, M.D., Instructor in Medicine (Lankenau Hospital).
PHILIP VINCENT SKERRITT, M.D., Instructor in Pathology.
SIMON SOUMERAI, M.D., Instructor in Pathology.
FRANCIS J. SWEENEY, JR., M.D., Instructor in Medicine.
KHUSHDARSHAN THIND, M.S., Instructor in Microbiology.
MARGARET O. TSALTAS, M.D., Instructor in Psychiatry.
ARTHUR J. WEISS, M.D., Instructor in Medicine.
W. WILSON WREN, M.D., Instructor in Psychiatry.
GEORGE ALLEN, M.D., Assistant in Medicine (Cooper Hospital).
ADOLPH BORKOWSKI, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
PAUL J. CIMOH, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
JEROME M. COTLER, M.D., Assistant in Orthopedic Surgery.
ALFRED M. DIGIACCOMO, M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology.
WILLIAM DAVISON, M.D., Assistant in Orthopedic Surgery.
JEROME R. DORKIN, M.D., Assistant in Medicine (Cooper Hospital).
JOSEPH ROBERT FOX, M.D., Assistant in Ophthalmology.
WILLIAM FRAIMOW, M.D., Assistant in Medicine (Barton Memorial Hospital).
WILLIAM KANE GORHAM, III, M.D., Assistant in Surgery.
CHARLES H. GREENBAUM, M.D., Assistant in Dermatology.
FARID I. HAURANI, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
CHARLES L. HOFFMEIER, M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology (Episcopal Hospital).
ROBERT W. HYATT, M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology (Episcopal Hospital).
CHARLES H. KENNEDY, JR., M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology (Episcopal Hospital).
RUSSELL H. KESSELMAN, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
ARNOLD S. KESSLER, M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology.
HERBERT KRAMER, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
JACK B. KREMENS, M.D., Assistant in Psychiatry.
SEYMOUR KREVSKY, M.D., Assistant in Pediatrics.
HERBERT LOHMULLER, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
GERALD MARKS, M.D., Assistant in Surgery.
CHARLES MILON, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
RANDALL NADEN, JR., M.D., Assistant in Medicine (Cooper Hospital).
RALPH ONOFRIO, M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology (Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital).
WILLIAM N. PERRIGE, M.D., Assistant in Surgery.
ALEXANDER M. PETERS, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
HAROLD ROYNER, M.D., Assistant in Surgery.
HENRY K. SHOEMAKER, M.D., Assistant in Neurosurgery.
EDGAR CHARLES SMITH, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
WILLIAM TOMLIN SNAGG, M.D., Assistant in Medicine (Cooper Hospital).
ROBERT E. STEWART, M.D., Assistant in Pediatrics.
HENRY CLARENCE STOFMAN, M.D., Assistant in Surgery.
IRWIN L. STOLOFF, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
ANDREW A. SULLIVAN, M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology (Methodist Hospital).
CHARLES SYMS, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
GABRIEL TATARIAN, M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology.
BASCOM SLEMP WAUGH, M.D., Assistant in Medicine (Cooper Hospital).
RICHARD K. D. WATANABE, M.D., Assistant in Medicine (Germantown Hospital).
WERNER K. R. WELZ, M.D., Assistant in Psychiatry.
JOSEPH COURTNEY WELZ, M.D., Assistant in Neurology.
EDWARD B. WINEHLED, M.D., Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynecology (Episcopal Hospital).
JACOB YANOFF, M.D., Assistant in Medicine (Methodist Hospital).
RESIGNATIONS

HENRY B. DECKER, M.D., Professor of Dermatology and Head of the Department.
BALDWIN L. KEYES, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry and Head of the Department.
RUSSELL L. NICHOLS, M.D., Professor of Radiology and Head of the Department.
HAROLD W. JONES, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
CLAUDIE W. BARRICK, M.D., Associate Professor of Radiology.
LAWRENCE S. CAREY, M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine.
CHARLES A. FUREY, M.D., Assistant Professor of Physical Medicine.
PAUL H. JERNSTROM, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology.
HENRY L. KAZAL, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology.
CHIUN T. LING, M.D., Assistant Professor of Biochemistry.
PERRY S. MCNEAL, M.D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.
LEO MADOW, M.D., Assistant Professor of Neurology.
ALVIN W. HOWLAND, M.D., Associate in Clinical Ophthalmology.
RAYMOND H. LAZINSKI, M.S., (E.E.) Research Associate in Acoustic Electronics (Department of Otorhinolaryngology).
J. F. McMULLIN, M.D., Associate in Psychiatry.
WILLIAM R. O'BRIEN, M.D., Instructor in Psychiatry.
JOSEPH R. BIGLEY, M.D., Assistant in Pediatrics.
WILLIAM R. DAVISON, M.D., Assistant in Orthopedic Surgery.
ROBERT J. GILL, M.D., Assistant in Medicine.
FRED KRAMER, M.D., Assistant in Psychiatry.

AMERICAN BOARD OF SURGERY,
PART II ORAL EXAMINATIONS
GIVEN AT JEFFERSON

The Jefferson Medical College was greatly honored by its selection as the site for the Part II Oral Examinations of the American Board of Surgery on September 15 and 16. Dr. John J. McKeown, Jr., Instructor in Surgery, who is Assistant Secretary of the American Board of Surgery, made the arrangements for the examination.

Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr., Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and Head of the Department, is an emeritus member of the American Board of Surgery, and was therefore a regular examiner, while the following staff members of the Department of Surgery were guest examiners: Dr. J. Montgomery Deaver, Associate Professor of Surgery; Dr. John J. DeTeurk, Associate in Surgery; Dr. Kenneth E. Fry, Clinical Professor of Surgery; Dr. Ward D. O'Sullivan, Clinical Professor of Surgery; Dr. John Y. Templeton III, Clinical Professor of Surgery; Dr. S. Dana Weeder, Clinical Professor of Surgery and Dr. George J. Willauer, Clinical Professor of Surgery.

The entire Tenth Floor of the College was used for these examinations, including both the facilities of the Department of Surgery and, through the gracious cooperation of Dr. Robert A. Matthews, Head of the Department of Psychiatry, the facilities of that Department as well.
FACULTY MEMBERS ATTEND MEETING OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

The 69th Annual Meeting of The American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists held at Hot Springs, Virginia, on September 4th, 5th and 6th, was attended by members from The Jefferson Medical College — Dr. George A. Hahn, Dr. Roy W. Mohler and Dr. Thaddeus L. Montgomery.

Dr. Hahn opened the discussion of the paper by Dr. J. G. Moore of the University of California on "Evaluation of Chemotherapy in Ovarian and Cervical Cancer by Tissue Culture Method."

Dr. Thaddeus L. Montgomery participated in discussion and, as a former President of the Association, attended the preliminary meetings of the Executive Council.

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MR. NESBIT TO RECEIVE NATIONAL HUMAN RELATIONS AWARD

Albert J. Nesbit, a long time member of the Board of Trustees, will be honored on October 23, 1958 when the National Conference of Christians and Jews will present him with the National Human Relations Award at their Annual Dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

This Award is given each year to a person distinguished for public service in his community.

President Kauffman and Dean Sodeman are members of the Dinner Committee, of which William F. Kelly, President of The First Pennsylvania Company, is Chairman.

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Chapter Notes

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER

The Connecticut Chapter of the Alumni Association will meet on October 23 at the Statler Hotel in Hartford, Connecticut. Cocktails will be served from 6 to 7 p.m. in the Four Cities Room and dinner will follow.

Dr. Robert B. Nye, Assistant Dean; Dr. Mario A. Castallo, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology; and Dr. Francis J. Braceland, Class of 1930, Director of the Institute of Living, will be guest speakers.

Alumni from the entire New England area and their wives have been invited to attend.

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PUERTO RICO CHAPTER

On August 3, 1958 the summer get together of the Puerto Rico Alumni Chapter took place at El Rancho Hotel in Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico.

Fifteen alumni members attended and a present Puerto Rican student, Mr. Enrique Vasallo. Wives and children were included in this summer get together.

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The following officers were elected for the coming year:

DR. AGUSTIN M. DEANDINO, JR. .... President
DR. ENRIQUE L. MATTA, JR. ......... Secretary
DR. ANTONIO NAVAS ................. Treasurer

ENRIQUE L. MATTA, JR., M. D.
Secretary

SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER

The South Central Pennsylvania Chapter of the Alumni Association will hold a dinner meeting on Saturday, November 1, 1958, at the Penn Harris Hotel in Harrisburg. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m. and dinner at 7:30 p.m.

Following dinner there will be a short chapter business meeting and then the guests will hear talks by Dean William A. Sodeman, Dr. Roy W. Mohler, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Dr. John H. Hodges, Associate Professor of Medicine.

During the business session of the meeting the wives attending will be entertained in another part of the hotel.
Dr. John B. Atkinson, Instructor in Clinical Medicine, spoke at the 7th Congress of the International Society of Hematology in Rome recently. The title of his paper was "Therapy of Acute Leukemia by Total Body Irradiation and Isologous (twin) Bone Marrow Transplantation."

Dr. Francis J. Bonner, Associate in Physical Medicine, was elected President of the American Association of Electromyography and Electrodiagnosis at its annual meeting, which was held at The Jefferson Medical College on August 24, 1958.

Dr. Robert Brent, Associate Professor of Pediatrics, was a guest speaker at the 3rd annual seminar on Chronic Diseases in Childhood sponsored by the New Jersey Department of Health. On September 18th he spoke on the use of Radioactive Rose Bengal as a diagnostic tool at the St. Christopher's Hospital for Children. Dr. Brent also attended the recent International Radiation Congress to present some data on the long term effects of irradiation at a special longevity session.

During the past spring Dr. Mario A. Castallo, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, visited Madrid, Spain, several cities in Italy, and stopped in Paris, France.

On May 5th and 7th, at the invitation of Dr. A. Paredes Posadas of University City, Madrid, Spain, and Dr. Pedro Castejan and his associates of the University of Madrid Faculty of Medicine, conferences were held on "Infertility in the Female and Its Management".

"Management of Infertility" was discussed at a seminar with Professor Luigi Cattaneo, the Director of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Rome, and his staff; and with Professor Pietro Marziale, grand rounds were held at the Polyclinic Hospital on May 12th.

At the invitation of Professor Mario Battezzati of the University of Parma, on June 6th, "The Management of Tubal Occlusion by Intubated Tuboplasty" was discussed and the original experimentations on this procedure were demonstrated.

The new building of the Medical School of the University of Paris was visited on June 11th and their methods of study and the admission of students was reviewed.

Dr. James E. Clark, Instructor in Medicine, is the recipient of a $1,000.00 grant given by the Carbon County (Pennsylvania) Heart Association. The grant will be used for the study of aldosterone and electrolyte excretion in hypertension and toxemia of pregnancy.

Dr. David M. Davis, Professor of Urology, Emeritus, was re-elected Vice-President of the International Urological Society at its Eleventh Triennial Congress held in Stockholm, Sweden, June 25th to July 1st, 1958. Dr. Davis also read a paper on "Complete Replacement of both Ureters by an Ileal Loop." At the banquet held in The Golden Room of the Stockholm Stadshus he spoke in behalf of the foreign members of the Association.

Previous to his visit to Stockholm, Dr. Davis visited the United States Army General Hospital No. 2 at Landstuhl, Germany, at the invitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Kryder Van Buskirk, Chief of the Urology Service, and collaborated in Staff Rounds. He also visited, at Dr. Kiil's invitation, the laboratory of Dr. Frederick Kiil in Oslo, Norway, where important studies of the physiology of the ureter and kidney pelvis, and of the hydrodynamics of the urinary tract, are in progress.

Dr. Sherman A. Eger, Clinical Professor of Surgery, was a guest speaker at the Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, September 5th. Dr. Eger's subject was "The Latest Technique of Adrenal Denervation for Essential Hypertension".

Dr. Theodore R. Fetter, Professor of Urology, and Head of the Department, presented three papers at a recent meeting of the West Virginia State Medical Society at White Sulphur Springs. His subjects were: "Abdominal Masses in Infants and Children", "Urological Emergencies", and "Hypertension and "Unilateral Renal Disease".

Dr. David J. LaFia, Assistant in the Department of Neurosurgery, and Dr. Harold F. Chase, Professor of Clinical and Research Anesthesiology, have been awarded a United States Public Health Research Grant. Dr. LaFia is the Principal Investigator and Dr. Chase the Co-Principal Investigator. They will study: Relationship of Changes in Infrathoracic Pressures to Intracranial Pressure and Circulation. The award was for $9,286.00.

Dr. LaFia represented the Xavier-Damian Professional Sodality at the Sodality Congress of the Lay Apostolate at the Commodore Hotel in New York City, September 3, 1958. He spoke on a panel dealing with the Catholic physician's role in Christianizing society.

Dr. Warren R. Lang, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Dr. Russell H. Kesselman, Assistant in Medicine, attended a special summer program on "Modern Research Methods in Biology and Medicine" at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from July 7th to July 18th, 1958.
Dr. Robert A. Matthews, Professor of Psychiatry and Head of the Department, was guest speaker at the Annual Program Conference presented by the Indiana Association for Mental Health in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 11th to 13th. Dr. Matthews subject was "New Frontiers in Psychiatry".

Dr. Ward D. O'Sullivan, Clinical Professor of Surgery, was honored recently by his Alma Mater, Fordham College. The Class of 1958 selected Dr. O'Sullivan to receive the Encaenia Award, citing him for his outstanding work as surgeon, teacher and writer. In addition to his duties at Jefferson, Dr. O'Sullivan is Director of Surgery at Misericordia Hospital.

Dr. Lewis C. Scheffey, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Emeritus, was featured as "Our Prominent Alumnus" in the August 1958 issue of the COMMUNICATOR, the official publication of the Phi Delta Chi Professional Pharmaceutical Fraternity.

Dean William A. Sodeman was guest speaker at the Annual Fall Conference of the Southwest Louisiana Graduate Medical Assembly which was held at the Majestic Hotel in Lake Charles, Louisiana, on September 12 and 13, 1958. Dr. Sodeman presented two papers: "Evaluation and Management of Edema" and "Use of Digitalis". He also moderated a panel on "Management of the Jaundiced Patient".

This Conference which is sponsored by the Calcasieu Parish Medical Society, was attended by physicians from Southwest Louisiana and East Texas, and it was accredited by the American Academy of General Practice for Category I.

Dr. Leandro M. Tocantins, Professor of Clinical and Experimental Medicine and Director of the Division of Hematology of the Cardeza Foundation, was one of four specialists who spoke at a medical symposium at Fitkin Hospital, Neptune, New Jersey, recently. Dr. Tocantins spoke about the problem of breaking up a blood clot, or thrombosis, which is already formed and told of the progress which is being made in the development of new drugs for this purpose. The subject of Dr. Tocantins' talk was "Choice of Anti-Coagulant Therapy".

Dr. John F. Wilson, Associate Professor of Dermatology, attended a meeting of the Pacific Dermatological Society from September 17th to September 20th. Dr. Wilson was invited to attend as a guest by the Association.

Dr. C. Wilmer Wirts, Associate Professor of Medicine, was guest speaker, together with fifteen other nationally recognized medical authorities, at the Medical Progress Assembly in Birmingham, Alabama, from September 7th to September 9th. The Assembly was presented by the Birmingham Academy of Medicine for the purpose of bringing practicing physicians up to date on developments in various fields of medicine. Dr. Wirts' subject was "Diseases of the Pancreas". Dr. Wirts was signally honored by having the Key to the City of Birmingham presented to him by the Honorable James W. Morgan, Mayor.

Dr. Robert I. Wise, Associate Professor of Medicine, spoke at the Second Annual Symposium on Infectious Diseases which was sponsored jointly by the American Academy of General Practice, Kansas University Medical Center and Lederle Laboratories. Six medical schools sent speakers to this one day meeting which was held at Battenfield Auditorium on the Medical Center Campus in Kansas City. The program was opened with a ninety-minute discussion of the problem of staphylococcal infections with thirty minute talks by three recognized authorities on the topic. Dr. Wise was one of these and his subject was "Modern Methods of Diagnosis". A one-hour panel discussion, at which doctors in the audience asked questions, followed these three talks.

Faculty Members Participate in Clinical Congress of The American College of Surgeons

Several members of the Jefferson Faculty presented papers at the 44th Clinical Congress of The American College of Surgeons which was held at the Conrad Hilton, Chicago, from October 6 to October 10, 1958.

In the Post Graduate Course on Surgical Aspects of Pulmonary Disease, Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr., Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and Head of the Department, gave a paper on "The Physiology of the Normal Chest" and also acted as Moderator of the Panel on "Physiology of the Thorax". During the Forum on Parental Nutrition and Circulation, Dr. Walter F. Ballinger, II, Instructor in Surgery, and Dr. Arthur J. Weiss, Instructor in Medicine, presented a paper on "Variations in the Technique of Platelet Preservation at —79 degrees C".

Dr. Gibbon, Dr. Thomas F. Nealon, Jr., Assistant Professor of Surgery, and Dr. David C. Schecter, Resident in Surgery, presented "An Ion Exchange Resin Type Artificial Kidney."

Dr. Franz Goldstein, Instructor in Medicine, collaborated with two other physicians on a paper entitled "The Differentiation of Medical from Surgical Jaundice by Means of Serum Transaminase and Iron Determinations", which was presented during the Forum Session on Liver and Biliary Tract.
1909

Harold L. Foss, M.D., Danville, Pennsylvania, recently retired as chief-of-staff of the Geisinger Memorial Hospital and Foss Clinic, Danville. Dr. Foss will assume emeritus status.

Among other professional memberships he is a member of the Founders Group of the American Board of Surgery.

In September of 1952 he was installed as President of the American College of Surgeons, and in February of 1953 presided at the inter-American meeting of the American College of Surgeons in San Palo, Brazil.

He was made vice-chairman of the Board of Regents of the organization in 1953, as well as a member of the Finance and Executive Committee.

Dr. Foss is the author of more than 100 articles dealing with problems of general surgery.

Dr. and Mrs. Foss have two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Foster of Seattle, Washington, and Mrs. Thomas Markle of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and six grandchildren.

1920

Samuel A. Thompson, M.D., 850 Park Avenue, New York, New York, has been appointed Chief of the Section of Thoracic Surgery at New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals. He has been on the staff of the College since his appointment in 1923 as Instructor of Surgery. In 1938 he became Associate Professor of Surgery and will continue to fill this position.

Dr. Thompson is well known for his research in the field of heart surgery. He is a founder member of the Board of Thoracic Surgery and of the New York Society for Cardiovascular Surgery. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, American College of Chest Physicians, American College of Cardiology, New York Academy of Medicine and of the International College of Surgeons.

In addition to his duties at the New York Medical College, Dr. Thompson is attending surgeon at Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals and Metropolitan Hospital; attending thoracic surgeon at St. Anthony's and Riker's Island Hospitals; director of thoracic surgical service at Metropolitan Hospital; consulting thoracic surgeon at St. Clare's Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital for Diseases of the Chest in New York City, and at Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, New Jersey. He is also consulting surgeon in the department of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery at Passaic General Hospital.

1926

Clifford H. Trexler, M.D., 349 N. 7th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania was recently appointed Assistant Chief-of-Staff and Vice Chairman of the Medical Board of the Allentown Hospital.

A well known surgeon, Dr. Trexler has been a member of the hospital staff since 1928 and an associate in the surgical department more than 20 years.

1928

Vane M. Hoge, M.D., 4004 Everett Street, Kensington, Maryland, has been named executive director of the recently formed Hospital Planning Council of Metropolitan Chicago.

Dr. Hoge, who has been assistant surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, assumed his new position September 15th.

As the council's executive officer, he will direct its program "to provide equitable distribution of hospitals and their service requirements and needs in the Chicago area."

Dr. Samuel A. Thompson

Dr. Vane M. Hoge

Norman H. Wiley, M.D., a veteran of thirty years with the Medical Corps of the Army, became medical director of the Samuel Dixon State Hospital, South Mountain, Pennsylvania. In his new post he will administer a 920 bed tuberculosis sanatorium employing 506 persons.

Colonel Wiley served in fourteen army hospitals during his career. During World War II he took part in eight major campaigns, including the invasions of North Africa, Sicily and Normandy. The 128th Evacuation Hospital, which he commanded, was the first in operation in France, the first through after the break-through at St. Lo, and the first in Belgium and Germany. It cared for 66,000 casualties.
1931
HARRY C. McCRAIN, M.D., Colonel, MC, has recently been assigned as post surgeon of Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama. Colonel McClain came to the arsenal from Fort Benning, Georgia, where he had been Commander of the 54th Medical Group since January 27, 1956.

Before entering active duty in 1942, Colonel McClain had been an ear, nose and throat specialist and an industrial surgeon. During World War II, he served in the European Theatre of Operations. In 1954, he became corps surgeon for the 9th Corps, Far East Command. He was also senior medical advisor for the Republic of Korea Army until he came to Fort Benning in 1956.

Among his decorations are the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Army Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant and Oak Leaf Cluster.

Colonel McClain and his wife Anne are the parents of a son, Harry, Jr., 19, who seems to be following in his father’s footsteps — he’s studying pre-medicine at the Colonel’s alma mater, Juniata College.

1932
ACHILLES A. BERRETTINI, M.D., 65 W. Union Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has been promoted to a chief in the Department of Ophthalmology and Otalaryngology at Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. Prior to his elevation, he was an associate in the department.

Dr. Berrettini is married to the former Joyce Hayhurst of Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two sons, Robert, 8½, and Wade, 7.

1934
HAROLD L. ISRAEL, M.D., 304 S. 19th Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, spoke at the British Commonwealth Chest Conference in London on July 3rd on “Sarcoidosis in the United States” and at Oxford University on July 9th on “Changing Patterns in Pulmonary Disease”.

1935
VINCENT W. BANICK, M.D., Miners Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was recently elevated to the post of a chief in the Department of Ophthalmology in the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. Prior to his promotion he was an associate in the Department of Ophthalmology.

A member of the United States Air Corps for five years in World War II, he was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He is married to the former Mary Ann Munchak of Scranton, and they are the parents of three daughters.

Dr. Charley J. Smyth, M.D., 4200 E. 9th Avenue, Denver, Colorado, Associate Professor at the University of Colorado Medical School, was elected President-Elect of the American Rheumatism Association at their annual meeting.

He will become American Rheumatism Association President at its 1959 annual meeting. The group is composed of some 1,200 physicians with interests in arthritic and rheumatic disorders.

Dr. Smyth has been at the Colorado University Medical School since 1949. Before that he was on the faculty at the Wayne University Medical School in Detroit, Michigan.

He is a director of the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation and Chairman of the chapter’s medical and scientific committee.

Dr. Herbert A. Luscombe,
Associate Class Agent for the Class of 1940
1940
FRANKLIN C. FETTER, M.D., has been appointed director of Medical Education at Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, effective October 1, 1958.

1941
WILLIAM A. HALBEISEN, M.D., 300 Kings Highway, E., Haddonfield, New Jersey, former president of the Camden County Heart Association in 1956-57, was re-elected to that post.

Dr. Halbeisen, who has been a member of the board since its inception in 1954, is a member of the rheumatic fever committee, the cardiac clinics committee and the research committee of the association. He is attending cardiologist, chief of the cardiac clinic, department of cardiology chief, associate physician and assistant medical director of Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital.

ROBERT W. WOLFORD, M.D., 790 Summit, Marion, Ohio, a cardiologist, has joined the staff of the Frederick C. Smith Clinic in Marion.

Dr. Wolford has devoted the last two years to special study of diseases of the heart, blood vessels and blood pressure at the Cleveland Clinic. His work there was sponsored by the National Heart Institute of the United States Public Health Service. He has started his private practice at the Smith Clinic where he will specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the heart and blood vessels including high blood pressure. He will be in charge of the specialized facilities of the clinic for the diagnosis of congenital and acquired abnormalities of the heart and its associated arteries and veins.

Dr. Wolford is married to the former Ruth Curry of Cleveland, and they have four children: Gretchen, 14; Elizabeth, 12; Robert Jr., 5 1/2, and Martha, 4.

1944-J
JOHN C. CAVENDER, M.D., Hop Bottom, Pennsylvania, became Commander of Pennsylvania Veterans of Foreign Wars at the windup of the 39th annual encampment held recently in Pittsburgh.

A World War II veteran, Dr. Cavender served as senior vice-commander during the past year and was unopposed for the commandship.

He has had a colorful career which includes service in the Army Medical Corps; being an airplane pilot about eighteen years; driving in stock car races and being active for some time in VFW affairs. As a private pilot, he has taken frequent trips in his own craft.

1944-S
IVAN F. BENNETT, M.D., R. R. No. 18, Box No. 285, Indianapolis, Indiana, has joined the Lilly Laboratory for Clinical Research and will be in charge of Lilly's clinical research program in the field of mental health.

In addition to supervising the clinical research program which is being conducted for Lilly in psychiatry all over the country, Dr. Bennett will be active in individual research.

His office is located in the Institute of Psychiatric Research at the Indiana University Medical Center. Dr. Bennett has been appointed to the faculty of the Indiana University School of Medicine's Department of Psychiatry.

A physician with the Veterans Administration since 1950, Dr. Bennett has been chief of psychiatric research for the V. A. in Washington, D.C., for the last two years. His previous professional experience includes residencies in psychiatry at Jefferson Hospital and Harrisburg State Hospital and two years in the armed forces as chief, Neuro-Psychiatric Service, 98th General Hospital, Munich, Germany.

A diplomate in psychiatry, Dr. Bennett is also a Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association and a member of the following: American Medical Association, Society of Biological Psychiatry, Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He has also served on the Pharmacology and Therapeutic Study Section and the Behavioral Sciences Study Section of the National Institutes of Health.

CHARLES E. HOUGH, M.D., 10 Kathleen Place, Morris Plains, New Jersey, writes: "Effective July 1, 1958, I assumed the position of Assistant Medical Director at Wallace Laboratories, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Prior to this I had been Director of Medical Service at Pfizer Laboratories. My work often brings me into contact with various Alumni and frequently provides a pleasant new reunion. Speaking of reunions, our 15th is less than a year away. Already I am looking forward to attending and talking about it among my classmates when I see or write to them."
James B. Jamison, II, M.D., has recently opened an office at 910 — 8th Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, for the practice of Urology.

Dr. Jamison recently completed five years of formal training in genito-urinary surgery. His last eighteen months were spent as chief resident at the Orange Memorial Hospital at Orlando, Florida, with Dr. Lewis M. Orr who is currently president-elect of the American Medical Association.

1951

Charles G. White, M.D., who has been at the Ganta Methodist Mission in Liberia, West Africa, since August, 1955, recently spoke and showed slides in the Conklin Methodist Church, South River, New Jersey.

The Whites returned to the United States July 8th with their three children, Carolina Sue, 4; Lawrence Allan, 3, and Nancy Eleanor, 1. Nancy was born in Liberia.

Dr. White plans to study surgery in Bluffton, Indiana, this year and to return to Liberia with his family in September of 1959.

Richard S. Brown, M.D., recently announced the opening of his office for the practice of general and thoracic surgery at 239 E. 3rd Street, Lewiston, Pennsylvania. During his residency at Jefferson Hospital, Dr. Brown held a Fellowship from the Pennsylvania Heart Association for research and diagnostic work in heart disease. He also held a one-year Fellowship from the American Cancer Society for diagnosis and treatment of malignant diseases. Dr. and Mrs. Brown and their children, Richard, Jr., and Timothy, are residing at Milroy, Pennsylvania.

Robert E. Stout, M.D., has opened an office for the practice of Internal Medicine at 223 Mellen Street, Phoebeus, Hampton, Virginia.

1954

Thadeus P. Fryczynski, M.D., recently opened an office at 510 E. 12th Street, Erie, Pennsylvania, for the practice of Internal Medicine.

Carl W. Hassel, Jr., M.D., Pouch A, Rochester, Minnesota, received the degree of Master of Science in Dermatology and Syphilology from the University of Minnesota on July 7, 1958. Dr. Hassel has completed a Fellowship in Dermatology and Syphilology at the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minnesota, which is a part of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota.

Paul R. Weis, M.D., has opened an office for the practice of Internal Medicine at 225 N. 7th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Dr. Weis is married to the former Mary J. Keil of Bridgeport. They are the parents of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, and reside at 203 N. 2nd Street, Allentown.

Eugene G. Stec, M.D., has completed a two year tour of active duty with the Air Force.

Dr. Stec, who served as a Captain in the Medical Corps at McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee, and Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts, will open offices at 131 Hickory Street,Scranton, Pennsylvania, in association with his father.

1955


On September 1, 1958 he assumed the duties of Anesthesiologist at the Jacksonville Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Florida. Dr. and Mrs. Brown have three children, the oldest four and the youngest born February 3, 1958.

Edward R. Hagopian, M.D., has been awarded a Fellowship for heart research at Jefferson Hospital by the Heart Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania.

He will be investigating means of inducing cardiac arrest for prolonged periods for the purpose of heart surgery. Dr. Hagopian will be working directly with Dr. George J. Haupt, Instructor in Surgery, under the supervision of Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr., Samuel D. Gross, Professor of Surgery and Head of the Department. For this study he will be using Dr. Gibbon’s heart-lung machine.

1957

John C. Flanagan, Jr., M.D., has been appointed a Fellow in Medicine in the Mayo Foundation at Rochester, Minnesota; Philip V. Halick, M.D., a Fellow in Neurologic Surgery and Marvin L. Lewbart, M.D., a Fellow in Biochemistry.

George H. Reichling, M.D., 1249 School Lane, Rydal, Pennsylvania, writes: “Our first child, Steven, was born on December 5, 1957. In addition, I have been awarded a Fulbright scholarship in Dermatology to study at the University of London and St. John's Hospital in England for the academic year 1958-59. My wife, Norma, our son, and I will sail on September 10th for our ten-month stay in London.”
1956

Dr. Paul John Dugan and Miss Olga Teresa Burns were married on Saturday, June 7, 1958, at the Fifth General Hospital Chapel in Bad Cannstatt, Germany.

Dr. and Mrs. Dugan are now in Stuttgart, Germany. Dr. Dugan is a Captain in the United States Army Medical Corps and is stationed at the Fifth General Hospital.

On August 9, 1958, Dr. Richard Taylor Price of Perkasie, Pennsylvania, was married to Miss Kathleen Schnerr of Nazareth.

Mrs. Price was graduated from Susquehanna University. Prior to her marriage, she was medical secretary to the surgical staff of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia. Dr. Price is practicing medicine in Perkasie.

1957

Dr. Herbert V. Allen, Jr., was married to Miss Margaret T. Sher- ron of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, on May 24, 1958.

On July 12, 1958 Dr. William Thomas Lampe, 2nd, was married to Miss Marjorie Anne Wise of Philadelphia, in Trinity Church, Oxford, Lawndale. Miss Wise is a graduate of West Chester State Teachers College. Dr. Lampe interned at Graduate Hospital of Philadelphia. After a honeymoon trip to Wisconsin the couple are at home at 219 N. Second Avenue, Maywood, Illinois. Mrs. Lampe is continuing teaching while Dr. Lampe is serving a residency in Internal Medicine at Hines Veterans' Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

Donald Peter Yadusky, M.D., and Miss Kathleen Noel Burke were married on Saturday June 14, 1958.

Mrs. Yadusky is a graduate of Gwynedd Mercy Junior College, Class of 1957.

Dr. and Mrs. Yadusky are living in Rochester, Minnesota. Dr. Yadusky was awarded a three-year fellowship in internal medicine at the Mayo Clinic.

1953

Dr. and Mrs. Roy H. Hand, 117 Rice's Mill Road, Wyncote, Pennsylvania, announce the birth of a daughter Elizabeth Barbara, born July 22, 1958, 8 lbs. 11½ ozs.

1957

Dr. and Mrs. Gust Boulis announce the birth of a daughter, Chrisso, born Sunday, June 29, 1958.

Dr. Boulis has completed his internship and is taking a residency in Internal Medicine at the Youngstown Hospitals Association.

Doctor and Mrs. Ronald Joseph Yadusky, Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a daughter, Mary, born June 22, 1958, 7 lbs. 2 ozs.

Doctor Yadusky is serving a residency in General Surgery at Lankenau Hospital.

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**RECENT VISITORS TO ALUMNI OFFICE**

Dr. Harry E. Kirshner, '02 Monrovia, California
Dr. A. J. Orenstein, '05 Johannesburg, South Africa
Dr. Marshall C. Rumbaugh, '08 Kingston, Pennsylvania
Dr. Lewis C. Druffner, '08 Avoca, Pennsylvania
Dr. George A. F. Moyer, '25 Shamokin, Pennsylvania
Dr. Sigmond J. Shapiro, '25 Warren, Ohio
Dr. M. J. Borthwick, 33 Shavertown, Pennsylvania
Dr. Benjamin P. Houser, '34 Tamaqua, Pennsylvania
Dr. R. B. Gemmell, '55 Stewartstown, Pennsylvania
Dr. Robert Pathroff, '55 Nesquehoning, Pennsylvania
THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA

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1st Vice-President .......... Calvin Fox, '18, Philadelphia, Pa.
3rd Vice-President . William H. Ryder, 20, New Haven, Conn.

Corresponding Secretary . J. Wallace Davis, '42, Philadelphia, Pa.

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South Dakota .................. Wayne A. Grib, '39
Tennessee ................. David B. Karr, '30
Texas ................. Truman N. Morris, '27
Utah ................. James W. Webster, '34-44
Vermont ................. Allen L. Byrd, '36
Virginia .................. Howard L. Hull, '08
Washington ............... Jack T. Gocke, '42
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Alaska ...................... Peter L. Schneider, '47
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Canada ...................... Richard H. Lyon, '09
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Nicaragua ................. Bernabe I. Appacchill, '26
Peru ...................... Ned T. Raker, '35
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Siam ...................... Pyn Nyes Muangman, '26
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