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Jefferson Scene
News events at the Medical College include a new Alumni Association President, the election of two alumni as leaders of major medical organizations, the development of a new toxicity test using hydra, renovations, an alumni recipient of the prestigious Lasker Award and other items.

Endowments
A review of Jefferson's endowments, presented by both the University's Vice President for Finance and the Treasurer, offers a comprehensive look at the fund portfolio performance.

Third World Involvement
The experiences of two alumni who have spent time serving the medical needy overseas are explored in separate articles. John E. Plastino, M.D. '76 left his practice for six months to volunteer in the Sudanese refugee camps. He recounts the hardships and rewards of his mission. John M. Levinson, M.D. '53 first went to Vietnam in 1963. A 20-year effort to help the people of Southeast Asia resulted.

Class Notes
August J. Podboy, M.D. '32 and the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C. are subjects of Class Note Specials.

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On the cover: The Sudan, Africa's largest nation, and Vietnam are where two alumni found their help in medicine much needed. See page 13.

Credits: Cover by Louis de V. Day.
association president

The loyalty of Jefferson alumni to their Medical College is well known among other schools, but this dedication is not just a matter of luck, says the Alumni Association's new President, Burton L. Wellenbach, M.D., '44, Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. "I never could quite understand this national togetherness until I tried to analyze it when appointed to office. Jefferson always has attracted learned professionals who help attract our bright, motivated students. She also has been respected as an institution for fine training in clinical medicine. During my student days, experiences at DBI and lectures in the old Pit fostered a closeness among the students. There was a sense of the Jefferson family and the sharing of the learning experience. So it is no surprise that our Association is so strong," Dr. Wellenbach describes this sense of "family" as the Grandfather syndrome.

A native of Philadelphia, the new President was introduced to the Medical College by his late uncle, Jacob W. Walker, M.D., '13, Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, who provided a strong role model for his young nephew. "He introduced me to Jefferson and to medicine by taking me on rounds and showing me the hard work involved in a solo practice. When I was admitted in 1940, I felt both excitement and admiration to be with such learned physicians."

There were many Jeffersonians who Dr. Wellenbach credits with shaping his professional career. He has great respect for the Montgomerys, T.L. '20 and J.B. '26 and the late Lewis C. Scheffey, M.D., '20. But his mentor in those early years was the late Abraham E. Rakoff, M.D., '37, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Professor of Medicine (Endocrinology), who he joined in practice following his residency. "When I completed my training at Jefferson and joined Dr. Rakoff, I felt I had been exposed to all the diversities of medicine. Compared to my contemporaries who attended other schools, I thought I was better prepared to enter practice. My Jefferson peers felt the same way."

Referring to his earlier comments, Dr. Wellenbach said he would like to focus the organization's energies on today's students in hopes of fostering a similar identity with Jefferson. "I have particular concerns today because junior and senior clerkships at affiliated hospitals take our students away from the campus for long periods of time. As President I would like to suggest to the administration that they be given at least one or two blocks on campus during their third and fourth years. They need to know and respect their Medical College." The Association programs already in effect are good and will be continued, he added. The Parents' Day program for the sophomores and alumni housing for the seniors on post graduate interviews across the country are particularly well received by the students. The freshmen and juniors also are given an opportunity to meet with alumni at informal get-togethers during the year.

A new program he would like to see implemented is a career night for juniors. Selected alumni in each discipline would be called on to give an informal overview of his or her own professional career. "If we can help the student reach some decision as to their future and discuss motivation we might be of help," he states. Another program to be discussed and developed would be visits by seniors to offices of Delaware Valley alumni. Such relationships he feels would offer the students exposure to and appreciation for the practice of medicine. Continuing his thoughts on expanding relationships with the students, the President suggests that support might be given to those interested in research. "Certainly expanding research programs is one of Dean Lowenstein's major targets for her first years here," he says. The most important aspect of all these suggestions is the opening of communication with our students and of being aware of their concerns and interests, Dr. Wellenbach concludes.

The President is not suggesting that the members of the 8,000 alumni body would be overlooked for this student programming. Conversely, he would like to see more post-graduate seminars and conferences scheduled to entice our alumni back to campus. In other areas of Association business there have been great successes, particularly in fund raising. The Alumni Bulletin, reunion programs, chapter dinners, receptions in conjunction with national medical meetings will be continued, hopefully with the same success, he says.

Although Dr. Wellenbach holds membership in many medical groups, his primary interest is his affiliation with Thomas Jefferson University Hospital. He feels strongly about the role of the volunteer faculty who work in concert with the full time faculty. "Each depends on the other," he comments. As an example he cites how his partners are involved in the work of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the Volunteer Faculty. Leon Peris, M.D., '55 has just been elected.
President of the Volunteer Faculty; Benjamin Kendall, M.D. was Chairman of Residency Affairs; David Goodner, M.D. is Chairman of the Maternity Affairs Committee; and Sandra M. Wolf, M.D. '77 is involved with both residency affairs and infectious diseases. These types of appointments to posts of importance are made by Department Chairmen throughout the institution.

In referring to his own practice, Dr. Wellenbach speaks of his 20 year association with Dr. Peris and a few lesser years with his other partners. "We share and support each other in the demands of everyday decision making." He also feels that their method of practicing obstetrics and gynecology mirrors Jefferson's philosophy of family oriented medicine. "Despite the new technologies like ultrasound and amniocentesis, I think the discipline continues to foster and develop a humanitarian posture. We have always encouraged the husband to participate in prenatal care and delivery, with the hope that the patient, husband and physician will establish and maintain a fruitful and educational experience."

Dr. Wellenbach has found his relationship with his patients and with the students the most gratifying aspect of his career. He enjoys offering guidance and help, and hopes for a real understanding with each group. He considers this communication mandatory to any relationship. "I recall when I was a medical student," he says, "we accepted everything the professor said as absolute truth. I think a healthier environment prevails today. Both students and patients ask questions which I find stimulating and enlightening."

Dr. Wellenbach is a Diplomate of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He holds membership in the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Association for Maternal and Infant Health, the American Society for the Study of Infertility, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia. His credits include numerous published papers on obstetrics and gynecology, human sexuality and sex education. His primary areas of clinical research are marriage counseling and sex education, newer concepts in population control and toxemia of pregnancy.

Describing himself as a family man, Dr. Wellenbach enjoys traveling and recently returned from a safari in Africa, where he found the animal and plant life fascinating. Dr. Wellenbach and his wife, Shirley, have five children, all who pursued non-medical careers.

As President of the Alumni Association, Dr. Wellenbach says he feels honored and privileged to be joining the distinguished physicians who proceeded him in the position. "I am flattered and feel a sense of responsibility to meet the challenges facing the Association. There is room for change, so we mustn't be smug or indifferent to improvements. Jefferson is a great school and we must keep its marvelous traditions alive."

alumni leaders

Two of the nation's major medical organizations have elected Jefferson alumni to serve as President. Jerome M. Cotler, M.D. '52 began his term as President of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery in September. Harmon E. Holverson, M.D. '53 was chosen President-elect of the American Academy of Family Physicians in October.

Dr. Cotler, Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at Jefferson, completed his post-graduate medical training at TJU Hospital, joining the Medical School as an Instructor in 1957.

In addition to TJU Hospital, Dr. Cotler is affiliated with Elizabethtown Hospital for Children and Youth, Wills Eye Hospital and Magee Memorial Rehabilitation Center.

The orthopaedic surgeon is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons and the International College of Surgeons. Specifically, he has held numerous responsibilities in the Academy.

Dr. Cotler is a member of the American Fracture Association, the American Orthopaedic Association, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the Pennsylvania Orthopaedic Society, among others. In 1981, he served as President of the Philadelphia Orthopaedic Society and is a Founding Member of the Jefferson Orthopaedic Society.

A prolific writer, Dr. Cotler has authored over 30 medical articles and
has lectured extensively. In addition, he 
is active in scientific investigation, and 
is the recipient of two research grants, 
one from the Orthopaedic Research 
and Education Foundation, and the 
other from the National Institutes of 
Health.

Dr. Holverson, a graduate of the Uni-
versity of Scranton, interned at the 
Delaware Hospital in Wilmington upon 
completion of his Jefferson medical 
education. In 1954, he returned to his 
native Emmett, Idaho, where he 
remains in private family practice.

The physician’s active involvement 
in the AAFP began in 1966 when he 
served as a delegate from Idaho to the 
Congress of Delegates until 1978. Dr. 
Holverson just completed a one-year 
term as AAFP Vice President.

He also has served on several AAFP 
commissions and committees, includ-
ing the Commission on Legislation and 
Governmental Affairs, Commission on 
Health Care Services, Cancer Commit-
tee and Executive Committee. He also 
served on its Board of Directors from 
1978 to 1981.

Dr. Holverson is a member of the 
American Medical Association, the 
Council of Medical Specialty Societies, 
the Family Health Foundation of 
America, the Idaho Academy of Family 
Physicians and the Southwestern Idaho 
Medical Society. He was President of 
the last two societies.

Active in his community, Dr. Holver-
sonton is on the medical staff of many local 
hospitals. He also has received numer-
ous awards for his dedicated service to 
both national and local medical organi-
izations, including the AAFP, the 
American Cancer Society and the 
Florida Academy of Family Physicians.

the hydra system

A new system to detect chemicals that 
can cause birth defects may offer the 
first practical, inexpensive method to 
screen for environmental agents that 
can harm an embryo. This method may 
dramatically change the way chemicals 
are tested for toxicity.

"There are now 70,000 chemicals 
requiring testing, with another 200 to 
400 being produced each year," said E. 
Marshall Johnson, Ph.D., Professor of 
Anatomy and Chairman of the Depart-
ment and Director of the Daniel Baugh 
Institute at Jefferson, who developed 
the testing system. "Current methods 
using laboratory animals permit a maxi-
mum of about 100 chemicals to be 
tested each year."

According to Dr. Johnson, each study 
takes a minimum of four months and 
costs at least $30,000. With this new 
system, it may be possible to test 
several thousand chemicals in one year 
at approximately one-tenth the cost.

The system uses an artificial embryo 
made of hydra. Researchers feel it 
offers an alternative to traditional 
animall studies that identify chemicals 
which pose hazards to the embryo 
without first harming the mother.

The hydra system involves subjecting 
both adult hydra and the artificial 
hydra "embryo" to a particular chemi-
ical in a test tube to determine the 
lowest toxic level for each. A ratio of 
the two minimum toxic levels will indi-
cate whether or not the chemical is 
hazardous only to the embryo, or if it 
must first harm the mother. Thalido-
mide is a well-known example of a 
chemical that is hazardous to the 
embryo but not the mother, Dr. Johnson 
said. But, coffee and alcohol will first 
harm the mother and then the embryo, 
while with chemicals such as benzene, 
the mother seems to shield the embryo 
damage.

To prove the validity of the hydra 
system, TJU researchers tested 40 
chemicals using hydra and compared 
the results to identical studies per-
formed on laboratory animals. "In all 
40 cases, regardless of the species of 
animal tested, the results were the 
same as those produced by hydra," Dr. 
Johnson said.

TJU has obtained a patent on the 
hydra system, which received financial 
support for its research and develop-
ment from the National Foundation-
March of Dimes, Mobil Oil Corporation, 
Hoffman-LaRoche and the University.

Jefferson researchers see the hydra 
as a simple, cost-effective method for 
industry to screen the workplace for 
chemicals hazardous to women of child-
bearing age. Similarly, pharmaceutical 
firms and other companies using combi-
 nations of chemicals for new products 
could screen with hydra at a beginning 
stage of development, substituting 
harmless elements for those found to 
be dangerous. Several firms already 
are establishing hydra for these pur-
poses, Dr. Johnson said.

"Most important," he continued, "the 
hydra system gives us a way to catch 
up on the tremendous backlog of 
untested chemicals and, in so doing, to 
reduce the risks of birth defects for 
tomorrow's children."

The hydra method as currently used 
was first reported in The Journal of the 
American College of Toxicology (Vol. 1, 
No. 3, 1982).

lasker award

Robert C. Gallo, M.D. '63 was one of 
five scientists named recipient of the 
prestigious 1982 Lasker Award for 
basic biomedical research. Each has 
made key contributions to the under-
standing of how viruses are related to 
cancer. Dr. Gallo, who will share the 
$15,000 award, is with the National 
Cancer Institute in Bethesda.

"Their contributions have signifi-
cantly increased our understanding of 
the mechanisms of cancer at the 
molecular level," said the announce-
ment by the Albert and Mary Lasker 
Foundation. It predicted that the work 
would lead to new approaches to 
diagnosis, treatment and prevention of 
human cancers.

Much of the cancer research honored 
centered on the discovery of particular 
genes, called oncogenes, that give some 
viruses the ability to transform cells 
into a cancerous state. The viruses are of 
a group known as retroviruses. Early 
research by the award winners showed 
that some of the viral cancer genes 
were really animal genes that had been 
captured somehow by the viruses and 
caused cancers when the viruses 
reintroduced them into animals.

Some abnormal functions or activi-
ties of the genes appear to be keys to 
the early development of cancers, per-
haps under the influence of chemicals, 
radiation, virus infection or other 
circumstances known to be linked to
the development of cancers in animals or humans.

Dr. Gallo’s work included defining the precise location of such a gene on a human chromosome. In other research on the cancer virus puzzle, he identified the first known human retrovirus. It appears to be a key causative factor in at least one form of the human blood cancer leukemia. The virus is known as HTLV for human T-cell leukemia virus. The form of leukemia found to be related to the virus is uncommon in the United States, although common in some regions of Japan. The Lasker Foundation announcement said it was “very possible” that the research might lead to the discovery of other, related cancer viruses of humans. A British expert on cancer viruses recently described the research on HTLV as “the most important development in leukemia research for decades.”

duane portrait

In conjunction with the 150th anniversary celebration of Wills Eye Hospital on September 28, the portrait of Thomas D. Duane, M.D., Ph.D., was presented by the Hospital and by Thomas Jefferson University. Dr. Duane was Ophthalmologist-in-Chief at Wills from 1973 to 1981, and Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at Jefferson from 1962 until 1981.

The presentation was held in the Wills Eye Hospital Auditorium to a standing-room-only audience. The program began with an introduction and biographical sketch by Edward A. Jaeger, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Director of Undergraduate Education at Wills and Chairman of the Duane Portrait Committee. Dr. Jaeger described Dr. Duane as “indeed a most deserving individual to be added to the gallery of portraits.”

Born in Peoria, Illinois in 1917, Dr. Duane is the son of an ophthalmologist. He graduated from Harvard University in 1939 and from Northwestern University Medical School in 1943. The following year he simultaneously completed an internship at Evanston Hospital Association and received a Masters in physiology from Northwestern. He then completed a residency in the Department of Ophthalmology at the State University of Iowa, where he also received his Ph.D., writing his thesis on the metabolism of the cornea.

Dr. Duane moved to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he bought a farm and opened a private practice. The Korean War interrupted, and the physician joined the armed forces as a flight surgeon. During the war years, Dr. Duane worked in particular on the orientation of “black out,” a phenomenon experienced by pilots.

After returning to private practice, Dr. Duane soon became restless for academic medicine, according to Dr. Jaeger. He joined the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1952, leaving ten years later to join Jefferson as Professor of Ophthalmology and Chairman of the Department.

In 1973, Dr. Duane joined Wills Eye Hospital as Ophthalmologist-in-Chief. While he retired in 1981, the physician continues as a Consulting Surgeon at Wills and the many other medical institutions with which he has worked through the years. Dr. Jaeger pointed out that Dr. Duane turned the first shovel at the groundbreaking of the new Wills building.

Dr. Duane has authored more than 60 scientific papers on ophthalmology and is responsible for having conducted the first survey of ophthalmic research in America. Dr. Jaeger said that two major accomplishments of Dr. Duane have been his role in the development of the new Wills Hospital and the publishing of two definitive textbooks, Clinical Ophthalmology and the recent Borrowed Foundations of Ophthalmology.

Dr. Duane’s list of honors, awards and professional societies is lengthy, but Dr. Jaeger mentioned that the physician received the distinguished Howe Medal from the Section of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association in 1981, and is a member of the American Board of Ophthalmology.

Dr. Jaeger ended his remarks with the thought that even though Dr. Duane is retired, he is sure the ophthalmologist will continue to be as active at Wills as ever. “I am privileged and honored to be associated with such a man and such a distinguished professional,” Dr. Jaeger said.
The portrait, painted by Nelson Shanks, was then unveiled by William D. McGuire, Executive Director of Wills, revealing a likeness of Dr. Duane seated in a relaxed yet pensive manner. Mr. McGuire said that the portrait's subject is a physician in the truest sense through being a healer and a helper.

Joseph S. Gonnella, M.D., Professor of Medicine at Jefferson, Associate Dean and Director of Academic Programs, accepted the portrait for the Jefferson faculty and Board of Trustees. "Superlatives are overused, but they are the only labels to use when speaking of Dr. Duane," he said. Dr. Gonnella credited the ophthalmologist with having been a force behind important curriculum changes at Jefferson such as exposing the students to ethics, social concerns and family medicine, and the introduction of the basic sciences again in the fourth year. Dr. Duane reported on these changes in the JAB Spring 1974.

"It is not easy to make changes, but Dr. Duane succeeds because of the absolute trust people have in him. Watching him has been a learning experience for me because of his warm humanness, sense of diplomacy and ability to achieve compromises that are sensible," Dr. Gonnella said.

The portrait was then accepted by Robert D. Reinecke, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Chairman of the Department, for the Board of Directors of City Trusts and for the Department.

The program ended with Dr. Duane, who took the podium in response. In jest, he said he had resisted having his portrait painted for some time because after visiting a room of portraits at Oxford University in England, he felt no one remembered who their subjects were. He contrasted this impression with a memory of visiting Shakespeare's grave. "No one knows what he looked like, but they sure remember him because of what he did."

Dr. Duane offered thanks to both Wills and Jefferson. "The portrait isn't for me, but for all of us," he said. He then had the audience stand and sing "Happy Birthday" to Wills.

The portrait, after being exhibited at Jefferson, will hang permanently at Wills.

new trustees

The Thomas Jefferson University Board of Trustees has announced the election of two new members, George E. Bartol, III, Chairman of the Board of Hunt Manufacturing Company, and Robert McClements, Jr., President and Chief Operating Officer of Sun Company, Inc., (of Radnor).

Both men have participated extensively in civic efforts, according to Frederic L. Ballard, Esq., Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Bartol began his career at Hunt Manufacturing, a nationally known Philadelphia manufacturer of office, school and artist supplies, in 1946 and attained his present position in 1975. Currently Mr. Bartol is also President of the Hunt Manufacturing Company Foundation, which is dedicated to funding local civic, charitable and cultural organizations.

In addition to being Director of several professional organizations, including the Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation, Mr. Bartol is active in the community as a Director of the Franklin Institute, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and Greater Philadelphia Partnership. He is also a member of the Committee of Seventy.

Mr. Bartol is a graduate of Princeton University, where he received his bachelor's degree in history.

Mr. McClements began his career with Sun 17 years ago, initially with Great Canadian Oil Sands, a subsidiary of Sun. Prior to 1965, he was associated with Foster-Wheeler Corporation and Catalytic Construction Company.

The new Trustee is a Director of the First Pennsylvania Corporation and of the First Pennsylvania Bank. He is a Trustee of Drexel University as well as a Director of the Pennsylvania Economy League (Eastern Division), the Penjerdel Council and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. McClements, a graduate of Drexel University, attended Harvard Business School's advanced management program.

gross conference room

The dedication of the Samuel D. Gross Conference Room on September 10 fulfilled the wishes of the great surgeon's daughter, the late Maria Gross Horwitz, from 62 years ago.

In her will of 1910, Mrs. Horwitz stipulated that a room be appropriated for the purposes of the Gross Professorship, which she had endowed for $60,000. The will further called for a bronze memorial plaque to be placed conspicuously in the room. In her letter to the President of the Board of Trustees, William Potter, to present the endowment of Jefferson's first Chair, Mrs. Horwitz eloquently expressed admiration, gratitude and love for her father. Through the efforts and support of many, all of Mrs. Horwitz's dreams now have been realized.

Located on the sixth floor of the College Building, the conference room has been made available to the entire Jefferson community, another stipulation requested by the surgeon's daughter, according to Frederick B. Wagner, Jr., M.D. '41, Grace Revere Osler Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Coordinator of the Samuel D. Gross Conference Project.

The room features an advanced closed-circuit television system, which provides two-way communication with four operating rooms in the New Hospital for medical students, staff and visiting surgeons.

A special alcove in the conference room houses the original operating table used by Dr. Gross and other eminent surgeons who followed him. In addition, a glass showcase contains a number of articles from Jefferson archives which belonged to the Department of Surgery, including the surgical instruments of Dr. Gross and the Gold-Headed DaCosta Cane.

"Oil paintings, plaques and busts from the University art collection, honoring former Chairmen of the Department of Surgery and outstanding members of the ancillary staff, will rotate through the conference room under the supervision of the University Art Committee," said Dr. Wagner, who
gave the orientation remarks at the ceremony.

Francis E. Rosato, M.D., Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and Chairman of the Department, presided over the dedication. Lewis W. Bluemle, Jr., M.D., TJU President, accepted the room on behalf of the University, saying the room will not only be invaluable as a teaching tool for students and faculty, but also as a preserver of Jefferson’s heritage.

In his address, Dr. Wagner quoted Dr. Gross as saying, upon his return from visiting the European medical centers, that America lacked “the respect which is everywhere (in Europe) shown to the memory of their great and good men.” Dr. Wagner said that in 1882, when Dr. Gross retired, the surgeon hardly could have imagined that 100 years later his name would be immortalized and honored in so many ways. “Among the many so-called Mr. Jeffersons, Dr. Gross stands as tall as any,” he said.

Construction of the Gross Conference Room has been funded entirely by voluntary contributions. Two of Dr. Wagner’s patients, Stephanie Eglin and Dorothy Rue, made substantial donations as did Dr. Wagner’s classmate, Chang H. Kim, M.D. and J. Wallace Davis, M.D. ’42, Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery (Plastic). “There were also a number of unexpected contributions,” Dr. Wagner added.

In thanking all those who made the conference room possible, Dr. Wagner expressed his appreciation of the many Jeffersonians who worked on the project with him.

honors, etcetera

Sang Yon Cho, M.D., Associate Professor of Pathology at Jefferson, was awarded a Legion of Honor Membership by the Chapel of Four Chaplains during an October ceremony in Philadelphia. The award is presented “in recognition of service to all people regardless of race or faith.”

William S. Frankl, M.D., Professor of Medicine at Jefferson, received a Distinguished Service Award from the American Heart Association, Pennsylvania Affiliate, at the meetings in Pittsburgh in September.

Simon Kramer, M.D., Professor of Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine and Chairman of the Department at Jefferson, received the 1982 Scientific Award from the American Cancer Society, Philadelphia Division, Inc., at the Volunteer Awards Dinner in September. A prominent figure in the field of cancer management through radiation treatment, Dr. Kramer has authored numerous articles on his findings concerning the link between radiology and cancer, and has served on the program committee of the Century IV conference, “Philadelphia: A World Center of Cancer Research.” The program for the awards dinner noted, “While much research is committed to finding the cause of cancer, Dr. Kramer dedicates his studies to helping those already affected by the disease better their chances of survival. His insight and perseverance have earned Dr. Kramer the admiration of his medical peers and raised hopes for a brighter future in the battle against cancer.” Dr. Kramer is an Honorary Member of the Alumni Association.

Allan M. Lefer, M.D., Chairman of the Department of Physiology at Jefferson, has been elected President-elect of the Shock Society, an international organization for medical research. Dr. Lefer, who is the founder of the Society’s journal, Circulatory Shock, will assume the presidency in June.

Francis E. Rosato, M.D., the Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery and Chairman of the Department, was installed on January 19 as the 122nd President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

Ruggero G. Fariello, M.D., has been appointed Professor of Neurology at Jefferson.

John H. Hall, M.D., has been named Professor of Surgery at Jefferson, Wilmington VA affiliate.

Harold Israel, M.D. ’34, has been named Emeritus Professor of Medicine at Jefferson.

Alfred B. Kurtz, M.D., has been named Professor of Radiology at Jefferson.
Mohammed Mohiuddin, FRCR, has been promoted to Professor of Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine at Jefferson.

Michael Norman, M.D., has been appointed Professor of Pediatrics at Jefferson, Wilmington Medical Center affiliate.

David E. Raskin, M.D., has been appointed Clinical Professor of Psychiatry and Human Behavior at Jefferson, Wilmington Medical Center affiliate.

J. Bryan Smith, Ph.D., has been named Adjunct Professor of Physiology at Jefferson.

Mathew L. Thakur, Ph.D., has been named Professor of Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine at Jefferson.

C. Wilmer Wirts, M.D. '34 has been named Emeritus Professor of Medicine at Jefferson.

affiliations

Jefferson Medical College became affiliated with two major health care institutions this past fall for cooperative academic programs of medical education and training. Official agreements were confirmed with the Northwestern Institute of Psychiatry in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, and with Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital in Malvern, Pennsylvania.

The Northwestern Institute of Psychiatry is a private facility with specialized treatment units for adolescent and geriatric care, and alcoholism. Bryn Mawr Rehabilitation Hospital is a freestanding, 84-bed facility for patients with a variety of physical disabilities.

“Our 22 affiliated hospitals, which encompass the tri-state area, provide a rich and varied background for the training and education of Jefferson students and residents,” said Robert C. Mackowiak, M.D. '64, Associate Dean and Director of Affiliated Programs and Continuing Education.

“In return, the quality of patient care at the affiliate hospitals is enhanced by the addition of Jefferson students and physicians-in-training.”

renovations

Major renovation of Jefferson's 52-year-old Medical College/Curtis Building academic complex is underway thanks to the generosity of the Pew Memorial Trust and the Glenmede Trust Company.

A $3 million grant from the Pew Memorial Trust, to be applied over two years, will be used in conjunction with the $1.5 million grant awarded in 1980 from the Glenmede Trust Company to help support a ten-year modernization program for the College. The plan, which calls for upgrading more than 38,000 square feet on five floors of the two buildings, involves the departments of family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology and psychiatry.

A major portion of the plan is the installation of central air conditioning in the College Building and replacement of poorly functioning windows. These renovations, which are estimated to save over $60,000 yearly in utility costs, are possible directly through the Glenmede grant which was awarded specifically for energy conservation and facility maintenance projects. The circulation improvements will cost approximately $1 million upon completion, which is targeted for this coming May.

The Glenmede Trust Company manages the investments of various Pew family trusts, among them the Pew Memorial Trust which is the fifth largest private foundation in the country. The Pew family founded what is now the Sun Company. Glenmede has wide interests, and its beneficiaries include many health care, higher education and social welfare institutions.

rehfuss lecture

The 19th Annual Martin E. Rehfuss Lectureship was presented November 11 by Thomas E. Starzl, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Surgery at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.

Internationally known for his significant contributions to transplant surgery, liver physiology and the basic and clinical sciences related to transplantation, Dr. Starzl spoke on “Hepatic Transplantation” to a standing-room-only audience.

Presiding at the lectureship was Paul J. Fink, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry and Human Behavior and Chairman of the Department at Jefferson. Willis C. Maddrey, M.D., the Jefferson Magee Professor of Medicine and Chairman of the Department, introduced the speaker, attributing Dr. Starzl with allowing “state of the art” liver transplantation to become a form of therapy rather than an experimental procedure.

Dr. Starzl delivered a detailed presentation on advances in hepatic transplantation, including techniques for related procedures, specifically renal transplantation.

He emphasized that the high rate of mortality from liver disease, the nation’s fourth cause of death, can no longer be justified in view of the expertise now available. Citing the country’s need for a comprehensive system of regional transplant centers, Dr. Starzl said he believes that the tragedies of liver disease can be reduced if treatment reaches a patient in less time and with greater ease.

Born in Le Mars, Iowa in 1926, Dr. Starzl received his M.A., M.D. and Ph.D. degrees from Northwestern University in Chicago and his surgical training from Johns Hopkins, the University of Miami and Northwestern University.

Dr. Starzl, who performed his first liver transplant in 1963, was cited recently in a Life Magazine cover story on liver transplantation. A prolific writer, Dr. Starzl is the author of two books and numerous articles, and serves on 10 editorial boards. He has received six honorary degrees and a number of honors and awards, including the Sheen Award of the American College of Surgeons.

The renowned surgeon is a member of 40 professional societies and has held faculty appointments at Northwestern University and the University of Colorado.

The Rehfuss Lecture was created and endowed by the Percival E. and Ethel Brown Foerderer Foundation in honor of the late Martin E. Rehfuss, M.D.
statue rejuvenated

The statue of Samuel D. Gross, M.D., located on the plaza behind the Scott Library and Administration Building, has undergone a rejuvenation of sorts. Eighty-five years of exposure to the elements had taken a toll on the A. Stirling Calder sculpture, and the University Arts Committee decided that restoration steps were in order.

The Committee, whose Chairman is Robert J. Mandle, Ph.D., Professor of Microbiology, then hired an independent conservator of fine arts from Washington, D.C., Steven Tatti, to clean and wax the statue last summer.

Tatti first examined the statue, reporting it to be in good condition with no serious casting flaws or inherent problems. "The piece is well crafted with all seams well worked and hidden," he said.

But he explained that the surface had developed an uneven and disfiguring corrosion layer. Because the patina had not formed uniformly, it did not protect the statue as well as it should. The pale green color prevented light reflection, Tatti said, making the piece appear flat and one dimensional.

With help from an assistant, Tatti began work. They first cleaned the statue of the surface dirt and grime by using an aqueous solution of neutral soap and soft-haired bristle brushes.

The bronze was then heated with propane torches, driving out any entrapped moisture. Then a hard wax mixture was applied to the warmed metal by the two-man team, making sure the wax was driven in by using additional heat and brushes.

Repeating the process three times allowed a relatively even layer to form, after which a cold wax was applied to minimize some of the surface irregularities. Wearing a new solid, deep green patina, the Gross statue was manually buffed to a sheen by Tatti and his assistant.

Tatti returned to the Jefferson campus after recasting a scalpel in bronze, using the authentic design, to fit into the statue's right hand. The conservator attached the scalpel with a bronze pin, inserting it into the existing holes. He then treated the blade to match the statue's new surface. In his recommendations to the Committee, Tatti suggested the statue receive a cleaning and waxing semi-annually to insure longevity of the treatment and protection of the bronze.

The statue was originally erected in 1897 in Washington, D.C. as a tribute to the famous surgeon, Samuel D. Gross, M.D., from the Alumni Association of Jefferson and the American Surgical Association. Dr. Gross, who graduated from Jefferson in 1818, founded both groups.

The distinguished surgeon was Chairman of the Department of Surgery at Jefferson from 1856 to 1882. Thirteen years after his death in 1884, the bronze statue of Dr. Gross was unveiled in front of the National Library of Medicine in Washington. Jefferson alumni reserved a special train to accommodate everyone who wanted to attend the event.

Dr. Gross's colleague and successor at Jefferson, William W. Keen, M.D., offered the address at the dedication ceremony. The United States Congress donated the granite base for the statue in honor of the surgeon.

And so the statue remained in the nation's capital until 1969, when Harold L. Stewart, M.D. '26, an Alumni Trustee and Washington resident, discovered that the statue had been put in storage while the new National Library of Medicine was under construction.

Dr. Stewart brought this fact to the attention of Norman J. Quinn, Jr., M.D. '48, Chairman of the Alumni Association's Centennial Committee. The Committee decided the statue belonged at Jefferson. After traveling to Washington to view the bronze, Dr. Quinn worked with officials in Washington to arrange the move and finally obtained the signature of the Surgeon General to clear the sculpture for transfer.

The statue of Dr. Gross arrived "home" in time for the alumni Centennial Celebration in May, 1970.
endowment fund performance

Over the past decade, inflation, energy costs and a curtailment in federal and state programs that benefit education have left their mark on Jefferson. During this period, the University has searched out new sources of revenues and has built a sound foundation for protecting and enhancing a major source of revenue, that of endowment income.

Thomas Jefferson University has been very fortunate to be the beneficiary over past years of very generous giving from corporate and private donors, as well as alumni, faculty, students and friends of Jefferson. These endowments, sometimes referred to as trusts, totaled $58.8 million as of December 31, 1981. They represent financial contributions from donors, and are bestowed to the University as either restricted or unrestricted gifts. When received, the trust funds are invested to produce spendable income.

The performance of these investments by the investment manager, and the review of future plans for protecting these assets for subsequent generations, is of great importance to the entire Jefferson community.

Investment Performance

A prudent investment policy has paid off for Thomas Jefferson University's endowment funds. During the eight-year period from 1974 through 1981, the funds' annualized total return of 11% placed the funds' performance in the first percentile (99% did not do as well) as monitored by A.G. Becker, Inc.'s Endowment Fund Evaluation Service. (fig. 1)

The 11% total return earned on the Jefferson endowment funds during the last eight years was significantly higher than the 9.3% inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Price Index during the same period.

Total return, which is the standard measure of investment performance, includes return generated by interest and dividends earned, net of the portfolio's realized or unrealized increase (decrease) in the market value of the portfolio at the end of the time period, as compared with its market value at the beginning of that period.

As noted by Michael J. Bradley, Vice President for Finance, "High ranking and the high rate of return are both significant in a period that saw double-digit inflation, high interest rates, uncertain market conditions and an overall disastrous bond market."

In addition to the Becker Survey, another independent study of college endowment funds, conducted annually by the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO), revealed that nearly one-third of all endowment funds were adversely affected by inflation during the 1974-1981 period. This finding is in sharp contrast to the value of the Jefferson fund, which appreciated beyond inflation by 1.7 percentage points during that period.

Jefferson's endowment funds ranked 62nd in size, based on total endowment assets among the 192 educational institutions included in the 1981 NACUBO study. The study lists ranked endowment assets from Harvard University's $1.7 billion to Monmouth College's $1.5 million.

The outstanding investment performance of Thomas Jefferson University's endowment funds, as compared to inflation and the performance of other institutions, is attributable to the following factors:

- Appreciation in the equity portfolio's market value.
- Above-average dividend yield, which was 6.3% during 1974 through 1981, surpassing 93% of the yields of the peer group.

Equity Performance

Total annualized return of the common stock portion of the portfolio for the eight-year period was 15.3%, which ranked in the first percentile of the Becker Study. (fig. 2) At December 31, 1981, 61.9% of the total portfolio was invested in equities, 49.5% in common stocks and 12.4% in convertible bonds.

The funds' equities are heavily invested in energy-related securities, utilities, consumer staples and finance market sectors, as reflected in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Total Common</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Common</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fixed Income Performance

Fixed-income bonds at the end of 1981 comprised 25.4% of the University's portfolio and consisted of U.S. Government securities (12.6%) and non-convertible corporate instruments (12.8%).

During the past four years, average bond maturities have been shortened through early sale of bonds, so that funds could be reinvested in higher-yielding, intermediate term bonds and short-term cash equivalents. The average maturities for the bond portfolio as of December 31, 1981 ranged as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Maturity Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>5 years or less</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 years or more</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash and equivalents and liquid assets at the end of 1981 were 12.7% of the University's portfolio and consisted of commercial paper, bank certificates of deposit and U.S. Govern-
Long-range performance is generally recognized as the acid test of successful investment strategy. Thomas Jefferson University has fared exceptionally well in each year of the eight-year period covered in the Becker Study. On a cumulative basis for the eight years, Jefferson's performance has ranked in the top 25%.

During 1981, the University's total endowments earned a total return of 8.4%. This placed the funds' performance in the eighth percentile thus outperforming 92% of the funds evaluated in the Becker Study. According to the study “This performance reflects consistency in the investment philosophy and expert investment selection.”

Total return on common stocks during 1981 was 5.7%, which contrasts with a negative return of 5.3% of the five-hundred common stocks listed in the Standard and Poors composite index. A negative return occurs when the depreciation of the portfolio's market value is greater than any interest and dividends earned for that period. This is significant at a time when some investors seem to be attracted to “index funds.” Had the Jefferson endowment fund simply “bought the market” last year, rather than maintain discretion, the endowments would have lost an aggregate of $3.2 million.

The success of the University's investment strategy is further evidenced by the fact that in 1981, 97% of the $4.8 million increase in the funds resulted from the investment activity.

Endowment fund income from interest and dividends utilized to support the University's operations during fiscal 1982 totaled $3.7 million and $2.8 million for fiscal 1981.

### The Investment Manager

Stratton Management Company, located in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania, under the direction of James W. Stratton, has been the University's investment adviser since 1975. Mr. Stratton operates according to the
guidelines established by the Finance Committee of the University's Board of Trustees and his performance is reviewed at least annually by that Committee.

Stratton Management presently administers $205 million in funds entrusted to the firm by 52 taxable and tax-exempt clients. The clientele served by Stratton Management consists of mutual funds, endowments and charities, pension and profit-sharing trusts, insurance companies, a trust company and personal investment accounts.

Mr. Stratton is a graduate of Pennsylvania State University and Harvard Business School, and is a director of UGI Corporation, Budd Company and Quaker Chemical Corporation. He was President of Drexel and Company, of Philadelphia (now Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc.), before he formed Stratton Management Company in 1972.

A University trustee since 1970, Mr. Stratton's extensive business experience and financial expertise have been invaluable in the operation of the institution including his advice on various bond issues.

Because Mr. Stratton serves in the capacity of investment adviser and trustee, the risk of any notion of conflict of interest is eliminated by the periodic reviews and written investment policy guidelines under which his firm handles the portfolio. Additionally, he is not a member of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees, to which he reports. The firm is paid a fixed fee which is annually negotiated and, in the past, has been at the lower end of the range for similar investment counsel.

Investment Guidelines

Operating under the Statement of Investment Policy, Objectives and Guidelines, the University's investment manager's primary objective is to provide for growth of income and principal in order to maximize the yields and maintain real spending power for the Institution.

Assets are managed as a balanced portfolio, with an equity portion of common stocks and convertible securities, fixed-income bonds, and cash equivalents as substitutes for either. The mix of investments is periodically reviewed in light of the University's developing needs and changing market conditions. The range defined for equity investing is between a 75% maximum and 50% minimum, with a central tendency between 60% and 65%.

Common stocks presently held in the portfolio are those of well-established companies of which sufficient historical data on operating results are available; thus, their performance can be appropriately evaluated and a reasonable conclusion reached as to their suitability for purchase by a fiduciary account. These companies should include conservation of capital, satisfactory dividend yield, and potential for increased dividends and price appreciation as part of their management philosophies. Reasonable diversification of the portfolio is also appropriate; therefore, no new commitment is permitted that represents more than 3% of the portfolio's aggregate market value.

Fixed-income investments are characterized by their high-quality, "A" rated or better. Although emphasis is placed on quality, a limit of up to 20% of the holdings may be invested in issues rated lower than "A," if in the manager's judgment, the higher credit and investment risk are compensated by a higher investment return. Except for U.S. government issues, no fixed-income commitment at the time of purchase can represent more than 3% of the total aggregate portfolio. According to Mr. Stratton, Jefferson's endowment funds have a strong income bias.

Spending Consideration

In an effort to further protect endowment assets for future generations, the University has taken measures to maintain the value of endowments over time by adopting the concept of a formal spending policy. Given the impact of inflation on investment returns, the real value of the endowment must be protected to generate future purchasing power. Thus, it is felt that not all investment return need be currently spent, but rather a portion of this investment return should be retained and reinvested in the principal of the endowment, so that it may generate future income.

The concept as outlined and adopted by the Finance Committee of the University's Board of Trustees, recommends the establishment of a Stabilization Fund, by reserving any income received in excess of that required to meet spending targets. In effect, the Stabilization Fund will provide a cushion to enable spending demands on the endowment portfolio to be met, even during periods when market declines or strategic asset allocation shifts result in temporary decreases in dividend and interest earnings available for spending.

The University has consistently followed the policy of making available only dividend and interest earnings to support current operations with capital gains always being added back to principal. Thus, the establishment of the Stabilization Fund will serve to formalize this long standing University policy.

This policy also allows for a controlled growth of spending over time and provides greater predictability for budget planning, as opposed to an alternate policy of spending all income, or a fixed percentage of portfolio market value.

Finally, this policy frees the investment manager to focus primarily on investments, rather than on near-term spending considerations. At the same time, the investment manager is able to exercise some latitude in achieving total return objectives, without the burden of focusing on the source of that return; i.e., income or price appreciation.

The Current Picture

Limitation of availability of data has caused this article to deal with December 31, 1981 performance statistics. Although calendar year 1982 evaluations will not be available until early March 1983, the endowment portfolio has increased in value from $58.8 million as of December 31, 1981 to $72.3 million as of December 31, 1982.
Third World Involvement

Two Alumni Share Concerns for Medical Deprivation in the Sudan and Vietnam
Heat. Seven hours of intense, pore-opening heat. This toaster oven called a bus was taking me on a seven-hour ride across the African desert to a small Sudanese village called Showak, where I was to live for six months—that is, if I survived. If I had any thoughts about getting off, forget it. I was wedged in beside a window 15 bodies away from the nearest exit. I didn’t know which would kill me first, dehydration or heat stroke.

Here I was in Sudan, Africa’s largest country and one of the world’s poorest nations. For two months, Hugh Downey, the founder of Lalmba Association, a volunteer American relief organization based in Kansas City, Missouri, had told me about the medical clinics they had established in Showak, near the Ethiopian border. Their purpose was to provide medical care for refugees from Eritrea, a province of Ethiopia, where for the past 15 years fighting had raged between the Ethiopian government and various liberation groups for control of that mountainous region on the Red Sea. Over the past two decades thousands have fled into the Sudan to escape the fighting. The United Nations and the Sudanese government established refugee camps near the border to house these impoverished newcomers. My job as a volunteer doctor was to visit the refugee camps with a mobile health team and train refugees as medics.

I’ve lived in Buffalo, New York, since 1976. My first three years were spent in training at the Deaconess Hospital in family medicine. Since then I’ve worked in the emergency room at DeGraff Memorial Hospital in North Tonawanda, and at St. Mary’s Hospital in Lewiston. I also have a small practice in the Black Rock section of Buffalo. For years I’ve fantasized about going overseas and becoming a mission doctor. Over the past few years, the plight of refugees like the Vietnamese boat people and the Cambodians has been thrust at us on our television screens at dinnertime. With full stomachs we have watched pictures in our living rooms of starving children with matchstick limbs. Was this a new high or a new low in jaded advertising? Were there really that many starving people out there? Were the ads featuring Sally Struthers pleading for help for starving children right after all? I didn’t know, but Lalmba gave me the chance to find out for myself.

Lalmba Association (pronounced “La-lum-ba,” the name of an Eritrean mountain) has been around for 20 years. It was formed in the early 1960s, when Downey, then an American serviceman stationed in Eritrea, and a young Ethiopian, Sium Andegherghis, decided to do something about the strikingly poor living conditions there. After discharge from the Army, Downey returned to Eritrea with his
Outside the Sudanese camp where Dr. Plastino worked, refugees and villagers gather around one of the limited means of transportation.
Dr. Plastino examines a patient in the clinic. *Tuberculosis and the seasonal outbreaks of malaria are the major illnesses seen in the Sudan.*

400-kilometer trip. The seats and aisles were crammed with people. Once seated, you couldn't move. On the road (the only paved highway in the country), open windows provided ventilation. However, in this heat it was like sitting in front of a hair dryer set on high. Everyone seemed to doze. Me, I was comatose.

Late in the afternoon, Paul and I, along with 15 boxes of supplies (which had been roped to the roof of the bus), arrived at the truck stop outside Showak. Sium, now Lalmba's Eritrean manager, picked us up in a four-wheel drive Toyota truck—the mobile part of the medical clinic—and drove us to my new home. I knew I had arrived when I saw the large sign on the side of a converted mobile home—"Lalmba Medical Unit."

The first few days were spent settling in and getting to know Lalmba's staff. Carol Carr, a nurse from San Diego, had arrived in March for a six-month stint. Michael Reckert, an expert in tropical disease, arrived in May for one year. The core of Lalmba's medical program centered on the refugee medical staff, which included six medics, called dressers, a lab technician and various interpreters. All were young Eritreans or Ethiopians who had fought for liberation groups before coming to Sudan. The dressers combined the skills of physician, nurse, pharmacist and interpreter. Fluent in four or five languages, they evaluated complaints, diagnosed illnesses, gave injections, changed dressings and dispensed medication. Other Lalmba members included a manager, gardener, mechanic, cook and a part-time "guard" who showed up each morning to drink tea. We received $20 a month spending money (plus airfare for the Americans).

I lived in a large hut, called a toucal. About 16 feet in diameter, it had walls made of a local plaster composed of donkey dung and mud. The dung was saturated with an oily, water-repellent substance; mixed with mud, it protects the walls during the rainy season. The straw roof was conical in shape. Each hut came equipped with a variety of small lizards and large spiders that lived in the roof and in cracks in the walls and kept the bug population in check. Many nights they provided my only entertainment. The bathroom was a plywood shack near the hut, where a slab of concrete with a central hole overlying a deep pit served as our toilet. I quickly became an expert marksman; explosive diarrhea was a frequent condition.

A village of 5,000 inhabitants, Showak is on the Atbara River, a tributary of the Nile. It is the area's only surface water source that doesn't dry up during the nine-month dry season. A water-treatment plant on the river's edge provides partially filtered water through an antiquated piping system. A hydroelectric plant 60 miles north furnishes power, although blackouts, some lasting days, are common. Most villagers live in toucals on plots of ground surrounded by a thorn-bush fence to keep out animals. The more prosperous villagers live in houses of brick and cement. The village market, or suq, has about 50 shops, which sell fruit, vegetables, meat, bolts of cloth, sandals, hardware and much more. However in my time there scarcely a month went by without a shortage of some important item—bread, gasoline, sugar. As a result, there was a brisk black market for all sorts of goods.

The heart of Lalmba's medical clinics is the converted mobile home, shipped from Kansas City in 1979. It contains a pharmacy, treatment room and laboratory. The treatment room is used for changing dressings on burns—many on children who fell into charcoal fires—and wounds, and for giving intravenous fluids and medications. The pharmacy is well stocked with antibiotics, analgesics and antacids, many donated by U.S. drug companies and hospitals. The lab is small and adequately equipped to perform simple but important tests, like blood films for...
malaria and anemia, sputum stains for tuberculosis and stool smears for parasites.

A large examining tent, 20 feet square, is set up next to the mobile home. Protected from the sun, the clinic would be held here. Nearby are scattered smaller tents where patients could live and be tended by their families while being treated.

While this permanent clinic was in Showak, our mobile clinic was on the road three days a week, visiting two refugee camps, named Um Gur Gur and Kor Kora. We would load the truck with medicine and lab equipment and leave early in the morning, trying to avoid the midday heat. The dusty, bone-jarring ride took an hour over dirt tracks through flat expanses of desert thorns and shrub forests. In the camps, we would set up in a small brick building or hut. Patients would register outside and receive a clinic card if they didn't already have one. After giving their complaints and being examined, they would go back outside to the truck to pick up their prescribed medicine. If a lab test was required, they would have the specimen collected by the lab technician nearby.

The refugee camps in our area were small farming villages of 2,000 to 5,000 people. Each family was allotted a plot of land to farm. Established in isolated agricultural areas, they were meant to be self-sufficient in food in five years. Until then, the Sudanese government distributed food provided by the World Food Program, an agency of the United Nations.

Outwardly, the camps had a dreary, monotonous look—clusters of huts surrounded by a fence of dead thorn branches on a flat, bone-dry piece of earth, everything bleached gray by the sun. Inside, though, huts were brightly decorated with cooking pots or other objects. Women wore bright green, blue or red saris over their dresses. Nose rings were popular among most women.

May, the hottest month of the year, marked the end of the dry season. Most days the temperature peaked around 110 degrees—in the shade. Flies seemed to thrive in the heat. Their swarms resisted all attempts at mass murder with rolled-up magazine or smoke pot.

During this time of year the Atbara River valley became temporary home for a nomadic tribe called the Rashaida. They would bring their herds of thousands of camels to browse in the valley until the summer rains came. The men were classic stereotypes of the desert nomad: thin, gaunt, dressed in the white gelabeya and turban. Some carried a two-foot-long, double-edged sword. I never asked what it was for. The women were striking in their heavy black and burgundy garments. They always wore a black veil across their noses and adorned themselves with silver anklets, bracelets, necklaces and nose pieces.

Early on, I saw just how deadly measles could be, especially to malnourished children. One day a mother brought her four-year-old son to the clinic. He was obviously near death from malnutrition and dehydration. Sunken eyes stared out at me from a skeletonized body. He weighed only 20 pounds and had never recovered from a bout of measles two months previously; in fact, he had grown progressively weaker from diarrhea and vomiting. Despite our efforts, the child died. In a healthy, well-fed child, measles is serious but seldom lethal. In a child who is malnourished or just barely receiving enough to eat, it is simply devastating. If it doesn't kill in the first few weeks, it so lowers a child's resistance that another, milder illness can kill weeks or months later. Whooping cough, another childhood illness, works similarly. Immunizations have controlled these infections in the U.S., but in this section of Sudan such programs have only recently been introduced.

June marks the beginning of the rainy season. It is a time of intense activity in the fields as the land is readied for planting. Crops must be sown immediately after the first rainfall; the rainy season is only three months long. Poor rains, or a delay of just two weeks, can spell famine.
Dr. Plastino learned early how deadly measles could be, especially to malnourished children. Patients wait to enter the clinic. Along with the villagers, the physician lived in a mud and thatch hut.

Although the government provides some tractors, farming equipment and fuel, most of the cultivating is done by hand and hoe.

During June, Lalmba organized a program to check children at the village school. Trachoma eye infections and intestinal tapeworms were the most common affliction. Trachoma, caused by a small germ that attacks the surface of the eye, can lead to scarring and blindness. Worldwide, it is the most common cause of blindness. Filth, flies and dirty fingers are all contributors to its spread. It wasn't unusual to see whole families infected with trachoma. Hand and face-washing helped, but a chronic shortage of clean water made widespread prevention difficult.

Although intestinal tapeworms weren't usually serious, many found it unnerving to see unidentified objects crawling in their stools. Again, this underscored the poor sanitary conditions.

Midwives attended most of the deliveries in the area, but occasionally we were called upon if difficulties arose. Once, Carol was asked to see a woman who had delivered triplets in her hut but had not passed the placenta. She brought the mother, her new brood and the rest of the family to the clinic. With careful pulling and pushing the placenta finally dropped out. The triplets, each under three pounds, seemed healthy and hungry. Within a few days, though, the mother refused to breastfeed the newborns regularly. This was a life-threatening problem for these infants, since the only nourishment readily-available to them was breast milk. Reluctantly, we started them on a milk powder formula. The smallest infant died, but the other two held their own. Fortunately, after a few weeks the mother resumed breast-feeding, and the remaining two did well.

July brought Ramadan, a Moslem holy month devoted to fasting and praying. From sunrise to sunset each day no food or drink, including water, was allowed. The really devout refused even to swallow saliva; as a result, by the end of the day the clinic floor was saturated with spit. Many shopkeepers closed their stores, so prices for food and other essentials jumped during the month, and shortages were acute. Sometimes we had to travel to other cities to buy goods. In Kassala, a city 100 miles north of Showak, I found a restaurant doing a brisk business with the less-than-devout crowd and was able to enjoy a midday meal.

An epidemic of malaria started in July. In this part of Sudan, malaria is a seasonal malady. During the dry season no stagnant pools of water exist for mosquitoes to breed, but during the rainy season stagnant pools are as common as Philadelphia potholes, and the mosquito population explodes. In an adult, malaria usually starts with a bone-shaking chill and fever, followed by a drenching sweat and profound weakness. Before clinic each morning I could pick out the adults with malaria — they would be lying on the ground covered by a sheet to keep the sun out of their eyes. Most responded quickly to chloroquine, an antimalarial drug readily available without a prescription. The Sudanese use chloroquine like Americans use aspirin.

In August there were big changes in our clinic operation. A new refugee camp named Abuda had been established across the Atbara River, about four miles from Showak. Some 3,000 people, mostly families of farmers and herders, were resettled there. Their situation was more desperate and perilous than most. Huts had been hurriedly built and were of poor quality. Periodic desert windstorms, called haboobs, stripped thatch from roof and walls. Although a well had been
planned for the camp, it was never dug. Donkeys with large rubber water-bags slung over their backs would haul untreated, coffee-colored water from the river at an equivalent cost of 50 cents a load. The average monthly wage among local Sudanese was $30 a month. The marketplace consisted of one small tea stand. Squabbling among government representatives managing the camp, Sudanese landowners and refugees had prevented farmland from being set aside for refugees.

This meant famine for them, since no crops were planted. The government distributed grain, milk powder, beans and edible fat provided by the World Food Program. However, because of a poor distribution and delivery system, apathy, widespread corruption and shortages among the local Sudanese themselves, the food was often unavailable to the refugees. With dirty water, inadequate food, and deficient housing, serious illness was almost the norm in the camp—especially among children and the elderly.

Transportation to Abuda was complicated by the Atbara, which swelled to several times its normal size and depth during the rainy season and was passable only by boat. Two ancient-looking rowboats, about 30 feet long, constructed of rough-hewn wood planks, were the only craft available. To say that they floated wouldn't do justice to the frantic bailing and paddling that went on simultaneously. Everything crossed in the boats—goats, cattle, sacks of grain, gasoline. Even full-grown camels were tied to the sides and floated across.

Clinic was set up in the mud-and-thatch buildings that would later serve as schoolhouses. In our first days there we were mobbed, and we had to turn people away promising we would return regularly. Much clinic time was taken up with sick and malnourished children. Bronchitis, pneumonia, anemia, ear infections, impetigo, dysentery and other diarrheas were seen nearly every visit. Many childhood illnesses in Abuda were similar to ones seen back in Buffalo. But their frequency and severity were the big difference. In the U.S. a child may be sick four to eight times a year with cough, cold, fever or diarrhea. In Abuda these illnesses occur once or twice a month. Just as a child seems to be getting over one illness, another develops. Combined with malnutrition, this constant succession of sickness creates a vicious cycle that frequently results in serious growth problems or death.

By September, word of the Abuda clinic had apparently spread. Many patients came from outside the camp. People with active tuberculosis no longer had to travel across the river to Showak for treatment. A major illness throughout Sudan, tuberculosis was even more common among refugees. Although much of the tuberculosis was inactive, some victims developed active cases, with large cavities in their lungs teeming with the tuberculosis germ. In coughing, it was spread to others, most often family members.

Abdulla Mohammed was the father of one such family. He had developed a case of tuberculosis resistant to the usual drugs and came to live at Lalmba for a month to start his treatment program. Fortunately, his wife and children came to visit him, and I discovered that two of his children had active tuberculosis as well.

September also began the staff changeover. My replacement, Bob Roarck, and his wife, Gruffy, arrived from Denver. Paralyzed in both legs from a mountaineering accident a few years back, Bob was quite mobile in a wheelchair.

My last month was October. A number of projects was in the planning stage. A trachoma eye clinic was to be established in November. Negotiations were being carried out with the regional authorities for an immunization program for children and a building site for a permanent clinic in Abuda. A feeding program was being set up for the most seriously malnourished children. Although I didn't get to see these programs in actual progress, I was satisfied in knowing that I was part of a group that accomplished them.

Why give up the good life to live in a seemingly desolate (although in fact it isn't) and disease-ridden part of the world? Adventure? Humanitarianism? Taxes? Malpractice? Divorce? Boredom?

Big opportunities of one sort or another come our way infrequently, and for a host of reasons we elect either to take advantage of them or to let them pass by. I elected to take this one.

Were the Sally Struthers ads right? I'm afraid so. Will I go back? I'm already planning on it.

(ed. note: Dr. Plastino left Buffalo January 3 for a new assignment in Pago Pago, American Samoa.)
In the late '50s, following his medical training, John M. Levinson, M.D. '53, settled into a comfortable obstetrics and gynecology practice in Wilmington, Delaware. But after a few years, he realized that as a physician, he yearned to be helping the very sick—a desire that led him to Vietnam in 1963, in the middle of that controversial war, to teach for a month. What Dr. Levinson found there was not only the very sick, but an entire nation in need, and his initial interest turned into a 20-year effort to help the people of Southeast Asia.

"After my first month there, I became very concerned not just about gynecology, but about the reasons we were at war, why Vietnam was at war and how we were getting involved in the health care of the civilian population," recalls Dr. Levinson, whose first trip to Vietnam was through a MEDICO program called Global Gynecology. Following visits over the next few years, Dr. Levinson wrote an article for the Journal of the American Medical Association, the first one of its kind on medicine in Vietnam published in the United States. In the same year, CBS aired a six-minute segment on medical conditions in Vietnam, showing Dr. Levinson and other physicians at the Tu Du Maternity Hospital. To date, this was the longest newscast on conditions in that country shown to Americans. These efforts helped raise the American consciousness of the already formidable civilian health problems of South Vietnam, which were being compounded by the pressures of war.

In those early years the physician came across diseases that in this country are seldom seen, but in Vietnam were a serious problem. Important causes of illness and death there were malaria, tuberculosis, intestinal diseases, pneumonia, meningitis, typhoid fever, intestinal parasitism and life threatening diseases of infancy. At that time, 50 percent of the children born in Vietnam never reached the age of five. Poor sanitation and malnutrition—the military there were fed first—combined with a lack of adequate medical facilities and resources, added to the tragic picture.

With community interest in the medical problems of Vietnam sparked, he began speaking to concerned groups. "I grew a little tired of chicken dinners, so I decided that if I could raise some money by giving these talks, I could use it to buy medicine for the Vietnamese."

So in 1965, Dr. Levinson founded an organization to provide medical help and advance medical education throughout the world where members of its board had personally served and documented a need. Administered from the back corner of the physician's Wilmington office and his den at home, Aid for International Medicine is independent, non-profit and privately funded, and has been the means of fruitful medical programs in a number of nations. The Vice President, Davis G. Durham, M.D. '43, (JAB Fall '79) an ophthalmologist who was in charge of the HOPE ship's eye program, has served internationally in a medical capacity and has been a great inspiration to Dr. Levinson.

By 1967, Dr. Levinson's involvement with Vietnam had grown far beyond the personal level. It was during that year that he received a phone call from Senator Edward M. Kennedy, then Chairman of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees, who asked him to come to Washington, D.C. with three other physicians to report on medical care and refugees in Vietnam. The Senator then asked Dr. Levinson and one other physician to return to testify before the Committee.

"I warned them that I was not going to tell them a pleasant story," he says, "and showed them pictures of people washing in gutters, where people had deposited human waste just 20 feet away. I also showed them pictures of war casualties from some of the terrible war surgery weekends I had participated in."

Some months afterwards, he received another call from the Senator, asking the physician to serve as his medical consultant on a trip to Vietnam. Because of the long association and friendship that developed between the two men, Dr. Levinson feels he has been able to accomplish a great deal for the
people of Southeast Asia.

During the war years, Dr. Levinson worked in or visited virtually all the hospitals in Vietnam. Having participated in the beginnings of laparoscopy with physicians from Johns Hopkins, he assumed the Directorship of their teaching project called Program For International Education Gynecology and Obstetrics (P.I.E.G.O.), which set up surgical teaching clinics for sterilization in Vietnam and the other Southeast Asian nations. Dr. Levinson took responsibility for almost half of the P.I.E.G.O. teaching. Being involved in Vietnam’s growth on such a groundwork level certainly gave him reason to return there again and again to see how projects were progressing and where further help was needed.

But returning in subsequent years was not often the optimistic venture the physician might have hoped for. In 1973, after the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Vietnam, he traveled in North Vietnam for one week as part of a five-man team working for Senator Kennedy. “Our thought was that the United States government might make reparations once this war was over,” he explains. “We were checking into the health needs in the northern part of the country.”

Hospitals had been destroyed as well as many medical teaching facilities. Dr. Levinson put A.I.M. to work on rebuilding these resources and is proud of their accomplishments. The library of the great teaching hospital in Hanoi, the Bach Mai, had been completely destroyed and his organization was a major source of its recovery. His efforts also were responsible for building the second largest medical library in Vietnam, at the Danang Provincial Hospital. In addition, A.I.M. has been of critical help in supplying continuing aid to the civilian Vietnamese.

One of Dr. Levinson’s most recent trips to Vietnam was last Spring, when he spent 15 days as a guest of the Ministry of Health. While still representing Senator Kennedy as a consultant, the physician now supports his own ventures as the Senator is no longer heading the governmental committee. Dr. Levinson spent time in Hanoi, Saigon
and the countryside, investigating a number of concerns.

One purpose of this visit was to teach the Vietnamese laparoscopy for upper abdomen and liver diagnosis. According to Dr. Levinson, the Vietnamese had been experiencing a more than five-fold increase in primary cancer of the liver. He hoped that donating laparoscopes and teaching how to use them would help their physicians better diagnose the disease in its early stages.

While there, an unusual coincidence occurred. Dr. Levinson was scheduled to meet with the famous Vietnamese scientist Ton That Tung, M.D., who had devised a rapid surgical operation for liver cancer. Tragically, Dr. Tung died the day before the planned meeting. But when Dr. Levinson arrived at the surgical hospital, Viet Duc, he found a heart-lung machine sent years earlier by the Friends Service Committee out of Philadelphia, a project the machine's inventor, the late John H. Gibbon, M.D. '27, the Samuel D. Gross Professor of Surgery at Jefferson, had helped to arrange. Also, of five pictures hanging on the wall, one was of Dr. Gibbon, another was of Senator Kennedy shaking hands with Dr. Tung and a third was of Philadelphian Baruch S. Blumberg, M.D., a 1976 Nobel Prize winner. There was dust on the pictures, so Dr. Levinson knew they had not been hung for his arrival.

"So there, amidst all the sadness of Dr. Tung's death, were some very warm feelings for my being there," recalls Dr. Levinson, who was a student under Dr. Gibbon and witness to the first open heart surgery patient. "The Director of the hospital spoke of their great respect for Dr. Gibbon and their wish he would visit after the war. It really was a very special moment."

In addition to the laparoscopy work on this last trip, Dr. Levinson was of significant help with the Amerasian children problem. Again, through Senator Kennedy's arrangements, he visited the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, prior to traveling to Vietnam, to discuss the refugee situation. While there, he met with a U.S. consul who had great concern for the Amerasian children.

Anticipating a good reception by the Ministry of Health and its top administrators, Dr. Levinson indicated that perhaps something could be accomplished. A list of 63 Amerasian children was provided, all with the important and necessary statistical information such as place of birth, proof of an American father, and a list of relatives in Vietnam. He presented the list to officials upon his arrival in Vietnam, urging its special consideration.

After his return to the States, Dr. Levinson learned from Senator Kennedy that the situation was receiving close attention. Later, the Pearl S. Buck Foundation reported the release of the first group of children. The physician was one of the seven people (or agencies) that the Vietnamese authorized to create a delegation to accompany the children from Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon).

"It was terribly exciting to me to have been there just at the right time and to have given a little push," said Dr. Levinson, who was unable to join the delegation. "Many people worked for years on this, and I am glad I was able to help in this way."

The physician helped other children in Vietnam as well by carrying letters from them out to Bangkok in hopes of enabling more to leave. One of the tragedies, Dr. Levinson explains, is that many of the children were evacuated quickly from places outside the big cities as the North Vietnamese army rolled through the country, leaving all personal records behind.

"One child I found was born in Danang and has absolutely nothing. I bought her some clothes and shoes, but the most important contribution I made to this little girl was to get her a birth certificate. For ten dollars (U.S.), arrangements can be made to obtain one. This child's mother cleans toilets part-time and she sells peanuts on the
street. It could take years to accumulate this amount and then only if they are fortunate. So buying these kids birth certificates might give them the key to getting on the right list to get out. I used some of our foundation money for this purpose."

The changes between war and post-war Vietnam that the physician has seen are vast. Hanoi in 1973 was as bleak as a city could be, Dr. Levinson says. Nine years later he found it worse. In the late '60s, the airfield in Saigon was the busiest in the world. Today, a graveyard of planes lines the landing strip, and only one plane or less lands there per day. In addition, refugees are streaming out of the North as well as the South, a circumstance not seen before.

"Many people want to leave and it's not just because of politics. People want to leave because economically things are very bad. They want to go anywhere, preferably to this country. The inflation rate had quadrupled in the past year. And living conditions in the North are far worse than those in the South, which is paradoxical because the North 'won' the war. Economically, the country is on its knees, but they still hold their heads high and are determined to survive."

From a medical standpoint in Vietnam today, the level is basic. "They don't have enough to eat and when a population can't eat properly, then we as physicians know they are going to suffer from a myriad of disorders. People are encouraged to grow herbs on every available plot to grind and use for medicines, so they are growing their equivalent to aspirin and bicarbonate of soda on rooftops."

However, Dr. Levinson has found the life span in that country to be longer now than during the war and the children to be healthier, with the availability of more innoculations. "But there are no fat people," he says. "You still see people who have a hungry look."

The most widespread medical disorder today is parasitic disease, which affects almost half the population. The typhoid and diarrheas which used to plague the country have decreased. Tuberculosis is still a big problem, but cases of advanced vitamin deficiencies seen during the war are rare.

Despite a lack of medical supplies, Vietnam is one of the few places in the world that has a good triage medical system in place, which according to Dr. Levinson, is a model that Jefferson would find in keeping with its own emphasis on the family physician. The Vietnamese use a basic village health system, whereby as a medical problem becomes more complex, the patient advances from the village physician to the district health center to the provincial hospital and then eventually to one of the specialty institutes or major research hospitals. Only three percent of the population uses Western medicine. Most use a combination of Western and oriental practices.

While Vietnamese physicians have the knowledge to perform sophisticated operations such as heart surgery, a lack of money to buy supplies limits their frequency. Sutures, for example, are purchased on the black market. A physician's salary is about $30 (U.S.) a month, which if used for black market goods, equals only $3 (U.S.) per month.

Thus, lives are lost unnecessarily because medicines are not available. Choriocarcinoma, although rare in Western cultures, is seen 30 times more frequently in Vietnam—the highest incidence in the world. During the war, Dr. Levinson and his foundation were able to supply to the women of Vietnam Methotrexate and Actinomycin D, the chemotherapeutic drugs which reduced choriocarcinoma in this country from a disease virtually 100 percent fatal to one of almost assured cure.

"For 20 dollars a piece, we were able to save countless women from metastatic cancer," Dr. Levinson says. "Today, they are again dying in large numbers. The Ministry of Health kept asking me for supplies, and I asked him why the Soviet Union isn't helping them. His answer was that the Russians are helping in agriculture and would cut back in that area if medical help were requested."

Dr. Levinson has contacted the President of the Vietnamese Medical Association in hopes of setting up a reciprocal program for American physicians to teach and serve in Vietnam.
and for Vietnamese doctors to train in this country. 

"Vietnam is desperate for medical help. And despite our country no longer having formal relations with Vietnam, there is no reason why an international medical foundation like A.I.M. cannot participate."

Vietnam does have a medical education system, which is a complex work/study program. Prior to 1954, the only medical school in that country was in Hanoi and students spent the last two years in Paris. Many of the subsequent schools were damaged during the war, but today there are eight, three of which are in the South. Students are chosen through exams at the end of their high school education to enter the six-year combined program of college and medical school. In the South, the continuing education is equivalent to the residency programs in the United States. Once trained as physicians in the North during the war years, students were sent to the front to train. Those who showed promise were sent back to school for further study.

Dr. Levinson planned to return to Vietnam for his fifteenth visit in January to attend an international conference on chemical warfare in Hanoi. The basic issue of concern was to be Agent Orange, the chemical defoliant. The United States sprayed 18.85 million gallons of herbicides, 11.22 million of which was Agent Orange, on the jungles of South Vietnam for three reasons: to expose the Ho Chi Minh Trail, to protect U.S. bases and to destroy enemy crops. Agent Orange was later discovered to contain the lethal chemical dioxin.

As a result, the Vietnamese have made a number of claims against the United States. According to Dr. Levinson, some of these claims are well documented, some are not. The Vietnamese say they are experiencing a significant increase in primary cancer of the liver, miscarriages, birth defects, soft tissue sarcomas, hydatid mole and choriocarcinoma. Also, large areas of cultivation were destroyed by Agent Orange, including cocoanut palms and mangrove forests. With loss of the mangrove forests, the tiny fish that proliferated in their root system are no longer there, which affects the whole marine industry. The Vietnamese also report that the entire food chain has been contaminated. Dioxin is a long-living chemical that may accumulate in the body, but not be eliminated by normal bodily processes—the biggest concern of the Vietnamese. Dioxin can be deadly even in small amounts.

Dr. Levinson finds medical documentation of the problem weak, and had hoped to learn more through his January visit. While the physician recognizes the seriousness of the Agent Orange question, he has gained the impression during past visits that the Vietnamese are adopting an approach determined to prove the defoliant and the United States responsible for all their health problems.

"I brought up the fact during discussions that as scientists, we must use a scientific method to determine the answer. We have many excellent investigators—ecologists, physicians, statisticians and others—working with the Vietnamese on this problem. To me, it is a most important issue not just because the Americans and Vietnamese may have been hurt tragically by the chemical, but because we now have the terrible thought that both the vanquished and the victor, as well as their progeny, may suffer for years to come by the weapons of war."

"In addition," he explains, "there are the tremendous ecological changes wrought by this type of war. I certainly don't expect to come back from the conference with all the answers—it may take generations to find them. But I hope to understand the problem better so we can offer help where it is needed and make better decisions in the future. It certainly affects us all."

Concerning U.S. involvement in Vietnam both during the war and after, Dr. Levinson believes Americans have a responsibility to Vietnam in a certain way, but should be careful how it is fulfilled.

"I always felt more good could be done by helping in a medical way rather than a military one. The expenditure in dollars for medical care is cheap compared to military costs, and the Vietnamese remember this. People there say they don't like the American government, but like the American people," he says.

"But groups going to Vietnam to help should take care that they are not manipulated into believing that they must apologize for the entire war effort. The United States did a great deal of good there during the war in terms of programs and a number of good Americans went over there to do a job they felt had to be done. When Vietnamese bring American accountability up in discussion with me, I tell them that I am an American first and that I've come to Vietnam to help secondly. Both sides should adopt the posture that the war is over, so let's get on with reconstruction."

Dr. Levinson had planned to spend some time at the Tu Du Maternity Hospital where he has done a great deal of surgery and teaching over the years. He is sure he will return again and that his desire to help will take him to other nations about which he is concerned. He has been to Laos and Cambodia a number of times, and China, where he set up the first laparoscopy clinics.

Through these years of deep commitment to the Vietnamese condition, Dr. Levinson has come to know the nation and appreciate its people well.

"It has been exciting from so many standpoints," he says. "As a foreign visitor, I've had the opportunity to work with the people and to visit their homes. I'm sure I've made much more of a contribution to medicine and to these unfortunate people caught in the crossfire of war by making Americans aware and by concrete recommendations to the U.S. government than I ever could have accomplished in private practice."

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Medical textbooks are needed to rebuild libraries in Vietnam. Textbook donations would be greatly appreciated and are tax deductible. Any alumnus interested may contact Dr. Levinson directly at 1828 Wawaset Street, Wilmington, Delaware, 19806.
1917
Henry L. Bockus, who died April 3, 1982, was the subject of an exhibit in Jefferson's Scott Memorial Library. The major works and honors of the world renowned gastroenterologist were displayed in two glass showcases. Dr. Bockus received numerous medals of distinction from other nations and was the author of definitive works in his field. The Alumni Trustee Citation was also highlighted, given the physician who became a Trustee in 1965. Dr. Bockus received the Alumni Achievement Award in 1964. Many of Dr. Bockus's honors, manuscripts and slides were turned over to Scott Library as a permanent memorial to this fine physician.

1918
Paul B. Reisinger, 855 Berkeley Ave., Trenton, N.J., writes that he has undergone two plastic eye implants and is "doing well."

1931
Harry F. Suter, 49 West Main St., Penns Grove, N.J., has received much attention from an article in a local newspaper which cited his 50 years in medicine and his practice of still making house calls. The story was picked up by the Associated Press and then Channel 6 in Philadelphia filmed him caring for a 90 and 93-year-old couple in their home who had been his patients since his arrival in the area.

1932
George A. Baver, Front & Dotts Sts., Pennsburg, Pa., was honored with the Pennsylvania Medical Society's Fifty Years of Medical Service Award at the county society's annual inaugural dinner dance. Dr. Baver is a family practitioner.

1933
Edward Gartman, 7200 Third Ave., Sykesville, Md., writes that he "is fully prepared to be at the 50th." Dr. Gartman, who was Chief of Professional Services, Chairman of the Department of Surgery, Chief of Urology and First Army Consultant in urology during his army service, switched to occupational medicine at the time of his retirement. In 1978 he also retired from this position and immediately began painting. "I paint, draw or sketch almost daily and my water colors have been shown in two shows. See you in June."

Anthony Ruppersberg, 332 East State St., Columbus, Ohio, was featured in an article "A Personal Crusade" in the October issue of the Ohio State Medical Journal. His crusade has been the practice of improving maternal health care and only recently retired after 29 years of service as Chairman of the Committee on Maternal Health for the OSMA.

1934
Harry B. Bower, 2561 N. Sixth St., Harrisburg, has been inducted into the Ira R. Herr Athletic Hall of Fame at Elizabethtown College.

Harold L. Israel, 212 Pine St., Philadelphia, has been named Emeritus Professor of Medicine at Jefferson.

Gordon H. Pumphrey, 117 E. Castle Ln., San Antonio, Texas, is enjoying his retirement there.

1936
J. Edward Berk, 894-C Ronda Sevilla, Laguna Hills, Ca., received a Certificate for Distinguished Scientific Achievement from the American College of Gastroenterology at the Annual Banquet in New York City during the Annual Meeting in October. The honor was given in appreciation of Dr. Berk’s continued and active support of the College in its scientific and educational objectives over the last several years. He was honored again on December 15 when the J. Edward Berk Student Study Hall was dedicated during ceremonies at the University of California, Irvine.

Gabriel E. DeCicco, 1028 Westport Dr., Youngstown, Ohio, "still keeps busy with approximately 60 hours per month doing Utilization Review."

1938
William W.L. Glenn, 333 Cedar St., New Haven, Connecticut, has been named President-elect of the New England Surgical Society. He is the Charles W. Ohse Professor of Surgery at Yale University.

George R. Wentzel, 915 Line St., Sunbury, Pa., writes that he retired at the end of ’82.

1939
C. Roger Kurtz, 15400 Bassett Ln., Silver Spring, Md., although retired, remains active in the Washington D. C. Division of the American Cancer Society.

Lewis Lehrer, 40 E. Riding Dr., Cherry Hill, N.J., has retired as Chief of Anesthesiology at Underwood-Memorial Hospital in Woodbury, New Jersey. Dr. Lehrer has joined the staff at Lower Bucks County Hospital in Bristol, Pennsylvania, as Clinical Associate. His daughter, Luisa, is in the freshman class at Jefferson this year.
Remembrances of Medicine Past

by Linda Weiner Seligson

It has the air of a Norman Rockwell painting, the 912 South George Street office of Dr. August J. Podboy.

Reminiscent of the days before computers began diagnosing our ills, an age when doctors were father figures not corporations, it’s the kind of office you remember going to as a child. Sparcely furnished, there’s nothing new or flashy. Dr. Podboy’s office is as practical and warm as the wood in the doctor’s old desk . . . and the man behind it.

For A.J. Podboy himself is a Rockwellesque vision of a doctor—white hair, gentle eyes and a caring smile.

It is not an illusion. “I’m not one of the balls of fire,” he said. “I never wanted to see a lot of patients. I never had more than one girl in the office because I wanted to devote time to my patients. I don’t treat organs or diseases,” he explained. “I treat people.”

Straight and trim and on top of the latest developments in his field, it is hard to believe that A.J. Podboy has been a physician for 50 years. At 75 he is one of the few members of his 1932 Jefferson Medical College graduating class still in practice.

A Wills Eye Hospital-trained and board certified ophthalmologist, he has also practiced as a board certified otolaryngologist and a general practitioner.

Dr. Podboy is the first to admit that, after a half century in medicine, he continues to learn. “He reads, sleeps and eats medicine,” complained his wife, Harriett, with pride.

“I’m studying medicine every day,” the doctor acknowledged. “If you’re not studying you’re a menace. Medical knowledge has doubled every 10 years since I’ve been out of school.

“We are in an age of super specialists. There are seven sub specialties in the eyes alone. There are some doctors who do nothing but retinal detachments, for instance.

“In my practice I would have one once a month, perhaps. I could do them. But, if I played golf only once a month, I wouldn’t be good at it, so I refer them.”

Dr. Podboy remembers that, “Things were much simpler when I went into medicine. We only had digitalis, narcotics, neosalversan, Insulin and liver extract but not much more. It felt good to be needed, even though much of our work was free.

“Doctors in those days gave much of themselves and were loved by their patients even though they had much
office calls were $1 and house calls offered more opportunity. In York, school by mining coal. But he came to which had a better economy and money around and few patients. mill working on half time. It was during I settled there and found the local paper recollected of settling in the York area. "I couldn't see even the spokes after I settled there and found the local paper mill working on half time. It was during the Great Depression. There was little money around and few patients. "In less than a year I moved to York which had a better economy and offered more opportunity. In York, office calls were $1 and house calls were $2. We wrote few prescriptions but dispensed drugs free." Dr. Podboy has been on the York Hospital staff for over 40 years.

Although he still maintains an active office practice, he gave up surgery a few years ago.

Cataract extractions, he said, have been among the most rewarding experiences in his professional life.

"I don't believe there is any operation in surgery that is more satisfying to the patient and the doctor, or more often successful," he said of "the gift of sight returned."

He also counts a short-term mission for Care-Medico to Algiers in 1969 as a high point in his medical career.

"Many patients had been unable to see for years," he said. "They came hundreds of miles across the desert to Beni-Messous Hospital.

"The first day a 90-year-old woman came for treatment. She was frail and had trouble with the anesthetic so I stayed with her for about an hour. When the other patients told her what I had done she kissed my hand. You see people differently when you are working to help them than when you are there as a tourist."

"My legacy has little to do with material things," he said. "It is, I hope, to have been tolerant of human foibles and to have treated my fellow man with some degree of kindness."

"Being a doctor has been a lot of fun, hard work and some heartaches but very satisfying. I am sorry to see medicine becoming big business and hope medical ethics will not become that of the market place."

"In a recent Pennsylvania Medical Journal, CPAs and others were advising doctors how to market their services by various public relation gimmicks. This would seem strange to many of my old teachers."

"Doctors have always been the most privileged and respected of all the professions... until recently."

Dr. Podboy said he has been guided, too, but not by public relation flacks or CPAs. His inspiration has come from the philosopher/physician Maimonides, who advised "see in every sufferer a human being" and by Osler "to cure sometimes, to relieve often and to comfort always."

Reprinted courtesy of the York Daily Record.
1944J

Harry A. Davis, 28 Riley St., Sumter, S.C., has been elected President of the South Carolina Medical Director’s Association.

1944S

James Beebe, Jr., P.O. Box 18, Lewes, De., was cited by the University of Delaware last October. The award read: “In Recognition of Meritorious Contributions to Human Progress Through Service to Others in the Community.” Some of his community involvements include Little League, PTA, physician for the high school basketball and football teams, member of the Board of Trustees of Lewes High School, Farmers Bank, Planning and Zoning Commission in Lewes, Board of Medical Examiners for the Medical Society of Delaware and recipient of the Raley Award of the College of Marine Studies.

George M. Kiebler, 310 Tejon Pl., Palos Verdes Estates, Ca., was honored by his colleagues and patients with a dinner dance November 14 on the occasion of his retirement. He has maintained a general practice in the area for 31 years.

Richard H. Ross, 646 Golfcrest Dr., San Antonio, Tx., writes that he is completely retired, but consults on battlefield health care to selected “think tanks” in the Washington, D.C. area. Dr. Ross also is Volunteer Executive Vice President of the Amedd Museum Foundation, Inc., and is raising funds for a new museum.

1945

J. Elder Bryan, Jr., 7926 3rd St., Downey, Ca., is President of District 10 of the Los Angeles Medical Association.

Harold J. Laggner, 123 W. Commerce St., Smyrna, De., has been named an Instructor of Family Medicine at Jefferson.

John C. Sanner, Oakford Glen, R.D. #6, Clarks Summit, Pa., Vice President of Medical Affairs at Community Medical Center in Scranton, has been awarded membership in the American College of Physician Executives. Before joining CMC in 1975, Dr. Sanner maintained a family practice.

1946

Sidney H. Orr, 5735 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, has been elected Vice President of Memorial Hospital in Roxborough, Pennsylvania. Currently a Chief of the Department of General Surgery, Dr. Orr has previously served as Secretary of the Medical Staff.

1947

William B. Abrams, 220 Spruce Tree Rd., Radnor, Pa., as Executive Director of Clinical Pharmacology at Merck, Sharp & Dohme Research Laboratories, presented a check to Jefferson for environmental toxicology.

Charles J. Rodgers, 1434 Keller Ave., Williamsport, Pa., writes that John, the youngest of eight children, is a second-year student in pre-med at Bucknell University.

1948

Richard L. Huber, 1112 Columbia St., Scranton, Pa., represented Jefferson at the inauguration of Joseph Allen Panuska, S.J., as President of the University of Scranton last October.

1950

Bernard V. Hyland, 1003 Greenbriar Dr., Clarks Summit, Pa., has provided for a biology lecture room at the University of Scranton to be named the Kathryn and Bernard Hyland Memorial Hall in memory of his late parents, through a major gift to the University. A graduate of the University of Scranton, Dr. Hyland is a charter member of the President’s Circle of that University and a life member of the President’s Club of Jefferson. Dr. Hyland is a board-certified radiologist at Midvalley Community Hospital and St. Joseph’s Hospital.

Robert E. Karsner, 61 Plymouth Ln., Manchester, Ct., became President of the Medical Staff of Manchester Memorial Hospital in January.

Darrell C. Stoddard, Rt. #3, Box 275, Idaho Falls, Id., writes that son #6, Bradley, entered Jefferson in September. “Mother and Dad are very proud!”

1951

Peter Chodoff, 716 Hickory Lot Rd., Towson, Md., received his M.P.H. from Johns Hopkins University in 1979 and is using it in his role as Chief of Critical Care/Anesthesia at the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems.

Ernest F. Doherty, 518 Montauk Ave., New London, Ct., began his new assignment in July at the USCG Academy Hospital. He writes that he and his wife, Marie, enjoy the college environment and recently enjoyed a visit from classmate Benjamin R. Paradee and his wife, Shirley.

Robert L. Mulligan, 600 Brobst St., Shillington, Pa., has joined Ephrata Community Hospital as a Staff Radiologist. Former Chairman of the Nuclear Medicine Section at Reading Hospital and Medical Center, Dr. Mulligan joins Ephrata after serving the Reading community for 26 years. Dr. Mulligan is board-certified in radiology and nuclear medicine, and serves as a Trustee for the Pennsylvania College of Nuclear Medicine.

1952

Jerome M. Cotler, Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at Jefferson, has been named President of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery. (see p. 3)

Edward W. Ditto, III, 625 Orchard Rd., Hagerstown, Md., writes that his son, Allen ’79, is back practicing in Hagerstown. Daughter, Betsey, made him a grandfather for the first time, and son, David, is working on his master’s degree.

Louis J. Wagner, R.D. #3, Franklin, Pa., has been named an Instructor of Family Medicine at Jefferson.

Robert A. Wagner, 106 Tamarack Dr., Franklin, Pa. has been named Instructor of Family Medicine at Jefferson.

George T. Wolff, The Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, N.C., has been elected to a fourth term as Treasurer of the American Academy of Family Physicians.
On June 12, 1982, a Jefferson family of the truest kind was formed with the marriage of Mary Floyd to Richard Stoner, both medical students in the class of 1984 and both children of alumni. Their fathers are Robert E. Stoner, M.D. '53 (left) and Frederick W. Floyd, M.D. '58.

1953

John H. Harris, Jr., Professor and Acting Chairman of Radiology at the University of Texas Medical School in Houston, is the new President of the American College of Radiology. Dr. Harris assumed his duties as President at the group’s annual meeting in Boston September 23, when he relinquished his former title of Chairman of the Board of Chancellors of the College. He has been at the UT Medical School since 1980 and is also Chief of Emergency Radiology at Hermann Hospital.

Harmon E. Holverson, 107 W. 2nd St., Emmett, Id., has been named President-elect of the American Academy of Family Physicians (see p. 3). He will assume office at the national meetings in Miami next fall.

Robert M. Mead, 3015 El Corto Wy., Erie, Pa., enjoys his family practice there. With both children finished college and married, he is thinking about retirement in several years.

Robert Poole, III, 419 N. Franklin, West Chester, Pa., completed his first marathon the first Sunday in November in Washington, D.C. Last August his daughter sparked his interest and he trained for the following three months. He completed the 26 miles in four hours, 11 minutes.

1954

Charles T.B. Coyne, 2 Glendale Rd., North Hampton, N.H., has returned to private general practice in nearby Rye following 12 years in emergency room work. “No more night shifts—time to be home with the bride of 30 years. Feels good.”

Harry W. Weller, 18 Hampton Ct., State College, Pa., retired from the U.S.P.H.S. in February 1982 after more than 26 years of active duty. In August, he began a new career as Team Physician at Pennsylvania State University, his undergraduate alma mater. His middle son, Tom, is there pursuing a degree in commercial recreation.

1956

Joseph P. Bering, 12 Stoneleigh Dr., Lebanon, Pa., writes that his son, Thomas, completed medical school and training in anesthesiology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and began work at Lancaster General Hospital in February.

James H. Corwin, II, 1506 Roberts Dr., Jacksonville Beach, Fl., represented Jefferson at the inauguration of Dr. Curtis L. McCray as the President of the University of North Florida at ceremonies October 2.

Merlyn R. Demmy, 16 Club House Dr., Bernville, Pa., is still in the private practice of general psychiatry in Reading. Dr. Demmy writes that his son, Todd, is in the five-year Penn State-Jefferson program and was recently accepted into A.O.A.

Stewart E. First, 255 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, has been promoted to Clinical Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Jefferson.

Hilliard C. Gersten, 1475 N. Lake Dr., Lakeland, Fl., writes that his son, Larry, class of '82 at Jefferson, is a general surgery resident at Pennsylvania Hospital and will then go to the University of Southern California in Los Angeles for a residency in orthopaedic surgery.

Warren M. Levin, 444 Park Ave., South, New York, has been elected Treasurer of the American Academy of Medical Preventics. Dr. Levin opened a new 6,500-square-foot nutrition/preventive medicine facility in New York. He also appeared with classmate David C. Schechter on a health forum on Cable TV.

1958

Henry S. Clair, 7803 Louise Ln., Wyndmoor, Pa., writes that his son, David, is a junior at Jefferson and his daughter, Beth, is a freshman at Washington University Law School in St. Louis.

William W. Clements, 517 Tory Hill Rd., Devon, Pa., has been recertified for the second time by the American Board of Family Medicine.

Richard E. Eshbach, 601 W. 11th Ave., Denver, recently returned from Athens, Greece, after four years of mental health service. Dr. Eshbach invites Jeffersonians heading for Greece to contact him for information.

Frederick W. Floyd, 1212 Lake Point Dr., Lakeland, Fl., has a daughter and son-in-law in Jefferson’s junior class this year. Dr. Floyd writes that he is looking forward to reunion time in June.

Lloyd G. Plummer, Medical Pavilion, 559 Shearer St., Greensburg, Pa., has joined the medical staff of Westmoreland Hospital. An obstetrician/gynecologist, Dr. Plummer has been in private
practice since 1964. He is certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, is a Fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Frank R. Vanoni, 379 Prospect St., Torrington, Ct., has been elected to represent Connecticut as a national medical delegate in the American Cancer Society’s national meetings and events. A general practitioner, Dr. Vanoni is President of the Connecticut Division of the American Cancer Society.

1959

Marvin C. Daley, 2426 Butter Rd., Lancaster, Pa., is Chief of Urology at St. Joseph Hospital there.

Samuel L. Stover, Route 1, Box 435, Helena, Al., is currently serving a two-year term as President of the American Spinal Injury Association.

1960

David M. Leivy, 29 Crane Rd., Lloyd Harbor, N.Y., writes that his son, Sander, has been accepted into Jefferson’s freshman class of 1983.

Edward B. Lipp, 30 Aulike St., Kailua, Hi., has been practicing orthopaedic and hand surgery in Hawaii for 13 years. “All four kids in college. Aloha from the islands.”

Paul J. Schneider, 62 Harrowgate Dr., Cherry Hill, N.J., has been elected to Fellowship in the American College of Cardiology. Dr. Schneider is Chairman of the Department of Medicine at Underwood Memorial Hospital in Woodbury, New Jersey, and an Attending Cardiologist at Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital in Camden, New Jersey.

1961

Jerry D. Harrell, PSC Box 1850, APO, Miami, is once again at Gorgas Army Hospital in Panama, serving as Chief of the Department of Surgery. Dr. Harrell writes that the Centennial of French and American medical practice in the Panama Canal area was recently celebrated, during which time the contributions of Carlos Finlay 1855 to tropical medicine were noted by several speakers.

Albert K. Rogers, Box 921, RD 1, New Holland, Pa., has joined the medical staff of Ephrata Community Hospital as their first cardiologist. He is working in the hospital’s newly established cardiology department with their new echocardiograph machine. Now affiliated with the office of Internal Medicine Associates of Ephrata, Ltd., Dr. Rogers was a Captain in the Navy Medical Corps and Chief of Medicine at the Naval Regional Medical Center in Jacksonville, Florida, before coming to Ephrata.

Robert B. Tesh, 60 Alston Ave., New Haven, Ct., is currently Associate Professor of Epidemiology at Yale University School of Medicine.

1962

Charles J. Bannon, 11 Starlight Dr., Clarks Green, Pa., has been elected President of the Mercy Hospital Medical Staff. Dr. Bannon served in the U.S. Army from 1967 to 1970 in Italy, where he was Chief of the Department of Surgery at the Army Hospital in Leghorn. Recently recertified by the American Board of Surgery, Dr. Bannon is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American College of Sports Medicine. He maintains offices in the General Services Building at Mercy Hospital for his surgical practice.

Robert M. Glazer, The Pepper Pavilion, 19th and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia, a Clinical Associate Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, maintains a private practice of orthopaedic and reconstructive surgery at Graduate Hospital.

1963

Benjamin P. Houser, Jr., RD #3, Tamaqua, Pa., was elected First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. An Assistant Surgeon at Wills Eye Hospital and a Clinical Instructor in Surgery at Jefferson, Dr. Houser is Director of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind and a Fellow of the American Board of Ophthalmology.

Herbert C. Rader, Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil, India, sent a December newsletter to the alumni office giving information on their last year in Nagercoil. He wrote that the hospital was approved by the National Board of Examinations as a training center for surgery, medicine and obstetrics. “We are planning to select our first residents by year’s end.” In April he will fly to London for a course for several months and then will spend the summer at Star Lake Camp in Butler, New Jersey, and in Ventnor, New Jersey, while he completes CME requirements.

1964

Peter M. Fahrney, 7118 Glenbrook Rd., Bethesda, Md., is Director of Emergency Medicine at Suburban Hospital. The Fahrneys have three children.

Arthur Leonard has moved to Baltimore as Chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine at Franklin Square Hospital and Residency Program Director. His new address is 3 Keyser Woods Ct., Baltimore.

Gilles A. Marchand, 3 Jonathan Law Ct., Waterford, Ct., is Chief of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Lawrence Memorial Hospital in New London. His son, Chip, is a freshman at Ursinus College.

Charles O. Thompson, 8641 Fernwood, Rancho Cucamonga, Ca., has given up private practice and is now Medical Director of the Eastern Division of the Southern California Edison Company in San Bernadino.
1965

Mark D. Brown, 8900 S.W. 96th St., Miami, writes that he and his family returned from a six-month sabbatical in Gothenberg, Sweden, to find that he had been promoted to Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University of Miami School of Medicine. In addition to hosting his fourth annual spine surgery course, Dr. Brown has recently completed his first book on the topic of chemically dissolving herniated discs by the injection of enzymes. Dr. Brown remains in full-time practice at Miami and is in charge of the Spine Surgery Division.

Edwin E. Cohen, 125 Grampian Blvd., Williamsport, Pa., was appointed Chief of Surgery at Divine Providence Hospital in July.

Louis E. Criden, 602 Brookhaven Rd., Wallingford, Pa., is practicing ob/gyn with two partners at the Crozer-Chester Medical Center and in Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania.

William H. Rogers, 2435 W. Belevedere Ave., Baltimore, has joined Jeffrey E. Kremen in the practice of vascular surgery.

1966

Henry E. Newman, 1858 Bright Waters Blvd. N.E., St. Petersburg, Fl., has been elected to a third term as President of the Florida Affiliate of the American Heart Association for 1982-83. A cardiologist, Dr. Newman is with the St. Petersburg Medical Clinic and is Chairman of the Department of Medicine at St. Anthony's Hospital. He is also Director of the adult program at All Children's Hospital Cardiovascular Laboratory.

Arnold S. Rosenbaum, 44 Holly St., Providence, R.I., is a general and vascular surgeon at Miriam and Women and Infants Hospitals there. "Performing access surgery for dialysis at Miriam Hospital."

Robert G. Timmons, 1815 South Ave., Portalis, N.M., writes that he is the only internist in the area. He also is teaching at Eastern New Mexico University. "Two more adopted sons, Daniel from Korea, and Victor from the Philippines."

1967

Elliot J. Rayfield, 305 E. 86th St., New York, has been elected to the American Society for Clinical Investigation for research in the area of diabetes. Chief of the Diabetes Section at Mount Sinai School of Medicine and Chairman of the Clinical Society and Professional Education Committees of the New York Diabetes Association, he chaired a session last October at an international workshop sponsored by the Juvenile Diabetes Association.

Stephen Slogoff, 7710 Flax Dr., Houston, is a Director of the American Board of Anesthesiology, a member of the Board of Directors of the Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists and Associate Editor of the Texas Heart Institute Journal.

1968

Barry Corson, 8 Twin Brooks Dr., Willow Grove, Pa., is now in family practice with Alan H. Goldberg '79 in North Wales.

Joel A. Kaplan, 1175 Gunnison Ct., Clarkston, Ga., has been elected President of the Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists. His second book, Thoracic Anesthesia has just been published. Cardiac Anesthesia: Cardiovascular Pharmacology will be published in April.

Stephen R. Kozloff, 1936 15th Ave., Greeley, Co., has been appointed to the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners. A Clinical Instructor at the University of Colorado Health Science Center, Dr. Kozloff has a private practice and is a member of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the Colorado Medical Society. In September, Dr. Kozloff was elected to the Board of Directors of the Greeley Area Chamber of Commerce.

Thomas C. Kravis, 545 San Antonio, San Diego, sent an update on his activities since graduation with an inquiry regarding his 15th reunion in June. Dr. Kravis completed a medical internship and residency and then a pulmonary fellowship at the University of California, San Diego; spent two years doing pulmonary immunology research at Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation and served with the U.S. Navy (1973-'75) at the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Maryland. For the past six years, he has been Chairman of the Department of Emergency Care at Mercy Hospital and Medical Center in San Diego. His latest accomplishment: Editor of Emergency Medicine: A Comprehensive Review, a 1,200-page textbook published by Aspen Systems Corporation.

Joseph E. Palascak, 169 Ridge View Dr., Wyoming, Oh., is Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine and Director of the Adult Programs in hemophilia. The Palascaks have two children.

James B. Turchik, 19 Bradford Dr., Dewitt, N.Y., writes that he is enjoying the Syracuse mornings running with his wife, Evelyn. They have three children: Kirsten, 12, and James and Rebecca, both 10.

Harold A. Yocum, 3140 Alkire St., Golden, Co., totally resigned from the army, is the senior orthopaedist at Colorado Permanente Medical Group. "About 50 percent hand surgery and 50 percent general orthopaedics. Still involved in the Boy Scouts and the Shriners."

1969

William C. Chodoff, 1605 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, has been appointed acting Director of the Children and Youth Program at Jefferson. He is Clinical Assistant Professor of Pediatrics.

Robert M. MacMillan, 301 Birdwood, Haddonfield, N.J., has joined the medical staff in the Department of Cardiology at Deborah Heart and Lung Center.

1970

William D. Bloomer, 166 Hampshire Rd., Wellesley Hills, Ma., Associate Professor of Radiology at Harvard Medical School, has been appointed Associate Editor of Radiation Research. Last year he was a Visiting Professor of Radiation Oncology at Georgetown and the University of Washington.

John W. Breckenridge, 667 E. Tennis Ave., Ambler, Pa., Clinical Assistant Professor of Radiology at Jefferson, has been named President of the Greater Delaware Valley Ultrasound Society for the 1982-83 year.
The Cosmos Club:  
Jefferson’s Link  
with the  
Nation’s Capital

A bit of Jefferson Medical College can be found in Washington, D.C. on Massachusetts Avenue at the Cosmos Club, the century-old social organization originally formed by men with a common interest in science. Today it stands as a landmark in the nation’s capital as the gathering place of the intellectual elite, its stately walls lined with the names of Nobel Prize winners. The club’s current members include five Jeffersonians, and two of its founders were graduates of the College.

Records show that part of the impetus for the club’s formation was a group of astronomers who observed the August 1878 total eclipse of the sun in Colorado and were interested in starting a club for men of science in Washington. A similar group had already met informally in Washington. The two groups finally met in the home of Major John Wesley Powell to discuss the establishment of a club. At the time, a rough constitution was drafted and the name Cosmos Club was selected.

The original 60 founders were all those who accepted the initiators’ invitation, joining formally in January of 1879. There were more physicians among the founders than men in any other profession. And of course, they include the two Jefferson alumni: Joseph N. Toner, M.D. 1853 and Josiah Curtis, M.D. 1843.

Dr. Toner enjoyed a prominent reputation in Washington and his medical practice was one of the largest in the city. He served as President of both of Washington’s leading medical societies, and in 1873, assumed the presidency of the American Medical Association. He was known to donate large sums of money for lectures to further medical education. He also provided a series of medals to Jefferson (and other medical schools) to be awarded for the best “original investigation.”

Dr. Curtis established his practice in Boston, but soon broadened his interests to studying sanitation, census statistics and hygiene. After a trip to Europe to study the sanitation conditions of its large cities, he published a report of his
Members are expected to act as gentle-
Edward B. Ruby, 1133 Laurel Ln., Huntingdon Valley, Pa., has opened an office at Jefferson for the practice of endocrinology.

J. Stanley Smith, Jr., 2645 N. Third St., Harrisburg, is President of the Dauphin County Medical Society and his wife, Charlene, is President of the Auxiliary.

Jacob Trachtenberg, 1530 Locust St., Philadelphia, has been named Clinical Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Human Behavior at Jefferson. Dr. Trachtenberg is with the Northwestern Institute of Psychiatry in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

1972

Susan E. Beatty, 72 Bodine Rd., Malvern, Pa., has been named Adjunct Assistant Professor of Medicine at Jefferson.

Louis C. Blaum, Jr., 33 Wilcox Dr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has become certified by the American Board of Thoracic Surgery. An Instructor in Surgery at Jefferson, Dr. Blaum is a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery.

Philip J. DiGiacomo, Jr., 285 Batleson Rd., Ambler, Pa., and his wife, Anita, announce the birth of their first son, Philip III, who arrived in April. Both father and mother were “delightfully surprised” that their third child was a boy!

Joan H. Shapiro, 280 N. Woodward Ave., Birmingham, Mi., was married in August to David B. Rubinstein, C.P.A. Dr. Shapiro is in the practice of ob/gyn.

Robert A. Shiroff, 4171 Ridgecrest Dr., Las Vegas, is President of the Nevada Affiliate American Heart Association. He has three sons: Adam, Jason and Justin.

George F. Speace, II, 117 Orchard East, Dallas, Pa., is practicing plastic and reconstructive surgery in Wilkes-Barre. Daughter, Gillian, was born in May, 1982.

Timothy C. Wolfgang, 11810 Boulevard, Parkville, Va., is now the father of a third son, Patrick James, born last July.

1973

Joanna M. Firth, 319 Fishers Rd., Bryn Mawr, Pa., is in a private practice of allergy and clinical immunology in Ft. Washington, Pennsylvania. She also runs the Pediatric Allergy Clinic at Albert Einstein Medical Center Northern Division.

Ivan H. Jacobs, 345 Somerset St., North Plainfield, N.J., and his wife, Robin, announce the birth of their second son, Harris Alexander, last August. “Look forward to seeing everybody at our 10th reunion.”

Frederick L. Kramer, 7 Worthington Dr., Media, Pa., has been named Clinical Assistant Professor of Radiology at Jefferson. Dr. Kramer is primarily doing angiography and interventional radiology.

Joseph A. Kuhn, 102 Haywood Rd., Wilmington, De., a specialist in nephrology, has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and will be inducted at the spring meeting in San Francisco.

David M. Rogovitz, 729 Mallard St., Millville, N.J., has been appointed Medical Director of the Radiology Department at Millville Hospital. Dr. Rogovitz has been Assistant Professor of Radiology at the University of Pennsylvania, Clinical Assistant Professor of Radiology at the New Jersey University of Medicine and Dentistry and Assistant Professor of Radiology and Pediatrics at the University of Cincinnati School of Medicine.

Paul Smey, 15 Kilmer Rd., Larchmont, N.Y., was in Sweden and Denmark this fall to present a paper at the New York Section of the American Urologic Association Annual Meeting. At home, Dr. Smey was recently made the Acting Director of Pediatric Urology at the Hospital of the Einstein College of Medicine.

Joseph R. Thomas, Jr., 84 Myrick Ln., Harvard, Ma., has joined the staff of Anthony Caprio’s Nashoba Orthopaedic Associates and has become an Associate Staff Member of the Nashoba Community Hospital. Dr. Thomas has worked in sports medicine at Children’s Hospital in Boston.

1974

David A. Brent, 6551 Northumberland St., Pittsburgh, and his wife, Nancy, are the proud parents of Rebecca Julie, their first child, who arrived in August.

Dr. Brent is on the faculty at Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic in child psychiatry, and is pursuing a post-doctoral fellowship in psychiatric epidemiology. His wife planned to go to work part-time in pediatric neurology in January.

William J. Gibbons, 428 Dogwood Dr., Southampton, Pa., and his wife became parents of a second daughter, born in March 1982. Dr. Gibbons is continuing with his busy internal medicine practice at Holy Redeemer Hospital.

Lee D. Griffith, 3527-7 Via Marin, La Jolla, Ca., will begin a two-year fellowship in cardiovascular surgery at the University of California in San Diego in July 1983.

Michael H. LeWitt, 527 Spruce St., Philadelphia, reports that he and his wife, Lynne, have moved back to Center City after three years in Bucks County. Dr. LeWitt is practicing emergency and occupational medicine in the Northeast, and is taking boards in occupational medicine this year. He is active with the Red Cross, Philadelphia Occupational Medical Association, and Delta Epsilon Medical Fraternity, and recently published two articles on disability evaluation and pre-placement examinations. Mrs. LeWitt is a tax attorney with Girard.

John P. Lubicky, 4816 Candy Ln., Manlius, N.Y., has been performing delicate spinal surgery at Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse, New York, with the help of a Nicolet CA 1,000 somata-sensory evoked potentials (SEP) unit. Dr. Lubicky and the SEP machine, which monitors the spine during surgery, were the subjects of an article in the Syracuse Herald-Journal. Dr. Lubicky is an Assistant Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery and Pediatrics at Upstate. He writes that he and his wife, Vicki, were expecting their second child at Christmas.

James G. Marenick, 123 Lombard St., Philadelphia, has been appointed an Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Human Behavior at Jefferson.

Steven M. Wenner, 30 Academy Dr., Longmeadow, Ma., is practicing orthopaedic and hand surgery in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Walter F. Wrenn, III, Misericordia Hospital, 54th and Cedar Ave., Phila-
Philadelphia, represented Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University at the inauguration December 5 of C.T. Enus Wright as fifth President of Cheyney State College.

**1975**

John E. Hocutt, Jr., is the author of *Emergency Medicine: A Quick Reference For Primary Care*, published last March by Arco/Prentice Hall. The Hocutts have two daughters, Beth Lyn, and Jill Erin who was born in November. They reside at 1243 Lakewood Drive, Wilmington, Delaware.

Robert R. Houston, 11 Riverside Dr., Poland, Oh., has been elected to Fellowship in the American College of Cardiology. Dr. Houston is a cardiologist with Youngstown Hospital Association in Youngstown, Ohio, and Assistant Professor of Medicine at Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine in Rootstown.

Nathan A. Jacobson, 12221 S.W. 101 Ave., Miami, and his wife, Ricki Sue, have two daughters. Dr. Jacobson is in a practice for infectious diseases and internal medicine.

On November 4 at the Houston Hyatt, the JMC Alumni Association entertained in honor of John F. Ditunno, M.D., Professor of Rehabilitation Medicine and Chairman of the Department, who was completing his term as President of the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Top: Dr. (right) and Mrs. Ditunno with John W. Goldschmidt, M.D. ’54. Above: William E. Staas, Jr., M.D. ’62 makes presentation to the Professor in recognition of his service to both the Academy and Jefferson.

John J. Kavanagh, Jr., 1002 W. Belgravia Dr., Pearland, Tx., is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Developmental Therapeutics and Gynecology at Anderson Hospital and Research Institute, working in experimental therapies for gynecologic malignancies.

Ellis R. Levin, 223 Pacific St., Santa Monica, Ca., is Assistant Chief of Medicine at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Long Beach, California, and Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of California, Irvine College of Medicine. Dr. Levin is conducting research in the area of endogenous opioid peptides and is in charge of a large resident training program in internal medicine. He extends greetings to his classmates.

Joel M. Rutenberg, 700 Ardmore Ave., Ardmore, Pa., has entered a neurology practice in Broomall after completing two residencies and a fellowship.

Arthur Sitelman, 2545 Cleinview Ave., Cincinnati, Oh., has been appointed Clinical Assistant Professor of Pathology at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center. Dr. Sitelman has been an Associate Pathologist at St. Elizabeth Medical Center in Kentucky since 1980.

William A. Spohn, 381 N. Fairfield Rd., Beavercreek, Oh., married Margaret M. Dunn ’77 in July. Dr. Spohn is currently Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Wright State University in Dayton.

**1976**

David A. Allan, 161 Stoneway Ln., Bala Cynwyd, Pa., has been appointed an Instructor in Medicine at Jefferson.

Jonathan B. Belmont, 403 Stonybrook Dr., Norristown, Pa., has joined the medical staff of North Penn Hospital as an ophthalmologist. He completed his residency at Wills Eye Hospital.

David G. Berry, 2902 Silverbell Ct., Palm Harbor, Fl., is currently in private practice of general and vascular surgery. Dr. Berry was Chief Surgical Resident at Georgetown University Hospital for one year prior to completing a fellowship in vascular surgery at the University of Tennessee. He and his wife, Bonnie, have a son, Brian, who arrived last May.
Ted M. Parris, 205 David Dr., Haver- 
town, Pa., an Assistant Clinical Pro-

dessor at Jefferson, is practicing rheu-
matology at Bryn Mawr Hospital.

Gary F. Purdue, 2507 North Bend Ln., 
Carrollton, Tx., completed a fellowship 
in burn surgery at Parkland Hospital 
and is now on the faculty of the Univer-
sity of Texas at Dallas. Dr. Purdue and 
his wife, Laurel, have two children, Ian 
and Heather.

Amy M. Sukati, 1941 Mather Wv., 
Elkins Park, Pa., has been appointed 
an Instructor of Obstetrics and 
Gynecology at Jefferson.

Dean L. Winslow, 2400 Graydon Rd., 
Wilmington, De., is with the Section of 
Infectious Diseases in the Department 
of Medicine at the Wilmington Medical 
Center. Dr. Winslow is also Clinical 
Assistant Professor of Medicine at 
Jefferson.

1977

Bruce R. Bender, 1711-2C Royal Oak 
Dr., Pittsburgh, and his wife, Janet, 
announce the birth of Christine, who 
arrived last February.

R. Anthony Carabasi, III, 275 Bryn 
Mawr Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa., has been 
named an Instructor of Surgery at 
Jefferson.

Margaret M. Dunn, 381 N. Fairfield 
Rd., Beavercreek, Oh., married 
William A. Spohn '75 in July. Dr. Dunn 
completed a general surgery residency 
at Montefiore Hospital and the Albert 
Einstein College of Medicine in New 
York before moving to Ohio with her 
husband, who is Assistant Professor of 
Pediatrics at Wright State University in 
Dayton.

Sheldon J. Freedman, 3200 Port 
Royale Dr., N., Ft. Lauderdale, Fl., has 
joined two associates for the practice of 
urology following completion of his 
training at Barnes Hospital of Washing-
ton University in St. Louis. The office 
address is North Ridge Medical Plaza, 
5601 North Dixie Highway.

Jay M. Ginsberg, 419 Montauk Ave., 
New London, Ct., has opened an office 
for the practice of nephrology.

Gregory A. Hoffman, 1904 La Fonteray 
Ct., Louisville, Ky., finished his ortho-
paedic residency and is in a spine 
surgery fellowship at present. Wife, 
Sue, and children, Amanda, 3, and 
Matthew, 1, are all doing well in the 
"sunny south."

Jeffrey M. Koffler, 500 A.E. 87th St., 
New York, is currently in a child psy-
chiatry fellowship at the Roosevelt 
Hospital in New York, with plans to 
finish in June '83. Dr. Koffler was 
moved 1980. He and his wife, 
Diane, announce the birth of their first 
child, Sophie Louise, who arrived this 
past April.

Theresa Korneluk-Reilly, 1134 
Lombard St., Philadelphia, has joined 
the staff at Northeastern Hospital. 
Dr. Korneluk-Reilly also is an eye 
physician and surgeon at Wills Eye 
Hospital.

Robert J. Miller, 832 Main St., Arcadia, 
Wi., announces the birth of Zachary, 
who arrived in April 1981.

Jeffrey F. Minter, Box 70, Worthing-
ton, Pa., has been named Medical 
Director at Wesley Manor Health Care 
Center.

Donald E. Playfoot, 112 Coach Ln., 
Norristown, Pa., will complete a family 
practice residency at Norristown 
Hospital next July. He spent three years 
in the United States Public Health 
Service near Waterloo, Iowa. His 
daughter, Joy Louise, celebrated her 
second birthday in September.

John H. Robinson, 379 State St., Ports-
mouth, N.H. has opened an office for 
the practice of neurology.

Donald J. Savage, 54 Riverside Dr., 
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., certified by the 
American Board of Ophthalmology, has 
joined two colleagues in practice at 
480 Pierce St., Kingston. His particular 
interests are diabetic and vascular 
etinal disorders, macular degenera-
tion, retinal surgery and laser 
treatment.

Patricia K. Schaefer, 4642 S. 81st St., 
Arlington, Va., married John J. Lin, 
Captain, USAF, in June '81. She is 
currently an Attending at the Washing-
ton Hospital Center's Department of 
Emergency Medicine in Washington, 
D.C.

Thomas G. Sharkey, 34 Holiday Dr., 
Kingston, Pa., has been certified by the 
American Board of Ophthalmology. 
Dr. Sharkey is a member of the Luzerne 
County Medical Society, the Penn-
The Jefferson Chairs

A selection of furniture for home or office use...or that special gift for a Jefferson graduate.... These chairs, made from selected northern hardwoods, are hand rubbed with a black satin finish. The Jefferson seal is permanently applied in gold leaf.

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sylvania Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is currently on the staff of Mercy Hospital in Wilkes-Barre.

David S. Shea, 60 Johnson Heights, Waterville, Me., is a staff radiologist at the Mid-Maine Medical Center there. He, wife, Barbara, and two-year-old son, Steven, are enjoying life in Maine.

Barry R. Smoger, 1434 Flat Rock Rd., Narberth, Pa., a specialist in pediatric radiology and nuclear medicine, has joined Main Line Radiology Associates in Bala Cynwyd. A daughter, Julian Selig, was born in February.

Robert J. Woodhouse, 30872 Driftwood Dr., South Laguna, Ca., is practicing in Southern California, after completing a residency at the University of California in San Francisco. Dr. Woodhouse and his wife have a three-year-old daughter.

Marc T. Zubrow, 1416 Clearview Dr., Greensburg, Pa., has joined the medical staff of Westmoreland Hospital. Certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine, Dr. Zubrow has privileges in general internal medicine, pulmonary medicine and critical care medicine.

1978

Christine A. Byrnes, Hopkinson House, Washington Square S., Philadelphia, has been named an Instructor of Medicine at Jefferson.

Daniel B. DiCola, 328 Spring St., Latrobe, Pa., has been named an Instructor of Family Medicine at Jefferson.

George C. Francos, 106 N. Fernwood Ave., Pitman, N.J., has been appointed an Instructor of Medicine at Jefferson.

Ellen P. Freedman has been named Director of extended care and rehabilitative services at the Bay Cove Inpatient Unit at Lemuel Shattuck Hospital in Boston.

Alexander McArthur, III, 1596 Boulevard, Hartford, Ct., and his wife, Barbara, have a son, Alexander, IV.

David L. Schutzer, 205 Walnut Pl., Havertown, Pa., has been appointed an Instructor in Pediatrics at Jefferson.

Fred Teichman, 148 Mountain View Rd., Lewisburg, Pa., has been granted staff status at Evangelical Community Hospital, with privileges in obstetrics and gynecology.

Marie O. Uberti, Penn Wynne, Pa., has been named Chief of Dermatology at Presbyterian-University of Pennsylvania Medical Center. She was Chief Clinical Resident in Dermatology at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and was an Assistant Dermatology Instructor there.

1979

James H. Algeo, Jr., 1415 Compton Rd., Presidio, Ca., is heading the Internal Medicine Clinic at Letterman Army Medical Center. His wife, Mary Rachel Faris '79, began a hematology fellowship there in July.

Peter J. Christ, Letterman Army Medical Center, Presidio of San Francisco, married Linda A. Wettstein in July.

Anthony V. Coletta, 510 Brookhurst Ave., Narberth, Pa., is a fourth-year surgical resident at Jefferson. Dr. Coletta and his wife, Karen, have a two-year-old daughter, Maria.

Gail Davidson, 1129 N. Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wi., currently working in an emergency room, plans to move to New York to begin a fellowship in rheumatology.

Kathleen C. Dougherty, 13200 Fairhill Rd., Shaker Heights, Oh., will begin a fellowship in forensic psychiatry in July 1983 at the University Hospitals of Cleveland.

Mary Rachel Faris, 1415 Compton Rd., Presidio, Ca., began a hematology oncology fellowship at Letterman Army Medical Center in July. Her husband, James H. Algeo, Jr. '79, is heading the Internal Medicine Clinic there.

Alan H. Goldberg, 619 Meadowbrook Dr., Huntingdon Valley, Pa., has entered a private practice of family medicine in North Wales following completion of his training at Cook County Hospital in Chicago.

Stephen S. Grubbs, RFD 130, Thetford Center, Vt., completed his internal medicine residency at the Wilmington Medical Center in June and currently is a hematology/oncology fellow at the Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center. He also is an Instructor in Medicine at the Dartmouth Medical School.

Creston C. Herold, Jr., 1300 Market St., Lemoine, Pa., and classmate Jeffrey N. Potter opened a family practice partnership in August. Both became board certified in family practice in October. Dr. Herold and his wife have a baby girl, Christie, who arrived in September.

William T. Kesselring, Jr., 16 Ransberry Ave., E. Stroudsburg, Pa., and his wife, Pat, have a son, William Clifford, born in June.

Mark A. Lebovitz, 401 Grayson Dr., Springfield, M., writes that he and his wife are having a great time with their daughter, Meara, born in July 1981.

Steven Levenberg, 16 Exceter Ct., Langhorn, Pa., has been appointed Employee Health Physician at St. Francis Medical Center in Trenton. Dr. Levenberg, a Diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners, is in an internal medicine practice with William E. Ryan '59.

Thomas J. Marshall, Jr., 829 Waterview Pl., Virginia Beach, was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal for heroic service while serving as a member of a medical response team on board the USS Nimitz on the night of May 26, 1981. Dr. Marshall is currently in his second year as a surgical resident at Portsmouth Naval Regional Medical Center in Portsmouth, Virginia.

Gary A. Mohr, 517 W. Third St., Florence, Co., is board certified and has opened a private solo practice in family medicine. Sons Benjamin, 4, and Nathan, 2, are well and attending pre-school. His wife, Diane, is expecting their third child in May. "We love Colorado. The weather is beautiful and the Rockies are magnificent."

Sandra F. Schnall, 1420 Locust St., Philadelphia, has been appointed an Instructor of Medicine at Jefferson.

Donn S. Tokairin, 3536 Pinao St., Honolulu, will finish his year as Chief Resident in ob/gyn at Kapiolani Children's Medical Center in Honolulu in June. He then plans to be in private practice. "Aloha to everyone!"

Richard W. Ziegler, 404 Brentwood Rd., Havertown, Pa., and his wife, Beth, are proud to announce the birth of their first child, Richard W. III, born in June 1981.
1980

Donna M. Pfaff, 142 Sixth St., Del Mar, Ca., married Ken Carr, M.D., in August in a ceremony on the cliffs overlooking the ocean at Torrey Pines Park in La Jolla, California. Classmate Frederick Millard and his wife were there. Dr. Pfaff is completing an internal medicine residency at the University of California in San Diego, where her husband is in a cardiology fellowship. Both plan to go into private practice in Southern California.

Bernard C. Proy, 1708 Granada Dr., Erie, Pa., plans to move to Corry, Pennsylvania, with wife, Nancy, and baby son, Vincent, to enter family practice.

1981

Scott A. Brenman, 1213 Addison Wlkwy., Philadelphia, just finished a “hard but exciting” year of surgery at Pennsylvania Hospital. All is well, he writes, and wife, Susan, has recently completed illustration for the third edition of Bates’ Physical Diagnosis.

Kenneth A. Buckwalter, 4726 S. Greenwood, Chicago, is currently at the University of Chicago for radiology. He writes that Chicago is a great city with lots to do: the symphony, galleries and the lake. “I learned how to sail last summer and will learn how to wind surf this summer. Regards to all.”

Daniel L. Diehl, 128 E. Clay St., Lancaster, Pa., has joined the Walter L. Aument Family Health Center in Quarryville, Pennsylvania.

E. Kenneth Fraser, 3312 5th Ave., Whitehall, Pa., and his wife, Doris, announce the birth of a son, Jason, who arrived in October.

Christopher J. Rosko, 203 Autumn Trail, Anniston, Al., announces the birth of his third child, Francesca Clare, who arrived last July.

John W. Smith, II, 718 Rodman St., Philadelphia, announces the birth of his son, Nathan Carver, who arrived in October 1981.

1982

Larry M. Gersten, 3449 Bowman St., Philadelphia, will begin his residency in orthopaedic surgery in July at the University of Southern California.

Obituaries

Frederick E. Keller, 1917
Died December 21, 1982. The retired physician was a resident of Regency Woods Apartments in Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Juan C. Rodriguez, 1918
Died December 28, 1981. Dr. Rodriguez was a general surgeon who resided in Puerto Rico.

Norman R. Crumrine, 1919
Died September 17, 1982. Dr. Crumrine was an otolaryngologist who resided in Beaver, Pennsylvania. A son, Richard S. Crumrine, M.D., is a member of the class of 1962.

Julio Palmieri, 1920
Died February 22, 1981 at the age of 83. Dr. Palmieri, a general practitioner, was a resident of Santurce, Puerto Rico. Surviving is his wife, Aurea.

Charles H. Rogers, 1920
Died August 19, 1982. Dr. Rogers, a general practitioner, was a resident of Portland, Oregon.

Robert P. Conrad, 1927
Died September 8, 1982. Dr. Conrad, a general practitioner, resided in Hagerstown, Maryland. His wife survives him.

Ferdinand C. Dinge, 1927
Died September 18, 1982 at the age of 84. Dr. Dinge was Chief Emeritus of Medical Services at East Orange General Hospital, where he also served as Trustee. He was a Consultant to the Essex County Hospital and the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary. Surviving are his wife, Martha, two sons and a daughter.

Amar D. Matta, 1931
Died April 1, 1981. Dr. Matta was a resident of New Delhi, India.

Achilles A. Berrettini, 1932
Died October 16, 1982. Dr. Berrettini, a resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, served as Chief of Service of Otolaryngology and Ophthalmology at the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Ophthalmology and
Otolaryngology. Surviving are his wife, Joyce, and two sons one of whom is Wade H. Berrettini '77.

James A. Flaherty, 1933
Died October 22, 1982 at the age of 76. Dr. Flaherty, a psychiatrist who resided in Wilmington, Delaware, served on the faculties of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and the Ohio State University Medical School. He was Medical Director of the Governor Bacon Health Center but resigned in 1957 to enter private practice. Dr. Flaherty was a past President of the Delaware Psychiatric Society. His wife, Helen, a daughter and three sons survive him.

William G. Taggart, 1933
Died November 6, 1982 at the age of 78. Dr. Taggart, a resident of Westfield, Massachusetts, was a cardiologist on the staff of Noble Hospital. Surviving are his wife, Josephine, and two daughters.

Edward F. Rosenberg, 1934
Died November 1, 1982. Dr. Rosenberg, a rheumatologist, was Emeritus Associate Professor of Medicine at the Chicago Medical College. President of the National Society of Clinical Rheumatologists and the Chicago Rheumatism Society, he was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and was a member of the American Rheumatism Association, American Society of Clinical Investigation and Sigma Xi. Dr. Rosenberg was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine. An editor of the Rheumatism Review and the Internal Medicine Digest, he was a contributor to numerous medical journals. Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth, and a son.

Stanley F. Glaudel, 1935
Died October 18, 1982. Dr. Glaudel was a general practitioner who resided in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. His wife, Mary, survives him.

Leroy M. Moyer, 1936
Died July 2, 1982. Dr. Moyer was a general surgeon who resided in Souderton, Pennsylvania.

James R. Herron, Jr., 1940
Died October 4, 1982 at the age of 67. Dr. Herron was Clinical Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Jefferson and served as Director of the teaching programs at Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital in Camden. He had a private practice in the area for over 35 years. Dr. Herron, a past President of the Camden County Medical Society, was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a Diplomate of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Surviving are his wife, Marie, and a son.

Dale S. Wilson, 1940
Died April 10, 1981. Dr. Wilson, a general practitioner, was a resident of Miami Springs, Florida, at the time of his death.

Lewis A. Hoffman, Jr., 1943
Died December 19, 1982. Dr. Hoffman was a family practitioner who resided in Lykens, Pennsylvania. His wife, Marguerite, survives him.

John F. Ruth, 1943
Died June 14, 1982 at the age of 65. Dr. Ruth was a general practitioner in the Reading, Pennsylvania area. On the occasion of his retirement just several months earlier, he was cited in the local newspaper for his devotion to his patients. Dr. Ruth is survived by his wife, Theresa, and three daughters.

Lester Mann, 1947
Died July 1, 1982 following injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Dr. Mann was a general practitioner with offices in Broomall, Pennsylvania. His wife survives him.

Robert G. Brown, 1948
Died September 29, 1982. Dr. Brown was a general practitioner in Greenville, Tennessee.

John T. Genezcko, 1951
Died July 17, 1982 at the age of 58. Dr. Genezcko was Chief of Anesthesiology at Bay Medical Center in Bay City, Michigan. He was a Diplomate of the American Board of Anesthesiology and a past President of the Michigan Anesthesiologists and the Bay-Arenac-losco Medical Society. He also was one of four physicians who formed the Michigan Physicians Mutual Liability Company. His wife, Bina, one daughter and three sons survive him.

P. Calvin Gerner, 1954
Died November 11, 1982 at the age of 63. Dr. Gerner, who resided in Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, was Medical Director of the Broomall Presbyterian Nursing Home. He served on the medical staffs of Chester County, Presbyterian and Lankenau Hospitals. Surviving are his wife, Ruth, and a son.

Joseph L. Eastwick, Trustee
Died November 6, 1982 at the age of 86. Mr. Eastwick, who served as a Life Trustee on Jefferson’s Board for 39 years, was President of the James Lees & Sons Company and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Burlington Industries. In addition he was a Director of the Budd Company, Central Penn National Bank, General Accident & Fire Assurance of Perth, Scotland, Pennsylvania Insurance Company and Potomac Company. He received honorary degrees from both Jefferson and Ursinus College, where he also served as Trustee. Because of his splendid generosity to the University, he received the Cornerstone Award in 1976. Surviving are his wife, Suzanne, and three children.

John B. Franklin, Faculty
Died October 27, 1982 at the age of 50. Dr. Franklin, a Clinical Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, was Medical Director of both the Booth Maternity Center and Planned Parenthood Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania. His class action suit resulted in a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that overturned Pennsylvania’s abortion law in 1979. His suit contended that the law was too vague and argued that it unconstitutionally restricted the discretion of the attending physician. The Supreme Court agreed, voting six to three to accept his argument. Dr. Franklin was a graduate of Vanderbilt University Medical School. Surviving are his wife, Catherine, two daughters, a son and his parents.
Alumni Calendar

February 20
Dinner hosted by Hawaiian Alumni for seminar visitors

February 24
The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association
Jefferson Alumni Hall

March 13
Reception to honor Jerome M. Cotler, M.D., '52
President of the American Board of Orthopaedic Surgery during the meetings of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
Disneyland Hotel
Anaheim, California

March 25
Parents' Day for sophomore students
Jefferson Alumni Hall

April 12
Reception during the meetings of the American College of Physicians
 Stanford Court
San Francisco

April 13
Dinner, Lehigh Valley Alumni
Lehigh Country Club
Allentown, Pennsylvania

April 27
Reception to meet the Dean at the home of Dr. & Mrs. Morton Schwimmer for New York area alumni
New York

April 30
Reception during the meetings of The Medical Society of New Jersey
Resorts International
Atlantic City

May 2
Reception during the meetings of the American Psychiatric Association
The Dorset Hotel
New York

May 9
Reception during the meetings of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
Atlanta

May 25
Dinner for Washington, D.C. area alumni
The Cosmos Club