Mountain of concrete and steel
   I see you rise,
Huiking, into
   The midnight sun
Amongst the gentle amber
   Snowflakes.
Giganticity arising
   Above monstrosity
From the vitamins
   And minerals
Of human bone
   And cerebral cortex.
You block the soft sunbeams
   And destroy the momentary
Clash of static electricity,
   Racing to earth
Amongst a wetness to drown all,
   But,
Still, you linger
   As the shadow of many things.

Born of the copulation
   Of sand and beryllium amalgam
I have seen your mass
   Rise, tier by tier.
Your steel struts,
   Probing the immenseness of space.
Have stabilized
   Man’s imagination
Into the tangible reality
   Of dreams.

I see you at a moment,
   And then again,
And know you for the cast
   Of future generations,
The spectre of a moment,
  Awaiting the unproven uncertainty.

Clifton G. Harris, III, M.D. ’70
On September 30, 1967, Washington University officials gathered with faculty, students, friends and the chairman of the board of McDonnell Douglas Corporation for the launching of a structure to be known as the McDonnell Medical Sciences Building.

On October 17, 1970, many of these same individuals returned for the dedication.

At both ceremonies mention was made of another historic event in 1915, when the new buildings of Washington University School of Medicine were dedicated.

But the emphasis was on the future — both for the preclinical departments occupying the building, and for the enlarged classes of men and women this building will accommodate to provide training here that will lead them on to greater findings in the mysteries of medicine.

The generosity of the James S. McDonnell family, added to that of many others who gave, plus funds from the Public Health Service grants have made possible the erection of this nine-story, block-long building to be utilized for teaching and research.

The day preceding the dedication was devoted to a symposium on "Genetics in the Space Age," a subject of particular interest to Mr. McDonnell.

It is a high privilege to participate in these ceremonies, dedicating a new building for a university-based medical school, a complex of activities which, collectively, constitute one of the high-watermarks of our civilization.

We are often told that the legacies left to future man by the Middle Ages were the great Gothic and Romanesque cathedrals. For modern man, the cathedral may take many forms. As in the past, some, dedicated to God, are quiet contemplative chapels. But others, such as this, are dedicated to Man. Here the sounds are not those of a great organ or choir but the click of pipettes, the chatter of a strip chart recorder, the hum of a transformer, or student voices in the corridors. Those who planned and made this day
One Adult Cell Used to Produce Frog

By HAROLD M. SCHMECK Jr.
Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16—Scientists in Britain have demonstrated experimentally that a single adult specialized cell, such as a skin cell, contains all the genetic information needed to produce a complete creature with skin, bones, organs and everything else.

The concept that each living cell contains the complete set of genetic instructions has been basic to modern biology and has long been an article of faith among biologists and geneticists, but most of the supporting evidence has been indirect.

New direct evidence comes from work at Oxford University by Dr. John B. Gurdon and Dr. Ronald Laskey. They have taken adult specialized cells of frogs, such as skin cells, grown them in laboratory tissue culture flasks and then transplanted the nuclei of some of these cells into unfertilized frog eggs in which the native nuclei had been destroyed.

When these egg cells divided and formed groups of multiple cells, some of their cell nuclei were again transplanted into prepared eggs. Ultimately, from a series of such transplantations, the scientists were able to grow some living tadpoles, a few of which became frogs.

Stir in Research Circles

Several years ago, the same research group caused a scientific stir by transplanting the nuclei of embryonic cells into such specialized cells of frogs that were essentially carbon copies of the same individual.

What Dr. Gurdon and his co-workers did then was to take such a nucleus from the intestine of a tadpole and implant it inside a frog egg whose own nucleus had been destroyed by the researchers.

Dr. Gurdon reviewed this work and described some of the new experiments here today at a symposium on genetics at Washington University School of Medicine. The symposium marked the dedication of the school's new McDonnell Medical Science Building named for the aircraft manufacturer.

The scientists said attempts had been made to transplant adult specialized cells directly from living frogs into the prepared egg cells, but that these had been unsuccessful for reasons that were still unexplained.

When such cells were grown first in tissue culture, before the transplantation attempts, the experiments were successful. The cells growing in the tissue culture flasks did appear to maintain their adult specialized characteristics.

In introducing Dr. Gurdon, Dr. Theodore Puck of the University of Colorado Medical Center, the meeting's chairman, described the British work in cell nuclei transplantation as among the classic experiments of biology.

The most recent aspects of the work appear to open the way to sophisticated new studies in one of the key problem areas of modern biological science.

Differentiation Problem

This is the problem of how living cells differentiate so that an entire creature consisting of a multitude of differentiated cells and tissues can develop from one fertilized egg.

A further and equally important aspect of this unsolved problem is the question of what keeps most of a cell's genetic machinery turned off most of the time so that one specialized cell remains specialized and never turns into anything else. For example, a skin cell never becomes a blood cell.

Since such a transformation never occurs, it is clear that some sort of regulatory mechanism must prevent it, but the nature of these mechanisms is largely unknown.

During informal conversation after his lecture, Dr. Gurdon said the transplantation technique should facilitate some detailed studies of the steps that are essential for differentiation, the process by which cells take on specialized characteristics.

In the experiments it has been clear that somehow the nuclei from the specialized adult cells had their full store of genetic instructions activated again, permitting the development of a complete individual with all its complex cell types.

Scientists hope to follow in detail the molecular and chemical events that make this possible. From this they hope to learn something of the equally important regulatory measures that keep most of the genetic instructions turned off in normal adult cells.

Details of the latest experimental work are presented in an article just published in a British scientific journal called The Journal of Embryology, Dr. Gurdon said, and in an article soon to be published in Nature, another British journal.

In the experiments the nuclei of egg cells were destroyed by ultra-violet light. Then nuclei from adult cells were taken out of the cell culture growth with the aid of fine tubes called pipettes in which the outer part of the cell was broken, leaving the nucleus intact. The pipette was then used to insert this nucleus into the prepared egg cell.

we can design, much less implement, a statewide or nationwide plan for the delivery of health care for all citizens. It is my earnest hope that that day is not far off.

Although there may well be a shortage of physicians, it is highly doubtful that they are the limiting factor in the system as it operates even now. It may well be that the key to adequacy tomorrow is a sufficient supply of diverse paramedical personnel — trained in the same setting and insights. Medical and university faculties must also cooperate in attempting to understand the rise of a drug culture in our society, the effects of marijuana and the hallucinogens as well as of hard narcotics and their alleviation by chemical means while we learn to minimize the social cost of this dreadful blight. Practitioners of the social sciences must concern themselves with the changing life of geriatric patients and the medical community must be responsive to the insights so gained. Almost all elements of the academic world must collaborate if ever we are to design an acceptable and effective means to limit population growth. And if indeed there are permanent virtues and values to be communicated by the humanities, where better can they be exemplified than in establishing the ethos of medical care in a violently changing world? All this and more is in progress in this university medical center.
As we dedicate this new medical sciences building, you must be aware that the acute financial plight of our medical schools has not gone unnoticed. Public appeals for assistance are offset by the allegations of overemphasis of research at the expense of teaching, allegations that our institutions are insufficiently used for their primary purpose of creating physicians, allegations that research results available even now are not utilized in clinical practice. While there may be some basis for such concerns, they have been seriously overdrawn. Instead, let me offer some tenets with which I hope you will agree.

1. While quite unplanned, the American biomedical enterprise is a unique and highly successful endeavor, the envy of the world and as such should be a source of great national pride, just as an institution such as this should be a great source of local pride.

2. The rapidly unfolding understanding of life in molecular terms is not only one of the gigantic intellectual accomplishments of man, it constitutes the unique basis for hope that in the near future we shall be able to cope with the major diseases to which man is subject thereby lengthening the span of useful, enjoyable human life.

3. By common consent, the nation’s universities are both our educational
engrossed in remarks by Chancellor Thomas H. Elliot.

amused by a quip from Vice Chancellor for Medical Affairs William H. Danforth.

intent on hearing DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Instruments and our primary locales for the conduct of research. That research not only enriches the intellectual and educational life of these institutions, it is also a prime purpose in and of itself. In consequence, the quality of education at such institutions, is at an all-time high. This is evident in the competence of recent graduates of these institutions, whether undergraduate, graduate, or professional. In all regards but the tranquility necessary for scholarship — as opposed to the resolution of issues — their education today is superior to that of a generation ago.

Our students should be educated in the best setting we know how to provide and the university-based research-conducting medical school is just that. We must not be content to train large numbers of doctors as merely slightly over-educated technicians, unable to cope with any but the most routine of clinical situations.

But the cost of medical education — to the institution and to the student — now threatens the survival of the one and the education of the other. In the long run, it seems inevitable that medical schools must be viewed as national rather than local resources and each must surely be provided with some flow of stable funding by the federal government so as to assure its very existence. For the
As a means to this end, I have elsewhere proposed a National Youth Service Program, which would offer stipend and tuition support to all students in good standing engaged in advanced education beyond the baccalaureate, regardless of field, be it the humanities, natural or social sciences, medicine, law, engineering, etc. In exchange upon completion of such education, all would then be committed to two or three years of national service at a moderate stipend. Although away from the university for a year...
and a half now, I remain convinced that no program would find a warmer welcome among the highly motivated young people of our time.

Social scientists and humanists might be apprenticed to federal agencies or undertake teaching assignments in junior colleges, or high schools, particularly in disadvantaged areas. Young lawyers could serve in legal aid clinics or in local government; nothing could so upgrade local and state government as an annual wave of bright young lawyers and social scientists. Nothing in our society is so badly in need of upgrading!

New physicians could serve in a modernized public health service, assigned to clinics across the country or to experimental health teams assessing new mechanisms for delivery of health care. Natural scientists and engineers could teach, or serve in federal laboratories, or in multidisciplinary institutes on campus addressed to the multitudinous problems of our day.

The impact of this flow of motivated, highly trained young men and women throughout the diverse elements of our national life would be profound and exhilarating, a "Domestic Peace Corps", if you will, but of individuals thoroughly trained for their jobs.
It has been a great pleasure to work so closely with Bill Danforth* for the past five and one-half years. Now that he is scheduled to become Chancellor of Washington University, and our relationship after next summer will no longer be as close as it has been, I should like to recall a few of the important events in the Medical School during the past few years.

In February, 1966, Washington University announced the initial gift of $4,000,000 from Mr. James S. McDonnell and family for the construction of a Medical Sciences Building at the School of Medicine. This magnificent structure was dedicated last fall — as you see elsewhere in this issue. We now have the finest facility anywhere for teaching and research in the preclinical medical sciences.

The purchase of the St. John's Hospital property by Washington University was reported in June, 1966. This real estate, slightly in excess of five acres, will provide very substantially for great future expansion of the Medical Center. At present the entire area is devoted to parking space for automobiles.

On July 1, 1966, Dr. P. Roy Vagelos arrived from the National Heart Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, to begin his responsibilities as Professor and Head of the Department of Biological Chemistry. Dr. Vagelos has made and continues to make outstanding contributions to the field of lipid chemistry.

Also on July 1, 1966, Dr. Joseph H. Ogura, an established leader in the field of laryngeal surgery, assumed his present position as Lindburg Professor and Head of the Department of Otolaryngology. It is timely to note that Dr. Ogura was honored in the January 11, 1971, issue of Modern Medicine.

In March, 1967, the Executive Faculty approved a substantial revision of the curriculum of the Medical School. This exciting change in our approach to the education of physicians came about through the persistent and effective efforts of Doctors Samuel Guze, Richard Hudgens and Paul Lacy and other members of the Committee on Medical Education. Among other features, the entire fourth year is elective in this new program.

On June 1, 1967, Dr. Philip R. Dodge assumed his present position as Professor and Head of the Edward Mallinckrodt Department of Pediatrics. Dr. Dodge had previously held appointments as Pediatrician and Neurologist at the Massachusetts General Hospital and Assistant Professor of Neurology at the Harvard Medical School. He was recently appointed Medical Director of the St. Louis Children's Hospital following reorganization of the administrative structure of that institution.

On July 1, 1967, Dr. Walter F. Ballinger II was appointed Bixby Professor and Head of the Mary Culin Department of Surgery. A distinguished surgeon, Dr. Ballinger came to us from the Department of Surgery at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

In December, 1967, Dr. Carlton Cuyler Hunt arrived to begin his work as Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics. Dr. Hunt had previously been Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physiology at the Yale University School of Medicine. His work in neurophysiology is widely known.

In March, 1968, the School was visited by the survey team of the Liaison Committee on Medical Education of the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges. This group carries out the most important regular evaluation of the whole Medical School by an external visiting team. They were particularly pleased to note that the whole Medical Center had been brought together after the divisiveness of 1963-64, in large part by Dr. Danforth in his role as President of the Washington University Medical School and Associated Hospitals.

*William H. Danforth, M.D., has served as Vice Chancellor for Medical Affairs since July 1, 1965.
(WUMSAH) Board. Although some suggestions for improvements were made, in general we passed with flying colors.

In June, 1968, Dr. W. Maxwell Cowan assumed his present position as Professor and Head of the Department of Anatomy. A native of South Africa, Dr. Cowan was graduated from Witswatersrand University and received his doctor's degree at Oxford. He has achieved international prominence in the field of neuroanatomy.

In June, 1970, announcement was made of a $15 million grant to Washington University from the Danforth Foundation. It will be paid over a five year period. A $3 million installment will be made each year, $2 million to the University and $1 million to the Medical School. I need not tell you how important such a grant is in these difficult days for private schools.

On July 1, 1970, Dr. James L. O'Leary relinquished his duties as Head of the Department of Neurology, and this position was assumed by Dr. William M. Landau, Class of 1947. Dr. Landau has made many important contributions in the field of neurophysiology. Dr. O'Leary continues to be active in research.

In March Dr. C. Ronald Stephen arrives from Southwestern Medical School in Dallas to become Henry E. Mallinckrodt Professor and Head of the newly created Department of Anesthesiology. Dr. Stephen is widely known for his work in anesthesiology, and he will bring much needed strength to this field within Barnes and Allied Hospitals.

On June 30, 1971, Dr. Willard M. Allen will relinquish his administrative position as Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology after 31 years of service in that position. He will be succeeded by Dr. James C. Warren from the University of Kansas. Dr. Warren has made many scientific contributions in the fast-moving field of the biochemistry of reproduction.

Although I have tried to mention all of the new department heads, the other events described represent only a very few of the important highlights of our recent past. The Medical School is looking forward to good days ahead for all of Washington University under the leadership of Chancellor Danforth.

M. Kenton King, M.D."
Pictured: Members of the Class of '74 . . .
 . . . and some of those who are helping along
the way to the M.D. degree
As this issue goes to press, their first year is nearly half gone. The appearance of nonchalance has overtaken that of being lost — and if they don't know the answers, they at least bluff a response.

But the first day of orientation last September, the Class of 1974 entered the North Building, much the same as their predecessors — uncertain about the next four years.

Plans had been made to hold the information sessions and registration in the McDonnell Medical Sciences Building, but the contractors didn't have it quite ready.

Among those offering sage wisdom was the man who has been a proud member of the Medical School since 1925, William B. Parker, registrar emeritus. Although he didn't mention it in his remarks, Mr. Parker also had welcomed the fathers of some of this year's entering class.
During the first few days, the pleasantries of indoctrination included a tea for the ladies, a box-chicken lunch with the faculty, and the annual alumni-sponsored beer and buffet party.

So that the new students would have adequate time to absorb, the second installment of the orienting was delayed until October 1. This time in the Cori Auditorium of the new building, three gave their views on the philosophy of medical education here. Speakers were Samuel B. Guze, M.D., professor of psychiatry, and chairman of the Committee on Medical Education; Paul E. Lacy, M.D., Ph.D., Edward Mallinckrodt Professor and head of the Department of Pathology; and Carl V. Moore, M.D., Busch Professor and head of the John Miliken Department of Medicine. A lively information exchange followed the formal remarks.

And the next day — back to classes, the anatomy dissecting room (which last summer was renovated, refurbished, and adequately lighted and air conditioned), and another check on the calendar closer to graduation.
Profile of the Class of 1974

More than 2,000 applied for admission to Washington University School of Medicine last year. The Admissions Committee of 12 devoted individuals is proud of their selections.

Competition for the 110 spaces was no less fierce than in previous years despite a 10 percent increase in the group's size made possible by the new teaching facilities in the McDonnell Medical Sciences Building.

When the class arrived in the fall, its statistics were:

Their ages extend from 20 to 28 years, with a median of 22 years. Eleven are married.

Eighty-nine of the 14 women and 96 men
received bachelor's degrees, while 21 of the group entered with minimal requirements of 90 semester hours.

The range of academic honors earned by the freshmen includes 14 Phi Beta Kappa, 18 "Honors Distinction with Degree," 7 summa cum laude, 11 magna cum laude, 16 cum laude, as well as 3 "Honors in Major Fields." On a four point scale (A = 4, B = 3, C = 2), the median cumulative grade point average was 3.5.

The freshmen came from a variety of academic fields: life sciences, 41; chemistry, 32; preprofessional, 6; psychology, 6; engineering and physics, 5; mathematics, 4; humanities, 12; and undeclared, 3.

Twenty-five of their parents have M.D. degrees, and seven are alumni of this Medical School.

That they all have medicine as their prime concern is taken for granted, but realizing what they did as undergraduates helps insure that they also are well rounded. The class boasts several athletes, a fraternity sweetheart, a tutor in the "Upward Bound" program, a fencer, a Sunday School teacher, and a karate enthusiast with a brown belt. And the former sergeant of a pipe and drum corps even compares notes with a musician from a stage band.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOLS ATTENDED

Arkansas A. M & N - 1
Brandeis - 1
Brown - 1
California (Berkeley) - 3
California (Los Angeles) - 1
California (Santa Barbara) - 1
Carleton - 1
Central Methodist - 1
Chicago - 1
Cincinnati - 1
Colorado - 1
Colorado State - 1
Columbia - 1
Dartmouth - 3
Davidson - 2
Denver - 1
Emory - 1
Gronk - 1
Hans Teachers - 1
Harvard - 4
Idaho - 1
Iowa - 5
Indiana - 3
Jackson State - 1
Kansas - 1
Lindenhurst - 1
Louisiana Institute of Technology - 1
Michigan State - 2
Mills - 1
Minnesota - 1
Missouri (Columbia) - 2
Missouri-State (Linn) - 1
Nebraska - 1
New York - 1
Northwestern - 5
Notre Dame - 3
Oklahoma - 1
Oregon State - 1
Pacific - 1
Rice - 1
Rochester - 2
Rutgers - 1
Seattle Pacific - 1
Smith - 1
Syracuse - 1
Tabor - 1
Texas (Austin) - 3
Tulane - 1
U.S.A.F. Academy - 1
Valparaiso - 1
Waldorf - 1
Washington (St. Louis) - 11
Washington (Seattle) - 2
Wellesley - 1
Western Reserve - 1
Williams - 1
Wheaton - 2
Wichita State - 1
Xavier - 1
Yale - 4
The children's clinic at St. Louis County Hospital is crowded, confusing and a bit chaotic, with crying babies, whimpering toddlers, active, jet-propelled children with lusty lungs. The sound level is a bit strong for the average visitor, but the quiet when you close the door behind you is blissful.

Mrs. Nancy Quigley loves it. Her eyes shine as she says: "I'm enjoying it so much. I was beginning to get tired of routine nursing but this is a wonderful change and a challenge."

Nancy is something of a pioneer, the first pediatric nurse practitioner to be working in the St. Louis area. The pediatric nurse practitioner is a nurse who has received special training so that she can relieve the busy, overburdened pediatrician of some of his routine chores and normal duties which do not require a highly skilled medical man.

"It has been estimated that if all the medical schools in the country graduated nothing but pediatricians for the next five years, there still would not be enough to meet the demand," said Dr. Lawrence I. Kahn, assistant professor of pediatrics at Washington University. He has been the guiding spirit behind the medical school's new program to train pediatric nurse practitioners.

The same is true of other medical fields, Dr. Kahn hastened to add — obstetricians and internists among them — but in the case of the pediatrician, he finds himself spending much of his time doing things which someone else could do equally well.

Harassed mothers call him when baby sneezes, ask for advice on minor feeding problems and want him to outline simple health rules. The result, Dr. Kahn says, is that "the pediatrician often finds himself dealing with problems for which he was not specifically trained and not dealing with the very many problems for which he was trained.

"About 50 per cent of his time is spent on problems which are serious from a medical point of view and the rest on problems which could be handled by anyone with a little bit of expertise," he continued, "the care of the common cold, for example, uncomplicated diaper rash, problems which do not require a highly trained physician."

It was Dr. Henry K. Silver, of the department of pediatrics of the University of Colorado, who first advanced the idea that a nurse could be trained to do many of these things. In 1965, with the help of Dr. Lee Ford, R.N., he set up the first training program for pediatric nurse practitioners and the idea has spread.

There are nine programs now underway. Wesley Duiker, of the American Academy of Pediatrics, which supports the new concept, estimates that 5000 women will become P.N.P.'s within the next five years.
The program at Washington University is offered by the Department of Pediatrics and the Division of Health Care Research.

The division grew out of the interest now current in medical schools in improving health care for people who need it.

"Medical schools have done an excellent job in finding the origins of diseases and ways to cure them," said Dr. Kahn, "but they haven't done as well at delivering these discoveries to the people who need them most."

One area which the Washington University division has been exploring is utilizing allied health personnel, such as the pediatric nurse practitioner. The first class began last year and three young, attractive nurses completed the program. Of the three, one is working in Boston, one has taken a leave of absence to have her own baby and the third, Mrs. Quigley, is working in the clinics of St. Louis Children's Hospital and St. Louis County Hospital.

The second class, a group of six, began Sept. 14. A diversified group, it includes a former airlines stewardess, a hospital nursery nurse, and public health nurses.

"The public health nurse has an excellent background for this type of work," Dr. Kahn said. "There are counties in Missouri where there are no doctors or only one overworked doctor so the nurse is often the major source of medical care."

Nurses with R.N. or B.S. degrees are eligible for the training course.

"We train for four months in intensive fashion with lectures and demonstrations," Dr. Kahn said in describing the course. "Classes are held at Worn and Children's hospitals, in the classroom and in the outpatient departments. Some training involves going to the County Health Department child center and to the city's well baby clinic, as well as to the offices of private pediatricians.

"Everything the nurses do is under the direction and supervision of a physician. They are taught by the entire pediatric staff of Children's Hospital in the fields of cardiology, neurology, diseases of metabolism, etc. Among those on our teaching staff are Dr. Stan Lyss, Dr. Dorothy Jones and Dr. Helen Nash, a private pediatrician who has been one of the strongest supporters of our plan."

The second four months of training is divided between working in outpatient and well baby clinics and in a private pediatrician's office.

Thus far, the program has met with approval from all sides. The American Medical Association and the American Academy of Pediatrics have supported it. The nurses themselves find the work exciting and interesting.

"They learn how to examine babies, how to use a stethoscope, ophthalmoscope and other devices," Dr. Kahn said. "One of the things we teach them to do is to become skillful in deciding the difference between a well baby and a sick baby, one with mild problems as opposed to one with a real illness.

"They do not practice medicine or prescribe drugs," he continued, "aside from telling a mother to use aspirin or nose drops, the sort of thing you might feel free to tell a friend to do."

"The concept of the nurse with greater responsibility is not entirely new," he continued, "since nurses in the field of intensive care often exercise great responsibility and become expert in many areas.

"The day of the nurse with the candle or lamp, doing bedside care, is past," he said. "Many nurses become administrators, organizing the work of aids and LPNs in hospitals. The skill of nursing can be broader and deeper and this is one way of accomplishing that."

One of the advantages of the program is that the pediatric nurse practitioner will be able to utilize her skills anywhere in the country where pediatric services are offered. She should be of great help in counseling families on nutrition, accident prevention and child rearing.

Mrs. Quigley, for example, listed as two of her special interests the nutrition of the young child who sometimes has an iron deficiency and the problems of the overweight child.

One of the obstacles to training more PNP's is the problem of financing. At present the Washington University program is supported by grants from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. They help defray the cost of training programs and help supply the stipend of $400 a month which each trainee receives. More money will be needed, however, if the program is to continue.

Perhaps the greatest supporters of the PNP program are mothers, here and in other cities, who are receiving the benefit of this augmented care.

"The mother finds that the PNP is a good listener, is knowledgeable and her involvement is deeper than that of the pediatrician," Dr. Kahn said.

"The mother finds her questions are answered much more thoroughly than by a busy doctor and that the PNP can take more time with them. Most of them agree that it's better for the baby -- and for the pediatrician, too."

"In fact, a doctor in Denver who had a PNP named Heather found that more and more mothers took to saying, 'Couldn't I see Heather today instead of the doctor? She has more time to listen to my problems.'"

Dr. Stephen Named Head of Newest Department
Awards and recipients were:

Roche Award — gold wrist watch and scroll — awarded after the second year to the student who best exemplifies the ideals of the modern American physician; Leonard M. Glode, Jr., Chadron, Neb., received the Brookings prize last year.

Dr. Richard S. Brookings Medical School Prizes — $250 - $200 - $100 — for meritorious performance; Larry J. Shapiro, Skokie, Ill., received the Roche Award and the McCordock Book prizes last year and the Carter prize in 1968; Robert L. Faul, Evansville, Ind., received the Gill and Chouke prizes and Cori prize last year; Joel D. Blumhagen, Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. Robert Carter Medical School Prizes — $250 - $200 - $100 — for meritorious performance; Robert L. Blake, Durham, N.C., received the Brookings prize last year and the Cori prize in 1968; Mrs. Mary R. Glode, Rolling Meadows, Ill., received the Carter prize last year; John M. Michael, Big Spring, Tex.

Medical Alumni Scholarship Fund — $200 — awarded for excellence; Richard Brown, Chicago, Ill., received the Lange Award last year and the Gill and Chouke prizes in 1968.

Carl F. and Gerty T. Cori Prize in Biochemistry — for superior scholarship; Gregory D. Beall, Stillwater, Minn., and Michael A. McCarty, St. Louis.

Antoinette Frances Dames Prize in Physiology and Biophysics — $100 — for superior scholarship in these fields; David C. Hooper, Lubbock, Tex.

George F. Gill Prize in Anatomy — $50 — Kehar S. Chouke Prize in Anatomy — $50 — for superior scholarship in anatomical work; Stewart F. Cramer, Utica, N.Y.

Edmund V. Cowdry Prize in Histology — $100 — for meritorious performance in microscopic anatomy; Michael A. McCarty, St. Louis.

Howard A. McCordock Book Prize — for general excellence in pathology; Mary S. Basolo, Muskogee, Okla., received the Dames prize last year.

Lange Medical Publications Book Awards — to members of each class for high general standing; Paul Goldstein, New Orleans, La., received the Lange Award last year and in 1968; Michael Swartout, Temple City, Calif., received the Carter prize last year and the Brookings prize in 1968; Mrs. Charlotte D. Jacobs, Kingsport, Tenn., received the Lange award last year; Douglas K. Miller, Wichita, Kan., received the Lange award last year; Daniel S. Karin, San Antonio, Tex.; Jacques U. Baenziger, Knoxville, Tenn.

Prizes and Awards:
The Bonuses to Scholarship as Being its own Reward

Dividends for academic excellence went to 19 at the annual Student Awards Assembly, December 17. Ten of the winners had earned similar bonuses in 1970, and six in 1968.
October 8 through 29, 1970, were memorable days for 10 of us doctors from Missouri, nine with their wives, one unaccompanied, as we took a People-to-People Goodwill Medical tour through Europe, with the blessing of the Missouri State Medical Association.

Leaving on a Wednesday afternoon from Lambert Field, we proceeded to New York where we met the J. Will Flemings of Moberly. We flew Sabena Airlines (Belgian-Austrian), bound for Brussels, Belgium. It was an old, overloaded and poorly equipped plane, but we arrived on time.

Will Fleming had to sit up all night since his seat wouldn't recline, but this was the only "faux pas" we encountered during the trip.

At the Brussels airport security against hijackings was so intense that we could not meet our tour guide, Geoffrey Morley, a young Englishman. He was with us for the entire trip, and was highly efficient and knowledgeable — although somewhat over-reactive at times.

As I started to say, we couldn't meet our guide until we were inside the terminal. This gave me, as the host and leader of the group, a few anxious moments.

A highlight of the Brussels visit was the initial briefing the first afternoon at the Ministry of Health, with explanations of the way the Belgian medical program works. All of the people have insurance. They pay their physician — for an official visit or whatever — and are then reimbursed from their insurance plan. There are six insurance companies, each aligned with one of the political parties.

Our second day featured a trip to Bruges, specifically to see the St. Jans Hospital which was built in the year 600. A part of the original building still stands, with huge fireplaces at each end of one of the rooms.

Old paintings on the walls show the conditions at the time, when three or four patients occupied each bed. The pharmacy still occupies its old site, but with modern improvements set against a display of old apothecary memorabilia.

The good people of Bruges allowed the lights to be turned on to illuminate the old canal so we could see this very picturesque site, and the day concluded with a gala dinner on Le Barge, anchored there. We also got a short side trip on the Belgian coast to Lueck, a village with rather sumptuous beach villas.

The next day was for sight-seeing in Brussels. It was a very foggy morning, but we viewed the site of the 1968 World's Fair, the king's palace, government buildings, war memorials and the Grand Square, preserved from its days of original glory as a guild and port city.

Sunday, it was aboard the plane and off for Stockholm, Sweden. We visited two hospitals — modern and quite efficient, but obviously short of personnel, MDs and others.

It appears that the Swedes are not particularly interested in preserving historical sites, as they are building new complexes with shopping centers much like ours. In one center we visited, however, there were two interesting additions: a pediatric clinic and nursery, and a dog kennel.

The only real tourist attraction was the Schladthaus or city hall, with its magnificent Gold Room, where the Nobel Prizes are awarded. The Royal Opera and the Parliament and Palace were other sights of note. On our final morning we had a boat trip around Stockholm, which is really an island city. The colorful hills and woods, with an occasional windmill, were delightful.

One of the plusses was our meeting at Southern Hospital with Dr. Hakan Arbiddson, who had trained for a year at Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology in St. Louis. We also were entertained at the Swedish Medical Society Building, and had a fine dinner of reindeer steak at the famous Operaskeller.

In Sweden, the doctors are in a professional union, along with dentists, veterinarians and teachers. There is no autonomy and no individual initiative, although private practice is allowed, payable by government insurance.

We took Aeroflot from Stockholm to Leningrad, where we landed on time — but after dark — at a rather dismal airport. Customs here were more rigorous than anywhere else. We were transported to the Adelphi, a faded luxury hotel, where Hitler had planned to hold his celebration after capturing the city.

Missouri Doctors Visit Counterparts in People-to-People Tour

By David N. Kerr, M.D. '41
The theme in Leningrad was the city’s successful resistance to the Germans throughout the “900 days,” and there are still a few signs on the streets cautioning that certain areas continue to be dangerous because of the heavy German shelling.

We visited a “polyclinic” which serves a so-called micro-district of the city. This one serviced about 60,000 persons with 130 MDs, with a base of generalists, each of which was responsible for 2,000 people. In addition, there were specialists in ENT, eye, neuro medicine and dermatology. Gynecology, obstetrics, pediatrics and major surgery have separate facilities. There was some question, not readily answered, as to how these other modalities were brought in on short notice.

In the afternoon we visited Pavlova Palace, where the last czar and his family spent their final days before going on to Siberia. However, it is presented more to show the restoration following its near destruction by the Germans after it had been their high command headquarters for the siege of Leningrad. The restoration was well done, and in each room was a photograph of how the room looked after the Nazis left. But there was very little mention of the czars.

En route to the city we saw the palace of Catherine the Great at Pushkin. That night at the Maryinsky Ballet, a beautiful old theatre, we saw a fine performance, but as there was no English libretto, we were not sure just what went on.

Leningrad appeared to be a relatively new city, because it was pretty well rebuilt after the siege. However, there are several old palaces, now museums or government buildings, and many landmarks of the Revolution, all of which are dutifully eulogized. Probably the main attraction was the Hermitage, the winter palace of the czars, built by Peter the Great. It would take a concentrated week to see the whole 130-room exhibit, but we did our best in one afternoon, thanks to the friendly and helpful intourist guides.

At 10 p.m. we boarded the Red Arrow Limited, and arrived in Moscow at 8 the next morning. The train was on time at both cities, was comfortable, smooth and well appointed — but the sleeping berths were just barely wide enough. We stayed near Red Square at the Russian Hotel, a 4,000-room complex which was modern but with poor plumbing.

In Moscow, we visited Hospital 58, in a building similar to that of the old part of St. Louis City Hospital, however it was only 12 years old. This hospital was fairly well equipped, but certainly was not up to our standards.

It was here that we saw the old disciplines of cupping for a case of pleurisy, and the use of leeches for a coronary. In the room with the patient who had been leached was another on a monitor, and both seemed to be doing fairly well.

It is hard to judge a system, or a city — or a country for that matter — on a whirlwind two-to-three-day stay. However, every move a visitor makes in the Soviet Union is supervised by intourist, and the medical facilities shown us must have been at least their best average. If so, they leave much to be desired.

Other features in Moscow were the imposing Kremlin, Red Square and Lenin University. On a dreary Sunday morning, we dutifully stood in a never-ending line for over an hour, to view Lenin lying in his tomb. You don’t stop to look; you keep moving, courtesy of the Russian Army guards.

There is an excellent museum in one of the old palaces in the Kremlin where authentic old carriages, armor, and other memorabilia of the days of the czars are on display — the only evidence of an awakening of the Soviets to their own history, no matter what their feelings about the justification.

Our next stop was Warsaw, Poland. Here the medical structure was much the same; micro-districts of the city, with polyclinics, but these were better equipped, better staffed, and seemed more up-to-date than those in Russia. The hospital we visited was headed by a gerontologist who has done work that seemed to us to be excellent work. He showed off his prize patient, a gentleman of 99 years, who
came and performed in his regular exercise class for arthritics, all over 70, and more agile than some of us.

We also visited a chest surgical hospital in Warsaw. It was well equipped, and apparently the staff was practicing the latest in cardiac catheterization, but really, they were just getting under way.

All of Warsaw has had to be greatly rebuilt since the bombings of World War II, but it seems to be a pretty complete job. The emphasis by the tourist guides was on the bombing years, the reconstruction, the Gestapo — and very little on the long history of the city.

The site of the old and infamous ghetto is now an open area with a large monument and a smaller monument in one corner featuring the entrance to the sewer where escape was made to other areas of Warsaw.

Some of us were entertained at cocktails at the headquarters of the Medical Society, largely a social club, as there is no real voice for medicine in Poland. However, there is private practice of a sort, and the physicians seem to have resigned themselves to the situation.

Our next stop was Prague, Czechoslovakia, where we saw perhaps the most interesting tourist attractions: the Charles Bridge, cathedrals, the Hydranys Palace and the Cathedral of St. Vitus, and the Strahov Monastery library with rare manuscripts, including an original Martin Luther Bible.

Here also was the same polyclinic structure. It was well directed and fairly well staffed. The director, who had lived and practiced in California, had cardiology as his main interest, and he had been doing a lot with 3-and 6-channel electrocardiography.

We spent one afternoon traveling to Landsberg Castle, a picturebook place atop a high hill, built in the 13th Century. We climbed the highest tower, some 50 tall steps winding to the top where there was a beautiful chapel.

Another clean, smooth, and on-time train, the Venobina Express, took us from Prague to East Berlin. Here, after much waiting, we transferred to the Moscow-Paris Express, which took us into West Berlin. There were two stops for inspections before getting to our station, but we all came through without incident.

In West Berlin, one gets the feeling of being back in the Western world, with more shops and more of the niceties. However, there also are dirtier streets and more crime. Everyone agreed it was nice to be back.

We visited two excellent teaching hospitals here. One was in scattered buildings in the north area, where we were shown a progressive kidney dialysis center, including an area where a couple of the patients' wives were instructed in home dialysis. There also was a very busy and up-to-date emergency area, with the latest in all modalities in use.

Our last visit was to the Stieglitz Hospital, a new, still-under-construction facility, with the latest in teaching aids. Television cameras are built into the operating room lights, and there were two beautiful amphitheatres, each with a TV console, so the instructor can pick from up to three different TV presentations for showing the class.

The entire hospital is to be put on computerized recording, and all the paper work is already being so handled. However, the computer center is still to be built, so they will start off a bit behind. Anyway, it was all quite impressive. About one-third of the cost was contributed by an American group, the Benjamin Franklin Fund. The remainder came from the city of West Berlin and the West German Republic.

We flew BOAC from West Berlin to Frankfurt, then Sabena to Brussels. For the flight back across the Atlantic Ocean we boarded another Sabena — fortunately this one was well-appointed and uncrowded. From Kennedy Airport in New York we went by helicopter to LaGuardia Airport, and then got on a crowded TWA back to St. Louis.

Everyone seemed to have been well pleased with his experiences on the trip. For one thing, we had an excellent and congenial group. No one got very angry, at least in public, and we had no prima donnas.

The tour agency, Maupintours, of Lawrence, Kansas, does a very professional job and cannot be faulted, except for the last day home trip. Our guide was well informed; he worked hard — but was perhaps a bit "neat" at times.

In all cities where there were United States Embassies we were treated to well planned and complete briefings. In each city we had one "gaia" dinner to which local medical people had been invited. The guest list was small in Leningrad, none in Moscow, but good elsewhere, and a real addition to the tour.

As would be expected, we did run into a good deal of gloomy weather, because of the time of the year, which was not helpful to the photographers. All-in-all, however, I considered it a delightful and worthwhile experience.
Harry T. Evans, '12, Branson, Mo., has retired after devoting 58 of his 83 years to the practice of medicine in Hollister, Mo., and 34 in Branson.

Lloyd J. Thompson, '19, Chapel Hill, N.C., received The Samuel T. Orton Award from the Orton Society, for his leadership in the study of developmental language learning problems.

A. L. Walker, '19, Sedalia, Mo., was honored for 50 years of general medical practice by the staff of Bothwell Memorial Hospital in Sedalia.


B. Y. Glassberg, '25, St. Louis, spoke on "Critical Moments in Marriage Counseling" at the annual meeting of the American Association of Marriage and Family Counselors.

Guy N. Magness, '28, St. Louis, moderated a panel discussion on "School Phobia" sponsored by the School Health Committee of the St. Louis County Medical Society.

The Louis and Dorothy Kovitz Fellowship in Surgical Research has been established by the alumni of the Class of 1929 and his wife to encourage medical students to pursue an interest in surgery. Dr. Kovitz of Los Altos, Calif., has provided the fellowship to assist a student's investigation during free time or vacation for a minimum of two months.

**THE '30s**

H. Relton McCarroll, '31, St. Louis, professor of orthopedic surgery, and Fred Reynolds, '34, professor and head of the division of orthopedic surgery, participated in a post-graduate course on "Bone and Joint Roentgenology" presented by the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology.

Rolla B. Wray, '31, Nevada, Mo., has resigned as unit medical advisor for the Vernon County Cancer Society and has retired from both the county and state Cancer Society boards.

Harry Rosenbaum, '34, has been elected president of the Medical Staff Association of the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis.

**Alumni Activities**

In Kansas, December 4, 1970 was proclaimed "Doctor Mary Day" by the governor, honoring Mary Townsend Glassen, M.D. '30, of Phillipsburg. Her biography, "How to Sleep on a Windy Night," written by Vera Chance Ward, went on sale that day. Among the many remembrances of the occasion was this telegram from the White House: Your pioneering efforts in urging the adoption of enlightened mental health care throughout the state of Kansas have been rewarded with a success that has earned you the admiration of all your fellow citizens. Your exceptional career as a pediatrician is a model of professional dedication and your selfless willingness to perform so many necessary public health services in your county at a time when it lacked a public health officer have won you the enduring affection and gratitude of those you have served.

It is most fitting that Phillipsburg has declared a day in your honor in recognition of a debt that can never be fully repaid. I am pleased to join in the sentiments of this occasion, and proud to express my personal admiration for your career.

Richard Nixon

Kenneth V. Larsen, '35, St. Louis, was elected president and chief of staff at Missouri Baptist Hospital.


Ben H. Senturia, '35, St. Louis, associate professor of clinical otolaryngology and director of the department of otolaryngology at the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, was elected first vice president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Richard A. Sutter, '35, St. Louis, was appointed medical director at Granite City Steel Company. He also received a plaque from the Herbert Hoover Boy's Club in appreciation for medical services to the club's 3,000 members during the past two years.

Alfred Gelhorn, '37, Philadelphia, dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, was elected president of the Council for International Organizations of the Medical Sciences.

Brigadier General Robert M. Hardaway, III, '39, commanding general of William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., received the Oak Leaf Cluster of the Legion of Merit.

Brigadier General Robert M. Hardaway, II (ret.) '10, Wheat Ridge, Colo., attended the presentation. These are the only father and son Medical Corps generals in history. The senior Hardaway served 37 years in the Army.
Llewellyn Sale, Jr., '40, is vice-president of the Medical Staff Association of the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis. Martin Bergmann, '40, St. Louis, is secretary, and Leo Sachar, '40, St. Louis, is president-elect.

G. Bruce Lemmon, Jr., '41, Springfield, Mo., is president of the newly-organized Planned Parenthood Association of Southwest Missouri.

William L. Topp, '41, Seattle, Wash., is head of Washington University's Seattle Alumni Council, which sponsored three events this year.

Earl W. Sutherland, Jr., '42, Nashville, Tenn., was awarded the $1,000 Dickson Prize for Medicine for his contributions to a better understanding of hormones. He also received the 1970 Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research, and a 1971 Distinguished Achievement Award from Modern Medicine Magazine.

Mary Jordan, '43, Fairmont, W. Va., is now health director of Marion County.

Samuel P. Bessman, '44, Los Angeles, Calif., chairman of the department of pharmacology at University of Southern California School of Medicine, designed and constructed a device which analyzes compounds that contain phosphorous. He is the editor of Biochemical Medicine.

David W. Talmage, '44, Denver, Colo., dean of the University of Colorado Medical School, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa.

Marshall B. Conrad, '45, St. Louis, assistant professor of orthopedic surgery, was elected a councilor to the Missouri chapter of the American College of Surgeons.

James O. Davis, '45, Columbia, Mo., chairman of the department of physiology at University of Missouri School of Medicine, presented a paper, "Renal Blood Flow in Experimental Heart Failure," at an international symposium on renal and systemic circulation in Wurzburg, Germany.

Clarence E. Rupe, '45, Detroit, Mich., has been appointed the first full-time chief of medicine at Saint John Hospital.

Edward J. Twin, '45, Kansas City, Mo., was appointed executive director of Kansas City General Hospital and Medical Center.

Col. Claude K. Leeper, '46, Lackland AFB, Tex., received the Department of Defense Medal for meritorious service as deputy director of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C.

Lawrence W. O'Neal, '46, St. Louis, participated in the scientific sessions of the Endocrine Society's 22nd Annual Postgraduate Assembly in St. Louis. On Jan. 5, 1971, he was installed president of the St. Louis Medical Society.

Robert H. Tanner, '47, Jefferson City, Mo., was elected to the Executive Committee of Memorial Community Hospital.

James Brown, '48, Springfield, Mo., was a guest speaker at the Fall Convention of Missouri Press Women in Springfield.

Stanley N. Rokow, '49, Downey, Calif., is medical director of the Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association of Los Angeles County.

Marvin Rosecan, '49, St. Louis, attended the International Thyroid Conference in Vienna, Austria, and a conference on biological effects of radiation in Evian, France.

Col. George S. Woodard, Jr., '49, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., was named chief of the Department of Surgery at Brooke General Hospital.


Cecil Auner, '52, Springfield, Mo., is a member of the Board of Health Committee of the Greene County Medical Society.

Jennings M. Grisamore, '52, Atlanta, Ga., was promoted to assistant professor of clinical surgery at Emory University School of Medicine. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his 1968 service in Vietnam.

Harry S. Jonas, '52, Independence, Mo., is on the board of commissions of the Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority.

Brent M. Parker, '52, St. Louis, associate professor of medicine, was elected president of the Missouri Heart Association.

William Shieber, '53, St. Louis, was elected a councilor to the Missouri chapter of the American College of Surgeons.

John F. Bergmann, '54, St. Louis, was reappointed medical director of St. Vincent's Hospital, Normandy, Mo.
Gilbert Hermann, '54, Denver, Colo., was promoted to associate professor of clinical surgery at University of Colorado School of Medicine.

A. Martin Lerner, '54, Detroit, Mich., head of the section of infectious diseases at Wayne State University, was appointed chief of medicine at Hutzel Hospital.

Donald B. Rinsley, '54, Topeka, Kan., member of the executive and training faculty in child psychiatry of the Menninger School of Psychiatry and associate professor of clinical psychiatry at University of Kansas School of Medicine, was elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Herbert Sunshine, '54, St. Louis, was named general chairman of the H.F. Epstein Hebrew Academy's 27th anniversary banquet.

Robert C. Drews, '55, St. Louis, was elected to the board of directors of the Missouri Ophthalmological Society and the Washington University Alumni Federation. He also participated in a televised panel discussion on ophthalmic microsurgery at the Southern Medical Association meeting.

Joe R. Smith, '55, Jefferson City, Mo., was elected vice-chief-of-staff of Memorial Community Hospital.

August W. Geise, '56, St. Louis, was initiated into the American College of Surgeons.


Leroy A. Pesch, '56, dean of the State University of New York School of Medicine at Buffalo, participated in a seminar on "Planning and Design of Health Facilities," Nov. 20-21 at Washington University.

Newly installed president of the St. Louis Medical Society Lawrence W. O'Neal, M.D. '46, left, associate professor of clinical surgery, on January 5 presented the Society's Award of Merit and Gold Medal to Willard M. Allen, M.D., professor and head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Only 19 others have received this honor since it was instituted in 1927.

Ohio State University Centennial Achievement Awards were given to 100 who have achieved distinction in their fields, including two Washington University School of Medicine faculty members. Carl V. Moore, M.D., Busch Professor and head of the Department of Internal Medicine; and Paul E. Lacy, M.D., Ph.D., Edward Mallinckrodt Professor and head of the Department of Pathology. Dr. Moore was a member of the OSU medicine faculty from 1934 to 1938. Dr. Lacy, who received the B.A., M.D. and M.Sc. degrees from OSU, was on the anatomy faculty there from 1944 to 1948.

Raymond M. Keltner, Jr., '57, St. Louis, coauthored "Management of Gastric Fistula in the Absence of the Abdominal Wall," in the October, 1970, Missouri Medicine.

Robert C. Newell, '57, Denver, Colo., was appointed assistant director of surgery and chief of otolaryngology at Denver General Hospital.

Alexander Gottschalk, '58, Chicago, Ill., director of the Argonne Cancer Research Hospital, Chicago, and professor of radiology at University of Chicago Hospitals and Clinics, was appointed to the Radiology Training Committee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Richard J. Morrow, Jr., '58, Cambridge, Mass., was appointed associate professor of tropical public health at Harvard University.

Lester S. Garfinkel, '59, Wichita, Kan., is now director of medical education at the Wesley Medical Center.


Robert W. Edmonds, Sedalia, Mo., was selected by the American Academy of Pediatrics as a Head Start consultant for Missouri.

Robert E. Fechner, '60, Houston, Tex., surgical pathologist at the Methodist Hospital and associate professor of pathology at Baylor College of Medicine, has been appointed an editor of the Archives of Otolaryngology.

Lilly Palmer, '60, Oak Park, Ill., was appointed director of radiation therapy of West Suburban Hospital, Oak Park.
Lawrence Steinberg, '60, St. Louis, was certified in Clinical Pathology by the American Board of Pathology.

B. E. Terry, '60, Columbia, Mo., coauthored "Use of an Ultrasonic Flowmeter (Doppler) in Diagnosis and Treatment of a Brachial Artery Occlusion," in the October, 1970 Missouri Medicine.

R. Dean Wochner, '60, assistant professor of medicine, who has been chief of the Washington University service at City Hospital, was appointed acting director of health and hospitals for the city of St. Louis.

Richard K. Donabedian, '62, New Haven, Conn., is an assistant professor of laboratory medicine at Yale University School of Medicine.

Jerome Cohen, '64, St. Louis, coauthored "Metastatic Choriocarcinoma Associated with Hyperthyroidism," in the April The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism.

Clifford A. Birge, '61, St. Louis, is assistant professor of internal medicine at WUMS.

Steve Oppenheimer, '61, Hayward, Calif., has been elected a fellow of the American College of Physicians.

Charles L. Lutcher, '61, Martinez, Ga., received an Outstanding Achievement Award for teaching and research from Madigan Army Hospital, Fort Lewis, Wash., where he was chief of the hematology section until July, 1970.

C. Craig Tisher, '61, Durham, N.C., who is utilizing a Public Health Service Research Career Development Award at Duke University School of Medicine, received a 1970 Alumnus Achievement Award from University of South Dakota School of Medicine.

Gerald Medoff, '62, St. Louis, has been appointed assistant professor of internal medicine at WUMS.

Jerry N. Middleton, '63, St. Louis, was discharged from the Air Force July, 1970. He has begun private practice of obstetrics and gynecology and is a consultant to the Washington University Student Health Clinic.

John W. Barr, '69, San Diego, Calif., has begun a four-year residency in diagnostic radiology at University of California in San Diego.

FORMER HOUSE STAFF

Vernon L. Toombs is director of medical service of the Arkadelphia, Arkansas unit of the State Children's Colony, an institution for the mentally retarded.

Winfred L. Sugg, Dallas, Tex., is associate professor and chairman of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery at University of Texas Southwestern Medical School.

HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

The following promotions and changes in position of Health Care Administration alumni have been announced:

Ted Bowen, '48, executive vice-president, The Methodist Hospital, Texas Medical Center, Houston.

Linn B. Perkins, '51, executive director, St. Louis Children's Hospital.

Hugh R. Vickerstaff, '51, hospital director, Veterans Administration Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

William H. Andrews, '54, director, Metropolitan General Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Adalbert G. Dierks, '54, director, General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., represents the state on the American College of Hospital Administrators' Council of Regents.
Stephen M. Morris, '54, president, Samaritan Health Service, Phoenix, Ariz., is president of the American Hospital Association.

Virgil W. Filtje, '55, Administrator, Coatesville (Pa.) Hospital.

Benjamin H. Williams '56, administrative assistant, Battey State Hospital, Rome, Ga.

Howard L. Hays, '59, assistant director, Bishop Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Omaha, Neb.

Eual J. Smith, '59, administrator, Citrus Memorial Hospital, Inverness, Fla.

LaVaughn A. Boldt, '61, associate executive director, Research Hospital and Medical Center, Kansas City, Mo.

Robert J. Shakno, '61, administrator, Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center, Chicago, Ill.

Edward L. T. Lyon, '64, Memorial Hospital, Manitowoc, Wisc.

Miner L. Brown, '65, assistant administrator, Marlborough (Mass.) Hospital.

George W. Dickinson, '65, administrator, Trinity Lutheran Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.

E. Wynn Presson, '65, Swedish-American Hospital, Rockford, Ill.

Norman K. Reynolds, administrator, St. Joseph's Hospital, Hartford, Wisc.

James J. O'Connell, '67, St. Mary's Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.

Paul Wunderlich, '67, administrative director of professional services, Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, was named one of the "Outstanding Young Men of America" for 1970.

Jeffrey J. Lefko, '69, Methodist Hospital of Indiana, Indianapolis.

Donald Lenz, '69, assistant administrator, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Granite City, Ill.

Albert R. Martin, '69, assistant administrator, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

Tilmon H. Holloway, Jr., '70, High Plains Baptist Hospital, Amarillo, Tex.

Terence F. Moore, '70, assistant to the administrator, Macomb Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

The Graduate Program in Health Care Administration of Washington University School of Medicine was recently notified of the continuation of a Federal Grant to support the Graduate Program to train Comprehensive Health Planners. The amount of the award for the grant period of July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971 was $148,112. Currently, there are five second year graduate students enrolled in the Program and eight first year students. Project Director is Robert J. Nelson, Class of 1967.

IN MEMORIAM

Alumni

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<td>John M. Brooks</td>
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<td>Edward Schlangenhauf '99</td>
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<td>Joseph Dave '03</td>
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<td>Maurice J. Press '09</td>
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<td>Albert R. Tormey '17</td>
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<td>Clifford L. Giles '19</td>
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<td>Leonard J. Owen '20</td>
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<td>Arthur H. Bindbeutel '24</td>
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Ronald G. Evens, M.D., '64, has been elected to a newly formed executive position of the board of Washington University Medical School and Associated Hospitals. His election to the medical center post is announced by William H. Danforth, M.D., president.

Dr. Evens will serve as vice-president of the medical center charged with the responsibility of examining and developing the relationships of the center with the community, including both professional and non-professional groups.

The medical center is composed of Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis Children's Hospital, the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, Central Institute for the Deaf, and the School of Medicine.

Dr. Evens, 31 years old, an assistant professor of radiology, received the B.A. degree in 1961 and the M.D. degree in 1964 from Washington University. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha, he serves on the executive council of the Washington University Medical Center Alumni Association. Earlier this year, he was named an advanced academic fellow of the James Picker Foundation by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

Following internship in ward medicine at Barnes Hospital, and residency at Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, Dr. Evens was a research associate at the National Heart Institute.

He is a consultant to the Bi-State Regional Medical Program and a board member of the St. Louis Neighborhood Comprehensive Health Center. He also is a member of the U.S. Pharmacopeia panel on radiologic contrast material and other diagnostic agents.

Re-election of officers of the Medical Center Board of Directors was announced also. Board chairman is Edward B. Greensfelder, a partner in the law firm of Greensfelder, Hemker, Wiese, Gale and Chappelow.

Other board officers include: Vice chairman, Nordleef H. Rand, vice chairman and treasurer of the board of Interco, Inc.; secretary, Edwin Shifrin, a partner in the law firm, Shifrin, Treiman, Schermer and Susman; treasurer, Raymond E. Rowland, chairman of the Barnes Hospital board of trustees.

Figures summarizing results of medical center institutions for 1969 also were reported by Danforth. Over a one year period, the medical center admitted 54,376 persons for 595,843 days of patient care. The center clinics recorded 168,000 patient visits, or 34 per cent of all clinic visits in the greater St. Louis area. Operating expenditures of the medical center institutions totaled $79.4 million including $3.5 million for free medical services. $12.3 million, largely from federal grants, was spent for research and research training.

A.O.A. Initiates Nineteen

Fifteen senior medical students, three alumni and one faculty member were elected to membership in Alpha Omega Alpha, an honorary society recognizing outstanding scholarship and leadership in medicine and related fields.


Alumni elected to membership were: Faye Cashatt Lewis, M.D., '21, Webster City, Iowa; Lt. Gen. Kenneth E. Pletcher (USAF, Ret.), M.D., '36, Omaha, Nebr.; and Thomas F. Hornbein, M.D., '56, Seattle, Wash.

The faculty member elected was Carlton C. Hunt, M.D., Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Professor and head of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics.

Initiation was January 19. Speaker at the annual A.O.A. banquet was Lauren V. Ackerman, M.D., professor of pathology and surgical pathology, whose topic was "Sabbatical: Or, Don't Kick the Cosmos."

Recognition Given

... to Henry G. Schwartz, M.D., August A. Busch, Jr., Professor of Neurological Surgery, who received the Distinguished Service Award from the American Board of Neurological Surgery, given "in recognition of his superior leadership as chairman of the board for 1968-70, and in appreciation of his outstanding contribution to his profession."

... to Joseph H. Ogura, M.D., Lindburg Professor and head of the Department of Otolaryngology, who was one of ten medical educators and researchers to receive 1969 Distinguished Achievement Awards from Modern Medicine magazine. His citation was for refinement of laryngeal cancer surgery to preserve swallowing and speech functions.
to Oliver H. Lowry, Ph.D., M.D., professor and head of the Edward Mallinckrodt Department of Pharmacology, for being ranked number one in the Science Citation Index, with 2,921 citations—1,547 more than the second placer. His most cited article is "The Method of Protein Analysis."

ENDOWED PROFESSORSHIP ANNOUNCED

Louis V. Avioli, M.D., has been named the first Sydney M. and Stella H. Schoenberg Professor of Medicine.

Dr. Avioli, who was promoted to professor in July, 1970, is chief of the division of endocrinology and metabolism at the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis.

The professorship was made possible by a $500,000 endowment to the Jewish Hospital from Sydney M. Schoenberg, Sr., and his sons, Sydney M., Jr., John M., and Robert H.

Dr. Avioli, who received the M.D. degree in 1957 from Yale University Medical School, served his internship and residency at North Carolina Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill, N.C.

After 2½ years as a clinical associate at the National Cancer Institute, he became director of the New Jersey College of Medicine Research Isotope Laboratory.

He became affiliated with Washington University School of Medicine in 1966. In 1967 he received a Research Career Development Award from the National Institutes of Health. Last July he was appointed chairman of the Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Program-Project Committee, Division of Research Grants, NIH.

PLASTIC SURGEON APPOINTED

Paul M. Weeks, M.D., has been named professor of plastic and reconstructive surgery and head of the division, Walter F. Ballinger, M.D., Bixby Professor of Surgery and head of the department announced. Dr. Weeks also will be Barnes Hospital plastic surgeon-in-chief.

Dr. Weeks previously was associate professor and head of the division of plastic and reconstructive surgery at the University of Kentucky Medical Center, Lexington, Ky.

A native of Clinton, N.C., he received his B.A. degree from Duke University in 1954, and his M.D. degree from the University of North Carolina in 1958. Dr. Weeks served his internship and residency at North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

Receptions Scheduled

Alumni, faculty, staff, former house staff, spouses and friends are invited to the receptions held in conjunction with:

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
52nd Annual Session
Denver, Colorado
The Denver Hilton Spruce Room
Monday, March 29, 1971, 5:30 to 7:30 p.m.

MISSOURI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
113th Annual Session
St. Louis, Missouri
Chase-Park Plaza Hotel Tiara Lounge
Saturday, April 17, 1971, 5 to 6:30 p.m.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
120th Annual Convention
Place to be announced
Monday, June 21, 1971

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD GOES TO LOCAL MEDICAL DOCTOR

This week's Black Feather for distinguished service to mankind goes to Dr. Jack Barrow. Dr. Barrow made his contribution to the future of mankind on this planet when he had the broken wing of an owl repaired and presented the bird to the St. Louis Zoo.

If we had more Jack Barrows and fewer blood hunters (sometimes called trophy seekers) this would be a happier, cleaner, neater, more livable globe. Those who ruthlessly slaughter hawks, nonpoisonous snakes, owls, mountain lions, and coyotes are upsetting natural balance much faster than Mother Nature can repair and heal her wounds.

(Reprinted from the October 23, 1970 issue of the St. Louis County Medical Society Bulletin. Jack Barrow, M.D., '46, instructor of clinical medicine, is president-elect of the Washington University Medical Center Alumni Association.)