Statement of Policy
by James M. Large
Chairman, Board of Trustees

Doctor Funk, Doctor Herbut, Dean Kellow, members of the Alumni Association: as always, it is a pleasure and a privilege to be with you.

I know how saddened we all are by the recent death of our beloved Percival Foerderer. Perce joined Jefferson's Board as a life trustee in 1928 and served as its very able Chairman from 1950 until 1961. I don't think there is any question that of all the honors Perce received in his lifetime the ones he cherished the most were the honorary degree he received from Jefferson in 1954 and the precedent-breaking move in 1964 when he received your Alumni Achievement Award. As you are well aware, this was the only time your award has been given to anyone outside the field of medical science.

On a happier note, I am just delighted to be able to report to you that your Board of Trustees welcomed the proposal of the Alumni Association that it elect a third Alumni Trustee. He will join the able company of Doctors Bockus, Braceland, Allman and Willauer, who have made and are making such a very real contribution to the direction of your Medical College. This concept of Alumni Trustees, first proposed by the Alumni Association through Doctor Benjamin Haskell in 1961, has proven its validity time and again. I, in particular, have found the Alumni Trustees' counsel most constructive. In addition, the Board of Trustees has recently received from Doctor Funk a "Report on Clinical Teaching of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association," a helpful and constructive report, and one which expresses some serious concerns about the structure of our Faculty. The Board has asked the Dean to give serious consideration to this document, and to bring it back to the College Committee for a recommendation to the Board. This sort of communication between the Alumni and the Board of Trustees is certain to bring a new vigor.

Now, may I address myself to that subject which I know is uppermost in your minds. First, let me read to you a Statement of Policy regarding Jefferson and University Status dated February 10, 1969, which has been discussed with and confirmed by the Administration and will be formally submitted to the Board of Trustees for continued on inside back cover.
SPECIAL ISSUE
The spring Alumni Bulletin features Jefferson Hall exclusively. The occasion is the March 17 dedication of the building. Following this special coverage are the regular Bulletin columns.

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This special issue celebrates an especially important event in the life of Jefferson Medical College and Medical Center—the dedication of Jefferson Hall. The newest of the Jefferson buildings, Jefferson Hall is in many ways a benchmark in the framework of the medical university to be. The building itself forms the southern boundary of the projected Jefferson complex and it introduces the concept of a Jefferson with a campus.

This issue explores the architecture, the conception and the function of Jefferson Hall. The introductory article is a photographic tour of the building with the camera catching some architectural angles of interest in both the commons and departmental areas of the building. A feature by Dr. Edward A. Teitelman '63, follows. Also with an eye to architecture, he reveals some lesser known facts on how the building came into being and presents some evaluation of the results. Mr. Franklin C. Dalla, Director of Auxiliary Services, in his feature examines the role that Jefferson Hall plays in the education of the total physician. The final perspective is that of an outsider, Dr. H. Rocke Robertson, Principal and Vice Chancellor of McGill University. Recipient of an honorary degree at the dedication, along with Dr. Abraham Cantarow '24, Professor of Biochemistry, Emeritus, Dr. Robertson addressed the audience not only on the meaning of Jefferson Hall to Jefferson, but also on the value of campus development in the educational process.

The spring BULLETIN gives the alumni an opportunity to see why President Peter A. Herbut can refer to Jefferson Hall as "one of the finest medical basic science and student commons buildings in the country."
A view looking east on Locust Street highlights the juxtaposition of indented and extended floor levels.
The mezzanine provides lounge areas to the east and west sides of the balcony overlooking the dining area below. Escalators lead from the first to fifth floors.

The mezzanine corridor overlooks the first floor with natural lighting coming from the west court, to the right.
The D. Hays Solis-Cohen Auditorium on the first floor seats 250. Its graduated seat levels lead up to a curving salmon brick wall. Similar auditorium is on second floor.

The corridors extend an uninterrupted block between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. This one, the mezzanine, is open to a view of the first floor and court areas.
The east end of the first floor features the curved wall of the Solis-Cohen Auditorium and, immediately adjacent, the east court.

At the west end of the first floor is the main lounge area lighted by a modern box-like fixture. This view accentuates the curved brick walls at the side entrances.

Again at the west lounge area, the view here is to the court at that end of the building. The metal chain draperies cover the almost solid glass perimeter of the courts.
Looking south into the west lounge, the focus is on the unique abstract lighting fixture.
From a corner of the east court the view is across the gardens and up to the surrounding laboratory and classroom areas.
One of six guest rooms, this one is a two bedroom suite. The accommodations are in use frequently by visiting alumni and guests.

Shelves ready for a special display, the bookstore on the first floor features a winding wrought iron staircase leading to a reading area on the mezzanine.

The Alumni Office located on the mezzanine.
The Faculty Lounge (top, opposite page) is on the south side of the mezzanine. Its dining room at the far end can be closed off as the occasion requires. The Study Lounge (above) is to the east side of the first floor and is in use constantly.

The Histology Laboratory of the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy, located on the fifth floor, provides flexible room areas and the latest equipment.

The game room on the mezzanine—piano, chess or conversation.
The swimming pool is located on the basement level with other recreational facilities.

The far east end of the north side of the building is the scene of numerous art exhibits.
Most popular of the recreational facilities which the building offers is the gymnasium.

The sunken dining area in the center of the building is bordered to the east and west by bricked areas.
Jefferson Hall: Architectural Aspects

Jefferson Hall, dedicated on March 17, 1969 and first used in mid 1968, has been in the making since 1962 and even earlier. In the development program framed under the leadership of Dean William A. Sodeman and President William W. Bodine about 1960, new facilities for the teaching of the basic medical sciences as well as facilities for medical student recreation were high on the list.

By 1962 the General State Authority agreed to build what were then planned as two separate structures. GSA is a state agency which uses the Commonwealth's bond issuing advantage to construct various buildings for public and quasi-public organizations. These groups pay back GSA through long term leases, eventually gaining full title to the structures. Temple University, Drexel Institute and the University of Pennsylvania all have benefited greatly from this agency in the past. This was Jefferson's first use of this type of state aid.

Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson, Jefferson's coordinating architects, chose two one-acre sites along the south side of Locust Street between 10th and 11th Streets. Although it was felt that locations on the north side of Locust would have been better, these sites involved the Horn and Hardart properties where demolition could not be immediate. The pressures for space suggested that no time be lost, and the somewhat more distant but more immediately available parcels were chosen. At that time Jefferson's total development was to have extended down to Spruce Street between 10th and 11th. The two buildings would have straddled the main axis of the campus had such an axis eventually emerged from Harbeson, Hough's jumbled campus development plan.

The General State Authority chose as its architect Vincent Kling & Associates, a large but generally creative firm whose earlier work on the Foerderer Pavilion had won them and Jefferson national recognition. Over the years they have shown an ability to design practical and interesting, if not always wholly integrated or exciting, structures. They were a good choice for such a large, technically complex commission as this. John Rutkowski and Joseph Marzella were Associates in Charge of the project, while Lewis Eisenstadt was Staff Architect in Charge and carries primary responsibility for the final form of the building.

At the time of the GSA's appointment of Kling, the Jefferson Board of Trustees and the basic sciences faculty recognized the need for developing a firm program for the building which reflected not only Jefferson's tradition and the teaching methods of the various departments, but also took into account current trends in academic medicine and one which would be adaptable to future developments. To assist the Board and the faculty, Dr. Anthony Rourke, a nationally known planning consultant, was retained. Together with Mr. Kling and a representative from Harbeson, Hough, he visited and studied a large number of basic science facilities around the country. The survey and recommendations of the group formed the basis for an extended discussion within the faculty, especially focused around the advisability of a shift to interdisciplinary "team teaching" from the traditional Jefferson separation of disciplines. The final solution retained the traditional separation but allowed for certain shared facilities and provided the structural possibility of altering the building should a different orientation prevail in later years. From this continued long study, in which the late Emeritus Professor of Microbiology Dr. Kenneth Goodner played a leading role, eventually emerged agreeable rough estimates of facilities to be provided and the space needed for them. Concurrent with these studies, a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Andrew J. Ramsay was charged with developing a program for the Commons. This proved more difficult, as there was no real body of experience to determine the extent of Jefferson's needs for various Commons facilities and no knowledge as to how various schemes might work in actual practice. The various questions and proposals were widely discussed and in the end a modest but sound program was developed.

It was only after these rough schemes and floor space determinations were arrived at that the architects made even the earliest studies of the siting and general configuration of the buildings. It was quickly apparent that the programs demanded one rather tall structure adjoining a very low one. As each basic science department required approximately 22,000 square feet of floor space, the basic science building would have had to occupy almost an entire half of the total site, and reach a height of about eight floors. On the other hand the facilities projected for the Commons would have filled a building only about two floors high even if it did not cover the entire remaining land. The juxtaposition of these building masses in such close proximity was not especially aesthetic, and long hours of study followed to develop some reasonably
attractive combination of the two buildings. A study model constructed in Kling’s office about 1963 shows one of these attempts (figure 1).

At about this point serious consideration of combining the functions of the two buildings within one structure began. Almost immediately its advantages were apparent. With this shift in thinking the general configuration of Jefferson Hall now quickly fell into place. At the time the decision was made an alteration in the projected direction of Jefferson’s expansion had occurred, and the Jefferson Hall site now formed the southern boundary for the new campus rather than being somewhere in its center. Thus, the need for access through the site was no longer pertinent. It was also clear that possibly up to one and a half million dollars could be saved in construction costs by combining the buildings, and a more aesthetic and unified composition would clearly result. As an added bonus it was felt that the exposure which the entering student would get to the Commons would speed the difficult task of integrating this new activity into the everyday life of the college community. The new configuration also allowed more space to be given to the Commons than originally programmed — space which is already very much appreciated.

It followed that the hopefully much used Commons facilities should be placed on the lower floors, with the teaching and laboratory spaces above. As the site rather exactly corresponded to twice the projected floor space planned for a teaching department the scheme of placing two departments on a floor and utilizing the entire site came readily to mind. The nature of the site suggested that little would be gained by outward orientation of view from the inside. The concept of interior courts with orientation of facilities toward them seemed a sensible and fairly straightforward design decision. An additional advantage of the courts is that they allowed placement of two large rooms, the pool and gymnasium, beneath the court surface where they impose little additional structural complexity or expense.

The architects considered that the building viewed from the street should give a restrained but interesting appearance with some attempt made to break up the bulky box-like character of the structure to the extent which program requirements allowed. One way to do this was to indent the first floor whose facilities did not require the amount of space needed on the

![Figure 1. An early architectural concept of Jefferson Hall](image-url)
floors above. The second (mezzanine) floor, also part of the Commons, was extended to the site line, but was detailed on the exterior in a manner to visually separate it from the facade above. In its final configuration the lower two (Commons) floors form a comfortable post and shelf support for the box of the upper floors and allow a sense of “floating” more sophisticated and successful than that of the Pavilion of ten years before. The top of the building was to be somewhat sculptured in appearance, with a coved parapet of brick providing a forceful termination and masking the utility penthouses. The intervening floors were planned to show alternating bands of large windows similar to those of the second floor, and horizontal brick panels pierced by pairs of much smaller windows detailed to emphasize the “piercing” aspect. This arrangement resulted from a desire to introduce light into the laboratories and offices which would be situated around the perimeter of the building, at the same time allowing maximum useful wall space for equipment, charts, lockers, etc., while closing out the city’s distractions. Thus the bands of large windows would have formed clerestory indentations just below the ceiling on each floor. The lower walls would have had smaller windows arranged so as not to interfere with placement of laboratory tables along the wall. Models showing this configuration both as seen from inside and out (figures 2 and 3) suggest the planned effect. However, as planning progressed, it was clear that some items would have to be cut to reduce costs, and the daring cornice and the clerestory bands were erased from the plans. Jefferson Hall was then about ready for construction in its present form.

Construction began in 1964 and proceeded slowly. Delays resulted from two long strikes and the complicated nature of the work as well as contractors’ difficulties in getting sufficient skilled workmen. Aside from the physical complexity of intricate pipes and ducts, insulation, waterproofing and the like, much negotiation and arbitration was involved. Responsibility for installation of nearly one million dollars of casework for laboratories, teaching stations, kitchens, etc., had to be arbitrarily divided among a number of different trades, some working for the general contractor, and some for the electrical or plumbing contractors. Although the bulk of the building was ready for the start of school in September 1968, finishing touches have been completed only recently.

In general what is the building like? Let’s take a brief tour and see. The entrance is subdued and low, on a path from the college now obscured by Harbeson, Hough’s ill-conceived Scott Library building. The lobby has a certain elegance and warmth, and features a fusion of exterior and interior materials. The information desk and escalators adjoin immediately. Large coat rooms are located on either side along the main halls. These halls rise twenty-two feet with an overlooking mezzanine toward the perimeter; they open to the courtyards centrally with large glass windows partly obscured by draperies of metal chain. These halls have a certain sculptured quality but appear somewhat sterile and overly formal. Hopefully this will change when and if appropriate art and/or plantings are added. The courtyards also currently suffer from an over-scaled rigidity and lack the subtle excitement that has appeared in such Kling courts as those at Penn Center. However, the plantings are probably not yet complete.

The dining room space rises two floors high in its slightly sunken center section. It is floored in pegged oak, and the ceiling has oak strips over the acoustical material. As in much of the building, use is made of exterior brick and light oak wood to add warmth and continuity. Unfortunately, its mixture with the precisely tailored detailing to the large areas of glass and plaster results in a certain confusion of effect.

One of the nicer spaces of the entire building is the large lounge at the western end of the first floor. Here a massive abstract lighting fixture is coupled with similarly box-like furniture to provide a unity and consistent strength that is unfortunately not so apparent elsewhere. This room, conceived as the main lounge for students and a center for activities, is currently much under-used. The students seem to congregate more in the mezzanine lounge areas overlooking the dining hall. Although furnished essentially the same, these are smaller, low ceilinged, and close to the elevator hall.

At the eastern end of the building, on both first and mezzanine floors, are two 250 seat auditoriums built one above the other and situated so that they are available for both curricular and extra-curricular activities. These also are effective spaces with rich and warm colors, and feature creative use of curving salmon brick walls. Still, no solution seems to have been found for the clutter of projector equipment on tables at the rear, and the developing sense of orderly design is shattered.
Figures 2 and 3. Models show innovative lighting concept with maximum use of space in a preliminary building design.
The basement level is not great architecture, but the public facilities, handled straightforwardly, have pleasant dashes of color and combinations of space which make swimming and playing underground not at all unpleasant. At this level, inconspicuous at the rear, is an underground loading area which not only relieves surface clutter and congestion but allows all deliveries to be discreet.

The mezzanine floor features a number of small rooms for meetings and conferences, guest rooms for visiting alumni and speakers, and offices of the Alumni Association and the Commons itself. These rooms are pleasant and well lit from the large windows which form their outer walls. Also located here is the Faculty Club with its dining and meeting rooms, and music monitoring lounges. The furniture, selected by Kling, is warm and tasteful, and often very fine, but there remains a certain barren quality to the place which may elude ready correction.

The second floor, first of the basic science floors, contains some facilities for use by all departments (e.g., photo and machine shops) as well as the laboratories and offices of the Department of Pathology. The third floor is shared by Pharmacology and Microbiology, with Physiology and Biochemistry on the floor above. Anatomy has the entire fifth floor to itself, dividing the space between its microscopic and gross divisions. Each floor contains a small lecture room for use by both adjoining departments with almost all of the other space belonging to one of the departments.

Animal colonies, one for each department, are located at the core of the building. All of these animal rooms, as well as the shared facility for large animals which occupies the penthouse above this section of the building, are reached by their own set of service elevators. Careful attention to details of design, including provision of a powerful ventilating system, allows these rooms to be kept clean and free of odor.

The facilities of each department are basically similar. The student laboratories are along the perimeter of the building, and offices and other laboratories surround the interior courts. Teaching laboratories are arranged for small groups and are situated so that there is an instructor's laboratory and office adjoining the student area he supervises. This was done so that students would have easy access to their instructor, and also might get to know him in his native habitat. An additional advantage is that the professor can use the student laboratory for expanding his own research during the semesters when his course is not taught. Much thought went into determining the dimensions of the rooms and the placement of utilities, so that a fair degree of flexibility would be possible without extensive structural change. Provision has been made for use of such teaching aids as closed circuit television in the laboratories, especially in the Gross Anatomy dissecting rooms.

By and large the teaching and research sections of the building seem to be working well, although as programs and individuals change, it is likely that difficulties will develop. Locker space already seems to be inadequate on at least one floor as evidenced by stray lockers placed in the halls of one department. The ultimate test of the building, and possibly more specifically the taste of the school, will come when further adaptation is required.

One feature which seems to be working well is the provision of escalators. There is little of the congestion so common with the elevators in the old College buildings. The small lounge areas overlooking the courts (four to a floor) are also quite nice. However, primarily because of their low ceilings, they fail to be as inviting as they might have been. The long corridors end in large glass windows rather than in walls. Although views of store fronts and roof tops across Tenth and Eleventh Streets may be less than picturesque, these openings form most pleasant features—possibly to be improved with focal art placed before them. Exterior brick is much in evidence in the halls, and again its influence is somewhat insecure.

Jefferson Hall, its strengths and weaknesses, will be with us for many years. It is a good but not a great building, possessing solidity and sense which should allow it to wear well but not excite. It will blend with the rest of Jefferson's physical plant, and fit favorably in the unfocused collection of its currently projected building plan. As a solid solution to a most difficult problem, Jefferson Hall's statement as to the art of its architects must not be underestimated. But did they do their best? Had the client and/or the client's coordinating architect demanded daring, and had some themselves, would still more imagination have been shown? If there had been more competent general planning which would have given Kling both a more adequate site and some sense of surrounding cohesion, would he have come up with a more unified work himself? Jefferson got what it deserved, but does it dare to deserve more?
“Nowadays the college union is increasingly living up to its name. It is, in many institutions, providing a basis not only for social union, but also for an effective mobilization of the collegiate community’s intellectual and artistic capital.” This was an observation of Dr. Philip Tripp, writing in the July 1963 issue of *Higher Education*. Specialist for student services in the Division of Higher Education of the United States Office of Education, Dr. Tripp continued, “Although dining facilities and bookstores are important, the provision of informal meeting rooms, art galleries, music rooms, libraries, and theaters is a major concern in the planning and operation of these buildings. Typical programs encompass not only traditional recreational activities, but such informal educational programs as lecture series by distinguished visitors, professional and amateur musical performances, and foreign film programs. Facilities for painting and sculpting, photographic laboratories and hobby shops are frequently part of the union offering. Thus it may be observed that these elements of the campus scene have purposes far removed from the primitive notion that they are largely mere entertainment supply depots.

“From his early-day functions as a campus logistics expert, the modern union executive has been transformed into a new kind of educator: one who is concerned with what is frequently called co-curricular education. His efforts and those of his staff are usually mainly directed toward a development of co-curricular programs calculated to serve that basic objective of many colleges and universities: the achievement of the full potential of the talents and capacities of the individual students. The programs the union offers are carefully designed to induce students to explore their ideas and capacities to act in relation to them. Organization, events, and staffing are well calculated to these ends. The college union has achieved a new status and is increasingly involved in the main business of the campus: educating students.”

Dr. Earl A. Koile, Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Texas, affirmed this viewpoint in a paper presented at the Association of College Unions National Conference in 1966. “The student union and its program organized as a campus activities and learning center constitutes a bright hope for cutting across diverse campus interests and for bringing college faculty members and programs into more effective relationships. By virtue of the breadth of interests that can be represented in union
programs and by virtue of wide involvement of faculty members and students, the union should be able to contribute to making the campus truly an academic community. I do not believe that the instructional departments offer much hope in this direction.

"I happen to believe that the union program should involve faculty members, should strive to draw them away from their departments, should offer them closer contacts with students in another context, and at the same time should use the particular areas of expertise faculty members have developed. Thus the union would facilitate contacts between faculty members and students on terms and according to conditions that are enjoyable, stimulating and consistent with the faculty members' own goals and interests. Faculty involvement might help to narrow the divide between students and faculty, to destroy the basis for cleavages between faculty and student affairs staffs and to show up the artificiality that exists in odious references to formal classroom instruction as learning and activities outside the classroom as antithetical to the goals of instruction and learning. I would hope, however, that students, not faculty, would be prime movers in program development and would be given considerable latitude in trying ideas, those which may prove to be either good or bad."

the hall as commons

Jefferson Hall was designed to serve as the focus of social and educational fellowship for all divisions and departments of the institution, but in particular to provide a modern teaching facility and a cultural-recreational edifice in which students, faculty, alumni and others could meet and mingle, exchange ideas, and share the common bonds of college and profession.

The Jefferson Hall Commons structure has been specifically planned to provide the facilities and areas required to achieve the objectives of total education expressed by Dr. Philip Tripp and Dr. Earl A. Koile, with which the Commons professional staff is in accord. The administrative process now in motion is a well organized plan to achieve the co-curricular goals. The facilities can be divided into three major categories, each fulfilling a basic function separately, yet so interrelated that a variety of activities can be held simultaneously without interfering with one another. These categories are recreation athletic facilities, service facilities and cultural and educational facilities.

One entire floor has been equipped with recreational and athletic facilities to permit individual and group exercise. This area of the building contains a swimming pool, a large multi-purpose exercise room or gymnasium, a handball-squash court and, of course, the necessary locker-shower facilities for both men and women. For those with aquatic interests a program of swimming and lifesaving instruction has been established, and there are ample periods for leisure swimming. General health exercise has been encouraged since the opening of the facility. A professional staff is well equipped to assist anyone in this area. The large multi-purpose exercise room (gymnasium) has been used for a varied number of sports which are constantly in progress. These activities include basketball, volleyball, tennis, weight lifting, table tennis and jogging (the "in" exercise). Often there are two or three sports activities taking place simultaneously. Finally, the handball-squash court rates very high in popularity and is in use continually. Frequently the court is reserved a week in advance by its enthusiastic users.

The service facilities of the Commons include a large cafeteria, dining room, a faculty lounge and dining room, a bookstore, guest rooms, check rooms, and the administrative offices which serve as headquarters for the professional personnel who supervise, plan, and assist with the carrying out of all scheduled functions during both day and evening.

Facilities in the cultural and educational category include the art exhibit room, study lounge, meeting rooms, music and television lounge and two auditoriums. The auditoriums are used both as classrooms and entertainment halls. In addition, there is a large social lounge which is available at all times and is used interchangeably for individual, group or alumni activities.

The value of the Commons to the Jefferson community is multi-faceted. Its proximity to the area which serves the primary function of the College, i.e., teaching, appears to some in direct conflict with the demands of the faculty and teaching program. It is important, however, that the original Commons (Union) concept be kept in the foreground and understood at all times. To reiterate, it is the institution's responsibility to be concerned with the fulfillment of the potential needs and interests of an individual and the expression of his talents, whether he be student, faculty or staff.

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What's Available?
by John J. Lumsden, Recreation Supervisor

The Jefferson Hall Commons Recreation Department opened its doors to members on July 17, 1968. After a slow beginning during the summer months, sports activity at Jefferson mushroomed.

In the past, sports activity, both organized and informal, has had a special place in the leisure hours of the Jefferson student and faculty member. Fraternities have been competing for years in such games as touch football, basketball and softball. Recently the Rugby Club was organized and also a student nurses' varsity basketball team. But participation was usually limited to those gifted with greater ability. Often practice was curtailed because a court or field would be reserved for game competition. Very frequently, competition was canceled because the traveling distance to the game was too time consuming.

Other students or members of the Jefferson family who wanted some form of exercise had to become members of athletic clubs or "Y" groups in different sections of the city. This entailed added expense and the travel time once again absorbed the short leisure hours allowed to these medical aspirants. Needless to say, exercise was discouraged with these problems and many Jeffersonians had little or no type of physical activity.

With the opening of Jefferson Hall, all of these problems vanished. It wasn't long before our beautiful and spacious tiled indoor swimming pool with underwater lighting became a showplace for visitors to the Commons. A Learn-to-Swim Program was initiated and many who had neglected this important and invaluable type of exercise have taken advantage of the opportunity to learn. Swimmers of all abilities can be seen doing their daily laps while member wives and children enjoy "the greatest exercise of them all." The Red Cross fifty mile "Swim for Health" program has a large following of faculty and medical students.

Fraternity splash parties have become very popular and several poolside dances have attracted large groups of the Jefferson family. Activity in general has swelled use of this unusual and competitive sized natatorium. During the early fall season a swimming and water exhibition was attended by several hundred patrons who enjoyed observing the abilities of the 1968 Olympic Butterfly Champion Carl Robie together with Olaf Von Schilling and Tom Aretz of the West German Olympic Team.

The popular squash court, which can be used for handball also, has a reservation list with bookings up to a week in advance. Every hour of the day it is used by players who excel in this indoor court game. In the short time since opening several hundred students and faculty have learned to play this fast, intriguing and challenging sport.

On the 11th Street side of the building, our modern gym gets more use than all other areas of the Recreation Department combined. From the opening hour in the morning until closing at 10:00 P.M., the gym is scheduled for team practice, group therapy, physical education classes and leisure pick-up games of basketball. Student nurses have their own intramural program in basketball, volleyball, swimming and tennis.

The weight and exercise room located between the gym and handball court is equipped with an Olympic set of York barbells and several sets of smaller weights for anyone who wants to develop by repetitious exercise. The weights have enjoyed only spotty popularity, but many people use the room for sit-up and pull-up type of exercises.

In all of these areas we are happy to say that the Jefferson faculty has joined the students in every phase of activity and has its own teams.

To sum up briefly, recreation at Jefferson is divided into four major categories. For leisure recreation, any member of the Commons may use any of the facilities during the non-scheduled hours. Club teams such as the men's Rugby Club, the nurses' basketball team and any other club team that can be organized to represent Jefferson in extramural contests may use the recreation area. Intrafraternity leagues in touch football, basketball, volleyball, and softball have been organized for many years and continue to flourish, now with the added benefits of readily available facilities. Lastly, intramural contests are planned by the Program Director and the Recreation Supervisor throughout the year.

Our aim is to provide each member of the Commons with the opportunity to spend leisure time in using one of our fine facilities. Through this participation it is hoped that the individual will develop an appreciation of the use of leisure time and a wholesome attitude toward some type of physical exercise.

The recreation facilities have increased in popularity every month since the opening, to the point where they are now just about in "full swing." It is our goal to have one hundred percent participation by the fall of 1969.
The Jefferson Hall Commons in all its splendor has brought to the Jefferson community a balance and intercommunity that has never existed through the years of its long impressive history. Jefferson is "in tune" with the times and is continually moving forward. The Jefferson Hall Commons is a focal point in this development. The objective of its administration is to serve adequately the academic and social function of the Jefferson community through the evaluation of the needs and interests of individuals and groups involved. Fulfillment of these needs and interests requires a program to permit individual expression and participation in the fields of art, music, discussion and recreation.

**commons administration**

How does the Jefferson Hall Commons administration fit its plans into this concept? What is the philosophy of the interrelationship of the social, cultural, service and recreational facilities and the basic science teaching departments in Jefferson Hall? An important part of it is to provide a community center for the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital and the School of Allied Health Sciences in the midst of Philadelphia. This community center is intended to serve students, faculty and alumni and enable us to bring others who are well known in our fields into our "living room" as guests. Another basic element is the plan to provide facilities for physical exercise, including individual as well as team activities. It has been said that the medical groups, knowing better than any others the advantages of wise, personalized physical fitness programs, neglect them more than any other group. Surely at Jefferson it has been either impossible or exceedingly difficult for students and faculty alike to reach a gymnasium conveniently and quickly. Until the opening of Jefferson Hall our new students, coming each year from fine undergraduate institutions, have in the past voiced their keen disappointment at finding no such facilities available here. Finally, the plan involves provision of a center for cultural-social activities, since the education of students and the pursuit of one's profession include more than the study of science and the learning of skills. Exposure to art, music, discussion and social involvement is offered on a perpetual basis as an aid to individual refinement.

We need to be concerned with the total task of the institution in bringing to the students at Jefferson the proper environment and related activities program to aid the development and perfection of their professional skills, attitudes, and related interests. Certainly the recreational, extracurricular social and cultural functions and the service roles played by the Commons are necessary to this total development of the students. The new Commons, which has been so sorely needed for so long now, gives balance to the academic program which always has been the most important single factor in the achievement of Jefferson's outstanding record in the training of physicians.

It is a personal observation that within this unique facility, which brings together for the first time in the same building the teaching and research function and the means to explore the more personal needs and interests of those associated with the medical center community, there is an example of the total educational process in operation.

Jefferson Hall is totally a teaching and research facility from the bottom of the swimming pool to the ceiling of the animal quarters. The very nature of the structure will serve as a catalyst to combine all educational elements into a homogeneous academic, recreational, cultural, and social mixture. This great new facility and its administration are dedicated to the fulfillment of the co-curricular mission of the Commons. Achieving this goal means relating the program to the educational process of the Medical Center by making every effort to accommodate short courses, seminars, and conferences. It also means building a cultural-social program through a democratic process allowing individual expression, particularly of the artistic and intellectual interests. Complementing this requires planning, encouraging, and conducting an indoor and outdoor recreational program for the entire Medical Center, but more specifically for all students, stressing its relationship, significance and importance to individual mental and physical health. Finally, we must develop and enforce a definite policy for implementing operational philosophies through a governing board comprised of faculty, students and staff.

The end result of efficient utilization of the Jefferson Hall facilities on the part of the Jefferson community, and the successful execution of the co-curricular mission on the part of its administration, will be the complete physician—a product of the education of the total individual.
Dedication: March 17

March 17 was the day that Jefferson set aside for dedicating its new twenty million dollar structure, and it was a festive and formal one. Invited to join the Jefferson community for the celebration was a list of distinguished guests. The day started with a basic sciences seminar in the morning which featured three prominent scientists. Luncheon afterwards provided an opportunity for further discussion, questions and conviviality. At the three o'clock convocation, two honorary degrees were given. One went to Dr. Abraham Cantarow, Jefferson's Professor of Biochemistry, Emeritus, and graduate of the class of 1924. Dr. Cantarow now is Research Planning Officer, Office of the Director of the National Cancer Institute. An honorary Doctor of Science degree also was given to Dr. H. Rocke Robertson, Principal and Vice Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Dr. Robertson's address concluded the ceremony. Finale for the dedication day was an evening of cocktails and dinner for the many guests. A gold key was given to Mr. James M. Large, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, by Mr. James Logan, Deputy Executive Director of the General State Authority, symbolizing that Jefferson Hall was officially Jefferson's.

Dinner in Jefferson Hall completes full day of activities for March 17 dedication.
First let me express my delight and sense of honor at being here today to celebrate with you the opening of this splendid building, an event which is a significant landmark in the history of this great college.

My delight stems from several sources, of which I would mention a few: the pleasure of sharing this occasion with President Herbut, who is one of our own McGill graduates, and the opportunity thus afforded of congratulating him, on behalf of his Alma Mater, for having assumed such a distinguished position; the interest in refreshing my memory of the history, and of bringing myself up to date on the subject of medical education in this country afforded by reading the story of Jefferson; and finally the relaxation, almost a sense of escape, that has been derived from the necessity, in the course of preparation for today, of diverting my attention from the general problems of a university (which are, these days, to put it mildly, considerable) to the particular problems of a discipline to which, though I have been separated from it for a number of years, I am still devoted.

First let me speak about the building which, magnificent as it is, represents a key element in your expansion program, provides a new zest for living for the basic sciences and splendid facilities for the students. I find that it doesn’t seem to be fashionable for a speaker on the occasion of the opening of a building to be whole-hearted in his joy.

I have had the good fortune to attend a number of opening ceremonies in the past few years and I have yet to hear an orator who didn’t water down his enthusiasm by introducing all sorts of caveats into his speech—in order, I suppose to prove his wisdom. I think that probably in our community the tone was set a good many years ago, when to help us celebrate the opening of a Medical and Biological Sciences building we invited some distinguished visitors—amongst them an Englishman (Sir Charles Sherrington, President of the Royal Society of London) and an American (Dr. Harvey Cushing, Neurosurgeon—at that time Professor of Surgery at Harvard). The Englishman was, unlike any that I have heard, unstinting when he said:

“We are met today to celebrate an event of outstanding educational and academic importance, and of the happiest possible augury. The acces-
sion of the fine laboratories for biological science to this university is memorable for McGill and Canada. The building, already in occupation and at work, will impress all who visit it by the ample scale of its proportions, by the suitability and advantages of its site, and by the excellence of its design and arrangement. The new laboratories constitute a felicitous pledge for the success of their sciences in the years to come."

But the American, Harvey Cushing, was much more direct and, I imagine, more impressive when he said:

"The ambition to have better surroundings is human, and the belief that through them better men will be secured, and that in them better and more productive work will be done, is a natural enough assumption, though it has not always proved to be justified. It is the individual rather than his surroundings that counts; brains more than bricks; imagination and ideals more than complicated apparatus installed in magnificent halls. All Roland the physicist asked of Mr. Gilman in the early days of the Johns Hopkins was a dwelling-house and a kitchen sink. Koch's fundamental discovery was made while a practitioner of medicine in a homemade laboratory. Pasteur, in the garret of the old Ecole Normale, could be more productive than a host in later years at work in the Institute named for him. Lister conducted his classical experiments in a cubicle off from his private consulting room. Claude Bernard worked in a cellar at the Collège de France. Jenner was a country doctor. Harvey had no laboratory.

And to come back to our modern times, Osler made his reputation as a pathologist at the Montreal General, and later in the old Blockley Hospital of Philadelphia, working in quarters a modern pathologist would scorn."

Cushing was a forthright man and one suspects that, as he spoke, the audience rather wished that the building hadn't been built—or perhaps that it might have consisted only of a series of garrets and cellars instead of sumptuous laboratories.

My own attitude is to be much less depressing. Of course, great things have been done by great people working under poor conditions but in recognizing this one has to ask if it is not so that genius is irrepressible. In conceding this shopworn axiom about brains and bricks one has to suggest that for all those in the subgenius classes the environment is immediately important. To have sufficient space and light, ordinary comfort, a working area of which one can be proud, is to open a whole new lease on life for those who have been cramped and discouraged by their surroundings. I have, many times now, had the genuine pleasure of seeing how this new lease on life displays itself in the attitude of the staff members and, while proof can never be obtained, I think it more than likely, even inevitable, that better teaching and research are the result.

Thus I look upon this event with unadulterated enthusiasm and I congratulate all those whose foresight, energy, skills and generosity are combined in this magnificent building.

Your President, in his inaugural address less than two years ago, arranged his subject about three basic questions—where have we been?—where are we now?—where are we going?

I would like to adopt the same plan, though I shall have to admit at the outset that insofar as my own institution is concerned, I would find it very hard to be precise in my answers. Even on the first question there would be some debate. We, who have been unable to fend off the passage of time, are inclined, I think, to glorify the past, looking at it, as someone recently said, through rose colored glasses streaming with tears of nostalgia. The modern student takes a much less generous view. He looks at history through (to continue the metaphor) jaundiced glass, caked with the ice of cynicism. If it is difficult to determine whose vision is the more impaired, it is not easy to be dogmatic about the past. We have been engaged, locally, with some of our own students in arguments about the merits of various actions and achievements of the university, of which we have always been proud, and, so far as I am concerned, still are. As to the present, I find it extremely hard to analyze; and the future, which must spring from some of the movements of the moment, is, so far as I am concerned, totally unpredictable. I do not say this in dejection, for I have an abundance of optimism. I simply admit that my optimism is blind.

If, then, I would be hesitant to tackle the replies to these questions directed to my own university, how do I presume to do so for Jefferson, to which my proud allegiance is so very recent?

The answer is simple. I am taking a page out of the modern student's book and I shall, in an almost completely irresponsible manner, offer my views.

Where have we been? I have read Dr. Bauer's history of the College and some more recent writings on the subject with an absorbing interest, marveling at the fixity of purpose displayed in the overcoming of the host of difficulties that faced this college in its beginnings, its earlier years and even up to the present.

Throughout the story one is impressed by the strength and devotion of the laymen—the Board of Trustees—who have stood by at every crisis and have eventually found a way through. I made a special point of this for the lay governing bodies of many educational institutions are, today, under fire; their
Doctor of Science—Abraham Cantarow

Dedicated and beloved teacher, distinguished scientist and scholar, devoted alumnus. Jefferson Medical College was the beneficiary of Professor Cantarow's labors for forty-six years. Matriculating in 1920, and graduating with honors four years later, he rose through the academic ranks of the Department of Medicine and Clinical Laboratories to be appointed Professor of Biochemistry and Head of the Department in 1945.

Prolific author, his pen has accounted for the publication of five books and several hundred articles which have significantly contributed to our knowledge of endocrinology, biochemistry, and cancer research.

His administrative and creative talents were of great aid in conceiving and planning the hall we dedicate today. Following his retirement and election as Professor of Biochemistry, Emeritus, he chose to continue his service to medicine, and at present is Research Planning Officer, Office of the Director, National Cancer Institute.

Jefferson is proud to honor an eminent son for his lifelong service to medicine and to his Alma Mater.

By direction of our Executive Faculty and Board of Trustees, I have the honor to present Abraham Cantarow for the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Contributions in the past are not generally appreciated and their ability to continue effectively is questioned by radical members of the faculties and student bodies who blame, totally unjustly, all the faults of the modern university upon the trustees and their kind. This is obvious nonsense, but it is said so often and so vociferously that if unchallenged it will eventually hold the field and no one will realize the debt that society owes to these dedicated people.

I have been impressed, in reading Jefferson's history, by many other things; by the extraordinary statistic which shows that Jefferson has more graduates than any other medical school in the United States—a measure of its service to the country; by the sustained eminence of the faculty over the years, an evidence of the quality of the College. I must confess that I had not realized previously that Da Costa, Keen, Gross, Jackson, Pancoast, to mention a few of particular interest to me, had all come from the same place as John Gibbon, Jr., with whose contribution, which led to the opening up of a whole new and highly rewarding field in modern surgery, I am so thoroughly familiar.

Finally, I was impressed by the accounts of your more recent ventures in research, in teaching of the allied health professions and in curricular experimentation.

Let me answer the question, "Where have we been?" by saying that so far as I can judge from all the available evidence, you have been in the van of medical progress in this country.
"Where are we now?" Not having an intimate knowledge of Jefferson I can only guess, but I think it likely that from a position of strength across the board in the clinical fields and in the basic sciences whose fortunes today are obviously soaring, you are trying to decide what moves to make to meet the new demands that are rapidly becoming more urgent. You must be, as so many other medical schools are, seeking the answer to the question of how best you may use your strength to satisfy these demands without diverting it from the very real purposes which it now serves.

What are these demands? There are a number of them but they all stem from one which is perpetual and that is to improve the medical care of the people. To this basic demand Jefferson has responded nobly over the years, as we have just observed, by teaching in a progressive way, by developing its own hospital facilities and by its research activities. Just as the basic demand is perpetuated so, it can be presumed, will be the response and we can expect that the established units of the college, the clinical and basic science departments, will, of their own momentum, move on to greater things. It's a little hard to visualize what these "greater things" will be. Cures, preventive measures, better techniques for this and that jump to mind, and readily, for always we have welcomed each advance of this sort and have looked eagerly for more. Only within the past few years have people had reason to become anxious about the social consequences of these advances, such as those that led to the ability to transplant organs from one person to another with some hope of long term success. One wonders what is going to happen when success is practically assured, as will likely occur. Who will tell the surgeon when and what, from and to whom he may transplant? The problem in this area for the foreseeable future is mainly a legal one, for, in view of the logistics involved, it is not likely that any major alteration in the race or in society will come about.

Much more alarm, from a social point of view, is aroused from the realization of the power (potential and actual) of the basic sciences to juggle with nature —to control the mind, to synthesize enzymes, to control reproduction in vivo and even, horrible to contemplate, in vitro, and so on. Thus a new great question that all scientists (the medical scientists no less than any others) will have to face up to in the future is concerned with ethics, for so potent already are the capabilities for discovery and development, and so much greater will they rapidly become, that the prospects, if research continues undirected by ethical standards, are nothing less than frightening.

In partial answer then, to the question, "Where are we going?", I would suggest "onwards and upwards," but with a new caution.

There is one other aspect of the reply to the question that I would like to examine, finally, by way of encouraging you to continue what you have already started. Just as society is constantly accused (and rightly so) of worshiping technological advances and ignoring some of its main problems (many of which are derived from the worshiped "advances"), so may medicine be charged. For it has frankly to be admitted that despite the enormous advances in the understanding of disease, in its prevention and its treatment which have appeared in a continual stream for many years, two aspects of medical care, and, in the overall picture, two of the most important, have remained static—if they have not retrogressed. I refer to the access to medical care and the comprehensiveness of that care. What I have to say applies as well to my own country as it does to the United States, so I speak frankly.

The "good old days" of the omniscient and totally understanding and competent doctor are long since over. Nobody could possibly practice sensibly and effectively without having the advice and assistance of specialists of all sorts, without the aid of laboratories, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, without, in short, a whole complex system of people and facilities.

I do not think that anyone would claim that this system is working well. Granted that there are thousands of communities on this continent where there is good access for all the citizens to medical care and where the health services are well organized, still the overall picture is far from ideal. There is an overall shortage of doctors, nurses, of all personnel in the field. There is a maldistribution of personnel and facilities with the most crowded and the least crowded areas (the ghettos and the small farm communities) being relatively starved of medical aid. But even where there are enough people to do the job, it is seldom that they are grouped to function at anything like peak efficiency.

The fact is, and it has been cited frequently lately by those who have studied the problem, that the organization is poor, and that the lack of teamwork results in a level of productivity that is much lower than it should be. It seems clear that no matter how much the manpower shortage is corrected there will be no real improvement in the delivery of medical care until the system itself is corrected. No one knows how to do this. No one knows the best way of bringing practicing doctors together as a team, which in turn would team up with all the others. No one knows how to persuade a hospital to give up some of its autonomy in order to contribute more to the total effort. The greatest obstacle to be overcome (to quote Ward Darley and Anne Somers, New England Journal of Medicine 276: 1234-1238, June 1, 1967), "is the Individualism that permeates the entire health services indus-
try and serves to perpetuate outmoded rigidities and institutional restraints. Professions and occupations that owe their very existence to twentieth century science and technology still try to operate in a context of nineteenth-century legal, economic and social organization."

No one wants to stamp out individualism—the very quality which has made possible the advances that we enjoy—but anyone can see that there is a law of diminishing returns that applies here, and there is a need to find a way of incorporating the individual (be it a man or an institution) into a team in such a way that most of the assets of individualism are preserved.

Nobody would belittle the difficulties of setting up a model of a Community Comprehensive Health Service, but starts have been made, in Chicago, for example, and there are, I see, clearly the first stirrings of interest here in the development of just such a Service. The establishment of teamwork between the Medical College, the Allied Health Sciences and the Hospital are obviously implied in your Statement of Policy regarding Jefferson and University status, and with the existing development of your Community Mental Health Center and the Children and Youth program.

These are clearly steps in the direction of a Community Medical Plan. In taking them you have made a move that may well have far reaching consequences. The problems of the provision of medical care are not going to be solved by simple action or government fiat. Some of them may well be solved by intelligent trials such as can be carried out—indeed can only be carried out—by a medical school.

Let me then urge you to continue on the path that you have chosen, for it leads to a contribution to the practice of medicine of incalculable value.

May I, finally, Mr. Chairman, express my deep sense of honor and pleasure at being admitted to the fellowship of this College—or University to be. I know that I speak for my distinguished colleagues when I say that we rejoice in this privilege that you have bestowed upon us. We are proud to be thus associated with an institution which has meant so much and will continue to mean so much to medicine.
Three views (opposite page) of the first floor lounge during the cocktail hour that preceded dinner

Architect Vincent G. Kling (left), President Peter A. Herbut (center), and trustee William P. Davis deep in discussion at the reception

Chairman James Large

Mrs. J. Wallace Davis and Dr. Davis, Chairman of Alumni Annual Giving

Mrs. Michael A. Foley (right), President of the Women's Board, with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. V. Hamilton

Dr. Marshall Rumbaugh (left) with trustee Brandon Barringer

Mr. George Norwood (left) Dr. E. Harold Hinman
Nearing a Century

The February 27, 1969 Annual Business Meeting of the Alumni Association was the ninety-ninth and the first to be held in Jefferson Hall. The program of business discussion, award presentation and reporting of the year's activity drew nearly two hundred alumni. Presiding was the outgoing President, Dr. Elmer Funk '47. Dr. Funk introduced Dr. Baldwin L. Keyes '17, to highlight the evening by presenting the Alumni Achievement Award to this year's recipient, Dr. LeRoy A. Schall, also class of 1917. Dr. Schall accepted the award during a standing ovation from the floor. On the business agenda, Dr. William H. Baltzell '46, gave the report of the special Committee on Clinical Teaching, with which the audience indicated they were in the fullest accord. The report has been presented to the Board of Trustees. The evening's guest speaker was Mr. James M. Large, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Large's address concerned the Jefferson policy regarding university status. His remarks are printed on the inside covers of this issue. The final business of the evening was the transferal of the president's and vice presidents' offices. The new President is Dr. Abraham E. Rakoff '37. The President-Elect is Dr. Paul J. Poinsard '41, and Vice Presidents are Dr. Herbert A. Luscombe '40, Dr. Paul A. Bowers '37, Dr. Norman J. Quinn, Jr., '48 and Dr. George J. Haupt '48. The rap of Dr. Rakoff's gavel adjourned the ninety-ninth meeting and brought Jefferson's Alumni Association into its one hundredth year.

New President

Abraham Rakoff took on a doubly demanding job as President of the Alumni Association. Not only is higher education currently being re-examined, restructured and reaching a financial crisis, but also, focusing on Jefferson, this is the preparation year for the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Alumni Association. The size of his new job hardly seems to disturb Dr. Rakoff. When he talks about plans for the coming year, his enthusiasm is abundant and in it there is a very relaxed deliberateness. One gets the impression that he approaches just about everything that way. For instance, his choice of a specialty. "I've always been interested in endocrinology, even as a medical student. At the time most of the advances in endocrinology were being made in obstetrics and gynecology; but I continued my interest in general endocrinology too, which led into medicine." Graduating from Jefferson in 1937, he returned as a research fellow after internship at Frankford Hospital. Thirty-one years later, he is Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Professor of Medicine, Director of the Strickler Root Laboratories in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and one of the best known endocrinologists in the profession. Not to mention that he is co-author of two books, a past President of the American Society of Cytology and a member of numerous hospital and college committees.

This is the perspective that Abraham Rakoff brings to the Alumni Association presidency. He is versed in alumni specifics, too, as Chairman of the Fathers' Day Committee since the program's inception six years ago, and as an active member of the Executive Committee. And what can be expected from him in the office of President? "My particular interest as President will be in developing the Jefferson chapters. Dr. Funk has been very successful in promoting Jefferson in the Philadelphia area, and the rapport between the Alumni Association and the administration has been magnificent. Now since the Alumni Association has done such remarkable things in Philadelphia, it is time to involve Jefferson people all over the country—to strengthen the chapters and increase their numbers. We have to make Jefferson people all over the country fully aware that Jefferson is on the move. Many of them already are instilled with the feeling that Philadelphia Jeffersonians have. Our increase in annual giving reflects this." Asked whether he felt alumni had a responsibility to their schools, he replied, "Nowadays, I think there is an obligation on our part because of the tremendous expense of education. Most educational institutions, especially private ones, are having great financial difficulty. They can no longer maintain themselves without alumni support. In the case of Jefferson, however, I think alumni have
a real feeling for their alma mater. They seem to take pride in supporting the school.

Dr. Rakoff is thoughtful about alumni reaction to Jefferson's expansion into a medical university, and the question of whether alumni will identify as closely with Jefferson. "The kind of university that is going to develop at Jefferson is a medical university, being built around the Medical College. I think alumni will have just as strong a feeling for Jefferson as it enlarges its area of concentration, with the Medical College remaining the focal point of the university. They can take pride in the fact that their medical school has grown and developed. Alumni can be of great assistance and should have an active voice in this development. They do already, evidenced by the fact that two alumni are now members of the Board of Trustees—and it looks like we soon will have representation by a third." The alumni role in the College should be active, too, Dr. Rakoff believes. "There is a philosophy involved," he says. "Jefferson alumni always have looked upon their school as turning out real doctors—doctors who can take care of people. They are very anxious to see that the College continues to turn out doctors who can take care of people, as well as teachers and researchers. We don't want to lose sight of the fact that the former is the first purpose of a medical school. Many members of the alumni are teaching and practicing on the staff at Jefferson, and of course, we have Jefferson students who are sons and daughters of Jeff alumni. So we have numerous reasons for wanting an active role in the College."

Dr. Rakoff has three sons doing graduate study. The oldest receives his doctorate in education this June (his interest is curriculum planning), another son, a Swarthmore College alumnus who has done advanced study at Oxford, graduates from Harvard Law School, also in June, and the youngest is studying political science at Oxford on a fellowship. Mrs. Rakoff is a guidance counselor at Central High School. Dr. Rakoff adds a taste for history to the family interests—one reason he is so enthusiastic about Centennial preparations. He is known for occasionally pulling out the minutes of the early meetings of the Alumni Association. "There is a thrill in reading back over the old minutes of the first President, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, calling the first meeting to order. You can see that the great gains that have been associated with Jefferson in the past are of great historical interest. We should make the most of the Centennial in fostering this traditional Jefferson spirit. Plans are already in the making for a concert at the Academy of Music with a champagne reception to follow. We'll probably have academic meetings in conjunction with this. All in all, it will be a big celebration year." And this year, a big preparation year—with the President enjoying all of it.
1969 Alumni Achievement Award:
LeRoy A. Schall, M.D.

An illustrious career has left LeRoy Schall with a sparkle in the eye and a sharpness of wit at age seventy-six. Emeritus Walter Augustus LeCompte Professor of Otology and Professor of Laryngology at Harvard Medical School, and for twenty years Chief of Otology and Laryngology at Massachusetts General Hospital and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, the 1917 Jefferson graduate still ports a husky frame and speaks in a hearty voice. There's a spirit to match, too, if his feat in attending the Annual Business Meeting is any example. When Dr. Schall was informed that he was to be presented the Alumni Achievement Award at the February 27 meeting, he immediately arranged to be in Philadelphia for the occasion. Plane reservations made and anticipations high, the honored guest was ready to go on the date, but the weather wasn't willing to let him. One of New England's heaviest storms had Dr. Schall snowbound at home in Barnstable, Cape Cod. Bus was the last resort, and the first one out took Dr. Schall to Philadelphia. Ten hours and many miles of icy road later, he arrived. An hour after that, he was greeting old and new friends at the cocktail reception preceding the Business Meeting—testimony that LeRoy Schall isn't through achieving yet.

Encompassed in Dr. Schall's illustrious career, besides his teaching appointment at Harvard and another at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his positions at Massachusetts General Hospital and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, are presidencies in major medical organizations. They include the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the American Laryngological, Otological and Rhinological Society, the American Broncho-Esophagogology Association, the New England Otolaryngological Society, the American Laryngological Association and the American Board of Otolaryngology. He also has been Governor of the American College of Surgeons and Chairman of the Section of Otology and Laryngology of the American Medical Association. Dr. Schall can add to his list of professional affiliations honorary memberships in ten European and Latin American societies, listings in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in New England, Who's Who in Education, and American Men of Science. Recognition has come from the school where Dr. Schall learned the art of medicine and the school where he taught that art as well. Jefferson conferred an honorary Doctor of Science degree on him in 1948 and Harvard awarded him an honorary Master of Science degree in 1942.

The name LeRoy Schall is well known in clinical as well as academic circles. He is licensed to practice medicine in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Puerto Rico, and has held appointments at twelve hospitals, not including his service during World War II and his three years with the Public Health Service immediately following. He has done extensive work on cancer of the larynx and development of the esophageal voice, the latter motivated by his concern for laryngectomized patients. He has published more than one hundred and fifty articles and two textbooks. The books are Neoplasms of the Ear and Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat (which was edited by Dr. Chevalier Jackson, the famous Professor of Broncho- Esophagology at Jefferson).

This was the kind of achievement that earned LeRoy Schall the 1969 Alumni Achievement Award. There were words behind the occasion too, but none to satisfy the honored guest. "There are times when words really do not express emotions. There are times when emotions do not permit us to say what we should say in the way in which we should say it. This is one of those times. I deeply appreciate this token of acknowledgment of my career... I can't say anything more, just thank you for the honor you have given me in my declining years."

Dr. Schall has not let his interests decline as his years have advanced. He has plunged into community life on Cape Cod with all the enthusiasm of a young newcomer there. He is Director of the Cape Cod Museum of Natural History and the Cape Cod Conservatory of Music and Art. A past President of the Barnstable Village Civic Association, he is also active in the Barnstable Conservation Commission. On this subject, Dr. Schall had a reflective word for his audience on the evening of the twenty-seventh. "As I accept the honor I want to say, don't any of you dread retirement. There are many things to do to help make this world a better place to live. When it comes your time to retire, retire and do it gracefully." He continued, "I have been exceedingly proud in these past fifty-two years to have been a Jefferson graduate. I have never once in my career, and I have had something to do with medical education, heard a derogatory remark about Jefferson Medical College. It has helped me a great deal to have graduated from this school. I am indeed proud to be an alumnus."
Dr. LeRoy A. Schall, recipient of the 1969 Alumni Achievement Award
profiles . . .

In the early morning clip of the hospital routine, he passes a stream of familiar faces on his way to the obstetrics and gynecology floors of the Foerderer Pavilion. The faces are more than faces to him, though. They are individuals with names, which he always remembers, and an appreciation for a word of morning humor, which he always provides. Paul Bowers has a way with people—and they have a way of liking him.

It isn't length of service that has earned him this popularity, because Dr. Bowers enjoyed the same as a medical student at Jefferson from 1933 to 1937. As an Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist at the Hospital now, he puts an abundance of enthusiasm into his work. And from it he draws an equal amount of enjoyment. "I guess we all go into medicine because it gives us something everyday. Even something as simple as delivering a baby, and that sometimes can be very simple, is like a shot in the arm. It gives you something that is difficult to put into words. You are playing a part in what you hope will be a happy family life. Particularly when it is all over and the mother and father are happy, you feel you have contributed just a little bit. Occasionally we get to feeling more important than we really are, because of course there are many people who could do it as well."

Dr. Bowers has been contributing for some thirty years now. He began his Philadelphia practice with Dr. Thaddeus L. Montgomery '20 in 1946, after a residency at Chicago Lying In Hospital and after army service (he is a retired Colonel). What he has contributed amounts to more than just a little bit. He has been President of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, President of the Medical Staff of Philadelphia General Hospital, Director of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division A, at PGH, Director of the Division of Obstetrics at Jefferson and Sectional Chairman of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. His undergraduate school, Bucknell University, recognized his professional stature in 1959 with its Alumni Achievement Award.

Obviously the man is quite happy with the specialty he chose. "I often wonder why people go into obstetrics," Dr. Bowers muses. "The motive of just making a living isn't enough. Why would anyone get up at all hours of the night when financially he could do as well in dermatology, for instance?" Besides the satisfaction of contributing to family life, obstetrics has its rewards, the Doctor feels. One of these is the feature of working with an agreeable group of patients. "Most people enjoy being with women. They are easier to deal with in many cases than men. They will follow recommendations. They don't expect miraculous cures. They are understanding, appreciative, gentle. And you are dealing with a young group of people at a happy time." Making the time happier is part of the job, Dr. Bowers feels. Into it go the doctor's interest in and empathy with the patient. "We try to get involved. We try to see it from the patient's side. This means you have to put the patient at ease and make her feel you are interested. In medicine to a degree you have to try to make the patient like you. I don't think you can walk into the room, make a diagnosis, coldly say, 'this is what I am going to do for you,' and then walk out of the room. That isn't enough."

Dr. Bowers approaches a patient with what he terms an "old fashioned" notion. "I feel that any patient who comes to see me is doing me a favor. I am grateful for the fact that she has confidence in me and I want to justify this confidence."

It is probably just that "old fashioned" notion that generates much of the vigor that goes into a day's work. Dr. Bowers feels that one vitalizing influence in his profession lies in teaching it. As a teacher he is popular because he emphasizes the practical aspects of his specialty. "He has a great deal to give to interns and residents in the training and management of patients," says one of his colleagues. While Dr. Bowers was being photographed on the delivery floor for the accompanying picture, an intern on hand offered his opinion. "Last night you would have had a perfect setting for a photograph. Dr. Bowers had a difficult delivery, and while he was instructing a group of us, he was coaching the father on how to help his wife. It was a fabulous job. He's a great teacher." The dwindling supply of clinical material required to continue this teaching concerns the Doctor. With private and semiprivate rooms available to patients through hospitalization plans, interns and residents are losing training material. Dr. Bowers' feeling is that private patients are going to have to be used to alleviate the problem. As the supply of clinical material is decreasing, so too is the supply of obstetricians. The specialty will have to rely on obstetric nurses for the solution to this, he says.

Dr. Bowers is a proponent of physiologic delivery. Reflecting on the trends he has seen in obstetrics, he says, "When I started we were still in the days of twilight sleep. The goal was to have the mother experience as little pain as possible and have as little memory of what happened as possible. Today most patients come to Jefferson because they want to participate in their labor and delivery. They
are more actively involved, not just serving as an incubator that has only to push the baby out when it is ready. Their husbands are with them now. They are aware of how important it is to be aware. This way the family is more of a unit. The husband isn't sitting up in the waiting area for twelve hours before somebody walks up and congratulates him. He now feels that he has played a part. The mother has been aware from the very start whether she has had a boy or a girl. We are seeing a return to basic precepts of obstetrics.” The great interest in physiological obstetrics is attested to by the fact that Jefferson is so popular for maternity patients. “Perhaps I am generalizing. It may be that we attract a certain type of patient here with our approach to delivery. But at least I can say that, in this environment, mothers today want an active role in the birth of their children.”

Even contending with a twenty-four hour unpredictable schedule, Dr. Bowers has made his life more than a profession. With his interest in “things that grow” he occasionally goes up to his farm in New York state to help with the planting and also enjoys “just poking around in the garden” at his home in Penn Valley. Actually it’s the outdoors he enjoys as much as the horticulture, because sports, particularly hunting, rate high as leisure too.

While Jefferson is business for Dr. Bowers, it’s leisure, in a very busy sort of way, for Mrs. Bowers as a member of the Women’s Board. The three young Bowers are all college students.

Nothing says it as well as an illustration. In this case it is the fact that Paul Bowers has probably taken care of more wives of interns, residents and practicing physicians than any other Jefferson physician. He has earned his profession’s sincerest approbation: He is “a doctor’s doctor.”

### Jefferson Scene

#### Father’s Day

It was Fathers’ Day for the sixth time at Jefferson. The date was March 13 and more than one hundred fathers were present to spend a day in the environment of a sophomore student at Jefferson—one of whom happened to be their son or daughter. The annual event gives fathers of sophomores an opportunity to spend a day at the College, touring, meeting faculty and administrators and getting a little exposure to the medical aspects of student life. A coffee hour and guided tours of Jefferson Hall and the Hospital and College started things off. It was the first opportunity for fathers to see the completed Jefferson Hall. Luncheon in McClellan Hall followed. Dr. James E. Clark, Chairman of the Fathers’ Day Committee and host, introduced Dr. Peter A. Herbut, President, Dr. William F. Kellow, Dean and Vice President for Medical Affairs, and Dr. Abraham E. Rakoff, President of the Alumni Association. Dr. Savino A. D’Angelo, Professor of Anatomy, spoke on behalf of the faculty and Mr. James Barone, President of the Sophomore Class, spoke for his class. After luncheon Dr. John Y. Templeton III, The Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and Head of the Department, and Dr. Richard T. Padula, Assistant Professor of Surgery, capped the day’s program with “New Frontiers in Cardiac Surgery,” a film taken inside the living, beating heart. The Alumni Association sponsors the program.

#### Associate Dean

New in the Dean’s Office is Carl L. Hansen, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Dean for Regional Medical Programs. A graduate of Tufts University School of Medicine (M.D.) and the University of Rochester (Ph.D.), Dr. Hansen is also Professor of Radiology. He was previously with the National Institutes of Health as Deputy Associate Director of Extramural Activities of the National Cancer Institute. Dr. Hansen is handling Jefferson’s participation in the regional medical programs established through the country with legislation passed in 1965. The Jefferson program is part of the Greater Delaware Valley Regional Medical Program. Under study for development are an intensive coronary care unit, a regional tumor registry, training of radiation therapy technicians, and Continuing Education, in which Jefferson already has taken a prominent role.

#### Resignation

For personal reasons Dr. John Y. Templeton III, has submitted his resignation as The Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and Head of the Department. Dr. Templeton indicated that he would remain as Acting Head of the Department of Surgery until his successor was selected. The alumnus of the class of 1941 will continue as Professor of Surgery at the College.

#### Ariel

Ariel has arrived— with the news. News about Jefferson, views about Jefferson, about current world events, the social scene and whatever else might prove of interest to the reading Jefferson community. It is Jefferson’s student newspaper, the “brainchild” of two sophomores and the result of their efforts and those of the staff members. The idea germinated last November and culminated in publication in March. Editors Paul Frenhoff and Delvin Case say that Ariel will be primarily a forum for opinion on a variety of subjects. “Hopefully it will deal with and involve the medical school, the nursing school, the graduate school and the School of Allied
Health Sciences, as well as interns and residents.” The first Ariel consisted of six pages of news, feature articles and social comment. Plans are to publish bi-monthly, with profits going to the student scholarship fund. Faculty adviser is Dr. Paul Maurer, Professor of Biochemistry and Head of the Department.

new lectureship
The Merves Distinguished Lectureship in the Humanities in Medicine has been established at Jefferson with an endowment from Dr. Louis Merves, class of 1937. The lectureship, endowed in excess of $22,000, will bring renowned persons in such fields as the arts, letters, politics, law and education to Philadelphia to address the Jefferson audience. The purpose of the lectureship is to contribute toward relating Jefferson to the society in which it functions. More specifically, Dr. Merves is interested in relating medicine to the humanities and physicians to patients as people.

portrait
The portrait of Dr. Joseph J. Rupp was presented to the College on March 26 by the class of 1969. This was the forty-fifth presentation of the portrait of a faculty member by a senior class. The tradition was started by the class of 1924 to honor an outstanding teacher, in that year Dr. John Chalmers DaCosta.

This year’s choice is Associate Professor of Medicine, Associate Director of Continuing Medical Education and a Jefferson graduate. He is also to be credited with unique faculties for imparting the knowledge and skills which he himself has acquired. Dr. Rupp has been at Jefferson since he graduated in 1942, with the exception of his military service years and a year with the Veterans Administration. He held a fellowship in medicine from 1947 to 1949 which enabled him to devote his studies to endocrinology. After a residency in medicine here, he became an oncologic teaching Fellow and continued on the faculty after that. The biography of Dr. Rupp on the day of the portrait presentation was given by Dr. Sheldon Gilgore ’56, who has been associated with Dr. Rupp since he was a student in Dr. Rupp’s course. Since those days, Dr. Gilgore said, he has not altered his amazement at the depth of Dr. Rupp’s knowledge and his ability to teach this. What he gives his students is “a way to think, a way to use logic,” Dr. Gilgore said. The measure of Dr. Rupp’s effectiveness, he summarized, is the response of his students—and the strength of that is evidenced by “the fact that we are here today.”

The Chairman of the Portrait Committee this year was Mitchell Weinstein. The class commissioned Robert O. Skemp to paint the portrait, which was done in oil. Mr. Skemp has painted for previous classes as well. Dr. William F. Kellow accepted the portrait for the College and congratulated the class on the excellence of its choice. Dr. Peter A. Herbut accepted the portrait on behalf of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Herbut pointed out the special tribute that this was to Dr. Rupp, because the portrait subject is often a retiring faculty member, and “Dr. Rupp still has many years to go.” Closing remarks were from the class President, William J. Snape, Jr., who introduced the Rupp family, Mrs. Rupp and the five Rupp children.

Dr. Joseph J. Rupp, choice of the class of 1969
don program

Jefferson students are more than concerned about the problems of the disadvantaged student—they are actively interested. This applies particularly to local high school students with potential for higher education, but without motivation. The Jefferson students’ response to the problem is the Don Program. Organized by sophomore Cora Christian, the program is aimed at stimulating the motivation of high school students toward higher education. The medical students involved in the program take about an hour a week from their schedules to spend with a disadvantaged high school student. The student has the opportunity to see Jefferson’s facilities in operation — perhaps he or she will spend the time in a laboratory, maybe just conversing with students or faculty, or maybe in the recreational areas of Jefferson Hall. The end of it all is to make higher education in general seem a realistic goal for a disadvantaged student with potential. Fourteen area high schools are involved. Jefferson participants are enthusiastic and growing in numbers.

the deans meet

Twenty-one deans of northeastern United States medical schools met at Jefferson on January 14 to discuss ways of providing optimum medical education and service in teaching hospitals for the lowest possible cost. Dr. William F. Kel- low, Jefferson’s Dean, hosted the group and Dr. Robert M. Bucher, Dean of Temple University School of Medicine, was Chairman. The meeting, held in Jefferson Hall, was sponsored by the American Association of Medical Colleges.

rare book

The obstetrical and gynecological staff of Jefferson Hospital has presented the Library with a copy of Practical Observations on the Puerperal Fever, by Philip Pitt Walsh, London, 1787. The gift is in honor of Dr. Thaddeus L. Montgomery ’20, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and a former Chairman of the Library Committee of the faculty. It is the only copy in the Philadelphia area.

honors

Three persons from Jefferson Hospital were honored in March by being made members of the Legion of Honor of the Four Chaplains. They are Miss Charlotte Day, Director of Volunteer Services, for her leadership in planning a far reaching range of volunteer activities, Dr. John B. Reddy, “for his dedicated and brilliant service as Professor of Otolaryngology...his deep patriotic convictions and sincere concern for Veterans,” and Mr. Louis Glatthorn, Hospital Volunteer, for his “truly generous services as a Volunteer.” A merchant seaman, Mr. Glatthorn now spends all of his time at the hospital.

The Legion of Honor was formed in memory of the four chaplains of World War II who lost their lives when the s. s. DORCHESTER sank off the coast of Greenland in 1943.

basketball

It’s the Jefferson Medical College Basketball Team, it’s in its third year and it already has one city championship on the record. Captain Mike Steinberg has hopes for another championship this year, when the team meets with the University of Pennsylvania, winner of last year’s title. The Jefferson team has several high scorers to boast of, with Tony Rooklin holding first place in this category. The team gets in its practice sessions during intramural competition. An occasional game with the student nurses helps too, even if it is sometimes embarrassing (last game put the nurses ahead by one point, though the game was played with a handicap). Captain Steinberg hopes next year to bring the Eastern finals of the medical school competition to Jefferson Hall.

black and blue

Hanging in Jefferson Hall for a week before the big event was a macabre photograph of a ghoulish-looking scientist. Under it the caption read: “My research can wait; Black and Blue Ball is coming.” No one is sure about that particular mad scientist, but the Black and Blue Ball did come and so did about seven hundred people. They came to the Cherry Hill Inn in New Jersey for the biggest social event of the year, sponsored by Kappa Beta Phi fraternity. It was one of the liveliest ever. Specially honored this year at the Ball were Dr. Joseph J. Rupp, Associate Professor of Medicine, Dr. Fred Harbert, Professor of Otolaryngology and Head of the Department, and Dr. E. Harold Hinson, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Head of the Department. Faculty Adviser to the fraternity is Dr. Gonzalo E. Aponte, Professor of Pathology and Head of the Department.
faculty notes

medicine
Dr. Louis A. Kazal, Associate Professor of Medicine and Associate Director of the Cardeza Foundation, presented a paper on “Esterase Activity and Fibrinogen Solubility in 'Glycine' Substrate Plasma, an Artificial Hemophilic Substrate for Assaying Factor VIII,” at the American Chemical Society meetings in Atlantic City. Co-authors of the paper are Dr. James D. Boston, formerly of the Cardeza Foundation and presently at the Truett Laboratories in Texas, and Mr. Orin P. Miller, Research Chemist with Cardeza.

Dr. Norman Lasker has been appointed Associate Professor of Medicine. He also will serve as Director of the Dialysis Unit and Associate Director, Division of Nephrology, at Jefferson Hospital. Dr. Lasker came to Jefferson from New Jersey College of Medicine, Jersey City, N.J. His fields of interests are renal disease and dialysis. He holds an M.S. in Pharmacology from the University of Illinois and an M.D. from the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

microbiology
Dr. Russell W. Schaedler, Professor of Microbiology and Head of the Department, was commencement speaker at the mid-year commencement exercises at East Stroudsburg State College, Pa. Ninety-three students received Bachelors or Masters degrees at the January 15 ceremony.

ophthalmology
Dr. Thomas D. Duane, Professor of Ophthalmology and Head of the Department, was Visiting Professor at the Medical School of the University of California at San Francisco from February 24 to 28. He conducted postgraduate courses at Jefferson during January, one on “Ophthalmic Emergencies in Industry” and another, “Ophthalmic Standards and Screening in Industry.” On January 11 he presented a conference to Wills Eye Hospital residents on the subject “Diabetic Retinopathy.”

Dr. P. Robb McDonald, Professor of Ophthalmology, is the recipient of a special award from the staff of Wills Eye Hospital and the Society of Ex-Residents there. The award was presented at a banquet on February 7, during the Annual Wills Eye Conference. It is not given annually, but on occasion to a man of exceptional merit. At the same conference Dr. Mc-

Donald presented “Complications in Glaucoma Surgery.” He also performed combined glaucoma-cataract surgery on closed circuit television at the conference.

Dr. Davis G. Durham, Associate in Ophthalmology, on February 28 was given the Brandywine Humanitarian Award of Brandywine Junior College. Also during February, he attended the Cataract Surgical Congress in Miami, Fla., to give a paper on “A Diamond Knife in Cataract Surgery.” Dr. Durham is Head of the Department of Ophthalmology at Wilmington Medical Center in Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Edwin Keates, Associate in Ophthalmology, spoke to the Toledo Ophthalmic Society, Toledo, Ohio, in January on “Recent Techniques in Clinical Ophthalmology.”

orthopedic surgery
Dr. James M. Hunter, Associate in Orthopedic Surgery, read his paper on “The Formation of New Tendon Beds in Response to Gliding Artificial Tendon Implants” at the meeting of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons and the American Society for Surgery of the Hand in New York City on January 17.

otolaryngology
Dr. Fred Harbert, Professor of Otolaryngology and Head of the Department, has been awarded a $7,700 grant from the Deafness Research Foundation for work on a project aimed at finding cures for deafness. The funds will help to sponsor Dr. Harbert’s research on the histopathology of the temporal bone and on the auditory system with retrocochlear lesion.

pediatrics
Dr. Robert L. Brent, Professor of Pediatrics and Head of the Department, and Professor of Radiology, on January 22 spoke on “Controversial Etiologies of Gastrointestinal Malformations” at the National Foundation Symposium in St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Herbert C. Mansmann, Professor of Pediatrics, lectured on “Resuscitation in Asthma” at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergy in Miami, Fla., held from March 16 to 19. At the conference his paper on “A Review of Asthma Admissions and Deaths at Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh from 1935 to 1968” was presented. The paper was writ-
ten with three associates from Children's Hospital. At the meeting of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics on April 15 in Atlantic City, N. J., his paper entitled “The Effect of pH on the Response of Tracheal Smooth Muscle to Epinephrine and Histamine” was delivered. Another paper on “Dose-Response Relationships of Epinephrine and Histamine in Guinea Pig Tracheal Smooth Muscle at Different pH ranges” has been accepted by the Society for Pediatric Research.

Dr. Leonard E. Reisman, Associate Professor of Pediatrics and Associate Professor of Pathology, is co-author of a new book *Genetics and Counseling in Medical Practice*, published by C. V. Mosby, St. Louis, Mo. The new book is a manual for genetic counseling and will be particularly useful to the family physician. Co-author is Dr. Adam P. Matheny, Jr., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Louisville School of Medicine.

Dr. Edwin D. Harrington, Jr., Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Preventive Medicine and Psychiatry, took part in the Workshop Conference on Child Health Care presented by the University of Wisconsin Medical Center and University Extension from March 27 to 29. In addition to participating in small group and panel discussions, he lectured on “Pediatric Practice” and “Assessment of Patient Needs.”

**preventive medicine**

Dr. E. Harold Hinman, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Head of the Department, attended a group WHO conference in Geneva, Switzerland, January 6 to 8, to review global strategy of malaria eradication. At the request of the Association of the American Medical Colleges, he made a site visit to the University of West Virginia School of Medicine on January 10, and to the University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine on January 28 to 29, to obtain data on activities in international medical education.

Dr. Abram S. Benenson, Professor of Preventive Medicine, conducted a seminar on cholera on January 7 and one on smallpox on January 17 for the global medicine course at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D. C. He spoke on “Present Status of Vaccination against Smallpox” to the New York Society of Tropical Medicine on January 20, and participated in the International Conference on Rubella Immunization held in Bethesda, Md., February 18 to 20.

**psychiatry**

Dr. Floyd S. Cornelison, Professor of Psychiatry and Head of the Department, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Committee to the Psychiatry, Neurology, Psychology Service, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C. Recently Dr. Cornelison and Dr. Alfonso Paredes, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, presented a talk on “Self-Image Experience: A New Approach to Understanding and Helping People Solve their Problems.”

**radiology**

Dr. Philip J. Hodes, Professor of Radiology and Head of the Department, has been elected President of the Philadelphia Division of the American Cancer Society. Dr. Hodes has been associated with the American Cancer Society since 1959, as a trustee and member of the board.

**surgery**

Dr. Gerald J. Marks, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, has been appointed Consultant in Proctology to the Veterans Administration in San Juan, Puerto Rico. At the American College of Surgeons Puerto Rico Chapter meeting on February 25, he spoke on “Rectal Prolapse Treated by Transsacral Fixation.”

**urology**

Dr. Paul D. Zimskind, The Nathan Lewis Hatfield Professor of Urology and Head of the Department, has been appointed to the Editorial Board of *Urological Survey*, and also to the Medical Advisory Committee for the Veterans Administration Hospital in Wilmington, Del. Another recent appointment for Dr. Zimskind was Consultant-Lecturer in Urology for the Department of the Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. He will serve on the consultant panel of the United States Naval Hospital, Philadelphia. Dr. Zimskind also participated in the annual meeting of the Society of University Urologists held on February 9 at the Palmer House in Chicago, Ill.
1910
Dr. J. Lawrence Evans, 7117 Park Ave., North Bergen, N. J., celebrated his ninetieth birthday on January 19 surrounded by his family. Dr. Lawrence had a most successful career with North Hudson Hospital, where he was Administrator until 1961.

1915
Dr. Joseph Turner, 1150 Park Ave., New York, N.Y., has retired as Director of Mount Sinai Hospital and is now Consultant to the Board of Trustees.

1916
Dr. William P. Mull, 645 Paseo de la Playa, Redondo Beach, Calif., passed his eightieth birthday last May and is still working regularly on a part-time basis. “General health good.”

Dr. William T. Palchanis, 754 Bruce Ave., Clearwater Beach, Fla., writes: “Retirement in Florida continues to be very satisfying. Living on a beach enables my wife and I to absorb plenty of sunshine and to breathe in good clean air during our daily four mile walks on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. We know this accounts for our present good health and contentment. Regards and best wishes to all.”

1918
Dr. James L. Fisher, 166 Mill Creek Dr., Youngstown, Ohio, was honored at the annual officers installation dinner of the Mahoning County Medical Society. Dr. Fisher, a past President of the Society, was presented a certificate and pin for fifty years of service as a physician. The award was presented by Dr. Fisher’s son, Dr. Robert R. Fisher, who was ending a term as President on the occasion. It was an opportunity, too, for the elder Dr. Fisher to present his son with a past President’s pin.

1919
Dr. James S. Brewer, P.O. Box 397, Roseboro, N. C., was cited by the Bulletin of the North Carolina Blue Cross and Blue Shield recently for his service in representing the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina on the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Board of Trustees since 1950. He has been President and Chairman of various committees of the Medical Society. Dr. Brewer is founder and co-owner of the Brewer-Stirling Clinic in Roseboro. He has received distinguished service awards from the University of North Carolina and from Wake Forest College, the latter his alma mater.

1920
Dr. Harold J. Collins, 138 Main St., Brockport, N.Y., retired last July because of ill health.

Dr. Isadore Hurwitz, 5 S. St. Regis Dr., Rochester, N.Y., has just turned seventy. The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle interviewed the community’s best known and loved doctor on his birthday and reviewed a little of his lifetime for readers. During his career he has made his patients’ emotional health as much a part of his work as their physical welfare. During the years when he was attached to the fourth police precinct as physician, he made as many as seventy-five night calls a year, playing the role of doctor, rabbi, priest, and minister, particularly to immigrants. Dr. Hurwitz still keeps his practice active. Until two years ago he was Chief Anesthesiologist at Park Avenue Hospital.

1921
Dr. Frank H. Krusen, who founded the Section of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the Mayo Clinic in 1935, and was President of the Sister Kenny Foundation and Director of the Sister Kenny Rehabilitation Institute in Minneapolis from 1960 to 1963, has been honored by Temple University School of Medicine. The University plans to name a new $750,000 biomedical engineering laboratory “The Frank H. Krusen Research and Engineering Center.” In 1966 Temple dedicated another building in his honor, The Frank H. Krusen Center for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Dr. Krusen established the nation’s first department of physical medicine at Temple in 1930. He is presently a member of the Division of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the Tufts University School of Medicine in Boston.

1922
Dr. Marshall R. Metzgar, 41 N. 7th St., Stroudsburg, Pa., has a record of service to the Stroudsburg community that is recognized in an exceptional way. The Board of Trustees of Lafayette College has announced that the College’s new off-campus outdoor athletic complex has been named the Marshall R. Metzgar Athletic Fields. Dr. Metzgar is a 1918 graduate of Lafayette. His “continuing and generous service to the college” inspired the dedication.

Dr. Metzgar has been practicing in Monroe County for forty-five years. He has been a member of Lafayette’s Board of Trustees since 1951. The Board Chairman said, “the trustee took this action to recognize the exemplary life of Dr. Metzgar, not only in his profession as a general practitioner, but in his dedicated and constant support of Lafayette in a selfless way for over half a century.” The Metzgar Fields will be used for the first time this spring.

1926
Dr. Gerrit J. Bloemendaal, Ipswich, S.D., is the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award presented by the South Dakota Medical Society. Dr. Bloemendaal has practiced in the Ipswich area since 1928.

Dr. Hammell P. Shipps and his associate have moved to new offices at 21 E. Euclid Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

1927
Dr. David R. Meranze retired from active pathology practice in 1965. Since then he has devoted his energies to experimental pathology at the Korman Research Division of the Albert Ein-
stein Medical Center in Philadelphia and the Fels Research Institute of Temple University. He is also Consultant to a research project in Washington, D. C. "All involve cancer of the breast, stomach and liver, and more recently, viral incogenesis."

DR. CARL H. WEIDENMIER has taken down the shingle which he hung in front of the Berlin Center in Ohio forty years ago. Up until his December retirement he made house calls throughout the Mahoning and northern Columbian counties and served on the staff of Salem City Hospital. He now plans to devote a lot more time to big game hunting, a long time favorite hobby. Another occupation for both Dr. and Mrs. Weidenmiller will be their eighty acre homestead near Nevada, Ohio.

DR. JOSHUA N. ZIMSKIND, 210 W. State St., Trenton, N. J., reports some news of classmates which he gathered during the winter holidays. "Talked to ANDY OGG and he said he had pneumonia but he sounded good. Saw SAM DODÉK who is doing fine. His daughter is married to a Professor at Princeton University."

1928

DR. JOHN F. BARR has retired from active practice. He had been a general practitioner in Ottawa, Kans., for thirty-nine years. For a number of years he had been Chief of Staff at Ransom Memorial Hospital in Ottawa. Dr. Barr is a past President of the Franklin County Medical Association and the Ottawa Chamber of Commerce. He and Mrs. Barr will keep their home at 340 East 11th St., Ottawa, but plan to do some vacationing too.

DR. CLARENCE A. BOWERSOX, 106 S. Columbia St., Woodbury, N. J., was made an Emeritus Fellow of the American College of Cardiology last year. Retired now, he made the Jefferson trip to Switzerland in April.

DR. HENRY A. DAVIDSON has resigned his post as Superintendent and Medical

Rehabilitation for Vietnamese Paraplegics

At the United States Veterans Administration Hospital in Castle Point, New York, Dr. Thomas Larkin, class of 1924, recently completed what he calls one of the most "stimulating and rewarding" tasks of his career. It was the urological rehabilitation of fifty-seven Vietnamese paraplegics flown from Saigon to the United States. The patients arrived at Castle Point with a contingent of personnel including two Vietnamese physicians. "The sight of so many young paraplegics with their spasticities, flaccidities, pressure sores, and multiple urinary complications was rather nerve shattering." The job seemed insurmountable at the start, Dr. Larkin recalls. Work progressed, however, with advice from Dr. Ernest Bors, Director of the United States Veterans Spinal Cord Center in Long Beach, California, readily available and generously given. In view of the high suicide rate among paraplegics (eleven to twelve percent) and the Asian attitude toward life, the psychological problems were very pronounced. "On the birthday of our most seriously ill urological case," Dr. Larkin relates, "I stopped at the patient's bedside to congratulate him, only to be informed that only his death date was of any significance. The Vietnamese consider their stay on earth so short in comparison to their heavenly reign that on their death date anniversary, their closest relatives celebrate their release from this earth. Belief in reincarnation helps to foster this attitude.

"As the patients' health improved, however, so did their attitude and motivation. The group learned to type, tailor, run machines and some had a natural ability to paint and were most anxious to learn. We were able to place three Vietnamese at the Bulova School for Paraplegics in Long Island City for a course in watch making and repair. Another attended Long Island University and another went to Western University. The Vietnamese who had informed me of the death date anniversary learned to read the New York Times daily with the capable assistance of our librarian."

Twelve to eighteen months after their arrival in the United States, the patients returned to Saigon markedly improved. "Most of the pressure sores were eliminated, the patients' general health was returned to normal and the majority were able to shed their urethral catheters."

Since their return to Saigon Dr. Larkin has received a request for a television manual with a note stating that the patient was receiving instruction in television repair. This would indicate that the occupational therapy started at Castle Point was being continued in Saigon. "A good number try to follow their bladder hygiene and training programs but are hindered by the poor lavatories, water facilities and lack of medications," Dr. Larkin says. "I have had occasion to forward medication to them on request."

Dr. Larkin feels that early and intelligent care of the paraplegic would diminish to a great extent the costly and prolonged treatment of the many complications that follow spinal cord injury. "With proper motivation and rehabilitation the number of paraplegics who can enjoy a fruitful and worthwhile life will be increased."

Before his retirement to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in April 1968, Dr. Larkin was Chief of Urology at Castle Point, Associate Urologist at Queens General Hospital, Jamaica, New York, and Consulting Urologist at Mary Immaculate Hospital, also in Jamaica.
Director of Overbrook Hospital, an Essex County mental institution in Cedar Grove, N. J. Dr. Davidson has been in the public sector of psychiatry for twenty-five years and is now anxious to establish practice. "A less hectic pace" also appeals to him. Dr. Davidson joined Overbrook in 1954 as Assistant Superintendent and was named Superintendent three years later. He is a prolific writer as well as a past President of the New Jersey Medico-Legal Society and the New Jersey Psychiatric Association.

DR. MEYER Q. LAVELL, 4169 6th Ave., San Diego, Calif., very much enjoys retirement in beautiful San Diego, he reports.

DR. BENJAMIN E. PULLIAM, 4 Robin Hood Rd., Winston-Salem, N. C., with Mrs. Pulliam vacationed in the Hawaiian Islands during November, returning two weeks before Christmas.

1929

DR. WILLIAM A. ZAVOD, 133 Archer Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y., has been appointed Deputy Health Commissioner for Mt. Vernon. He has been Director of the Mount Vernon Health Department for thirty-five years. Dr. Zavod has devoted much of his career to fighting tuberculosis. He is the inventor of the apparatus known as the Zavod Aneroid Pneumothorax which was in use for TB treatment before the advent of specific drugs. He also invented the bronchospimetry catheter, which is still in use today.

1930

DR. FRANCIS J. BRACELAND, The Institute of Living, 400 Washington St., Hartford, Conn., has been named a recipient of the National Human Relations Award by the Connecticut-Western Massachusetts Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The award is presented for contributing "significantly in society through furthering good human relations" and alleviating human suffering. The award was presented in April in the ballroom of the Hartford Hilton.

DR. PATRICK J. KENNEDY, 32 Hampden Rd., Upper Darby, Pa., was named "Outstanding Eye Surgeon of the Year" by the Seminar of Ophthalmologists last fall. Dr. Kennedy has been investigating various types of orbital implants designed to achieve more natural movement in the artificial eye. He has been a member of the Wills Eye Hospital staff since 1933 and has served as Chief Surgeon. He is Chief Surgeon in Ophthalmology at Fitzgerald Mercy Hospital in Darby, Pa. Dr. Kennedy is also an Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania.

1931

DR. CLAUDE H. BUTLER, 309 Towne Place, Apt. A, Kingswood, King of Prussia, Pa., retired on December 20 as Assistant Superintendent of Norristown State Hospital. Dr. Butler has made two attempts to retire within the past four years. Though quite eager to continue working in mental health, he would like to fit some travel and vacationing in his schedule too. He plans to take a Consultant's post at the hospital.

DR. THOMAS F. O'LEARY, Ebensburg State School and Hospital, Ebensburg, Pa., is planning to retire before too long, though he is finding caring for the mentally retarded quite interesting. "We have probably the best institution of its kind in the state."

1932

DR. WILLIAM B. WEST, 909 Mifflin St., Huntingdon, Pa., has been appointed for another term on the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure. Dr. West is a past President of the Pennsylvania Medical Society.

1933

DR. ANTHONY RUPPERSBERG, JR., 336 E. State St., Columbus, Ohio, was honored as Chairman at the recent meeting of the Committee on Maternal Health of the Ohio State Medical Association. He was presented with the Association's distinguished service citation in recognition of his dedicated leadership of the Committee as Chairman since its inception in 1954. He received a plaque and a volume of testimonial letters from his associates of fifteen years.

1934

DR. LOUIS K. COLLINS, 54 State St., Glassboro, N. J., finished his term of of-
office as President of the Medical Society of New Jersey, but is still very busy with activities such as the New Jersey and Philadelphia Regional Medical Programs. He is Chairman of the Council on Medical Services of the Medical Society of New Jersey and is their Educational Representative to the New Jersey State Legislature.

1936

Dr. Samuel J. Fortunato, 11 Hamilton Rd., Short Hills, N. J., is now in his second term as President of the Medical Staff at Saint James Hospital in Newark, N. J. An obstetrician and gynecologist, Dr. Fortunato is Clinical Assistant Professor on the teaching staff of Saint Barnabas Medical Center.

Dr. Robert P. Morehead, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, N. C., is listed in the first edition of, World Who's Who in Science, released by A. N. Marquis Company, Chicago, Ill. The publication contains biographical sketches of "prominent scientists from antiquity to the present time." Dr. Morehead, who is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Pathology at Bowman Gray, is noted for his work in identifying a third, biologically distinct group of tumors which he calls "intermediate tumors."

1937

Dr. Robert S. Garber has been chosen as President-Elect of the American Psychiatric Association for 1969-70. Since 1965 he has served as Secretary of the 17,000 member organization. Dr. Garber is Superintendent of the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, Assistant Medical Director of Trenton State Hospital and Medical Director of the Carrier Clinic in Belle Mead, N. J. Currently he is Chairman of the Mental Health Committee of the Medical Society of New Jersey, a member of the Board of Editors of Psychiatry Digest, a trustee of the Carrier Clinic, a Consultant to the National Institute of Mental Health and Vice President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Hospital.

Dr. Carl G. Whitbeck, 431 Warren St., Hudson, N.Y., has a son, John, in Jefferson's class of 1970. "Took a brief tour with him through the new Jefferson Hall—hope to get back soon for a more thorough one."

1939

Dr. Louis Leventhal, 2040 E. Compton Blvd., Compton, Calif., has been named Chief of Staff at Dominguez Valley Hospital. Dr. Leventhal is a surgeon and has been with Dominguez Valley Hospital since 1963. He became a California resident in 1945 and has practiced in Compton for the last thirteen years. Dr. Leventhal is the Medical Executive Committee representative on numerous hospital committees.

Dr. R. Edward Steele, 1926 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa., has been installed as President of the Dauphin County Medical Society. Dr. Steele has practiced in Harrisburg since 1949. Prior to that he taught anatomy at Jefferson and surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. Presently he is President of the Harrisburg Hospital medical staff. He is active in Dauphin County medical groups and is on the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Medical Political Action Committee.

1941

Dr. Charles M. Gruber, Jr., P.O. Box 618, Indianapolis, Ind., has been promoted by Eli Lilly and Company to Senior Clinical Pharmacologist. He joined the company as a physician in 1953. Dr. Gruber is an Associate Professor of Medicine at the Indiana University School of Medicine.

1942

Dr. Raymond E. Deily, 942 7th Ave., Bethlehem, Pa., has been appointed Assistant Plant Surgeon in the medical division of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Bethlehem Steel plant. He has been with Bethlehem Steel since 1963.

Dr. Michael J. Ressetar, 75 Clifton Ave., Clifton, N. J., has been elected Treasurer of the Medical Staff at St. Mary's Hospital in Passaic, N. J. He has been a member of the senior staff since 1961.

Dr. Thomas M. Scotti, 1216 Granada Blvd., Coral Gables, Fla., was chosen as a subject of "LaSalle Vignettes," a section of his undergraduate college magazine. LaSalle's comments on Dr. Scotti spotlighted his career as a teaching pathologist. Currently he is Professor of Pathology and coordinates teaching and research activities at the University of Miami School of Medicine. He received the University's Distinguished Teacher Award in 1966.

1943

Dr. George F. Rumor, Office of The Surgeon, Hq. 7th Army, New York, N.Y., participated in the operation REFORGER which brought some American medical units back to Europe. When he wrote he said, "I spent all week with them and it was quite an experience. I am enjoying my Army career, as I always have, and plan to return to the States in 1970."

1944J

Dr. Edward B. McCabe, Roughland Rd., Norfolk, Conn., has been named Director of the Department of Radiology at Winsted Memorial Hospital in Winsted, Conn. He came to Winsted from Oklahoma City, Okla., where he served as a radiologist for two years at Mercy Hospital. Before that he was a radiologist in Cleveland, Ohio, for sixteen years. Dr. McCabe is married and the father of six children, three in college.

1944S

Dr. Charles J. Cross, 2669 Charing Rd., Columbus, Ohio, spent Christmas in South Vietnam under the auspices of the AMA Volunteer Physicians for Vietnam program. Dr. Cross saw the opportunity as "an interesting medical challenge." Back at home since January 2, he is practicing internal medicine and
is a Clinical Instructor at Ohio State University College of Medicine.

DR. JAMES G. DICKENSHEETS, R. D. 2, Tom Brown Rd., Moorestown, N. J., has been elected as Chief Attending Physician in the Department of Medicine at Cooper Hospital in Camden, N. J.

DR. PAUL H. WANNEMACHER, 87 Valley Way, West Orange, N. J., was named to a second term as President of the Medical Staff at Montclair Community Hospital. He has been a member of the Department of Obstetrics medical staff there since 1947. Dr. and Mrs. Wannemacher have five children.

1945

DR. MON Q. KWONG has moved his office to 1321 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. Ruby makes Sunday's selection for station WMID.

1946

DR. ROBERT C. DIETEL, 45 Bardwell St., So. Hadley Falls, Mass., reports that his son, John, is a freshman in the pre-med curriculum at Princeton.

DR. JACK GELB, 2812 Faultland Rd., Wilmington, Del., was installed as President of the Delaware Academy of General Practice in November at the Academy's eighteenth annual session. Dr. Gelb is a member-at-large of the Wilmington Medical Center's Medical Council. He holds membership in numerous professional organizations.

music or medicine?

Is he Dr. Victor Ruby, the physician, or Victor Travis, the broadcaster? That depends on the day of the week. Not that any schizophrenic characteristics are implied here. The explanation lies in Dr. Ruby's dual interest in medicine and music. On Sundays Dr. Ruby takes time out from his busy practice to host "Sunday Concert Hall," a classical music program broadcast over WMID radio in Southern Jersey. Dr. Ruby has been doing the show for twenty years now, and on February 16, he did it for the one thousandth time. Several record companies helped to celebrate the anniversary by permitting Dr. Ruby to premiere some classical releases never before heard on radio. Since the program started in 1949, Dr. Ruby's guests have included Eugene Ormandy, Jan Peerce, Ferrante and Teicher, Vergil Thomson, Jeannette MacDonald and Mitch Miller.

Dr. Ruby himself is a musicologist and amateur violinist. He had his first musical broadcast experience in high school where his own musical accomplishments were featured. As a premedical student at Marietta College in Ohio, he was a soloist with and concertmaster of the College orchestra. The interest in broadcasting came to full bloom while Dr. Ruby was in the Philippines during World War II. He discovered that all types of people could be interested in good music, so he set up courses in music appreciation during off duty hours for patients and staff at the hospital. His broadcasting interest extends to his professional interests too. For the last fifteen years Dr. Ruby has conducted a medical interview program called "Your Doctor Speaks" sponsored by the Atlantic City Medical Society.

The other part of the mix is medicine. Dr. Ruby, who is class of 1945, has a full-time internal medicine practice, is a trustee of the New Jersey Heart Association and Chairman of Public Information for the American Heart Association's Upper Atlantic Region. He is also a past President of the Atlantic City Hospital staff.

Among Dr. Ruby's many thousands of listeners each week are seven regulars. They are Mrs. Ruby and the six Ruby children. Four of them are in college, one is in high school, and the eldest is a sophomore at Jefferson.

Which all goes to show that there is no business like show business. Because for Dr. Victor Ruby, it isn't a bit like business.

1947

DR. WILLIAM C. HERRICK, 533 Aldwych Rd., El Cajon, Calif., has been elected President of the California State Board
of Public Health. Governor Ronald Reagan appointed Dr. Herrick to the Board in April 1967. His presidency is for an indefinite term. The Board governs the state's health department and interprets legislation which applies to the department. It also has the responsibility for licensure of nurses, medical technologists, hospitals, and public health and social welfare programs. Dr. Herrick is Director of Pathology at Grossmont Hospital and is Secretary of the San Diego County Medical Society. He is immediate past President of the San Diego Society of Pathologists.

Dr. Lewis E. Jones, 1752 Morris Lander, Dr., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., has assumed the position of Command Surgeon with Headquarters, Air Force Reserve at Robins AFB, Ga. Prior to this appointment he served at McChord AFB in Washington. He has more than twenty-one years of military service behind him.

1948

Dr. Norman J. Quinn, Jr., is bringing his classmates back to Philadelphia for the twenty-first reunion. The Marriott Motor Hotel will serve as headquarters for the June 20 to 22 reunion, but Jefferson Hall will be the spot for the cocktail party and dinner on the twenty-first. On Friday evening a cocktail reception will start things off. Saturday's schedule includes golf at the Llanarch Golf Club, and, for the women and non-golfers, a walking tour of Society Hill, with lunch on at the Head House Tavern. At six o'clock that evening there will be a tour of Jefferson Hall, followed by cocktails and dinner there. Awards and guest speakers will follow. Sunday will be free for one's own activities. Reservations can be made through McGettigan's Travel Bureau, 1620 Walnut St., Philadelphia. (Attn. Mrs. Helen Schoen).

Dr. Robert J. Carabasi writes: "Still doing medical chest at Scott and White Clinic, Temple, Tex., which has grown to a staff size of almost one hundred. It's an eleven million dollar physical plant all under one roof."

Dr. Robert K. Finley, Jr., 1118 Oakwood Ave., Dayton, Ohio, has been appointed Director of the Department of Surgery at Miami Valley Hospital in Dayton. The post is expected to become a full-time educational directorship in 1971, the hospital announced. Dr. Finley is also a faculty member in the Department of Surgery at Ohio State University Medical College.

1949

Dr. John E. Hughes, 1 Princess St., Parsippany, N. J., has been elected as President of the Medical Staff of Riverside Hospital, N. J. Dr. Hughes is a surgeon.

Dr. William E. Sheely, 1231 Kingston Ave., Alexandria, Va., was made a Fellow of the American College of Radiology at the annual meeting of the College last February. He is on the staff of Circle Terrace Hospital and Jefferson Memorial Hospital in Alexandria, and Northern Virginia Doctor's Hospital in Arlington, Va.

1950

Dr. Milton S. Greenberg, 546 Oxford Rd., Cynwyd, Pa., has been appointed to the senior attending position at Philadelphia Psychiatric Center.

Dr. James R. Hodge, 295 Pembroke Rd., Akron, Ohio, has been appointed to the American Psychiatric Association's Committee on Psychiatry and Medical Practice for a three year term. Dr. Hodge, a Diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry, is presently Chairman of the Program Committee of the Ohio Psychiatric Association, Head of the Psychiatry Service at Akron City Hospital and a lecturer in psychology at Akron University.

Dr. Bernard V. Hyland, Jr., 314 12th St., Scranton, Pa., has been elected President of the Medical Staff of St. Joseph's Hospital in Carbondale, Pa. Dr. Hyland completed a residency in radiology at Jefferson and practices with two associates in Scranton.

Dr. David J. Lieberman, 330 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y., in February was appointed Deputy Executive Medical Director of the Medicaid Operation in New York City.

1951

Dr. Jasper Chen-See, 415 Walnut St., Reading, Pa., is the author of the year's best seller in the medical publications category. The publication is entitled Manual of Laboratory Aids for the Dermatologist and was co-authored with Dr. Thomas Butterworth. Dr. Chen-See is Assistant Professor of Pathology at Jefferson, where he also served a residency. He is with Ashland State General Hospital where he is noted for upgrading clinical procedures and establishing a School of Certified Laboratory Tech-
nicians. The Chen-See family includes five children.

Dr. Leonard S. Girsh, #113 E. Church Rd., Philadelphia, was awarded the Chapel of the Four Chaplains Legion of Honor Membership Citation in recognition of outstanding service to the community.

1952

Dr. Thomas A. Gardner, Head of Radiology at Franklin Hospital, Franklin, Pa., has been appointed to head that hospital's new Cancer Treatment Center. Dr. Gardner studied radiology at the University of Chicago and the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) Institute of Nuclear Studies. Two years after coming to Franklin Hospital he set up a training program for x-ray technologists which became fully accredited by the American Medical Association.

1953

Dr. Jerome Abrams, 323 W. 9th St., Plainfield, N. J., is Attending Physician in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield, and was appointed recently to be Deputy Chief of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology there.

Dr. David W. Kulp, 62 Oakford Rd., Wayne, Pa., moved his child and adolescent psychiatry practice here about a year ago from Lancaster, Pa. He is now a part-time child psychiatrist in a private school and also has a private practice in Devon, Pa. He is Board certified in psychiatry and child psychiatry.

Dr. Roger D. Lovelace, 806 S. Broadway, Pitman, N. J., has received a five year appointment as the Gloucester County Medical Examiner. He also does part-time industrial medicine and is the local school physician, in addition to his "usual GP duties."

Dr. J. Rodney Meredith, 240-A Haddon Hills Apts., Haddonfield, N. J., has joined Mobil Oil Corporation full time as Medical Director in Paulsboro, N. J.

Dr. Thomas M. Ullmann, 2423 Maryland Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa., started last July as Associate Pathologist and Assistant Director of Clinical Laboratories at St. Clair Memorial Hospital in Pittsburgh. "Elene and I surely missed attending the big fifteenth reunion at Jeff. We like our new location and it is very pleasant to look forward to a friendly lab and staff each day."

1954

Dr. Gerard J. Biedlingmaier, 10456 W. Concordia, Wauwatosa, Wis., is Chief of Radiology at Trinity Memorial Hospital in suburban Milwaukee. He writes, "Mary and I have five children, one girl and four boys. Am amazed at the changes in the physical plant of Jefferson. Hope to see it one of these years."

Dr. Gerald Tannenbaum, 185 E. 85th St., New York, N.Y., will give a report on the initial statistical outcome of his research (conducted at Metropolitan Hospital in New York Medical College) at the American Psychiatric Association meeting in Miami, Fla., in May. "Have finally developed a way to get around the New York City traffic problem. I have been driving a motorcycle for the past two years. It's great!"

1955

Dr. Carl W. Boyer, Jr., has just returned from Vietnam, where he was Commander of the 36th Evacuation Hospital located at Vung Tau. "Will enter private practice of radiation therapy in Honolulu in June."

Dr. Thomas W. Georges, Jr., 660 Boas St., Harrisburg, Pa., Pennsylvania's Secretary of Public Welfare, has been elected as board member-at-large of the American Public Welfare Association. He will serve a two-year term in the 10,000 member nation-wide voluntary organization.

1956

Dr. John B. Davies, 700 Duke St., Alexandria, Va., says that "if the Redskins would just improve a little this D. C. area would be a really great place to live."

Dr. Eugene Glick, 5839 Kentland Ave., Woodland Hills, Calif., his wife and three sons recently returned from a year in Kampala, Uganda. "I spent the year doing a combination of interesting things including research, teaching and clinical medicine in obstetrics and gynecology. My position was that of lecturer at Makerere Medical School. At present I'm back at my old position at Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Panorama City, Calif. Working abroad was a wonderful experience which we'd like to repeat sometime in the future."

Dr. John J. Gostigian moved to a new office on November 1 of last year: 1016 Warren Rd., Drexel Hill, Pa. He practices general surgery.

Dr. Joseph A. McCadden, 613 Morris Lane, Wallingford, Pa., is President of the Medical Staff at Riddle Memorial Hospital, Lima, Pa.

1957

Dr. Alfred O. Heath, Box 233, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, is actively engaged in a private general, thoracic and vascular surgery practice. In October he became a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Heath's wife, Geraldine, is Director of Secondary Education for the Virgin Islands.

Dr. Fernand N. Parent, Jr., 426 W. Main St., Monongahela, Pa., is doing surgery at Charleroi Monessen and Monongahela Memorial Hospitals. The Parents have five children.

1958

Dr. Paul E. Berkebile, 349 Main St., Meyersdale, Pa., plans to leave his practice in Maple City, Pa., to enter a residency program in anesthesiology at the University of Pittsburgh Health Center Hospital. During the eight years that
Dr. Berkebile has practiced in Maple City he served terms as President and Secretary of the Somerset County Medical Society. Dr. and Mrs. Berkebile have four daughters.

Dr. Robert K. Brotman, 505 Haverford Ave., Narberth, Pa., is now back at Jefferson as Director of the satellite clinic of the Community Mental Health Center and member of the Department of Psychiatry faculty. He also has a private practice in Narberth.

Dr. Joseph T. English, 1200 19th St., N.W., Room L-402, Washington, D. C., was honored with this year’s Alumni Achievement Award from the Medical Alumni Association of St. Joseph’s College in Philadelphia. The presentation was made by Dr. James V. Mackell ’46, the President of the Association. Dr. English recently assumed the post of Director of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dr. Herbert G. Hopwood, Jr., 4315 Elm St., Chevy Chase, Md., has been promoted to Clinical Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Georgetown University School of Medicine.

1959

Dr. Leonard C. Baldauf, Jr., 4250 N. Swan Rd., Tucson, Ariz., is in his eighth year of general practice there. Dr. and Mrs. Baldauf (a former Jefferson nurse) have four sons. “Sure don’t miss that Philadelphia weather. Looking forward to the tenth reunion.”

Dr. Edward J. Baranski, R.D. #2, Gettysburg, Pa., has been elected President of the Adams County Medical Society for this year. The Baranskis have three children.

Dr. Walter S. Bloes, Woodland Ave., Old Mill Rd., Jermyn, Pa., says that the family is fine and getting bigger (“like Dad”), as he enters his ninth year of general practice. “Looking forward to our tenth reunion.”

Dr. Patrick V. Castellano, 917 Fayette St., Conshohocken, Pa., has been promoted to full Commander in the U.S. Naval Medical Corps Reserve.

1960

Dr. Richard A. Alley in December opened an office for internal medicine practice in the Professional Bldg., Mulberry St., Berwick, Pa. A few weeks later Dr. Alley opened a second office in Kingston, Pa. He is a member of the Berwick Hospital and the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital medical staffs. Dr. Alley completed his service obligation in 1963 and entered a three year internal medicine residency at the University of Pittsburgh. He held a teaching fellowship in endocrinology and metabolism there. Currently he is a faculty member at Hahnemann Medical College.

Dr. William R. Fair, 2525 Mardell Way, Mountain View, Calif., finished his residency in urology last July, “but still can’t cut the cord of academias,” as he puts it. He is a full-time faculty member at Stanford University as Assistant Professor of Surgery, and “quite busy with teaching, research and clinical duties. I certainly enjoy the area, particularly San Francisco.”

Dr. Neil R. Feins, 29 Accord Pond Dr., Hingham, Mass., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Surgery at Boston University School of Medicine and Director of Pediatric Surgery at Boston City Hospital.

Dr. Herbert D. Kleber, who is Professor of Psychiatry at Yale Mental Health Center, New Haven, Conn., recently received a five year, two million dollar grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to develop a comprehensive drug dependency treatment program for the greater New Haven area. “To date the program is developing fairly well, with only snags being political ones, since state matching funds are involved.”

Dr. Robert M. Larkin has been certified in obstetrics and gynecology. Dr. Larkin practices with his father (Dr. Walter J. Larkin ’23) at offices in Clarks Summit and Scranton, Pa. Dr. Larkin served his residency at Cooper Hospital in Camden, N. J. He and his wife and three children live on Gladiola Drive in Clarks Summit.

Dr. Marvin E. Lautt, 2023 Central Ave., McKinleyville, Calif., writes that he and his family (children now nine and seven) are enjoying their five horses and country living near the new Redwoods National Park.

Dr. Charles T. Newton, 3417 Memphis Lane, Bowie, Md., is a neurology resident at Georgetown.

Dr. Raymond A. Rogowski is Director of Laboratory Services at Paoli Memorial Hospital in Paoli, Pa. “Paoli Memorial Hospital is a completely new facility servicing 104 beds with an anticipated increase in the not-too-distant future. I am the only pathologist at the hospital and find the position very challenging and somewhat demanding at times.”

1961

Dr. Jerry D. Harrell, Jr., last year requested a leave of absence from a residency program at the Mayo Clinic in order to spend two years in a medical mission in the lowlands of eastern Peru.
He and his family are now at the Yarinaoche Clinic of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, 2492 Casilla, Lima, Peru. "We work with several Indian tribes and treat many with tuberculosis, parasitic disease, whooping cough, and an assortment of tropical skin problems. This has proved to be a very rewarding experience for each member of our family. We will be very happy to greet any alumni who may be wandering through this area of the Amazon jungle."

Dr. Harold L. McWilliams, Jr., 7-D Veterans Dr., Asheville, N. C., completed his general surgery residency at Bryn Mawr Hospital last year. He is now at Oteen Veterans Administration Hospital for two years of thoracic surgery training.

Dr. William H. Newman, 24 River Dr., Bayridge, Annapolis, Md., is finishing his two years in the Navy. He has been stationed at the Naval Academy, where he was the football team physician last year. In July of this year he, with his wife and three children will return to private practice.

Dr. William B. Pratt, 1500 Penn Ave., Wyomissing Pa., is now in orthopedic surgery practice in Wyomissing and on the staff of Reading Hospital. Last June he finished two years of duty in the Public Health Service as orthopedist at the Gallup Indian Hospital, Gallup, N. M. "It was a very rewarding experience."

Dr. James L. Wilson, 25 Walnut St., Wellsboro, Pa., has been elected President of the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital Medical and Dental Staff.

1962

Dr. Stephen A. Billstein, P.O. Box 1268, Reno, Nev., has joined an associate in dermatology practice in Reno.

Dr. Jerald M. Rosenbaum is in hospital practice of pathology at Springfield Hospital, Springfield, Mass. He completed a residency at the State University Hospital in Syracuse, N. Y., in June 1967. The Rosenbaums and their three children are enjoying western Massachusetts.

Dr. Mário J. Sebastianelli has passed his boards for certification in internal medicine. Starting in July he will be an instructor in medicine at the University of Miami School of Medicine and Assistant Chief of Hemodialysis at a Miami Hospital.

Dr. John W. Tomlinson, Everett Eye Clinic, 1515 Pacific Rd., Everett, Wash., passed his boards in ophthalmology last June. "I have been practicing in Everett since July and certainly like the Pacific Northwest."

1963

Dr. Paul J. Hull and his family (the newest addition is Robert, born October 14) moved to California in March to make Los Angeles their permanent home. Dr. Hull is in private obstetrics and gynecology practice.

Dr. Daniel J. Thomas, 7200 Limekiln Pk., Philadelphia, has received the Army Commendation Medal for outstanding and meritorious service. Dr. Thomas is now a Fellow at the Harvard School of Public Health. He earned his award while on active duty for two years as a Navy lieutenant assigned as Chief of the Biomechanics Branch, Aviation, Medicine Research Division, U. S. Army Aeromedical Research Unit, Fort Rucker, Ala. Dr. Thomas developed a method for "transforming dynamic responses of the head and neck to acceleration forces to a coordinate system which will provide critical and valuable data from which mathematical models and anthropomorphic dummies can be constructed for investigation of survivability limits."

1964

Dr. Robert L. Alan has completed his tour of duty with the Army. Dr. Alan returned in December from three years in Germany. He plans to begin an ophthalmology residency at Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia in July. Address: Box 215, Newfoundland, Pa.

Dr. Ronald H. Cohen, 102 Chanute Rd., Gladysboro, N. C., plans to move to California upon completion of his service obligation. He will be associated with the Permanente Medical Group of Northern California in Santa Clara, Calif.

Dr. Donald F. Effier, 67th Evac. Hosp., APO San Francisco, 96238, holds the rank of Captain and is stationed in Qui Nhon, Vietnam, in the internal medicine department of the hospital.

Dr. Michael S. Fabricant, 3731 Muscatel, Rosemead, Calif., is a second year resident in internal medicine at Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Fabricant and their two daughters plan to stay in California after his residency.


Dr. George E. Fleming, American Embassy, APO San Francisco, finishes his attache tour in Indonesia on June 1. He then begins a three year residency in
anesthesiology at Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. "Will be happy to return to the U.S.A., although these past two years have been a very nice experience."

DR. STANLEY C. FOSTER, 240 E. Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J., is a second year resident in radiology at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. "We now have three children, two sons and a daughter."

DR. STEPHEN R. GRAVES, 13051 Larchmere Blvd., Shaker Heights, Ohio, is practicing internal medicine in Cleveland.

DR. IGNATIUS S. HNELESKI, JR., 2454 Eldon Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa., has returned from Alaska where he served with the Air Force. He is now in the first year of an ophthalmology residency at Jefferson. The three children are ages one to six.

DR. LOUIS A. MARTINCHECK, 6550 Bellaire Blvd., Apt. 106, Houston, Tex., started private practice in July, after completing a surgery residency at Hermann Hospital in Houston.

DR. WILLIAM L. MILROTH, 607 Brooklyn Blvd., Sea Girt, N. J., has joined an associate in practice at Point Pleasant, N. J. The Milroths have three children.

DR. GEORGE SEGEL, 727 Langly Dr., Whitman AFB, Mo., leaves the Air Force in July and then will begin a fellowship in pediatric hematology at Children's Hospital in Boston, Mass. The Segels have two children now.

DR. STEANLEY J. YODER is in his first year of an orthopedic surgery residency at Geisinger Medical Center, Danville, Pa.

DR. JOHN W. YUNGINER, USAF Hospital Chanute, Chanute AFB, Ill., will finish active duty in September 1969 and then begin a two year fellowship in pediatric allergy at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

1965

DR. EDWARD R. CORCORAN, 201 E. Wishart St., Philadelphia, finishes his ob-gyn residency at Lankenau Hospital this June. He then will enter the Air Force for two years of active duty.

DR. NANCY S. CZARNECKI, 9410 Academy Rd., Philadelphia, is in general practice with her husband and enjoying it very much.

DR. JOSEPH X. GROSSO, 950 Edwards Dr., Springfield, Pa., was presented with the Silver Star, the nation's third highest military award, at a special ceremony in the office of Brig. Gen. William Mantz, Commander of Philadelphia's Defense Supply Agency. Dr. Grosso was cited for service in Vietnam where he treated the wounded "with complete disregard for his personal safety" while under heavy mortar fire. Dr. Grosso was wounded in the back, arms and leg.

DR. BRUCE D. HOPPER, 235 Cassatt Rd., Berwyn, Pa., started general practice last July after two years in the Navy. In January of this year he and Dr. MERRILL A. ANDERSON went into partnership in Wayne, Pa.

DR. HENRY E. LAURELLI completed his two years with the U.S. Public Health Service. In July he started a neurosurgery residency at Montreal Neurologic Institute, 5801 University St., Montreal, Canada. He is engaged to the former Jennifer Gaudin.

DR. MARTIN H. LIZERBRENN, 5599 Beacon St., Pittsburgh, Pa., is finishing his residency in internal medicine-allergy at the Veterans Administration Hospital and the University of Pittsburgh. In July he plans to enter the Air Force as an allergist under the Berry Plan.

DR. E. WILLIAM REEBER, 1640 Jarrettown Rd., Dresher, Pa., says "it's great to be back in Philly after two years in the Navy. I am in my first year of surgical residency at Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pa."

DR. WILLIAM H. ROGERS reports the birth of a son on November 20, 1968. He is a resident at Jefferson.

DR. SANFORD A. TISHERMAN, 807 N. Elm Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif., is Chief Resident in ob-gyn at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Los Angeles. He enters the Air Force in January.

DR. NORMAN P. ZEMEL, R.D. #2, Box 616, Lakewood, N. J., is doing a year of general surgery residency at Mount Sinai Hospital in Miami Beach. In July he goes to Chicago to begin a four year orthopedic surgery residency at Northwestern University.

1966

DR. I. PAUL CHUDNOW, 6805 Chamberlin Ave., Edwards, Calif., plans to return to Philadelphia in October for an obstetrics and gynecology residency at Einstein Medical Center, Northern Division.

DR. GEORGE D. CLARKE, JR., is in the second year of an anesthesiology residency at the University of Virginia. He resides at 1212 Mowbray Pl., Charlotteville, Va.

DR. JOSEPH B. DOTO, 544 Pine Tree Rd., Jenkintown, Pa., is serving in the Navy as a submarine medical officer on the USS JAMES K. POLK. This is a nuclear powered polaris submarine operating out of Charleston, S. C.

DR. DONALD D. GETZ, USN Hosp., Box 4, Taipei, Peoples Republic of China, APO San Francisco, is the physician for the Destroyer Division of the Seventh Fleet off the coast of Vietnam.

Physical Examinations, upon written request to the Alumni Office, are available to all members of the Association

Plan your checkup today!

Interested in a Jefferson Tennis Tournament? Tentative dates June 4 and 5

Contact Alumni Office for additional information
Dr. James N. Judson is still in an orthopedic surgery residency at Jefferson, presently assigned to the State Hospital for Crippled Children in Elizabethtown, Pa., for one year.

Dr. Daniel F. Lovrinic, 180 E. Delaware Pl., Chicago, Ill., is aboard the Galveston off the coast of Vietnam. In September the Lovrinics became parents of a baby girl.

Dr. Gordon B. Manashil, 3411 Wayne Ave., Apt. 5-H, Bronx, N.Y., is a second year radiology resident at Montefiore Hospital. He and his wife, Andrea, have a year old son.

Dr. Edward N. Pell III, 675 Corbett St., San Fernando, Calif., is in the second year of his surgical residency at Harkness Community Hospital and Medical Center.

Dr. Carl L. Reams, 2927 N. Herrington Ave., Apt. 29, San Bernardino, Calif., has received the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal at Norton AFB, Calif. He was decorated for meritorious service at Shemya, Alaska.

Dr. Robert D. Rich, 1809 Papago St., Glendale, Ariz., entered active duty in October 1968. Before that he did a year of general surgery residency at Wayne State University in Detroit. “Kate and I are enjoying our twin (fraternal) sons, Chris and Brian, born on October 26, 1968.”

1967

Dr. Ralph R. Dobelbower, USN Station, Subic Bay R.O.P., FPO, San Francisco, 96650, is currently serving a short tour as a general surgeon and GMO aboard the U.S. Navy hospital ship Sanctuary. It is off the Vietnamese coast.

Dr. Robert F. Hall II, 519 Reno St., New Cumberland, Pa., is currently serving as squadron medical officer for a squadron of DER's just off the coast of Vietnam. Their job is to intercept and destroy enemy infiltrators carrying arms and ammunition.

Dr. Paul P. Slawek has opened an office at 525 Roxborough Ave., Philadelphia. Dr. Slawek interned at Jefferson.

1968

Dr. Joel M. Barish, University of Kansas Medical Center, 39th and Rainbow Blvd., Kansas City, Kansas, plans to enter the Navy next year. He is interested in taking a medicine residency, and particularly in concentrating on endocrinology and metabolism, with an eye toward academic medicine. He is married to the former Carol Luby, a student at Temple University School of Medicine.

Dr. Stephen R. Kozloff, 1238 Leyden Ave., Denver, Colo., received a three year Berry Plan deferment from the Air Force and has been accepted for a residency in ob-gyn at the University of Colorado Medical Center.

Dr. Thomas C. Kravis will be remaining at San Diego County-University of California Hospital (225 W. Dickinson St., San Diego, Calif.) as a medical resident under the direction of Dr. E. Braunwald. He is continuing his work in under-developed countries by visiting clinics in nearby parts of Mexico.

Dr. Carl D. Metzger, 44 Morningside Dr., Apt. 23, New York, N.Y., will begin a child psychiatry residency at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City in July.

Dr. Charles J. Zwerling, 18800 Telegraph Rd., Apt. 125, Detroit, Mich., was married last October to the former Miss Reva Peckman. He has accepted a general surgery residency at Monmouth Medical Center, Long Branch, N. J., to begin in July.

1969

Dr. Burton Schwartz to Miss Judith Parker (Jefferson 1970)

1968

Dr. William J. Molinari to Miss Marianne Kohler

Dr. Kenneth B. Reynard to Miss Kathleen Hunter

weddings

1944J

Dr. John D. Allen to Miss Betty Lou McManus

1959

Dr. Colby R. Parks to Miss Dorothy Christine Casselle, January 17, 1969

1963

Dr. Joseph M. Farber to Miss Helene Geber, February 23, 1969

1967

Dr. Charles H. Kleinman to Miss Thelma Gates, December 15, 1968

1968

Dr. Lawrence V. Hofmann to Miss Eleanor Pfister, December 21, 1968

births

1962

A son, Robert Joseph, on December 13, 1968 to Dr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Sokolowski, Jr.

1966

A son, Brett David, on December 7, 1968 to Dr. and Mrs. George L. Adams

engagements

1964

Dr. Michael Krosnoff to Miss Eileen McFarland

1966

Dr. Thomas V. Lloyd to Miss Lucy Wilkie

Alumni Annual Giving needs

821 gifts to match

1967-1968

Have you forgotten 1968-1969?

Note:
Because news of Dr. Scheffey's death was received after the Bulletin went to press, the regular obituary column was deleted to allow space for the following page. Obituaries will be published in the next issue.
Lewis Cass Scheffey, M.D., Sc.D., L.H.D.
Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Emeritus
1894—1969

Lewis Cass Scheffey was a dedicated member of our faculty throughout his entire professional career.

Born in Reading, Pennsylvania, he attended the public schools and received his premedical education in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in the Class of 1920, served 27 months as a rotating intern in the Jefferson Hospital, and then joined the faculty as Assistant Demonstrator of Gynecology and assistant to Doctor Brooke M. Ansprech, who was Professor and Head of that department.

A devoted clinical teacher and energetic clinical investigator, Doctor Scheffey advanced through the academic ranks. In 1940 he was appointed Professor of Gynecology and Head of the Department, succeeding Doctor Ansprech. In 1945, following the retirement of Professor Norris W. Vaux as Professor of Obstetrics, Doctor Scheffey was appointed Professor and Head of the combined department. His major interest remained in the Division of Gynecology and Professor Thaddeus L. Montgomery assumed the responsibility for the Division of Obstetrics.

Doctor Scheffey's major professional activities centered around undergraduate teaching, clinical research and a well-recognized obligation to organized medicine. He was devoted to Jefferson Medical College, to his students and to his alumni. He devoted much time to undergraduate teaching and consistently strove to better the teaching program and to improve the "lot" of the student. He was admired and respected by generations of medical students many of whom he came to know personally. The Class of 1954 honored Doctor Scheffey by presenting his portrait to the College.

Always popular with the alumni he served as a member of the Executive Committee for many years and was President of the Alumni Association in 1944.

Doctor Scheffey's life long interest in pelvic cancer began when he established the pelvic cancer clinic in the gynecology outpatient department in 1928. He gave many hours to this endeavor. The 100 per cent follow-up of patients in this clinic during a period of twenty years was one of his proudest achievements.

An early advocate of the value of vaginal cytology, Doctor Scheffey collaborated with Doctor Papanicolaou, Doctor Joseph Meigs and several others in developing the Inter-Society Cytology Council in 1951. In 1956 he served as President of the Council which has now become The American Society of Cytology.

Doctor Scheffey's vigorous speaking and writing in the field of pelvic cancer and related fields won wide recognition. His colleagues in Obstetrics and Gynecology throughout the country honored him in 1958 by electing him President of the American Gynecological Society.

Early in his career Doctor Scheffey recognized an obligation to organized medicine. He served on many committees of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, was a member of the Board of Directors for several terms and served as a very effective President.

The Society subsequently honored Doctor Scheffey by presenting him with the Annual Strittmatter Award in 1958.

The work of The American Cancer Society was close to Doctor Scheffey's heart. After years of consistent service, including the Presidency of the Philadelphia Division, The American Cancer Society in 1962 presented him with their gold medal in recognition of his contributions to the diagnosis and control of pelvic cancer.

As a bibliophile and one with more than a passing interest in medical history, Doctor Scheffey became well acquainted with the College of Physicians of Philadelphia early in his career. He supported the College with enthusiasm and urged his Jefferson friends to do likewise. Over the years he served on many of its committees and as a member of the Board of Directors. In his latter years both he and Jefferson were honored when Doctor Scheffey was elected President of this great medical institution for the term 1955-1958.

Throughout his busy life Lew Scheffey always had time for his family, his friends, and his church. A wide circle of friends have pleasant memories of delightful social gatherings at his home with his wife Anna and their five children.

Doctor Scheffey's passing removes from our midst one who was wholly dedicated to Jefferson throughout his professional career. He worked intensively and accomplished much—not the least of which, in his own mind, was admiration and respect of many generations of medical students.

John B. Montgomery, M.D. '26,
Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Emeritus
ratification at our next meeting. This should eliminate any
misinterpretation of Jefferson's aims in the future:
1. The Board of Trustees and the Administration are
   committed to seek university status for Jefferson.
2. There is no intention whatever on the part of the
   Trustees or the Administration to develop a large,
   broad scale and diverse university to compete
   with or overlap such institutions as the University
   of Pennsylvania, Temple, and Drexel Institute.
3. The Trustees and the Administration are deter­
   mined that Jefferson become a medically-ori­
   ented university, with emphasis upon the medical
   and biological sciences.
4. They are also determined that the keystone of the
   university structure will remain the Jefferson
   Medical College, operating under that name.
5. The concept of Jefferson as a university is based
   primarily upon the following components:
   a) The Jefferson Medical College
   b) College of Allied Health Sciences
   c) College of Graduate Studies
   d) The Hospital
   e) Such affiliated hospitals and other teaching
      institutions as may be appropriate to the vari­
      ous colleges.

(Signed) James M. Large, Chairman
Board of Trustees.

Now gentlemen, I wish to add a few words of my own
as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Jefferson Medi­
cale College.

It is a well-known fact that there is a need for revision
in the delivery of health services in this country. This is
not a question of socialized medicine versus the private
practice of medicine. Our problems stem mainly from
unbelievable advances in technical knowledge and the
fact that we do not have an adequate number of para-
medical personnel trained in modern techniques to assist
the physician in caring efficiently and adequately for our
people. Education for the profession of medicine itself
may require intensive study in sciences not even thought
necessary a few years ago. There have been forced mar­
riages between what we used to think of as medical sub­
jects and those such as physics, mathematics, sociology,
optics, biostatistics, and others. It is only in the setting
of a medical university that all of these disciplines can
be made available. The history of change in this country,
and perhaps throughout the world, is that we constantly
scramble to meet today's needs, and never seem to suc­
cceed. With this move to university status Jefferson antici­
pates the future needs of efficient health services for you
people. We are putting into effect a comprehensive edu­
cational program designed broadly not only to educate
physicians in whatever area their interest lies, whether
it be clinical medicine, research, or teaching, but also to
provide the physician with trained people essential to
his practice of good medicine.

Jefferson Medical College has always been a pioneer
and a leader. Our change to medical university status
signals once again our ability to move ahead of our
times, after careful thought and study, to continue this
tradition of adventurous leadership.

You and I who are close to Jefferson know how many
ideas, how many discoveries that are now common
knowledge and in wide use, were started and tested
right here at Jefferson. The world does not know these
things as well as we do. We intend to spend consider­
able effort identifying this institution properly with its
accomplishments. As Jefferson alumni, you will continue
to be proud of your school, your university, as I am proud
to be a part of this bold program.

In closing, I would like to pay my respects to your
retiring President, Elmer Funk. He has been an able and
articulate President, and has done much to establish a
closer rapport between the Alumni and the Board of
Trustees. I have enjoyed working with him, and it gives
me pleasure to thank him for his constructive leadership
during the past year.
ALUMNI CALENDAR

May 5 and 6
Receptions, The Balmoral Hotel, Bal Harbour, Florida, in conjunction with the meetings of the American Psychiatric Association.

May 13
Reception, the Sheraton Plaza, Columbus, in conjunction with the meetings of the Ohio State Medical Society

May 15
Business Meeting, New York Chapter, The Brass Rail, 521 5th Avenue, New York, 8:00 P.M.

May 16
Dinner Meeting, The Americana, Bal Harbour, Florida, in conjunction with the meetings of the Florida State Medical Society

May 18
Reception, the Country Club of North Carolina, Pinehurst, in conjunction with the meetings of the State Medical Society.

May 19
Reception, Haddon Hall, in conjunction with the meetings of the Medical Society of New Jersey

May 28
Dinner Meeting, Scranton Country Club, Northeast Pennsylvania Chapter

June 2 to 7
Jefferson Art Show, Jefferson Hall, sponsored by the Faculty Wives Club

June 4
Reunion Clinics, Dean’s Luncheon, Reunion Class parties.
Wives Program: Tours, Winterthur, Fairmount Park Mansions, Philadelphia Museum of Art

June 5
Banquet for alumni and wives, Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park

June 6
Commencement, the Academy of Music

July 15
Reception, the Dorset House, City, in conjunction with the American Medical Association

Dr. Elmer H. Funk, Jr. ’47
510 Millbrook Rd.
Devon, Pa. Chester Co. 19333