To All Jefferson Alumni and Their Dear Ones—

Greetings:

Because we hold you in deep affection and good fellowship, we are sending you this message to let you know that we are thinking of you at this Christmas Season. Even those who are very far away seem near to us at this time, so feeling your presence we want to wish you and yours a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, which we trust will bring you everything good and all your hearts' desire. God bless you every one.
The Division of Endocrine and Cancer Research was organized by action of the Board of Trustees in 1948 as an interdepartmental research organization. It represents an experiment in academic organization and, we believe, a highly successful experiment. The formalized organization of this Division was the result of an organic development. Back in 1940, several faculty members who had an active interest in research in Endocrinology decided to pool their interests and their—at that time meager—resources in an informal research group. Soon they (originally Dr. A. Cantarow, at that time of the Department of Medicine, Dr. Karl E. Paschkis, of the Department of Medicine and Physiology, and Dr. A. E. Rakoff, of the Department of Obstetrics) were referred to as the Endocrine Research Group. Studies of certain aspects of the role of hormones in carcinogenesis were included in the program. When in 1945 the Alumni Bulletin published a review of “Research at Jefferson” this informal group, at that time also including Doctors L. A. Hansen, J. Stasney, and William Pearlman, was already regarded as a unit and the research program was presented as that of an interdepartmental group, separate from the reports of the traditional departments.

The formal organization of the Division as an interdepartmental unit offered a number of advantages. The presence, at Jefferson, of an active Research Division stimulated and attracted young men to work in this field. Membership in the Division was advantageous because of the stimulation from intimate contact with men who brought the most varied skills and approaches to this field, and also because of a certain prestige value attached to being identified with the group. The existence of an academically recognized and organized Division gave the College an enhanced degree of “standing” in the scientific community. Lastly, an organized Division was at an advantage when trying to get extramural financial support for the research program. Another consideration was that continuity of work could be hoped for; as long as the group was only a loose personal association, it would probably live only as long as the individual members were active; the organization of an institutional division of the College holds promise, that, upon death or retirement, the position of Director of the Division will be filled like any other academic position. Thus the considerable amount of money, and more important, the energy and human effort invested will bear further fruit in the future.
In a field such as this, which cuts across conventional "discipline," teamwork is in many instances imperative. Frequently elsewhere a team is assembled for a specific project after it has been planned and mapped out by an individual; the collaborators frequently contribute special skills and "knowhow." In an organization like the Division, collaboration is much more basic and more fruitful. Certain major contributions that have been made by the group would probably not have been made under other circumstances. Other important work has been performed "singly," but the stimulation by the constant contact with research workers of kindred interest, the give and take in informal discussions and in formal conferences, imponderable though these factors may be, have undoubtedly contributed to the success of the Division.

Another important asset to the College may be the fact that the Division gives the school the equivalent of a Research Institute for Endocrine and Cancer Research without the potential dangers and disadvantages inherent in separate Research Institutes in an academic institution. Whereas such semi-independent Research Institutes have in some instances been successfully integrated into the academic community, they all too frequently remain foreign bodies in the university organism. Members of an Institute may be such members first, and faculty members only second. They frequently participate little, if at all, in the teaching of medical students, and even only in a limited way in graduate teaching. The Division, as it is organized at Jefferson offers the obvious advantages of a research institute; but since almost all members are faculty members in teaching departments, with full teaching duties, the Division remains an integral part of the school, while creating the scientific atmosphere specifically oriented to the chosen field of investigation.

Any member of any department can join the Division, subject to approval by the head of his department and of the Director of the Division. The reason for joining the Division may be to collaborate in a research project, and/or to participate in the stimulating give and take of a group with broad common interests. In the course of years members of the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pathology, Medicine, Surgery, and Gynecology and Obstetrics have been members of the Division. There is one academic position directly in the Division, with the rank of Assistant Professor of Experimental Medicine. All others have their rank in their respective departments, by cross appointment. The Division as such has no responsibility for "undergraduate" teaching; members teach within

(below) left to right—MR. WILLIAMS, DR. HANSEN, DR. CANTAROW and DR. DeMEIO, all of the Department of Biochemistry, discuss a Research Project.
the course of their parent departments. We believe that the teaching of medical students benefits indirectly through the stimulation the members of the Division carry into their teaching. In the field of graduate teaching (graduate students, fellows) the Division does assume certain responsibilities, and its interdepartmental constitution, bringing a variety of skills and experience into a broad field of common interest, is of great benefit to graduate students. Some fellows have spent one to two years of graduate training and research in the Division. This includes, in addition to U. S. citizens, a number of foreign fellows from Spain, Canada, Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Greece, Turkey, India, Pakistan, Iran, Nationalist China and Thailand. Many of these are now actively engaged in teaching, research and practice in their native countries. Several graduate students have carried out their thesis work for the degree of M.S. or Ph.D. in the laboratories of the Division. Four former fellows are on the faculty of the Department of Medicine, and two on the faculty of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

During the twenty years of their association, members of this group have contributed more than 300 original papers to the literature in the fields of endocrine physiology, clinical endocrinology, metabolism and experimental carcinogenesis. Several important fundamental concepts have originated or have been established here:

1. The biliary excretion and enterohepatic circulation of estrogens and androgens; this was subsequently extended by others to include other steroid hormones.

2. The action of androgens in accelerating hepatic carcinogenesis by certain chemical carcinogens.

3. The beneficial influence of thyroidectomy on hepatic carcinogenesis by acetylaminofluorene.

4. The transmission of malignancy by subcellular fractions of chemically induced tumors. Originally regarded as heretical, this is currently one of the most active areas of experimentation in the field of experimental carcinogenesis.

5. Demonstration of the utilization of preformed uracil in the biosynthesis of nucleic acids in preneoplastic tissue, tumors, and regenerating liver. This opened new avenues of investigation into the metabolism of pyrimidines and resulted in the development, by other workers, of a new series of effective tumorstatic compounds (pyrimidine analogs). Currently, these are among the most active areas of investigation in nucleic acid metabolism and cancer chemotherapy.

Primarily on the basis of these contributions, which have attracted widespread attention, the Division of Endocrine and Cancer Research has an established reputation in both of these fields out of all proportion to its size and financial support. The striking success of this endeavor over a period of twenty years is a product of an intimately cooperative research effort conducted on an interdepartmental basis.

Staff
Dr. K. E. Paschkis, Associate Professor of Medicine,
Associate Professor of Physiology, Director.
Dr. A. Cantarow, Professor of Biochemistry.
Dr. S. D'Angelo, Professor of Histology and Embryology.
Dr. D. A. DeBias, Instructor in Physiology.
Dr. R. H. DeMeio, Associate Professor of Biochemistry.
Dr. J. H. Goddard, Research Associate.
Dr. L. Hansen, Associate Professor of Biochemistry.
Dr. A. E. Rakoff, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecologic Endocrinology.
Dr. J. Rupp, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine.
Dr. J. Schneider, Assistant Professor of Experimental Medicine.
Dr. A. A. Walkling, Clinical Professor of Surgery.
Mr. T. L. Williams, Associate in Biochemistry.
Dr. J. A. Zagerman, Assistant in Medicine.

All staff members, except Dr. J. Schneider (Assistant Professor of Experimental Medicine) and Dr. J. H. Goddard (Research Associate of Experimental Medicine) have faculty rank and teaching obligations in departments.

The members of the division are assisted by 10 technicians and technical assistants, and one secretary. A number of members of the division have technical assistance from their parent departments. These technicians are not included in the above figure.

Quarters
In 1948, when the 8th floor of the College was opened, the Division received quarters of its own. Although the original allocation was generous, because of the greatly expanded research program and increasing requirements for training of research fellows and graduate students, the assigned space has become woefully inadequate in the course of 11 years despite the fact that a number of members of the Division use laboratories in their present departments. It is thus impossible at present to expand the scope of the overall program in certain directions, such as organ and tissue culture, equally important for Endocrine and for Cancer Research, genetics and cancer virology. Clinical endocrine research is seriously handicapped by the absence of a metabolic research unit in the hospital. We hope that additional laboratory space as well as a clinical metabolic unit will become available in the near future, enabling Jefferson to keep pace with current scientific developments.

Financial Support
As a result of a farsighted policy, the College provides a portion of the budget from institutional funds. The greater part of the research expenditures are covered by various research grants and contracts, from the National Institutes of Health, the American Cancer Society and the U.S. Air Force, as well as from pharmaceutical companies.

Areas of Research
The following brief description of the research work is
necessarily incomplete. Space permits only a discussion of the main areas of interest and activity. Many projects which were carried out for briefer periods, and were not further pursued, must go unmentioned.

Steroid Hormone Metabolism
(Dr. A. Cantarou, Dr. Rakoff, Dr. Paschakis, Dr. Hansen, Dr. Pearlman, Dr. DeMeio, Dr. Walkling.)

Investigation of the metabolism of steroid hormones has been actively pursued for many years. The practical importance of studies of this nature becomes apparent when one considers that the effect of a hormone (be it secreted by adrenal cortex, ovary and testis, or administered therapeutically) depends not only on the amount of the hormone entering the circulation, but also on the extent and rate of its excretion and metabolism. Moreover, in the course of metabolic changes in the hormone in various tissues, some of the metabolites thus formed may not be inert degradation products but biologically active steroids with actions qualitatively or quantitatively different from the original hormone.

The first work in this field done in the Division was concerned with the role of the liver in "inactivating" estrogenic hormones. Up to that time it was believed that the liver very rapidly destroys estrogenic hormones. It was found, however, that this process is a much more gradual one, and that the immediate action of the liver is to remove estrogens from the systemic circulation by biliary excretion; estrogens then undergo an enterohepatic circulation. This was studied both in the bile-fistula dog and in normal women in whom bile was collected by duodenal drainage. These concepts have subsequently proved fruitful in metabolic studies in many laboratories. In addition to their removal from the circulation by biliary excretion, the estrogenic hormones are destroyed by the liver. This enzymatic process was studied in detail, and a comparison was made of this hepatic activity in young and old rats, in rat liver and human liver, and in normal and neoplastic rat liver. Similar experiments were performed with androgenic hormones in addition to demonstrating biliary excretion of androgens, the conversion of testosterone to an estrogen was demonstrated, probably occurring in the liver. In vitro and in vivo studies showing inactivation of cortisone by the liver followed, using bioassay techniques.

The physical state of estrogens in the blood was investigated; and, by means of protein precipitation and also ultrafiltration, it was shown that an appreciable moiety of the circulating estrogen was firmly bound to plasma proteins. Whereas this aspect was not further pursued in our laboratories, this work offered the basis for extensive investigations carried out elsewhere.

Important studies on steroid hormones (progesterone and progesterone metabolism) in human placenta were conducted by Dr. Pearlman.

Steroid Metabolism
(Dr. Schneider)

Dr. Schneider and his associates who at one time or another included Miss Patricia Horstmann, Dr. Constance de Courcy and Dr. Marvin Lewbart, have been engaged in extensive investigation on various aspects of steroid metabolism. This includes enzyme-induced structural changes which occur in the steroid molecule in the course of its journey through the body. These changes include reduction of carbonyl groups, saturation of double bonds, removal of the side chain and introduction of hydroxyl groups. All of these changes lead to a loss or modification in the biological activity of the steroid. One method of studying these changes is to examine the pattern of steroid metabolites in the urine. Thus some time ago they were able to recover cortisone, hydrocortisone and two metabolites of the former by fractionating extracts obtained from the student's urine. But since examining the urine as a means of determining the pathways of steroid metabolism is like trying to learn something about the origins of a river by examining its delta, they have devoted rather more time to studying the steroid-metabolizing abilities of separate organs. This approach consists of incubating various steroids with, for example, surviving rat liver slices, and determining the nature of the metabolites produced. This technique has
proved a very useful one in our laboratories and elsewhere. This approach is better to define individual enzyme reactions, to compare the relative steroid-metabolizing abilities of various organs or to determine the relative activity of a given organ from various species. In a recent experiment of this kind a comparison was made of the relative activities of surviving guinea pig, rat and hamster liver slices when incubated with three different steroids. Interesting qualitative and quantitative differences in the nature of the metabolites were found.

Those working in the steroid field are not spared a general technical difficulty which besets all biochemists studying biological systems, namely the problem of separating mixtures of steroid metabolites from one another and from associated extraneous matter. This has required the allocation of much time and considerable space to the development and maintenance of fractionating apparatus. Equipment of this sort includes paper and column chromatography apparatus and what is probably the largest countercurrent distribution machine in this area.

**Thyroid Problems**

*(Dr. Rupp, Dr. D'Angelo, Dr. Paschki, Dr. Cantarow)*

Problems of thyroid physiology as well as certain clinical problems of thyroid disease have occupied us for many years. Investigations on the mechanism of action of anti-thyroid drugs were conducted in the mid-forties, together with clinical studies of the use of these drugs. The secretion of pituitary thyrotropic hormone in certain endocrinopathies was studied. A series of investigations was concerned with the role of thyroid hormone in protein metabolism. Whereas thyroid hormone is usually thought of as a protein catabolic agent, it was shown that physiologic amounts of the hormone enhanced protein anabolism whereas large amounts caused protein catabolism. These experiments involved studies of nitrogen balance in thyroidectomized rats fed constant amounts by tube. Similar experiments were conducted in hypophysectomized animals. The protein anabolic action of testosterone, and the protein catabolic action of cortisone were studied and compared with the actions of thyroid hormone. An extensive experimental study (five years) of the interplay of the anterior pituitary, the adrenal cortex, and the thyroid gland in the organism's response to cold was undertaken under contract with the Air Force. Currently, abnormalities of thyroid hormone synthesis are being studied by means of chromatographic analysis of the iodinated thyroid compounds in the blood, urine, and thyroid gland. These clinical studies include certain cases of cretinism and hypothyroidism associated with goiter, as well as certain euthyroid goitrous individuals. In order to identify compounds present in blood, urine or thyroid labeling with radioactive iodine is carried out by administrating this isotope to the patients. By such methods inborn errors in thyroid hormone synthesis are identified. These errors of metabolism are quite varied, depending on the specific step in hormone synthesis and release which is abnormal ("blocked"). Certain of these abnormalities have been identified in our laboratories for the first time. Studies of a similar nature, and using similar techniques, are being conducted in experimental animals (guinea pigs, rats) in an investigation of the influence of certain nutritional factors on thyroid function. In addition to his participation in several of the projects outlined above Dr. D'Angelo is conducting an extensive research program concerning the functional inter-relationship of the hypothalamus, anterior pituitary, and thyroid. He has recently expanded his laboratory facilities to include stereotactic apparatus for producing selective lesions in the hypothalamus.

*(left)* DR. J. RUPP and MR. EDWARD MARTI reading Chromatogram.
HORMONAL FACTORS IN CARCINOGENESIS
(Dr. Paschkis, Dr. Cantarow, Dr. Stasney)

A considerable amount of data is available concerning the role of hormones in the growth of spontaneous and transplanted tumors in various species. At the time we started our investigations in this field, there was almost no information regarding possible influences of hormones on the tumorigenic action of carcinogens. The carcinogenic action of 2-acetylaminofluorene (AAF) had been recently discovered, and this and related compounds had been found to induce cancer in a variety of organs in rats, including liver, breast, urinary bladder, intestine, and earduct. No cancer of uterus, prostate, testis or ovary had been observed. Although this carcinogen had not been shown to induce cancer of the thyroid gland, the latter had been induced by simultaneous administration of the carcinogen and a goitrogen. We therefore attempted to induce cancer with AAF in the uterus by combined treatment with estrogens and AAF, of the prostate by combining AAF and testosterone, and of the gonads by simultaneous treatment with AAF and gonadotropins. Whereas we could confirm the results reported by others regarding induction of thyroid cancer by AAF plus a goitrogen (thiouracil) we failed to induce cancer of the uterus, prostate, or gonads with the hormonal stimuli listed above. An important unexpected result of these experiments was the demonstration of an enhancement of the development of liver cancer by testosterone, an observation which has considerable implications for cancer biology.

Furthermore, it was found that feeding thiouracil together with AAF (originally, as described above, carried out for induction of thyroid cancer) protected the liver (but not other organs) against the carcinogenic action of the drug. This observation led to a new field of investigation described in the following section.

Continuation of the study of possible influences of steroid hormones on AAF-carcinogenesis led to the discovery that the carcinogenic action of AAF on the breast was greatly enhanced by treatment with progesterone. For years this action of progesterone remained unique for the particular experimental situation employed by us; recently a tumor-enhancing action of progesterone has received considerable attention in other laboratories.

PYRIMIDINE METABOLISM AS RELATED TO MALIGNANT AND NORMAL (NON-CANCEROUS) GROWTH
(Dr. A. Cantarow, Dr. R. Rutman, Dr. K. E. Paschkis, Mr. T. L. Williams, Mr. I. Melnik.)

As mentioned in the preceding section, we had observed, in the course of experiments designed to induce thyroid cancer by AAF and thiouracil, that thiouracil administration inhibited development of liver cancer by the carcinogen. The question as to whether thiouracil exerted this protective action by inducing hypothyroidism could not be solved unequivocally at that time. Several years later we administered thiouracil together with uracil to AAF-treated rats, on the basis of a working hypothesis that thiouracil might act as an antimetabolite. This was prompted by reports of growth inhibition of a unicellular organism, Tetrahymena, by thiouracil and the resumption of growth when uracil was added to the nutrient mixture (Kidder). Indeed, AAF-induced liver cancer developed when uracil was given in large amounts together with the inhibiting thiouracil. Now we were faced with the question as to whether uracil was an essential requirement for the development of this liver cancer. It had been shown by several investigators that the rat liver did not utilize preformed uracil. Consequently, this problem was investigated with the use of radioactive (C\textsubscript{14}-labeled) uracil. Characteristically, at that time one of the greatest difficulties was to obtain a small amount of C\textsubscript{14}-uracil; there was no interest in this compound and it was thought rather useless to study it. We did obtain a small amount, and while we confirmed the fact that normal liver utilized it only in negligible amounts, a considerable degree of utilization was found not only in liver cancer, but in livers exposed to the carcinogens long
before cancer was grossly or histologically recognizable. It was soon found both in our laboratories and elsewhere, that this utilization of preformed uracil (or in other words the use of previously unrecognized alternate pathway for synthesis of ribonucleoproteins in mammals) was not limited to malignant growth, but occurred equally in rapidly growing normal tissues. These findings stimulated a considerable amount of work in many laboratories. Based on our findings, metabolic analogs or uracil were synthesized and are being currently studied elsewhere experimentally and clinically, for their carcinostatic activity. In our laboratories, these analogs (5-fluorouracil, 6-azauracil, and others) are being studied with regard to their influence on non-malignant growth. Furthermore, we are investigating hormonal and nutritional factors involved in stimulating utilization of the alternate pathway (utilization of preformed uracil) for synthesis of ribonucleoprotein. Whereas there appears to be no difference between malignant and rapid non-malignant growth with respect to incorporation of preformed uracil into the ribonucleoproteins, some of our findings suggest the possibility that differences may exist, detectable only by more detailed analysis of the synthetic process, and of the response to homeostatic (hormonal and nutritional) factors. It is evident that it would be of considerable importance if such differences between malignant and non-malignant growth could be established and this problem is therefore being actively pursued.

GROWTH-REGULATING TISSUE FACTORS
(Dr. Paschkes, Dr. Cantarow, Dr. Zagerman, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Adibi)

Some years ago we transplanted various rat tumors into animals in which two-thirds of the liver had been ablated. In the presence of a regenerating liver, the growth of some of these transplanted tumors was greatly accelerated. It was subsequently observed that injection of certain liver extracts also enhanced tumor growth. In an expansion of these investigations we found that in the presence of a regenerating liver not only tumor growth, but also a great variety of non-malignant growth processes were stimulated, such as the growth of the kidney which occurs following unilateral nephrectomy, the growth of the epiphyseal growth zone of the bone, and others. Similar effects could be obtained with injection of certain liver fractions. This led to the working hypothesis that liver (and, based on the work of other investigators, probably also other tissues) contains growth-promoting factors. The situation is complicated by the fact that, under certain circumstances, liver preparations appears to have growth-inhibiting activity. This lead to the formulation of an enlarged concept; namely, the possibility that liver (and perhaps other tissues) contain both stimulating and inhibiting factors, which are normally homeostatically balanced. The presence of a growth-stimulating factor in the blood of partially hepatectomized animals was demonstrated by injection of serum from such rats into suitable assay animals; the hepatic origin of the growth stimulator became evident by comparison of the effects of peripheral

(above) DR. ZAGERMAN beginning an Experiment on the Effect of Carcinostatic Agents on Normal Growth.

and of hepatic-vein blood. The latter was twice as active as the former. An investigation of physicochemical properties of the growth-stimulating agent in liver is being conducted with the ultimate hope of chemical identification. The relationship of the action of growth-regulating tissue factors to growth-regulating hormones produced in highly specialized glands of internal secretion is as yet unknown, and is unquestionably a fruitful field for further studies.

TRANSMISSION OF TUMOR BY SUBCELLULAR UNITS
(CELL FRACTIONS)
(Dr. Stasney, Dr. Paschkes, Dr. Cantarow, Dr. Repp)

It has been known for many decades that malignant tumors can be transmitted from one animal to another by transplanting intact tumor cells into a susceptible host. The need for transplanting intact viable cells was axiomatic. Since technics had become available for isolating subcellular fractions, both cytoplasmic and nuclear, it was decided to embark on an investigation of the effects of transplanting
subcellular fractions of tumor cells. After a considerable amount of exploratory work it was found that injections of isolated tumor chromatin induced tumor growth in the recipient animal. This effect was specific, inasmuch as chromatin obtained from lymphosarcoma cells induced lymphosarcoma, and that from an hepatoma induced hepatoma. The former was obtained upon subcutaneous injection of the lymphosarcoma chromatin, the latter only upon intrahepatic injection of hepatoma chromatin. Much work had to be done to rule out the possibility that the chromatin fractions used in these experiments might be contaminated with intact cells.

The results suggested that the chromatin, or parts thereof, entered intact homologous cells (lymphocytes and liver cells, respectively) and caused their transformation into malignant cells.

This concept was not readily accepted at the time, but recent work in various laboratories has not only revived interest in this problem, but has given credence to the concepts developed in our laboratories.

STUDIES ON HORMONAL NERVOUS FACTORS IN STRESS SURVIVAL
(Dr. DeBias, Dr. Paschakis, Dr. Cantarow)

It is well known that adrenocortical hormones are essential for survival under conditions of severe stress. Several years ago we undertook, under contract with the U.S. Air Force, a study of survival to cold exposure in the adrenalectomized rat; for comparison, another stressing agent was also used, namely the injection of formalin. It was found that several drugs which blocked the autonomic nervous system (antiadrenergic drugs, ganglion-blocking drugs) improved survival when given alone or, more important, in combination with subeffective doses of adrenocortical steroids. Whereas in most published studies on “stress,” aspects common to the response to all injurious agents (stressors) are emphasized, we found interesting differences in response to the two agents (cold and formalin). These studies were subsequently extended to heat stress, and currently an investigation of the influence of high altitude is being conducted.

STUDIES IN GYNECOLOGIC ENDOCRINOLOGY

Dr. Rakoff, in addition to his collaboration in projects discussed in previous sections, is involved in a broad and intensive investigative program in the field of female sex endocrinology. This includes the following:

1. Correlation of Sex Hormonal Patterns and Psychologic Tests in women with ovarian and menstrual dysfunctions.

This project, now in its third year of study, is being supported by the National Research Council, and is being carried out in collaboration with Dr. Zigmunt Pietrowski of the Department of Psychiatry. This investigation is directed toward seeking objective correlations among data obtained from psychologic testing and those from hormonal assays and clinical findings, as part of a long-term investigation of ovarian dysfunctions of psychogenic origin.
2. Evaluation of New Progestational Compounds.

This is a study of many new derivatives of 19-nortestosterone and esters of 17-hydroxy-progesterone with particular reference to their effect on the human endometrium. The effects of several of these compounds have also been studied on the reproductive tract of the mouse by Dr. N. Shah with regard to their uterotropc effect, effect on vaginal cornification, and deciduomatogenic properties, and form the basis of her thesis for her degree of Master of Medical Science in the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

A long term study is being conducted, on the effects of low-dosage irradiation given to the pituitary and ovary of women with anovulatory infertility, to evaluate the effect on ovarian function and subsequent conception. This study is now being continued in collaboration with Dr. Simon Kramer of the Radiology Department, and has been expanded to include studies on the effects of radiation on the ovaries of prepubertal mice.

4. The effect of various hormones on a transplantable rhabdomyosarcoma of the uterus in the golden hamster.

This tumor was produced by local administration of methylcholanthrene to the uterine horn of the hamster, and then transplanted subcutaneously on to the buccal pouch of the castrate hamster, treated with estrogen, androgens, progesterone or cortisone.

5. Exfoliative Cytology.

Since 1944, an extensive program in the use of exfoliative cytology for the diagnosis of uterine cancer and for hormonal evaluation has been carried out. Also active in this work has been Dr. Lewis C. Sheffey, now Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, who is a founding member and past-president of the Inter-Society Cytology Council. One of the first training laboratories in exfoliative cytology was started at Jefferson and has provided training in this field to many pathologists and technicians throughout the country and abroad.


The effect of stereotactically placed hypothalamic lesions on the gonadotropic functions of the anterior pituitary is being studied in rats in collaboration with Dr. S. A. D'Angelo and Dr. R. Traum (resident in gynecologic endocrinology).

7. Studies in the Amino Acids and Carbohydrates of Reproductive Fluids.

This work is being carried out in collaboration with Dr. A. J. Gregoire, Research Associate in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and deals with the chromatographic isolation and determination of amino acids and carbohydrates in seminal fluid, cervical mucus and vaginal secretion.

(right) Reading in a circle to the left from young lady seated in foreground: JUDY GINSBERG, RUTH MEESER, VICKY HELLER, PHYLLIS SMITH, ORA WILLIAMS, ED MARTI, MALCOLM LITTLE, KAY SMITH, FRAN FALGER and SANDRA JASOVSKY.
Affiliated Activities of Members of the Division

Dr. Rakoff is also Director of the Hormone Assay Laboratories of the laboratories of Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

Dr. Paschakis is Chief of the Endocrine Clinic of Jefferson Medical College Hospital, and attending Endocrinologist of St. Christopher's Hospital for Children.

Dr. Rupp is Chief of the Diabetic Clinic of Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

Only those affiliated activities are listed which have a direct bearing on the activities of the Division. There is, through these affiliations, a constant crossing of lines between the clinic and the research laboratory, and a greatly enhanced scope of graduate teaching and training.

Left to right, DR. ROLANDO BENETIZ, DR. BELCES DE PAULA, DR. ISAAC MOLOCZNIK, DR. SHELDON G. GILGORE, Fellows in the Division, preparing to pursue an experiment on growth factors. (Dr. J. Ferris, also a Fellow in the Division, was out of the City.)

ALUMNI PLACEMENT SERVICE

Positions Available

Wanted: Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania—Excellent opportunity for a young, active, General Practitioner.

Selinsgrove is a community of some 6,000 persons with a drawing of about 16,000. There are presently in practice at Selinsgrove three doctors, two of whom are very old and do very little practice.

Positions Wanted

Wanted: Jefferson graduate, board eligible in General Surgery June, 1960, would prefer returning to East, seeking association with group or partnership after June, 1960; would do some General Practice; licensed in Pennsylvania.
DR. HODES DELIVERS ORATION HONORING DR. MANGES

On November 5, 1959, Dr. Phillip J. Hodes, Professor of Radiology and Head of the Department, delivered the Annual Oration of the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society at the College of Physicians in Philadelphia. This year the Oration honored the late Dr. Willis F. Manges, a pioneer radiologist and one of Jefferson’s distinguished alumni.

Dr. Hodes was introduced by Dr. John T. Farrell, Jr., Class of 1922, who is Professor of Clinical Radiology, Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hodes, who was born in New York City, attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine, and the Graduate School of the University from which he received the Degree of Doctor of Medical Science in Radiology.

"Dr. Hodes in his professional life has accomplished a great deal," Dr. Farrell stated. "He has been the author or co-author of over a hundred scientific papers embracing the fields of radiologic diagnosis, therapy and research. He is also co-author with Dr. Eugene P. Pendergrass and Dr. J. Parsons Schaeffer of the two volume text, "Head and Neck in Roentgen Diagnosis," an authoritative work which has gone through two editions."

Before coming to Jefferson as Professor of Radiology, Dr. Hodes had been associated with the University of Pennsylvania, first as Associate in Radiology and later as Professor of Radiology in the Medical School, and as Professor of Radiology in the Graduate School of the University.

In addition to his Professorship at Jefferson, Dr. Hodes is Chief Consultant in Radiology, Veterans Administration Area II and is Consultant-lecturer to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, to the Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C. and to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.

He is a member of many medical and specialty societies, including six foreign radiological societies. In 1948 he was President of the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society and in 1955 was Vice President of the American Roentgen Ray Society.

"In addition to these professional attainments, this remarkable man has found time to take part in church, civic and cultural affairs," concluded Dr. Farrell. "He is a dynamic person, a prodigious worker, prolific writer and excellent teacher. We who are members of this Society also know him to be an amiable, smiling, affable human being, a person of great charm."
Following Dr. Farrell’s introduction, Dr. Hodes asked that the audience rise in silent tribute to the memory of Dr. Manges as Dr. Farrell unveiled his portrait, painted by Mrs. Hodes, which had been commissioned for this occasion. Dr. Hodes said that it is hoped that the portrait will hang in the Radiological Department of the Curtis Clinic which Dr. Manges planned and where he worked until he died.

"Dr. Manges was born in Luthersburg, Pennsylvania," Dr. Hodes said, "and attended Gettysburg Academy, then Gettysburg College, and then the Jefferson Medical College from whence he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903.

"One year later, after finishing his internship, Dr. Manges was appointed Roentgenologist to the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital where he remained as its Director until his death 32 years later. In his time, Dr. Manges’ Department was considered one of the great departments of radiology in our Country.

"In 1906, when the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society was called into being by the late Charles Lester Leonard, Dr. Manges was one of its charter members. His record is replete with evidence of the confidences placed in him by his colleagues, who recognized the fibre of his character and the quality of his executive ability. The latter unquestionably led to his being named the Medical Officer in Command of the Camp Greenleaf School of Roentgenology at Fort Oglethorpe in Georgia during the first World War. There he trained Medical Corps personnel of all ranks for military roentgenological work in various capacities.

"Dr. Manges’ contributions to Radiology have been gathered together in a volume which resides in the archives of the Library of the Jefferson Medical Center. It is a monument to a productive career which illumined our knowledge, particularly of pulmonary diseases and more especially bronchial obstruction.

"His inventiveness and resourcefulness are aptly demonstrated by the apparatus he designed in 1927 which was the original head stand for examining patients in the erect position.

"The keen mind and perceptiveness of Dr. Manges are epitomized in the following sentence which explains why he preferred not to use the Potter-Bucky diaphragm for certain examinations. He said, ‘I value sharpness of detail more than an excessive contrast, and the shorter time of exposure necessary makes the procedure not only safer, but aids materially in eliminating motion.’ Prophetic words, words that continue to stand the test of time even though they were enunciated almost a quarter of a century ago.”

MANGES MEMORIAL LECTURE

“The Cervical Spine in the Twentieth Century”

Dr. Hodes opening remarks explained the nature of his address which was concerned with “. . . trauma, in its broad sense.”

“Mere mention of the ‘Twentieth Century’,” he said, “conjurrs up visions of broken sound barriers, acceleration, deceleration, airplane accidents, automobile accidents, sirens screaming; all of these thoughts flood our minds. Speed is the order of our century.”

He went on to relate the injuries to the spine in accidents in the United States Air Force. “When death did occur,” due to fractured vertebra, “usually it was the cervical spine that was involved and usually the cervical cord was transected. . . . The fighter type aircraft, probably a jet” was a part of the typical accident picture.

“From all these unfortunate events,” Dr. Hodes continued in summary of the plane accidents, “it has been learned that vertical forces, applied from above-downward, act through the seat-bottom, causing compression fractures. The vertical force may be followed by a horizontal force applied from the front-rearward. The latter will account for the cervical spine injuries.”

Dr. Hodes commented that the study of neck injuries is not new and presented some hieroglyphics, with their translations, of case presentations, one of a dislocation of a vertebra of the neck, another of a crushed vertebra of the neck. These were taken from a translation of the Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus which was written in the time of the Assyrian Empire about 1700 B.C. When paralysis of the extremities and bladder had occurred, the ancient therapy was summarized in the simple statement “. . . an ailment not to be treated.”

Dr. Hodes then directed his discussion to whiplash injuries to the neck and the problems which arise in regard to actual or alleged permanent damage. He stated that those who reveal objective post-traumatic clinical or roentgen findings present no medicolegal problem unless changes were present before the alleged injury. “We are concerned and very deeply concerned with ‘whiplash’ as a syndrome arising in individuals who have no overt neurological changes and in whom there are no early or sequential bony changes demonstrated roentgenologically in the cervical spine. Who is to tell whether the patient does or does not have pain?”

He further stated “When the cervical spine is injured, it must be examined completely. In addition to the routine sagittal, oblique and lateral projections, exposures must be made in flexion and extension, both at the limit of the patient’s tolerance. Oft times too, body section roentgenograms are of inestimable value.”

As additional aids he discussed his modification of the “magnification technique” of Martin Abel of San Francisco to show the smaller elements of the cervical spine; a special personally devised chair with calibrated head clamp for taking roentgen examinations at successive intervals after an
injury to check on alteration of the normal lordotic curve caused by muscle spasm or blocking, or both; moving pictures of the cervical spine using variable speed moving picture projectors for their study.

Dr. Hodes then showed moving pictures depicting the normal movements of the cervical vertebra. He then pointed out the importance of moving pictures in showing the changes due to age. He further stated that "In our experience, motion pictures are of inestimable value in determining disability and altered function. Whenever possible, patients should be thus examined at the time of injury and at intervals thereafter."

Dr. Hodes then discussed the function and anatomy of the intervertebral space and disc; he concluded "... it is not rupture of the posterior annulus fibrosus with herniation of the nucleus pulposus that is commonly responsible for pain and disability in the neck and arm; the symptoms are due to degenerative discogenic processes which evoke new bone proliferation, the latter encroaching upon spinal cord and nerves."

Dr. Hodes concluded by expressing gratitude to the Lecture Committee; by thanking Dr. Farrell for his introduction; by thanking those who contributed material and aided in the preparation of the Lecture, and last but not least he extended thanks to his wife Natalie and expressed the hope that the portrait she painted would "... be permitted to hang in the halls that once knew Dr. Manges' footsteps in the Curtis Clinic."

(above) Dr. Manges' portrait, painted by Mrs. Hodes. Left to right: MRS. HODES, DR. W. BOSLEY MANGES, MRS. WILLIS F. MANGES, DR. WILLIS E. MANGES and DR. HODES.
Report of Progress in Twelfth Annual Giving Fund Drive

CARROLL R. MULLEN, M.D., Chairman

You have now received letters from Class Agents in which were enclosed charts, clearly showing reasons the goal for the 12th Annual Giving Fund has been raised and set at $150,000. Jefferson's needs are very real and it is imperative that we, as loyal Alumni, realize these requirements and provide what help we can to meet them.

Many of us give out of habit, writing checks for the same amount each year, without analysing this current situation at Jefferson and, indeed, the overall problem of medical education. It is for this that such charts were prepared—so that you would have facts and figures to indicate exactly why our appeal is for larger gifts and more contributors.

That these charts and accompanying letters have been convincing is evidenced by the fact that as of November 15 the Drive stands at $22,509.34 from 632 contributors, or 15% of our goal. This is encouraging, of course, but we are far removed from the $150,000 goal.

If we are to even approximate this figure, we must ask each and every one of you to consider gravely—with your minds as well as your hearts—conditions at the College at present and its future plans. If you do this, the facts will speak for themselves and your Committee believes that those of you who have not sent a check will do so immediately—for a larger amount than heretofore. Those of you who have already contributed without increasing your gift may react favorably to our hope that you send along an additional contribution.

We know that you are besieged with requests for charitable contributions, probably all for good causes. But it would seem that helping to insure Jefferson's future and its future progress in medical education should be a first on your list.

Remember always that when you enrolled at Jefferson as Freshmen you were not alone. In spirit you were joined by those who had made this College great through their ideals, sacrifices, their work and love. Today through your contributions and support you prepare a way for younger men to benefit as you have benefitted from Jefferson's vast wealth of medical education facilities. Don't let these future generations of physicians down—give early and give generously!

At this Christmas Season when we renew old friendships and take time from our busy lives to think with nostalgia of the past, it seems that the words of our first President, Dr. Samuel Gross, may be somewhat of a guide or yardstick. It was at the first anniversary meeting of our Alumni Association and his words are particularly pertinent when we consider ourselves in relation to Annual Giving; Dr. Gross said:

"The obligations of an institution and of its Alumni are mutual. They cannot be infringed by the one without the infliction of corresponding injury upon the other. The tree is judged by its fruit. If the one is decayed or rotten, the other cannot be good or fit for use. A school and its graduates stand precisely in a similar relation to each other. The foster mother must stand out in all the purity and majesty of holiness; arrayed in robes of white with lamps well filled and trimmed, zealous in good works, ambitious to excel and determined to occupy the front rank among sister institutions. In a word, she must not weary in well doing, nor falter in her endeavor to extend the sphere of her usefulness. Such a mother is worthy of the affection, esteem and confidence of her children, worthy of the community in which she dwells, worthy of the age and country which she serves to adorn and enable. The good which an institution may do, guided and governed by correct principles, is incalculable. The seed she scatters is like the mustard-seed spoken of in Holy Writ; small and insignificant at first, but destined eventually to afford shelter and mental sustenance to the sands of human beings."

"Thus, working together for good, mother and son are alike interested in each other's welfare, well knowing that what affects the one must, to a greater or less extent, affect the other. Their characters are in each other's keeping; and although they may be separated by time and distance, they never fail, when the occasion arises, to exchange kindly offices and to breathe benedictions upon each other's heads."

These words of our illustrious predecessor in Alumni affairs, Professor Gross, are worthy of your deep consideration, for they express so vividly our responsibility as Alumni to keep alive the great tradition of Jefferson which he and others established.

To all Jefferson graduates all over the World, the Annual Giving Fund Committee sends its sincere good wishes for a very Joyous Christmas and a most Healthful and Prosperous New Year.
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<th>Class</th>
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<th>Agent’s Residence</th>
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Graduates Without Recorded Addresses: 53

Total Alumni Annual Giving Fund: $22,509.34
COME TO GRADUATE ASSEMBLY—AND BRING YOUR WIFE!

In the October issue of the Alumni Bulletin it was announced that Graduate Assembly would have a number of new features this year. The Committee, headed by Dr. Edmund L. Housel, Associate in Clinical Medicine, now wishes to announce one of the most attractive of these new features—wives are invited and entertainment will be arranged for them by a Committee of Jefferson wives. A fashion show-cocktail party is being planned and there will be a registration desk at the Warwick Hotel where the ladies can meet and arrange for luncheons, shopping trips and sightseeing while their husbands attend the scientific meetings.

Plans have also been formulated by the Committee for the Breakfast Seminar, and a partial list of the tables follows. In the registration form which will be sent out early in January to all Alumni, space will be provided for marking a first, second and third choice of tables and the Committee will do its utmost to follow expressed preferences.

Table 1. Dean—Dr. William A. Sodeman
Table 2. Medicine—Dr. Robert I. Wise
Table 3. Medical Education—Dr. Robert L. Evans
Table 4. Pediatrics—Dr. Hans G. Keitel
Table 5. Obstetrics—Dr. John B. Montgomery
Table 6. Urology—Dr. Theodore R. Fetter
Table 7. Orthopedics—Dr. Anthony F. DePalma
Table 8. Ophthalmology—Dr. Carroll R. Mullen
Table 9. Surgery—Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr.
Table 10. Psychiatry—Dr. Baldwin L. Keyes
Table 11. Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine—Dr. Abraham Cantarow
Table 12. Gastroenterology—Dr. C. Wilmer Wirtz

The exhibits promise to be more numerous and elaborate than last year, when the idea was tried for the first time, and there will be ample space at the Warwick Hotel for their display. A partial list of the exhibits already accepted follows:

Fallopian Tuboplasty—Critical Evaluation
Mario A. Castallo, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Amos S. Wainer, M.D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Nicholas A. Policarpo, M.D., Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology

Microsurgery of the Ear
Department of Otorhinolaryngology and Bronchoesophagology—Dr. John Reddy, Instructor in Otolaryngology, in charge

Ocular Mucous Membrane Grafts
Gerard M. Shannon, M.D., Instructor in Ophthalmology

Residency Program in Ophthalmology at the Jefferson Medical College
Charles G. Steinmetz, III, M.D., Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology

Aphakia Treated by an Artificial Lens in the Anterior Chamber of the Eye
Turgut N. Hamdi, M.D., Instructor in Ophthalmology

Studies in Nutrition in Premature Infants
Hans G. Keitel, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics and Head of the Department, and the following members of the Department of Pediatrics: Doctors R. Ting, P. Schliit, A. Price, R. Cohn, T. Liddy, D. Harnisch and B. Reiner

The Clinical Application of Passage of Blood Over Ion Exchange Resins

Department of Surgery

Diagnosis and Treatment of Common Forms of Vaginitis
Warren R. Lang, M.D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Abraham E. Rakoff, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetric and Gynecologic Endocrinology

U. G. Stella, M.D., Atlantic City Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J.

Films Demonstrating Peripheral Vascular Disease
Roy W. Greening, M.D., Professor of Radiology

Electron Microscopy of Secreting Parietal Cells in Gastric Mucosa

A. W. Sedar, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy

Human Vaginal Cytochemistry—Normal and Pathologic
Charles G. Rosa, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy, in conjunction with the Department of Gynecology
Stress Models of the Skeletons of the Foot and of the Vertebral Column Based Upon Their Analysis by New Methods Adapted from Analytical Mechanics

Sigfrid Zitzlsperger, M.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy

Disease and Civilization

J. Lawrence Angel, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Anatomy and Anthropology

Herniated Intervertebral Disc—Problems in Diagnosis and Treatment

William H. Whiteley, M.D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Neurosurgery

Relief of Intractable Pain in Pelvic Malignancy

William H. Whiteley, M.D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Neurosurgery

Warren R. Lang, M.D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology

(above) Members of the Graduate Assembly Committee, with the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, discuss plans for February program in one of the rooms at the Warwick Hotel where meetings will be held. Left to right: DR. JOHN T. FARRELL, JR., DR. EDMUND L. HOUSEL, Chairman, DR. F. JOHNSON PUTNEY, Alternate Chairman, DR. WILLIAM BALZELL, DR. MARIO A. CASTALLO, Entertainment Committee Chairman, and DR. C. WILMER WIRTS.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW . . .

DINNER-DANCE—February 18, 1960
in the Ballroom of the Warwick Hotel

Because Alumni attending Graduate Assembly are urged to bring their wives this year, the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association voted to have a Dinner-Dance rather than the usual Mid-Winter Dinner. The annual business of the Association will be conducted at the Dinner, as has been the custom, and it is hoped that a large number of Alumni and their wives will be present.
Dr. Frank Krusen Addresses Junior Students at “Dean's Clinic”

On November 4, 1959, Dr. Frank H. Krusen was guest lecturer at the "Dean's Clinic" for Junior students in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital. These special hours—from 1:30 to 2:30 on Wednesday of each week—were initiated this year and physicians prominent in their particular fields are invited to address the third year students.

Dr. Krusen, who is a Jefferson graduate of the Class of 1921, is nationally known for his work in physical medicine and rehabilitation. He was introduced by Dr. John W. Goldschmidt, Associate in Physical Medicine, who gave a brief outline of Dr. Krusen's many accomplishments and honors.

Since 1935 Dr. Krusen has been associated with the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, where he is now Head of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and is now on leave as a special advisor to the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation in Washington.

In 1958 he was given the Distinguished Service Gold Medal Award of the American Medical Association and has been the recipient of the Physician's Award of the President of United States and twice has been cited by the State of Minnesota for meritorious service to its citizens and to the Nation. He is President-elect of the International Congress of Physical Medicine.

Dr. Krusen chose for his talk to the Juniors the subject "Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation for Chronic Illness" and began by posing six pertinent questions which a physician facing the problem of physical, mental and social rehabilitation of chronically ill or seriously disabled patients might ask.

He then dealt with each of the questions in turn, pointing out that the remarkable advances in the treatment of acute illness have produced for physicians a wholly new group of problems in relation to chronic illness. "Medicine's achievements in postponing death," said Dr. Krusen, "have produced the necessity for development of new approaches which will extend the physical treatment and rehabilitation of an ever increasing number of chronically ill and seriously disabled persons. Medical practitioners have saved many chronically ill and seriously injured persons from death but there can be worse things than death."

He stated that one of the major responsibilities of the modern physician is to restore physically handicapped and chronically ill persons to self-respecting citizenship by every possible means.

Dr. Krusen said that he was gratified that, while at the first conference of the Commission on Chronic Illness prevention of chronic diseases was the cornerstone for future programs, at the second conference the emphasis was on the care of the chronically ill. Since certain types of chronic diseases cannot successfully be prevented, care and rehabilitation of the chronically ill is exceedingly important.

He pointed out that in the management of the chronically ill, physical therapeutic and rehabilitative procedures play an important part, and he went on to define physical medicine and rehabilitation as follows: "Physical medicine has been defined as the employment of various physical agents and devices, therapeutic exercises, corrective procedures, occupational therapy and physical rehabilitation in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries. Rehabilitation has been defined as the restoration through personal health services of handicapped individuals to the fullest physical, mental, social and economic usefulness of which they are capable, including ordinary treatment, and treatment in special rehabilitation centers."

He stated that rehabilitation includes the use of "medicine and surgery, therapy, psychology and psychiatry, patience, kindness, friendly understanding and vocational training."

In discussing the question of whether chronic illness is increasing in the United States, Dr. Krusen said that in 1953 it was estimated that about 28 million persons had some known physical or mental impairment and almost 4 million of these persons are invalids or are disabled for long periods.

He pointed out that because of the increase in life-span and therefore the tremendous increase in the number of persons over 65 years of age in America, chronic illness is inevitably increasing enormously.

Dr. Krusen then discussed the means for coping with this problem, stating that President Eisenhower in a special message to Congress had said "There are two million disabled persons who could be rehabilitated and, thus, returned to productive work. Only 60,000 now are being returned each year. Our goal should be 70,000 in 1955 . . . for 1956, 100,000 . . . in 1956, the states should begin to contribute to the cost of rehabilitating these additional persons. By 1959 with . . . states . . . sharing with the federal government, we should reach the goal of 200,000."

Dr. Krusen emphasized the fact that since chronic disease accounts for 88 per cent of all cases which could benefit from rehabilitation, we should expand our efforts to rehabilitate those who are chronically ill.
In discussing what the average physician can do about rehabilitation of the chronically ill, Dr. Krusen said "Every physician must abandon, and strive to have his associates and patients abandon, an attitude of passive acceptance and neglect of chronic illness and to substitute an attitude of optimism and vigorous dynamic rehabili-

tation of those who are chronically ill or disabled."

He also pointed out that "Every physician must constantly develop public health practices and utilize psychiatry in his daily work and he should also be giving equal attention to the new developments in rehabilitation. Physicians and laymen alike should support the development of the fascinatingly interesting new phase of medicine, known as physical medicine and rehabilitation, in the management of patients handicapped with chronic illness or injury."

He suggested that the physician's next step should be to become familiar with the activities of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in his own State "... so that when he has completed the physical and mental rehabilitation of his chronically ill patient, he may seek the aid of vocational counsellors and of vocational training programs to rehabilitate the patient, when necessary, vocationally."

"Finally, he said, "the physician should support the programs for employment of the handicapped, such as those being fostered by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped."

Dr. Krusen explained that "Properly organized over-all programs for the rehabilitation of the chronically ill have been shown to produce enormous benefits to sick and disabled persons as well as to the whole community."

As one example of the benefits of such a program, Dr. Krusen said that it was reported that in West Virginia during 1951 "the disabled members of 376 families receiving public assistance were rehabilitated. These families were receiving annually about $225,000 in assistance payments. It cost less than this amount to rehabilitate them. Now they are not only off the public rolls but they are earning about $500,000 a year."

In conclusion, Dr. Krusen told the students that "If we can achieve in the next 50 years as much progress in the management of chronic illness as we have achieved in the past 50 years in the management of acute illness we shall have served the disabled of this nation well."

He said that every physician might well adopt the slogan of the Gerontological Society which is "to add life to years, not just years to life."
Dr. William Harvey Perkins was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, on October 21, 1894, the son of Penrose Robinson Perkins and Marion Harvey Perkins. After graduation from Central High School of Philadelphia, he entered Jefferson Medical College in 1913. Following graduation and internship at Jefferson Medical College Hospital in 1918, he served as First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and was sent to France. From 1919 to 1923, Dr. Perkins was a medical missionary in Siam, now called Thailand. Upon his return to this country, he worked as an assistant pathologist at the Philadelphia General Hospital and the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, and as an Instructor in Medicine at Jefferson Medical College; at about the same time, he was appointed Fellow in Medical Education of the Commonwealth Fund of New York. Impressed by Dr. Perkins' successful activities in Siam, the Rockefeller Foundation, in co-operation with the Siamese Government, offered him a Professorship at the Medical School of the Chulalongkarana University in Bangkok. As a Fellow in Medical Education of the Foundation, Dr. Perkins first visited medical schools in the eastern part of the United States, London and Paris. From there, he left for Bangkok in 1926 to assume his duties as Visiting Professor of Medicine. In recognition of his accomplishments, he was awarded the decoration of the Order of the White Elephant by the King of Siam. Dr. Perkins returned to the United States in 1930 to become Instructor in Medicine at Tulane University School of Medicine in New Orleans. In 1931, he was made Professor of Preventive Medicine at the same medical school. A call from Jefferson Medical College to assume the duties as Dean and Professor of Preventive Medicine brought Dr. Perkins back to his alma mater in 1941. Illness forced him to retire as Dean on November 6, 1950, but he remained Professor of Preventive Medicine and Head of the Department until his resignation on August 31, 1959. While he was Dean, he received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from Franklin and Marshall College and of LL.D. from Dickinson College.

Dr. Perkins is married to the former Barbara Isabelle Bond, of Germantown, and has two married daughters and nine grandchildren.

These brief biographical data alone indicate the recog-
nition and the respect that have been accorded to Dr. Perkins' high professional qualifications. They should be read, however, in the light of their full significance. Creative and workable ideas, new and Dr. Perkins' own, have inspired his activities. When he was in Thailand, he organized medical education and also practical preventive medicine throughout the country. He is still remembered and revered there. After his return to the United States, he developed teaching programs in Preventive Medicine when this discipline was still very young in this country; the establishment of a Health Maintenance Clinic for the teaching of Clinical Preventive Medicine at Tulane University was such an outstanding innovation. In a memorable speech before the Association of American Medical Colleges (1951), he showed a way out of confusion and to a promising future of training medical students in Preventive Medicine. Dr. Perkins forecast early the establishment of Community Health Centers. As Dean of Jefferson Medical College, he created a modern medical school, laying the foundation of what Jefferson Medical College is today. He organized and integrated the teaching of Preventive Medicine, and once again founded a Health Maintenance Clinic. His book on "Cause and Prevention of Disease," published in 1938, was one of the first comprehensive books on the subject. The Philadelphia College of Physicians has honored Dr. Perkins by establishing the William Harvey Perkins Prize for the best essay on Preventive Medicine written by a student of the five Philadelphia medical schools.

The William Harvey Perkins story would be incomplete if mention were not made of the wide range of his not strictly professional intellectual interests and activities. These are not simply time-filling hobbies; the same thoroughness, searching and critical attitude, as shown in his professional work, distinguish them. Dr. Perkins is a true expert on Darwinism, and the speech and the exhibition presented at Jefferson on the occasion of the Darwin Centenary were a splendid testimony to it. Philosophy, history and so many other subjects interest him profoundly — and even his tropical stamp collection has a scholarly flavor.

Last but not least, it must be said that Dr. Perkins' Anglo-Saxon self-discipline and reserve cannot hide the fact that he is rational but feeling, critical but understanding, not considering himself superior but always ready to advise and to help, and, in the best sense of the word, a very witty and entertaining companion. Truly, we may say of Dr. Perkins: Nil humani abest. No human interest is lacking in him, nor interest in human beings, either.

Heinrich Brieger, M.D.

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Activities of Members of the Department of Medicine

The Department played host to the Osler Society of Saint Louis City Hospital on Monday, October 26, and Tuesday, October 27, following the American Heart Association meeting. A complete and comprehensive program of the current research of the Department of Medicine was presented to the visiting internists from all over the nation.

DR. ROBERT I. WISE, Magee Professor of Medicine, spoke before members of the Louisiana Academy of General Practice in Baton Rouge on October 20 on the subject of "Recent Advances in the Field of Antibiotics" and, on October 21, on the subject of "Laboratory Aspects in the Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases." On November 6 he addressed the members of the Dallas Chapter of the American Academy of General Practice in Dallas, Texas, on the "Changing Indications for Antibiotic Therapy."

DR. JOHN H. KILLOUGH, Associate Professor of Medicine, spoke at a symposium sponsored by the County Medical Society of Lubbock, Texas, on Saturday, October 31, on "Acute Medical Emergencies Following Surgery."

DR. KARL E. PASCHKIS spoke on Thursday, October 8, at the Greenville Medical Day sponsored by the Greenville County Medical Society, Greenville, South Carolina, on the subject "The Physiological Basis of Steroid Therapy."

Many members of the Department attended the meetings of the American Heart Association held in Philadelphia, October 28 through 31.

DR. FRANCIS J. SWEENY, JR., and DR. JOSEPH RODGERS attended the Antibiotic Symposium in Washington, D. C., November 4 through November 6.
REUNION CLASSES ANNOUNCE CHAIRMEN

The following Reunion Classes have begun to formulate plans for June activities with Chairmen having been appointed:

Class of 1910 — Dr. Norman B. Shepler
510 N. Second Street
Harrisburg Pa.

Class of 1915 — Dr. Ralph M. Tyson
255 S. 17th Street
Dr. Charles A. Pryor
255 S. 17th Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Class of 1920 — Dr. Henry B. Decker
527 Penn Street
Camden, N. J.
Dr. Lewis C. Sheffey
255 S. 17th Street
Dr. Martin J. Sokoloff
255 S. 17th Street

Class of 1925 — Dr. Clyde M. Spangler
255 S. 17th Street
Dr. I. Charles Lintgen
1930 Chestnut Street

Class of 1930 — Dr. Leib Golub
338 S. 21st Street
Dr. Patrick J. Kennedy
32 Hampden Road
Upper Darby, Pa.

The Class of 1930 began preparations for their Thirtieth Reunion with a dinner given by Pat Kennedy at the Union League on November 3, 1959. The following members of the Reunion Committee attended: Doctors Beatty, Goss, Gough, Munson, Wayman, Weems, M. T. Woodruff and Golub. Other members of the Committee are: Bolton, Brettehall, W. L. Brown, Cox, Goldfarb, Haentze, Helmick, Hubbard, Hopkins Marvil Silbermangel and Warnock.

Class of 1935 — Dr. John A. McCormick
632 Manor Road
Penn Valley, Narberth, Pa.
Dr. Edmund L. Housel
255 S. 17th Street

Class of 1940 — Dr. Thomas B. Mervine
133 S. 36th Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

The Class of 1940 will have a Dinner-Dance on Wednesday, June 15th, in the Mirror Room of the Warwick Hotel.

Class of 1945 — Dr. Francis J. Murphy
2515 Garret Road
Upper Darby, Pa.

Class of 1950 — Dr. David J. Lieberman
315 Tabor Medical Building
1351 Tabor Road
Philadelphia 41, Pa.

Class of 1955 — Dr. Robert J. Senior
University Hospital
Chapel Hill, N. C.
Dr. Michael G. Christy
124 W. Park Avenue
Haddonfield, N. J.
Mr. Percival E. Foerderer, a Trustee of Jefferson Medical College and Hospital for over thirty years, and Chairman of the Board for the past ten years, will be the guest of honor at the next BLACK AND BLUE, which is scheduled for Friday evening, March 18th, in the spacious Ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel.

It seemed fitting to designate our Thirtieth Annual BLACK AND BLUE in honor of Mr. Foerderer because of his distinguished and long and faithful service to Jefferson Medical College and Hospital. The beginning of his tenure as a Trustee coincides with the inauguration of our function which has added much to the social life of the students here for thirty years.

Mr. Foerderer is an unassuming and retiring individual. However he works silently, with efficiency and dispatch. This is well evidenced by the growth of our institution under his leadership since his elevation to the Chairmanship of the Board of Trustees.

With such a record, Mr. Foerderer well deserves the sincere appreciation of the Alumni, the students and members of Kappa Beta Phi under whose auspices the BLACK AND BLUE is held annually. The Kappa Beta Phi members represent about 40% of the seniors and juniors and about 20% of the students.

The first BLACK AND BLUE, which will be referred to hereafter also as the BLACK AND BLUE ASSEMBLY, was held on March 6, 1933. The inauguration of this all-College dance, which is named after the College colors, gave the students and all those connected with the institution an opportunity to meet socially and promote good fellowship. Previous to the inauguration of this affair no such social function existed at Jefferson.

With this spirit in mind—the promotion of good fellowship and the welfare of Jefferson—I sincerely hope that all those connected with the institution—Trustees, Faculty Members, Alumni, Students and Parents—will mark March 18th on their calendars and try to attend this festive occasion.

We appreciate your patronage and attendance and you will pay honor where honor is due.

Eli Richard Saleeby, M.D.
Grand Swipe — Kappa Beta Phi
Sponsor—Black and Blue Assembly
Southwestern Pennsylvania Chapter Acts as Host to Alumni During Pennsylvania Medical Society Convention

The Southwestern Pennsylvania Chapter of the Alumni Association, of which Dr. Arthur J. McSteen is President, was host to Jefferson graduates and their wives at a dinner at the Duquesne Club in Pittsburgh on October 21 during the Convention of the Pennsylvania Medical Society.

Sixty-one attended and enjoyed Dr. McSteen's remarks as Master of Ceremonies and hearing Dr. Sodeman tell of affairs at Jefferson.

Dr. McSteen called the roll by classes and it was found that two representatives of the Class of 1904—Dr. George W. Greir and Dr. Hunter H. Turner—were present. Dr. Francis F. Borzell, of the Class of 1906, attended and the Class of 1960 also had representation in Mr. Harvey M. Levin, who is President of the Student A.M.A.

Dr. Roy W. Mohler, of the Class of 1921, spoke briefly of the needs of the College for financial support by the Alumni in our Annual Giving Fund Drive, and various others of the guests expressed their pleasure in being present at the Dinner to meet old friends and discuss Jefferson's progress.

Sincere thanks were expressed to Dr. T. Ewing Thompson, who had made the dinner arrangements and to Dr. William W. Lerman, who was unable to be present but whose membership had enabled the group to use the facilities of the Duquesne Club.
The Washington, D. C., Chapter held its annual fall meeting at the home of the President, Everett J. Gordon ('37), in the form of a cocktail-dinner party, attended by 25 Alumni and their wives. The gala black-tie affair was honored by the presence of Dean William A. Sodeman and Professor Thaddeus Montgomery and their wives. Classes represented ranged from 1958 back to the mid-twenties, with a "goodly" (thanks to Dr. J. Parsons Schaeffer) number from the intervening years. President Eisenhower's personal physician, Major General Howard McC. Snyder, sent a letter of congratulations to the local Chapter, but unfortunately was scheduled to be out of town with the President.

After the lighter festivities, an informal meeting was addressed by Dr. Sodeman and Dr. Montgomery, bringing the local group up to date on the current activities at Jefferson. Dr. Sodeman told of the new emphasis on research, now closely interwoven with the teaching and academic curriculum, of the building plans for the future, and the excellent progress of the Annual Alumni Giving Fund. The many changes in the present study program, with emphasis on close clinical contacts in the later years, the possibilities of limited pre-medical studies for selected students of demonstrated high caliber, and the modernized organization of the various departments and sections were detailed by Dr. Montgomery. The evening ended with a warm expression of sincere gratitude from all members for the visit from our Dean and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.


(below) Front row, left to right: AARON DEITZ, SIMON WEINER, WILLIAM STECHER, DEAN SODEMAN, EVERETT J. GORDON, DR. MONTGOMERY, STACY ROLLINS, SAMUEL M. DODEK, JAMES P. SCANLON.

Back row, left to right: JACK WOODSIDE, THOMAS ROSS, ADOLPH FRIEDMAN, PHILIP GEISLER, EUGENE GLADSDEN, WILLIAM WEINTRAUB, PAUL CHODOFF, MARTIN COOPERMAN, FREDERICK FLOYD, WILLIAM STECHER, JR., JACK EWAN, CHARLES BICKHAM, WILLIAM SHEELY.
NOMINATIONS FOR STATE AND SERVICE VICE-PRESIDENTS

At the Executive Committee Meeting May 28, 1953, by resolution it was decided that the Nominating Committee would offer names for election of Vice-Presidents for States, Territories, Foreign Countries and Services, for the list of names to be presented and voted on by all qualified members of the Alumni Association at the Annual Business Meeting February 18, 1960. Nominations from the floor will also be accepted at that time.

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<th>State or Country</th>
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<td>Thomas B. Patton</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Blair W. Saylor</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
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<td>George W. Paschal, Jr.</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<td>South Carolina</td>
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DR. BERNARD J. ALPERS, Professor of Neurology and Head of the Department, was a speaker at a special meeting of the Philadelphia Neurological Society on October 23, 1959, celebrating the 75th Anniversary of its founding. His subject was “The Contributions of Philadelphia to Clinical Neurology.”

DR. J. LAWRENCE ANGEL, Associate Professor of Anatomy and Physical Anthropology, gave a talk entitled “Evolution, Human and Otherwise” at the Philco Research Forum on the evening of October 7, 1959, based largely on his skeletal study of over 1,000 ancient Greeks.

On October 16, he attended a meeting of the American Institute of Human Palaeontology at the Wenner-Gren Foundation in New York City, at which Dr. L. S. B. Leakey displayed the skull and tibia of Sinjantropus boisei from East Africa, nicknamed “nutcracker man” because of his enormous molar teeth.

Dr. Angel is also a member of the Columbia University Seminar in “Genetics and Evolution of Man,” a small group which meets bi-monthly to discuss problems of individual and population genetics as they bear on the past and present development of our species.

DR. DAVID M. DAVIS, Emeritus Professor of Urology, was invited to participate in the International Symposium on The Biology of Pyelonephritis held October 8, 9 and 10, 1959 at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit, Michigan. He gave a paper on “Obstruction as the Etiology of Pyelonephritis” and participated in the general discussion.

Dr. Davis was guest editor of the Symposium on Commonly Mismanaged Urologic Problems, which constituted the November issue of Medical Clinics of North America published by W. B. Saunders Company of Philadelphia.

DR. JOHN J. GARTLAND, Instructor of Orthopaedic Surgery, was the discussor of a paper on “Olecranon Fractures” presented by the Fracture Service of Massachusetts General Hospital, before the Section on Orthopaedic Surgery, A.M.A., Atlantic City, New Jersey on June 8, 1959.

DR. JOHN H. GIBBON, Jr., Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and Head of the Department, attended the meeting of the Committee on International Exchange of Persons held in Washington, D.C., November 13, 1959. On November 22 and 23 he attended the meeting of the Residency Review Committee in Surgery (Conference Committee on Graduate Training), held in Colorado Springs, and on December 3 and 4 he attended the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Research on the Therapy of Cancer in New York.

DR. JOHN W. GOLDSCHMIDT, recently appointed Director of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, has been awarded a $45,000.00 grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington. It is designated for the training of Jefferson medical students in the principles of Rehabilitation medicine.

DR. GEORGE A. HAHN, Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, participated in a panel on Malignancy Complicating Pregnancy during the Annual Meeting of the American College of Surgeons, held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, September 29, 1959. His topic was “Carcinoma in Situ of the Cervix.”

On September 30, 1959, at the Martland Medical Center, Newark, New Jersey, Dr. Hahn discussed “Practical Office Gynecology,” and on October 7, 1959, at the same Center, he gave a talk on “Minor Surgery and the Use of Pessaries.” Both these presentations were a part of the postgraduate program of Seton Hall School of Medicine.

During the Annual Clinical Meeting of the Pennsylvania Division of the American Cancer Society Dr. Hahn acted as Moderator of a Panel on Cytology and presented a paper on “Gynecologic Aspects of Cytology.”

At the Annual Bucks County Nurse’s Convention held at Forrest Lodge, Sellersville, Pennsylvania, Dr. Hahn discussed “The Diagnosis and Treatment of Pelvic Cancer.”

DR. LOUIS J. HAMPTON, Professor of Anesthesiology and Head of the Department, who is a member of the Refresher Course Committee, and DR. HAROLD F. CHASE, Professor of Clinical and Research Anesthesiology, who is a member of the Committee on Research of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, represented the Department of Anesthesiology at the annual meeting of the Society in Miami, Florida, from October 4th to 9th, 1959, where each presented a scientific paper.

At the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Medical Society DR. EDMUND L. HOUSEL, Associate in Clinical Medicine, was elected Alternate Delegate to the A.M.A.

In June, 1959, DR. DAVID W. KRAMER, Associate Professor of Medicine, acted as Moderator of one of the sessions of the International Society of Angiology, and in September, during the meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society and the Pittsburgh Diabetes Association, held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he took part in a Symposium on “Diabetes Mellitus.”

In November, during the meeting of the Omaha (Nebraska) Mid-West Clinical Society Dr. Kramer gave three talks: ”Atheromatosis—Its Possible Relationship with Dia-
betes Mellitus,” “Arterial Thrombosis with Particular Reference to the Abdominal Aorta,” “Thromboembolism with Particular Reference to Thrombophlebitis.”

**Dr. Howard C. Leopold**, Associate in Medicine, conducted a conference on Asthma and Allergy on October 16, 1959, at the 25th Anniversary Meeting of the American College of Chest Physicians in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

From October 26 to October 29, 1959, **Dr. Daniel W. Lewis**, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, was a member of the guest faculty of the 29th Annual Fall Clinical Conference of the Oklahoma City Clinical Society. Dr. Lewis lectured on Medical Therapy in Hypertension, Twilight Zones in Cardiology, and discussed a clinico-pathological conference.

On October 29, 1959, Dr. Lewis presented a paper to the medical staff of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Des Moines, Iowa. His subject was “Newer Concepts in Cardiology.”

On October 11, 1959, **Dr. Herbert A. Luscombe**, Professor of Dermatology and Head of the Department, was guest speaker at St. Joseph’s College. He discussed “Malignant Skin Diseases.”

**Dr. Thaddeus L. Montgomery**, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and **Dr. Paul J. Poinsard**, Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, have contributed to the revised edition of Dr. Anthony M. Sindoni’s book on Diabetes. Dr. Sindoni is recognized as one of the Nation’s leading authorities in the field of diabetes and is Chief of the Department of Metabolic Medicine at Philadelphia General Hospital.

**Dr. Thaddeus L. Montgomery**, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and **Dr. Joseph L. Finn**, Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, participated in a Symposium on Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Lower Bucks County Hospital, Bristol, Pennsylvania, on October 21, 1959.

Dr. Finn discussed “Toxemia of Pregnancy” and Dr. Montgomery “The Obstetrician’s Responsibility to the Unborn Child.”

**Dr. Carroll R. Mullen**, Professor of Ophthalmology and Head of the Department, conducted a three-hour continuous course on “Ocular Emergencies” at the meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Chicago.

Associated with him in the conduct of this course were Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology Charles G. Steinmetz, III, ‘48, and Gerard M. Shannon, Instructor in Ophthalmology.

**Dr. Joseph Sataloff**, Assistant Professor of Otolege, discussed the causes and treatment of hearing loss at the Institute of Occupational Deafness at Fairleigh Dickinson University, October 6, 1959.

The appointment of **Dr. William A. Sodeman**, Dean, as a Trustee of the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute was recently announced by Governor David L. Lawrence.

Dr. Sodeman was guest speaker at the 10th Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Heart Association. He spoke on “Heart Disease—’59 Pills, Problems and Progress.”

**Dr. C. Wilmer Wirts**, Associate Professor of Medicine, has been appointed Chairman of the Officers’ Conference Committee of the Pennsylvania Medical Society.

On November 3, Dr. Wirts addressed the Dauphin County Medical Society on “Nutritional Aspects of Pancreatic Insufficiency.”

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**FACULTY MEMBERS ON PHILADELPHIA T.B. CONFERENCE PROGRAM**

The following Faculty members were on the program of the 36th Annual Philadelphia Tuberculosis Conference of the Philadelphia Tuberculosis and Health Association held on November 5, 1959, in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

During the morning session **Doctors Richard T. Cathcart**, Assistant Professor of Medicine, and **Thomas F. Nealon**, Jr., Associate Professor of Surgery, participated in a Symposium on “Smoking and Chest Diseases,” and **Dr. John H. Gibbon**, Jr., Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and Head of the Department, was on the Resource Panel.

During the afternoon session **Dr. Peter A. Theodos**, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, presented a paper on “Tuberculin Surveys in Philadelphia Among First Graders,” and **Dr. J. J. Kirshner**, Associate in Medicine, discussed this presentation.

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**LIBRARY NOTES**

“Neurology Simplified.” David J. LaFia, who is on leave from his post of Assistant in Neurology.

This book will be published in 1960 by C. C. Thomas and Son. The book was written to stress the EARLY diagnosis of neurologic diseases, especially those amenable to neurosurgical treatment. It is directed to general practitioners, medical students, and non-neurologic specialists.
1904

HUNTER H. TURNER, M.D., Nanticoke, Maryland, has republished his work on "The Etiology and Control of Progressive Axial Myopia," which had originally appeared in the Pennsylvania Medical Journal under date of May, 1944. The material is now in book form, and Dr. Hunter has sent a copy to the Alumni Office should anyone wish to peruse it.

1904

LERoy C. WAGGONER, M.D., Monongahela Bank Bldg., Brownsville, Pennsylvania, although confined to bed is still treating patients. He has an array of 100 or more bottles of medicine within easy reach for patients who troop in with their aches and pains. "Medicine is in my mind," Dr. Waggoner says. "As long as people need me—and I hold up—I'll help them." A busy practitioner for over 50 years, Dr. Waggoner still managed to find time to delve into history, dabble in business and travel abroad. The study of history led to tracing his family roots to days of Martin Luther, to colonists of the Second Virginia Company. But it's traveling that he misses most. His old home houses souvenirs collected the world over, from fireplace and irons once used in a moonshiner's cabin, to a desk set from the Czar's palace in St. Petersburg (Leningrad).

1913

WALTER R. KRAUSS, M.D., 421 Price Street, West Chester, Pennsylvania, having been ill since June '59, is convalescing at his home, but has not returned to active practice. Best wishes for a speedy recovery.

SIMON H. ROSENTHAL, M.D., 1900 Tate Springs Road, Lynchburg, Virginia, has returned to active practice following surgery last May. Congratulations.

1917

AUGUST SASKA, M.D., 450 - 15th Avenue, North, St. Petersburg 4, Florida, writes that he is enjoying good health in "sunny" Florida and that retirement agrees with him.
1926

PASCAL F. LUCCHESI, M.D., Executive Vice-President and Medical Director, Albert Einstein Medical Center, York and Tabor Roads, Philadelphia 41, Pennsylvania, spoke on "The Price of Longer Life" at the fall conference of the AFL-CIO Labor Education Association at the Sherton Park Hotel on October 17, 1959.

1927

SAMUEL M. DODEK, M.D., 1730 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., has been appointed Administrative Chairman of the Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the new Washington Hospital Center and will also serve as Clinical Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics.

WILLIAM THOMAS LAMPE, M.D., 4207 Tyson Street, Philadelphia 35, Pennsylvania, was elected 1st Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Medical Society at its recent meeting.

1928

JOHN F. BARR, M.D., 340 E. 11th Street, Ottawa, Kansas, writes that he had a nice visit with his classmate, Major General John F. Bohlender, in Denver, Colorado, and that he and his son enjoyed a round of golf with Mrs. Bohlender on the General's golf course at Fitzsimmons Hospital.

1930

SAMUEL COHEN, M.D., Pollack Hospital for Chest Diseases, 100 Clifton Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, has been appointed Professor of Medicine at the Seton Hall College of Medicine and Dentistry. It became effective July 1, 1959.

1932

DAVID GELFAND, M.D., 1722 Pine Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, was guest speaker at the recent dinner-seminar of the Cardiac-in-Industry Committee of the Middlesex (New Jersey) County Heart Association. He showed a movie, "Back on the Job," and gave a talk "Cardiacs Can Work." Dr. Gelfand is Cardiologist at the Philadelphia General Hospital and director of the Cardiac Work Classification Unit, Heart Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania. He is also Assistant Professor of Cardiology at the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

1935

HAROLD BURGIAN PLUMMER, M.D., P.O. Box #95, Preston, Maryland, has been named 1959 "Maryland Family Doctor of the Year."

In ceremonies highlighting the Eleventh Annual Scientific Assembly of the Maryland Academy of General Practice, Dr. Plummer became the fifth doctor to receive this honor since the Academy was organized in 1948. Though honored for devotion to his rural practice, Dr. Plummer is well-known in state medical circles, having served as President of the Academy during 1953. In May, 1959, he became President of the Heart Association of the Upper Eastern Shore.

CHARLEY J. SMYTH, M.D., 4200 E. 9th Avenue, Denver, Colorado, was honored in having been chosen to deliver the Stephen Walter Ranson Annual Lecture on November 4, 1959 at the Northwestern University Medical School. This lectureship was established at Northwestern as a memorial to Doctor Ranson who at the time of his death in 1942 was Professor of Neurology and Director of the Neurological Institute there. His medical fraternity, Phi Beta Pi, established this annual lectureship in his honor in 1929, 13 years before his untimely death. Doctor Ranson was a well-known scholar, renowned medical investigator in the anatomy of the nervous system and a beloved teacher, and is best known by medical students throughout the world for his textbook on "Neuroanatomy of the Nervous System."

1936

RICHARD R. CAMERON, M.D., 1130 - 27th Street, N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, better known as "Champ," after twenty years of Army Service is now in private practice in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

OSCAR H. COHEN, M.D., 115 Church Street, Boonton, N. J., is Assistant Clinical Professor of Radiology at New York University Bellevue Medical School and is Consultant Radiologist to Reaction Motors Division of Thiokol Chemical Company.

GEORGE L. ERDMAN, M.D., 50 Cedar Street, Millburn, New Jersey, is Pathologist and Director of Laboratories of the Overlook Hospital, Summit, New Jersey. He is past president of the New Jersey Society of Pathologists and is now their Secretary. He is also Chairman of the Blood Bank Committee of the Union County Medical Society. He has four sons; one graduated from Bates College this past June, and one is now a senior at Bates.

1940

JOHN M. WILLIS, JR., M.D., 3113 North Trinidad, Arlington 13, Virginia, is a surgeon of KMAG in Korea for thirteen months.

1943

ROBERT A. CRAWFORD, JR., 240 Capitol Street, Charleston, West Virginia, writes: "No particular important happenings down this way. Hope our Class will have some real rip snorting plans for our 20th Reunion in '63 with plenty of advance notice and enthusiasm generated; at least enough to get the local Philadelphia boys to attend! We do have our 5th child, a girl, Molly Ann, who is 14 months old already."

BERNARD S. ROSSMAN, M.D., 5 Old Lancaster Road, Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, has organized a chamber music orchestra, and invites anyone in and around Philadelphia who might be interested in joining his group for evenings of fun and relaxation to call him.

1945

LEONARD APT, M.D., 7934 Montgomery Avenue, Elkins Park 17, Pennsylvania, will be among the guest speakers at the 33rd annual Spring Congress in Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology at the Gill Memorial Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital in Roanoke, Virginia, next April 4 through 9.

WILLIAM C. GAVENTA, M.D., has returned to the States after spending several years in Africa. Until July, 1960, he will be residing at 7006 10th Street, Tampa 4, Florida. Dr. Gaventa writes that if possible he plans to attend the various Alumni functions taking place while he is here.

1946

CHARLES E. BICKHAM, JR., 7704 Granada Drive, Bethesda 14, Maryland, is practicing radiology with a group in Washington, D.C.

He is an Associate Radiologist at Doctors Hospital, Consultant in Radiology to Washington Hospital Center and Consultant in Radiology to the United States Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland.
MAHON Z. BIERLY, JR., M.D., 1707 Thomas Road, Wayne, Pennsylvania, has been named medical executive assistant to Dr. J. H. Brown, managing director of the Wyeth Biological Laboratories at Marietta, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bierly has been with Wyeth Laboratories since 1954 as a staff physician concerned primarily with the clinical evaluation and medical aspects of biological products. Prior to that time he was engaged in private pediatrics practice. He also served for two years with United States Navy's medical corps.

FRANK W. HENDERSON, M.D., 706 E. Monroe Street, Lake City, Florida, has received a selective promotion to chief grade in the Veterans Administration.

Dr. Henderson joined the medical staff at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Lake City, Florida, in February 1954 as an Internist. He received a special promotion from intermediate to senior grade in April 1956, and was made chief of the medical service in October 1956. He is married to the former Jane Charlton, R.N., of Pittston, Pennsylvania. The Hendersons have three children.

1948

JAMES H. EVANS, Jr., Street Road & Fairview Avenue, Feasterville, Pennsylvania, is specializing in Radiology and is affiliated with the Veterans Administration Hospital.

1949

ROY DECK, Jr., M.D., 433 Atkins Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is Radiologist at St. Joseph's Hospital in Lancaster and at the Children's Hospital in Elizabethtown. Dr. and Mrs. Deck now have three boys, Roy III, Ross and Thomas.

STANLEY F. NABITY, M.D., 2110 W. Division, Grand Island, Nebraska, writes: "Just a short note to let you know we're still struggling out here in the wide open spaces. Still doing G.P. and keeping more than sufficiently busy at it. Sure hated to miss the 19th Anniversary get together, but am hoping to attend the A.A.G.P. meeting in Philadelphia next March and certainly hop-
and spent two years as a Captain in the United States Army Medical Corps with the Ninth Field Hospital and in the office of the post surgeon at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was released from active duty in 1958.

He then served one year of General Practice residency at Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, New Jersey, where he received a Mead Johnson Award for Graduate Training in General Practice for 1959, given by the American Academy of General Practice. Dr. Arsh is married to the former Judy Schnee of Philadelphia. They have a three year old son and a month old daughter.

1955

JOSEPH M. BLACKBURN, M.D., has recently opened an office for General Practice at 312 W. 4th Street, Emporium, Pennsylvania.

RACHMEL CHERNER, M.D., 705 Harston Lane, Philadelphia 18, Pennsylvania, completed his residency in Internal Medicine at Jefferson Hospital on June 30, 1959, and is presently in military service.

JOSEPH A. HEANEY, M.D., 405 W. Abbottsford Rd., Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania, completed two years with the Air Force in Germany, and is currently a Psychiatric Resident at Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute.

Dr. and Mrs. Heaney are expecting their fourth child in December.

ROBERT E. JONES, M.D., 177 Dumond Drive, Laguna Beach, California, is conducting a General Practice in Santa Ana, California, and in July, 1960 will begin a residency in Radiology at Los Angeles Veterans' Hospital.

MICHAEL F. JOYCE, M.D., 141 Warrior Road, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania, is completing his residency in Orthopedic Surgery at Jefferson and will enter practice in Johnstown, Pennsylvania in July 1960.

Dr. and Mrs. Joyce are the parents of four daughters.

WILLIAM L. KANENSON, M.D., 2323 Shain Street, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, has recently been discharged from the United States Navy and is currently taking a residency in Internal Medicine at Philadelphia General Hospital.

WILLIAM A. LISTA, M.D., 4100 Marrine Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania, is in his second year of residency in Internal Medicine at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

FREDERICK LYTLE, M.D., 117 E. Fourth Avenue, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, was recently elected to the position of School Director in Conshohocken, where he is engaged in General Practice.

Dr. LYTLE was also appointed to the Borough Board of Health and is on the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Conshohocken Community Chest, Inc.

JAMES MACKEY, JR., M.D., 266 Wentworth Rd., Strafford, Wayne, Pennsylvania — Following a tour of duty with the United States Army and a year of medical residency at Bryn Mawr Hospital, Dr. Mackey has entered General Practice in Devon, Pennsylvania.

HUGH S. PERSHING, M.D., has begun the practice of general medicine in Wycombe, Pennsylvania.

BURTON SCHAFFER, M.D., has recently been discharged from the United States Navy and is currently taking a residency in Radiology at the Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

1956

RAYMOND M. KOHRZEW, M.D., has opened an office at 980 S. Broad Street, Trenton, New Jersey, for the general practice of medicine.

Dr. K,ohrzew completed a two-year tour of duty at the United States Army Hospital in Chinon, France, where he was assistant chief of obstetrics and gynecology. He is married to the former Joyce Marie Gawlik of Sayreville and has a daughter, Cathy Ann.

1957

THOMAS L. SINGLEY, III, 36-A Wayne Gardens, Collingswood, New Jersey, received an award from the Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia at its annual Page One Ball. The award was for his vital contribution, while a resident at Cooper Hospital, Camden, in the "poisoned fish crisis" (article appeared in the May Bulletin). The Guild annually gives awards for outstanding contributions in the medical and social sciences.

1959

NORMAN CHARLES JABLON, M.D., William Beaumont Army Hospital, Hayes Avenue, El Paso, Texas, writes: "We are all well and are thrilled with both the internship, this part of the country, etc. Pat Ferraro and Marv Schwartz are here at Beaumont also and are as pleased as I am."

STEPHEN R. MURRAY, M.D., Pennsylvania Hospital, 8th & Spruce Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania, writes that upon completion of his internship he will take a three-year residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Philadelphia Lying-In Hospital.
ENGAGEMENTS AND WEDDINGS

1936
Dr. and Mrs. Milton Bernard Jacobson, 1680 Meridian Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, announce the marriage of their daughter, Sara Dee, to Mr. Edwin Charles Ratiner on Sunday, August 30, 1936.

1946
Lt. Col. David G. Simons, P.O. Box #483, Randolph Air Force Base, was married to the former Vera Winzen on June 12, 1959, in Traverse City, Michigan.

1956
The marriage of Dr. Robert M. Pearl to Miss Reva H. Greene of Houston, Texas, took place on August 16.

1957
Dr. Richard A. Bedford, 2998 Welsh Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was recently married to the former Miss Rita McGrath, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing and Nazareth Hospital School of Anesthesia.

Dr. John P. Ferris, Jr., of Yeadon, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Helen A. Noy were married on November 14, 1959.

BIRTHS

1949
Dr. and Mrs. Conrad Zagory of San Francisco, California, announce the birth of a daughter, Kimberly, on June 30, 1959. The Zagorys have three other children, two boys and a girl.

Dr. Zagory writes that he is moving his office to larger quarters at 4804 Mission Street, San Francisco 12, California, as of January 1, 1960.

1952
Dr. and Mrs. Lyle D. Vincent, 1044 Market Street, Parkersburg, West Virginia, announce the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Christopher, born October 2, 1959.

The Victorings also have a son, Lyle Dustin, III, born March 30, 1958.

1954
Dr. and Mrs. W. Robert Jacobs, Rugby Road, Phillipsburg, New Jersey, announce the birth of a daughter, Jill Eileen, on October 22, 1959.

1955
Dr. and Mrs. Richard F. Brams, 5 Mason Court, Grendon Farms, Wilmington 8, Delaware, announce the arrival of Jonathan’s brother, Robert Stuart Brams, on October 15, 1959.

Dr. and Mrs. Leon A. Peris announce the birth of a second son, Jonathan, on June 23, 1959.

Dr. Peris is a 4th year resident in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Jefferson Hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. John T. Steele announce the birth of their second son, James Thomas, on July 5, 1959.

1957
Dr. William Challenger Sherwood and Miss Sylvia Ann Schopp were married on Saturday, September 26, 1959, in St. John’s Evangelist Church, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sherwood is a graduate of the Scranton State Hospital School of Nursing. She is head nurse of the private operating room suites of Jefferson Hospital.

Dr. Sherwood is serving his internship at Jefferson Hospital.

1959
The Ferris are honeymooning in Europe.

1959
Dr. William Challenger Sherwood and Miss Sylvia Ann Schopp were married on Saturday, September 26, 1959, in St. John’s Evangelist Church, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sherwood is a graduate of the Scranton State Hospital School of Nursing. She is head nurse of the private operating room suites of Jefferson Hospital.

Dr. Sherwood is serving his internship at Jefferson Hospital.

1958
Dr. and Mrs. John T. Rightor, 3 Burnside Avenue, Pittsburgh 2, Pennsylvania, announce the birth of a daughter, Rebecca Louise, on May 26, 1959.

Dr. Rightor is now in General Practice in Bellevue, Pennsylvania.
PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

John H. Hodges, Chairman

Harry J. Knowles, Alternate

William P. Coghl an

David J. LaFia

Warren R. Lang

Thaddeus L. Montgomery

Frederick B. Wagner, Jr.

Mrs. Joseph J. Mulone, Executive Secretary
Alumni Office of The Jefferson Medical College
1025 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.