Dr. Warren H. Cole to Give Annual J. G. Probstein Lecture

Warren H. Cole, Emeritus Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, will be the 3rd Annual J. G. Probstein Visiting Professor of Surgery, March 9-11, at Jewish Hospital.

Dr. Cole was associate professor of surgery at Washington University School of Medicine before he was appointed professor and head of the Department of Surgery at the University of Illinois College of Medicine (1936-1966).

Developed Techniques

Dr. Cole is credited with developing surgical techniques to minimize the cellular spread of cancer. He and Dr. Evans Graham, formerly professor and chairman of the Department of Surgery at Washington University Medical School, developed cholecystography (A technique of visualizing the gall bladder by means of x-rays).

Dr. Cole has held the following positions: Chairman of the American Board of Surgery (1951-53); member of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (1953-57); member of the Board of Scientific Consultants, Sloan-Kettering Institute (1957-Present); Chairman of the Conference Committee on Graduate Training (1957-59); and consultant in Surgery to the Surgeon General, Department of the Army (1941-49).

Many Offices

He is on the editorial board of 7 national journals, and a member of numerous societies.

Dr. Cole has been the president and heath officer in the following organizations: American Cancer Society, American College of Surgeons, American Geriatrics Society, American Surgical Association, Society for Surgery of the Alimentary Tract, Society of University Surgeons, and Western Surgical Association.

Jewish Hospital Provides $1.3 Million Free Care

Jewish Hospital provided approximately 1.3 million dollars in free care to indigent patients in the St. Louis area in 1966. David A. Gee, executive director, announced recently. The total of $1,280,089 included medical expenses for service patients in the acute division, chronic division, rehabilitation, psychiatry, outpatient clinic, and the home care division. The home care program has an average case load of 100 patients.

The 508-bed, non-sectarian hospital received funds for indigent care from the United Fund, the Jewish Federation, endowment funds, and individual contributions.

The operating expenses for 1966 were $9,279,677; the operating income was $8,680,984. Even after applying various community support funds, the deficit for the year of operation was $11,933.

The 1967 budget is estimated at more than $10 million dollars. Last year the hospital admitted 15,768 patients; in addition, a total of 2,241 babies were born at the hospital during the year.

The Aaron Waldheim Clinic and Emergency Rooms had a total of 41,729 visits; the Home Care Division provided 17,948 days of home care.

Surgical operations during the year totaled 3,015; there were 444,693 laboratory examinations and 45,059 radiologic procedures performed.

LevY Families Give $10,000 to Unrestricted Endowment Fund

Mr. and Mrs. Willard L. Levy and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Levy and their families have recently pledged $10,000 to the Jewish Hospital Unrestricted Endowment Fund.

William L. Levy is a member of the Board of Directors of Jewish Hospital, President and Chairman of the Board of Argentina Uniform Company. He is a past president and member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis; a member of the Board of Directors of the Spanish Pa-vilion Foundation. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Business. He and his wife, the former Alice Rudolph, have four children: Mrs. Richard A. Lippman (Elma), Mrs. Gerhard Petzall (Jill), a son, David and another daughter, Liz.

John Levy is the Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Angelica Uniform Company. He has a B.B.A. degree from Yale University (1939) and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Mr. Levy is a member of the Board of JCCA, the Jewish Employment Vocation Service, John Burroughs School, and Work Opportunities Unlimited; and is a past chairman of the local chapter of the American Jewish Committee. He and his wife, the former Sally Seasongood, have three children: John D., Jr., Diane, and Mont.
Ladies Home Journal Article Prefers Jewish Hospitals

An article in the Ladies Home Journal written by Roul Tunley, states that among sectarian hospital, nationally known experts preferred Jewish institutions. They said, "These were considered excellent because of the generocity of the Jewish Community and the care they have toward their hospitals, their pioneering in the establishing full time, salaried chiefs of staff, and the unusual interests shown by trustees in their affairs.

"There isn't a bad Jewish Hospital in the United States," said one panelist, Ray Brown, of Duke University.

In a teaching hospital, the setup tends to keep everybody honest, stated Dr. John H. Knowles, general director of Massachusetts General—"the hospital rated No. 1 by the panel. "I had to have an operation, I'd want as many people in on it as possible."

"I insist that a resident be in on the case as well as my regular doctor. I'd insist that every bit of tissue removed be examined by a pathologist. I'd want everything in the hospital to be as much in the open as possible." Dr. David Littauer on Panel

A Computer Concepts Course, directed by Dr. R.N. Knowles, for medical record clerks, was conducted by the Jewish Hospital Training Center for coordinated office and home out-of-service. Mrs. Josephine Kaihla, R.N., administrative assistant, in-service education, attended a meeting of the representatives of the Board of Education Practical Nurse Program and the representatives of their cooperative hospitals at O'Fallon High School in January. Mrs. Kainer assisted in revising the medication course for the licensed Practical Nurse Program.

The computer, cross indexing was not performed because of the amount of time required. The automated index provides the physician with cross-indexing of diagnoses and operations. Dr. David Littauer on Panel

A patient profile is planned for a total hospital information system. It is certain that a larger computer will be able to handle all of the data that can be automated.
Dr. Rex L. Jamison, M.D., was a member of a screening committee responsible for interviewing twelve college students as candidates for Rhodes Scholarships.

Dr. J. R. Little Joins Staff

Dr. J. Russell Little, Jr., M.D., has joined the staff of the Department of Medicine, division of internal medicine. Dr. Little was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and attended Cornell University where he received an A.B. degree; and the University of Rochester for his M.D.

The department in medicine was completed in Rochester, New York; assistant residency in ward service at Barnes Hospital. He was assistant hematology at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.; chief resident (ward medical service) at Barnes Hospital; and was recently a post-doctoral fellow in the Department of Microbiology at the University of Pennsylvania.

His internship in medicine was completed in Rochester, New York; assistant residency in ward medical service at Barnes Hospital. He received an A.B. degree; and the University of Rochester for his M.D.

The Cavitron (a trade name for the machine), this ultrasonic scaling device does not lacerate the tissue, but produces vibrations made of sonic energy which scale down the debris. The handle is filled with flowing water which cools the instrument and acts as a coupling agent between the instrument and the tissue to be treated.

The Cavitron takes less time to do the cleaning job, and restores the confidence of the patient because it is less painful than it has been in the past.

Dr. Dr. Little has joined the new department in medicine.

Cavitron Machine Cleans Teeth While Relieving Patient Anxiety

Joseph T. H. Calahan, M.D., attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Hematology in New Orleans.

Dr. Norman Tobias, M.D., attended a meeting of the Minnesota State Dental Association in Minneapolis.

Dr. Edward Moxie, M.D., attended a meeting of the American Heart Association in New York City.

Dr. Calvin Weis, D.D.S., attended a meeting of the Minnesota State Dental Association in Minneapolis.

Dr. S. Louis County Medical Society.

Dr. Kenneth Michael, M.D., delivered a speech to a group known by the name of the machine, this ultrasonic scaling device does not lacerate the tissue, but produces vibrations made of sonic energy which scale down the debris. The handle is filled with flowing water which cools the instrument and acts as a coupling agent between the instrument and the tissue to be treated.

Doctor Simon L. Baumgarten and Robert S. Simon, D.O., have been able to use this ultrasonic high frequency machine to treat many of their patients, including hemophiliacs and those persons with heart trouble.

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Intravenous Hypertension

Hemorrhagic Diseases

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Dr. Little was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1963, and has had 7 articles published.

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The Committee’s role is to study in detail, on a continuous basis, certain ill-characterized, often unknown and unclassified bacteria. It is international in scope, has 13 members from 9 countries (U.S., France, England, Romania, Belgium, East Germany, West Germany, Japan, and the laboratories, headed by its members, are designated as reference laboratories for their respective countries. Dr. Sonnenwirth’s laboratory at the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis is one of six reference laboratories in the United States and the Western Hemisphere and one of thirteen in the world.

Selection of the Microbiology Laboratory of the Jewish Hospital as a reference laboratory is a signal honor and is due both to the support of his work by the Hospital and the faithful assistance of his laboratory personnel, some of whom have been working with him for periods ranging from 7 to 12 years.

Continued support by the Hospital, outside agencies and closer cooperation with Washington University School of Medicine, where Dr. Sonnenwirth holds the rank of Assistant Professor, will enable the Microbiology Laboratory to fulfill this important role entrusted to it.

Dr. B. Y. Glassberg, M.D., has written an article “Steady Dating — In or Out” which appeared in the December, 1966, F. T. A. Magazine. Dr. Glassberg spoke at the Concordia Lutheran Church in Kirkwood, or Out” which appeared in the December, 1966, P. T. A. Magazine.

Your Teenager”.

Shepherd Heads Audiology Division

Dr. A. C. Sonnenwirth, director, Division of Microbiology, Department of Laboratory Medicine, has been elected by The International Committee on Nomenclature of Bacteria, an affiliate of The International Association of Microbiology, in 1966, Moscow, USSR, meeting, as a member of The International Subcommittee on Gram-negative Anaerobic Rods.

The Medical Procedure

Dr. Herbert B. Zimmerman describes what is done after the cardiac arrest cart arrives: “After circulation is re-established, the patient is connected to the cardiac monitor so that his heart rhythm can be observed. Usually cardiac arrests are due to abnormal rhythms called ‘ventricular fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia.’

Once the rhythm has been identified, our efforts are directed to controlling this rhythm in an attempt to normalize. This is done by giving a shock to the patient’s chest with a device called a defibrillator.

There are two types of defibrillators. One is the alternating current type, and the other is the direct current version. Most of the heart defibrilator machines are direct current.

“The alternating current defibrillators will produce shocks up to 750 volts. The average we might use is between 100 and 150 volts.

“The direct current unit, the terminology is a little different. It is rated in watt-seconds or joules. This is a measurement of energy given off by a capacitor. The d.c. unit has a range up to 400 watt-seconds. That 400 watt-second is a pretty good jolt. People who are awake don’t like it very much.

“The alternating current has been established, drugs can be given to maintain normal rhythm.”

The cardiac arrest carts contain about $1000 worth of equipment. This includes: a monitor, pacemaker, defibrillator, a tray containing intratracheal tubes, an oxygen tank, and a suction machine.

Chances for Success

Dr. Zimmerman was asked what the chances of a patient surviving a cardiac arrest are: “It is difficult to give statistics because it depends upon the cause of the cardiac arrest. As an example, for a cardiac arrest following a heart attack, the average is fairly low.

“There is a distinct difference, by the way, between a heart attack and a cardiac arrest. In other words, a man can have a pain in his chest and show the usual electrocardiographic changes, that’s a heart attack. If he has a cardiac arrest, his heart goes into an abnormal rhythm that does not pump blood. That’s a cardiac arrest. A patient can have one without the other.”

The cardiac arrest is fatal if nothing is done within three to four minutes.

“If the patient suffers from the cardiac arrest after a heart attack, this means that the person has a bad heart to begin with, and even if you change the rhythm back to normal, the chances are overwhelming that the episode will be repeated. We have actually resuscitated people as many as 20 to 30 times.

“Success in the operating room is much higher. People who have cardiac arrests during surgery are under constant watch; also, they usually have normal hearts. The survival rate here is 75%.

“We’re pleased with our success rate with cardiac arrests. It was just a few years ago that a patient who suffered a cardiac arrest was considered dead. Now we know there is always a chance that he can be revived.

“With the opening of our new intensive care unit, we will be able to concentrate the patients who are most likely to suffer cardiac arrests into one well organized area. We have hopes that this will set new standards of success in treatment of cardiac arrests.”

The St. Louis Heart Association has set up a committee, of which Dr. Zimmerman is chairman, which proposes to institute a program of cardiac-pulmonary resuscitation for doctors, nurses, and lay groups, including police and firemen.

The police and firemen are often first on the scene involving heart attacks and cardiac arrests.

Dr. Zimmerman stated, “Proper training will improve the patients’ chances in both types of cases. I hope that the police and firemen training can be carried out.”
The 1967 Clover Ball
... and don't let it be said that women can't keep a secret. For 18 months we've known that Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Yalem were your Clover Ball host and hostess. The entire proceeds from the 1967 Clover Ball will go to establish the new Medical Intensive Care Unit.

The 1967 Clover Ball was a smashing success, raising $1,072, and the proceeds are to be used to establish the new Medical Intensive Care Unit.

Mr. Charles Loeb, general chairman, presented a check, under the amazement of the revellers, which played a vital role in the evening. The carrousel, which played a key role in the evening, was the gift of Mrs. Harry W. Loeb, general chairman. The gift was for the benefit of the hospital.

Held in the Plaza Hotel, the evening was attended by a host of guests, including David A. Gee, Joseph F. Ruwitch and David Littauer, M.D.; Mrs. I. Jerome Flance, Morton D. May, Chancellor and Mrs. Thomas H. Eliot; Mrs. Frank Stone, Mrs. Milton Greenfield, Mrs. Isaac Elkas and Mrs. Arthur A. Scharff; Mr. and Mrs. Sander B. Zwick; and many others.

Each center added a warm note to the evening. (Table center: Kenneth Pech.)

Special hostess, Mrs. Harry W. Loeb, addressed the assembled guests. (Mrs. Harry W. Loeb)

Commissions: John M. Sheehan and Mrs. Charles Stern, vice-chairmen of the committee, expressed their appreciation for the success of the evening.
0,000 Raised at Clover Ball

Jewish Hospital Auxiliary Clover Ball was a success! Guests at the Ball numbered 8,000, and a total of $110,000 in proceeds was earned to be used for the new Medical Intensive Care Unit at Jewish Hospital.

H. Yalem presented Mrs. Harry W. Loeb, chairman of the Ball Committee, with a check for all of the expenses of the Ball, which totalled $110,000.

Mrs. Loeb said, "Mr. and Mrs. H. Yalem are your Clover Ball host and hostess. Their name is closely associated with the St. Louis community. Tonight brings yet another magnificent evening to benefit the entire St. Louis community."

The Jewish Hospital Auxiliary's Khorassan Room of the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel was decorated with its dazzling decor for the evening. A ballroom was held Lester Lanin's Society Band, which played continuously throughout the evening, selecting music to suit all moods of the audience. Decorations were the product of the St. Louis School of the Arts, including gay and white, with sparkling lights atop the platform.

A piece with candlelight and flowers was the responsibility of Mrs. Ilene L. Schenken. Pieces were the responsibility of Mrs. Ilene L. Schenken and Mrs. Robert L. Hausman.

Ticket sales were directed by Mrs. Walter C. Moog and Mrs. Henry H. Stern, co-chairmen of the Ball. Publicity for the Ball was arranged by Mrs. Melvin B. Kirstein, chairman, and Mrs. Lester Seagood, vice-chairman. Dinner and cocktails were arranged by Mrs. Ruby P. Cohn and Mrs. Morris A. Shneider, co-chairmen.

A keepsake souvenir program was coordinated by Mrs. Donald Quicksilver, chairman. The Clover surprises were arranged for by Mrs. Richman Bry and Mrs. David S. Sher, co-chairmen.

The orchestra and arrangements were directed by Mrs. Joseph F. Ruwitch, chairman. Reservations and seating had Mrs. Arthur A. Scharff, Jr., as the chairman; Mrs. Herbert M. Carp, vice-chairman.

Mrs. Milton H. Tucker was chairman of the invitations committee with Mrs. Walter G. Stern, chairman of the addressing and mailing committee. Mrs. Warner A. Isaac took care of any telephone arrangements necessary for the Ball. Souvenirs were selected by Mrs. Eric P. Newman's committee; wrapped by Mrs. M. Erwin Bry, Jr., and Mrs. Abe Lieberman; and delivered by Mrs. Warren M. Cohn and Mrs. Al Serkes, co-chairmen.

Mrs. Eugene Glick was chairman of table souvenirs; Mrs. John M. Friedman, was chairman of cigars and cigarette arrangements; and Mr. Robert L. Wolfson in charge of liquor.

Mrs. Ralph M. Friedman was in charge of printing for the Ball; and Mrs. Stanley M. Richman was the Ball treasurer.

Advisors to the Ball Committee included Mrs. Edward F. Schweich, Mrs. Edwin G. Shifrin, Mrs. Sydney M. Shoenberg, Jr., Mrs. Earl Susman and Mrs. Sander B. Zwick.

Special consultant to the Committee was Mr. Louis B. Westheimer.
David A. Gee, executive director, drew the names of the lucky winners for the Clover Ball surprises. They included:

- A trip for two to the Dunes, Las Vegas, Nevada, donated by Charles Rich, with transportation by an anonymous donor — won by Mr. John M. Shoenberg.
- A $550 portrait with $100 custom gold leaf from Lou Charno — won by Mr. Theodore Birke.
- A Jasmine white fur piece, donated by the Schimmel Fur Company — won by Mrs. Dan Siegel.
- A Zenith color television set donated by Stanley Hollander, Hollander and Company — won by Mr. Harris J. Frank.
- A Sophie original given by Saks Fifth Avenue — won by Mr. Willard L. Levy.
- A $250 gift certificate from Richelle Gallery — won by Mr. Arthur A. Scharff, Jr.
- A $150 gift certificate from J. Rodrick's — won by Mr. William Greenstein.
- A room at the Hotel Fontainebleau, Miami Beach, Florida, for a week, donated by Leroy Blitz, of Blitz World-Wide Travel Service, Inc. — won by Dr. Morris Alex.
- A "Jewel" donated by Elieard B. Heffern, Inc. — won by Mrs. William M. Livingston.
- A pair of Georgian Sheffield Candlesticks from the Warfield Shops, Inc. — won by Mr. Ralph Treiman.
- An imported gold and silver beaded evening bag from Montaldo's — won by Mrs. Norman W. Drey.
- A hairpiece — won by Mrs. Sam L. Demoff from Buddy Walton, Park-Plaza Beauty Salon.
- A man's solid gold wristwatch from Jason Kawin — won by Mr. Alan B. Lewin.
Contributions to Jewish Hospital Funds

The first two columns of Tribute Fund Honors are for the period from January 1, 1966, through November 15, 1966. These would have normally run in the January, 1967, issue; but lack of space prevented this.

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Rising Hospital Costs Estimated as Largest Single Increase in Economy

Jewish Hospital recently reported estimated operating costs of $10 million dollars for 1967... a rise of $1 million over the 1966 budget...

In an effort to interpret the rising cost of hospital care throughout the nation the following article has been prepared for '216' readers, based on an interview with David A. Gee, executive director, (Editor).

During 1967 more than 25 million Americans will be hospitalized. The total number represents an increase of almost 15 percent over the 1959 figure. It also means that 9.3 out of every 1,000 persons will experience the present high cost of hospital care. And yet, very few individuals are aware of why costs for health care have increased so dramatically. People are paying more and more each year for what appears to be the same services, the same level of care.

Today hospital costs represent the single largest increase in the nation's economy, having risen more than 140 percent over the 1959 cost index, and more than 300 percent higher than the 1929 index.

The explosion that took place behind the advent of Medicare, has resulted in a nation-wide range of increased costs and charges amounting to 11 percent rise and others as much as 22 percent. Why this marked increase in costs? Reasons are manifold and complex.

Labor Costs

One of the most frequently cited reasons for the ever increasing cost of labor. At the present time hospital employees receive only 30 percent of what hospital operating costs have risen. Now that hospitals have been included in the Federal Wage Hour Law, these costs will continue upward until hospital employee salaries are equivalent to salaries paid by industry. The present tight labor market pushes competitive pay levels up, particularly in technical fields, and this, in turn, means that there is already a shortage of personnel.

For many years hospitals employed people who were recruited primarily by altruistic goals and dedication to a cause. Today a nursing position is more often one that is filled by highly educated, well trained persons who are highly educated and skilled to perform scientific tasks with precision and a sense of responsibility.

Nursing personnel comprise almost half of the total hospital staff. Since World War II nurses have been in the forefront of research and work. Today they are as essential to the hospital as to the community. They only know that they are getting the highest productivity (and service) from the fewest number of people.

Raising funds from basketball game

Student Nurses vs. House Staff Raise Funds From Basketball Game

Ben H. Senturia, M.D., director of the Department of Otolaryngology, has announced that Robert Goldstein, Ph.D., director of the division of Audiology and Speech Pathology has accepted a position at the University of Wisconsin as full professor in the Department of Communicative Disorders. He will assume his duties there in September, 1967.

In January, 1958, Dr. Goldstein was invited by Dr. Senturia to establish a division of Audiology and Speech Pathology in the Department of Otolaryngology at Jewish Hospital. The division was created with one test room, one office, and a part-time clerk-typist. Under the direction of Dr. Goldstein the division has flourished and grown to help meet the needs of the communicatively handicapped population of the community. At the present time the professional staff of the division, in addition to Dr. Goldstein, is composed of a director of speech pathology, three audiologists, four speech pathologists, as well as several part-time speech pathologists and audiologists.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Robert Wegusen are shown with the anesthesia machine they recently donated to the Hospital in memory of Mrs. Wegusen's father, Lester P. Ackerman. The machine is considered one of the finest additions to the hospital's present equipment in use in the operating and delivery rooms.
Richard J. Blaudau, M.D., M.D., delivered the Third Leon Foster Memorial Lecture at the Jewish Hospital on February 10. The program was sponsored by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Dr. Blaudau, professor in the Department of Biological Structure at the University of Washington in Seattle, was the guest speaker. His subjects were the "Biology of Germ Cells" and "Embryo Attachment and Implantation."

Earthquake Casualties Simulated At Drill

A disaster drill scheduled for several months at Jewish Hospital carried far more realism and concern when it took place one day after the destructive tornado that wrecked portions of the St. Louis area on January 26th. There were no patients who stayed at Jewish Hospital who were victims of the tornado. The simulated emergency held the next day was planned to provide hospital personnel experience in handling victims of an earthquake.

The drills are held twice a year at the hospital and the "cause" of the disaster varies each time. Drills cover natural disasters such as floods, tornados and earthquakes, and man-made disasters such as bus or train wrecks.

The student nurses of the Hospital acted out the roles of the victims. Their work was so effective, through the use of liberal amounts of cataput and bandages, that sometimes the passesby near the emergency entrance were shocked.

As student nurses were being unloaded from emergency vehicles and carried into the building at this last drill, one man asked a hospital employee, "What happened. . . . school bus over-turn?"

The drill got underway when the telephone operators were notified that a disaster drill was to begin. They were told what the drill was intended to simulate and the expected arrival time of the first group of casualties.

A few minutes after the telephone operators had done their job, approximately 40 people from Medical Records, Housekeeping, the Clinics, Business and Administration were notified that a disaster drill was to begin. They were told what the drill was intended to simulate and the expected arrival time of the first group of casualties.

Twenty-two casualties arrived and were processed through the triage area. Of this number, three were extreme emergencies, requiring immediate surgery; four were seriously injured and needed to be hospitalized; eight needed to be hospitalized for observation; four could have been handled as outpatients, and one was D.O.A.

In the opinion of observers, this was a very successful drill. Casualties were effectively processed and good communications existed between the triage area and other key departments of the Hospital.