The Vice Chancellor Comments

After several years of working together as Washington University Medical School and Associated Hospitals (WUMSAH), we have changed our name to Washington University Medical Center. This change represents greater cohesiveness and mutual confidence between the member institutions. An up-to-date description of the Center may, therefore, be of interest.

The Medical Center comprises Barnard Hospital, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis Children's Hospital, The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, and Washington University as full members, and Central Institute for the Deaf (C.I.D.) as an associate member. It is governed by a Board of Directors chosen by the member institutions: four from Barnes Hospital, four from Washington University, three from Jewish Hospital, two from Children's Hospital, and one from Barnard Hospital. Budget assessments are proportional to the number of directors on the board. C.I.D. participates in board meetings without a vote and makes a modest contribution to the Center's budget.

The President of the Medical Center is its chief administrative officer. Thus far, each Vice Chancellor for Medical Affairs has also been elected President by the Medical Center Board. The President attends board meetings of the member organizations.

Covering nearly 60 acres, the Center contains approximately 4,000,000 square feet of floor space, with about 1,000 on
street and 5,000 off-street parking spaces.
It is one of the major employers in the St. Louis area with nearly 8,000 full-time and about 1,000 part-time employees. The total operating budgets of the member institutions total over $100,000,000 a year.
The Center's nearly 2,000 beds provide hospitalization for over 55,000 patients a year. There are almost 175,000 visits a year to its clinics and more than 45,000 visits a year to its emergency rooms. Many additional thousands of out-patient visits each year are made by private patients to the Medical Center offices of both part-time and full-time physicians.
Nearly 2,500 students participate in the Center's many educational and training programs. These include medical and nursing students, interns, residents, fellows, graduate students in the basic medical sciences and in some social sciences, students of biomedical engineering and health care administration, occupational and physical therapy students, student nurse-anesthetists, pediatric nurse practitioners, a wide array of student technicians in laboratory medicine and radiology, and, in close proximity, dental and pharmacy students.
During the past decade, the member institutions have spent about $100,000,000 for new construction and major renovation. Plans for the next five years call for another $100,000,000. When current plans have been completed, every hospital room will be new or completely renovated, as will nearly all supporting facilities such as laboratories and operating rooms. There will be several thousand more parking spaces. And, after more than a decade of accomplishment, medical school research and teaching space will have been completely modernized and more than doubled. It has been estimated that, when current plans are finished, in about five years, to replace the physical plant and facilities of the Medical Center would require close to $350,000,000.
Professionally and academically, the Center has long achieved national stature. The above data indicate that the Center is one of the community's major institutions. If it is to remain a vital asset, the community's strong enthusiastic support — psychological, political, and financial — must continue, particularly at this time of great social and economic change in the metropolitan area.

Samuel B. Guze, M.D.
Vice Chancellor for Medical Affairs

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Typography
MARLO GRAPHICS
Printing
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A few years ago, ceremony watchers warned that commencement exercises were another institution on the way out. But if the 1972 ritual at Washington University is any indication of a trend, OUTLOOK submits that graduation is one traditional activity enjoying a revival.

In the Brookings Quadrangle, the School of Medicine Class of 1972 was represented by a large majority of its graduating members. Several of the class were unable to attend because the Missouri State Medical Board Examination was conducted on that day.

After the program on the main campus, the newly-hooded Doctors of Medicine adjourned with families, friends and faculty to Stouffer's Inn on the St. Louis riverfront. Following luncheon, the graduates re-donned robes and hoods and processed into the ballroom for the final meeting of the year.

Class president Robert L. Faul welcomed the crowd and then introduced John A. Cooper, M.D., Ph.D., president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, who spoke on "The Decade of Health Awareness."

Following Dr. Cooper’s remarks, diplomas were presented, and awards for distinguished academic performance were handed to the following:
- Medical Fund Society Prize in Medicine
  - Julio Cesar Pita, Jr.
- Medical Fund Society Prize in Surgery
  - George James Brahos
- Dr. Samson F. Wennerman Prize in Surgery
  - Charles Franklin Shield, Ill
- Sidney I. Schwab Prize in Neurology
  - Bruce Robert Ransom
- Sidney I. Schwab Prize in Psychiatry
  - Louis Hafken
- Sandoz Award in Psychiatry
  - Chauncey Carter Mahler, Ill
- George F. Gill Prize in Pediatrics
  - Mary Susan Basolo Kennedy
- St. Louis Pediatric Society Prize
  - Jane Elmblade Brazy and Mary Patricia Rose Glode
- Upjohn Achievement Award
  - Albert Lee Van Amburg, Ill
- Mosby Scholarship Book Awards
  - Robert Louis Faul, Robert Frank Scheible, Jay Albert Kaiser, Maria Dolores Santa Maria and Peter Coffin Brazy
- The Lange Medical Publications Book Awards
- Michael Bernard Sheehan and Timothy Louis Robert Holekamp
- Alexander Berg Prize
- Wayne Eugene Musser, Jr.
- The Hugh M. Wilson Award in Radiology
- John Anthony Parker
- The Samuel D. Soule Award in Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Gale Gordon Kerns
- Missouri State Medical Association Award
- Charlotte DeCroes Jacobs

May 26, for the members of the Class of '72, was a strenuous, hot, humid, but beautiful day. Several commented that the speeches were pertinent, and there was just enough pomp and ceremony to make Graduation 1972 an auspicious memory.
M. Kenton King, M.D., dean, and William H. Danforth, M.D., chancellor, officiated.

Members of the Class of 1972 awaited the investiture of their academic hoods.

Class president Robert Paul presented Philip Needleman, Ph.D., and Hyman R. Senturia, M.D. ‘33, the 1972 “Teachers of the Year” awards.
Reunions — 1972
We Thought They Were Great!

Just what are reunions all about?
What makes a person come all the way from Los Angeles or Miami Beach (or even Alton) to St. Louis, just to see some classmates he (or she) hasn't seen for five years?
Is it only the people they come back for?
What about the Medical Center’s new buildings or other changed landscape, compared with how it was “way back when”?
And scientific sessions — do these have an attracting force?
Or tours of the great city’s historic and contemporary points of interest?
Each alumnus (and spouse) has his own criterion for a “successful” reunion.
Perhaps some of the following photographs will bring back happy memories of REUNION 1972 to those who attended. And for those who didn’t make it this year, now isn’t too early to start planning for the next one.

Reunion gatherings occurred throughout the Medical Center, at the Chase Hotel... and even on Euclid Avenue, in front of McMillan Hospital.
Reunions

The Class of 1922.

The Class of 1927.

The Class of 1932.
The Class of 1937.

Meets Dr. and Mrs. Walter Hoover, '22, at the banquet.

Carl V. Moore, M.D., Ernest E. Wadlow, M.D., and Sidney S. Pearl, M.D., members of the Class of 1932.

The Class of 1942.
Reunions

The Class of 1947.

Lloyd E. Rosenbaum, M.D. '37, and son Robert Rosenbaum, M.D. '72.

Hobson D. Burttram, M.D. and Frances M. Love, M.D., members of the Class of 1942.

The Class of 1952.
Breaking Patterns of Mental Illness

By Olivia Skinner

The tragic ghosts of alcoholism and mental illness need not stalk through generation after generation of the same family, E. James Anthony, M.D., believes. Children of parents so afflicted may be made invulnerable if their special sensitivities are recognized and strengthened in time.

Dr. Anthony is Washington University School of Medicine's Blanche E. Ittleson Professor of Child Psychiatry, and director of the school's William Greenleaf Eliot Division of Child Psychiatry. Subsidized by almost $500,000 from the National Institutes of Health, he and his staff have been working for four years to set up an "island of invulnerability" for the distressed families of mental patients and alcoholics.

In the Child Development Research Center, in St. Louis, the children of such parents are examined. If the youngsters appear susceptible to mental illness, appropriate therapy is administered to the threatened child before a breakdown can occur.

"Our major concern is a child's vulnerability to disaster," Dr. Anthony said. "Even within the same family, some seem to thrive on catastrophe and others turn their face to the wall. I shall never forget listening to a disease ecologist named Jacques May who talked about three dolls, one made of glass, one of plastic and one of steel. 'If you hit the glass doll with a hammer, it shatters into a thousand pieces,' he said. 'If you hit the plastic doll, it dents. But if you hit the steel doll, it is not only unhurt but gives off a fine, stern ringing sound.'

"Why do some people give out a fine ringing sound in the face of disaster? In other words, we seek the secret of the invulnerable child. Also, how can we get to the vulnerable child before the hammer hits, before the breakdown occurs?" Dr. Anthony asks.

E. James Anthony, M.D., was educated at King's College, and King's College Hospital Medical School, London. He came to Washington University School of Medicine in 1958. He has published extensively, and has received international attention for his work with troubled children.
One person out of every 10 in this country is considered a candidate for mental illness, Dr. Anthony said. At any given time there are almost 3-50,000 in U.S. mental hospitals. Alcoholics Anonymous states that one person out of every 10 drinkers becomes an alcoholic. The Greater St. Louis Council on Alcoholism supplied a figure of 9,000,000 known alcoholics in this country. The true figure is much higher, a group spokesman said.

The psychiatrist’s research indicates that 25 to 35 percent of the untreated children of mentally ill parents become mildly to severely disturbed during childhood. Some of those who do not become ill as youngsters are not immune for life, however. As adults, about 15 percent with severely disturbed parents will become psychotic without treatment. If the parental disorder has been benign, about 8 to 10 percent of those untreated adults become disturbed.

His program of protecting the vulnerable child was inspired by his work with Dr. Jean Piaget, the famous Swiss child psychiatrist.

“Piaget taught me to see the world through the eyes of a child,” Dr. Anthony said. “By using his methods, I was staggered at what I could see. He caused a general revolution in the way I looked at things. Piaget elaborated marvelous concepts of the universe, the world outside and how a child learns to represent inside himself what goes on outside. In other words, Dr. Piaget taught me how a child begins to create a model universe inside himself where he is going to live.

“I learned then that you could not start by treating the symptoms of a disturbed child. You have to get inside a child to see why he sees his family, his school and his community as he does. Then you build from that. So I worked out a test which a child sits in the center of his world and show us how he understands it.” (The Bene-Anthony Family Relations test is now in international use at child guidance clinics.)

The test provides a child with a number of small figures cut from cardboard and mounted on small cans with slits in their tops. There are figures representing mother, father, older, or younger brothers or sisters, even grandparents if they figure largely in the child’s world. There is also Mr. Nobody, a tall figure in a top hat, with his back turned.

“The child sits surrounded by little figures under his control,” Dr. Anthony explained. “He also has little cards with positive and negative feelings printed on them. For instance, one may say, ‘This is the person I love best in the world.’ Another reads ‘This is the person who scolds me the most,’ or ‘This is a person who makes me feel sad,’ or ‘This is the person I most like to be with.’

“One of the most interesting things about this test is that the child can pick up the cards and insert them into the little cans attached to the figure about which he has been thinking. Then the cards, i.e. the expression of his feelings, drop out of sight in the cans. He is not confronted with the pileup of his negative emotions. That’s one reason the test is like real life. If I get angry at someone and say, ‘I hate you,’ that person doesn’t hold up a sign and wave my feelings back at me.

“This way a child can say horrible things about his sister, or good things about his brother, or a mixture of good and bad things about his mother, and not be frightened. If a feeling is so intense that he cannot even relate it to an individual in his family, that card goes into Mr. Nobody. For instance, a little girl can easily afford to say loving, tender things about her mother directly. But a boy may be frightened at the strength of his feelings toward his mother and his anger toward his father. So this sort of thing can go into Mr. Nobody.

“Afterward when we open the cans we get a picture of the child’s current feelings about his family which is surprisingly related to his real life behavior. If we discover disturbing factors in the family, then we start to find out what a child does, how he copes with those factors in order to survive. If he has a mentally disturbed parent, or a mother or father who is alcoholic or otherwise handicapped, we find out how that child sees and deals with that parent.

“If you go to an institution for the mentally ill, you will find out that psychiatrists have 101 classifications of mental illness, and that’s the way they are treated. But if I were a child looking at my mentally ill or alcoholic mother, I would be most impressed by how she behaved toward me. For instance, some mentally ill people withdraw from the world. This is terrifying to a child. He says to himself, ‘I’ve lost my mother.’

“Some parents feel persecuted. A child sees a terrified parent and that fright is contagious. The youngster thinks that something equally terrible is going to happen to him. Some parents are angry and aggressive, or mean, or chaotic and violent, and the child sees this and reacts to it. Sometimes we are asked why we do not take the child away from a psychotic parent. This is because we find that the child, in the most amazing way, can extract the maximum good from a sick parent. Whatever tenderness or helpfulness a parent has left, the child receives. This helps them both.

“We are trying to help a very disorganized and disturbed widow. Every agency in town wanted to take away her three boys, all she had left of her family. The juvenile court judge said that he wanted me to decide whether the children should stay with their mother.

“When I spoke to her, I realized that even through her disorganization she was very involved with her children. But she kept doing the wrong things to them. We
began to work with the mother. Eventually she was able to take advice and help. Now the children are beginning to thrive. The youngest boy told me that when he was small, he hated his mother because of the mean things she did. But now, when his mother was near him, he felt good.”

Dr. Anthony believes that a good way to treat mental illness is by understanding the needs of the patient and his family and by trying to help satisfy them.

“With proper supportive therapy, psychotic parents often can do a very good job raising children. Her children stimulated that mother to acts of tenderness and giving. What’s more, the mother and the children represented to each other the only continuity the family had,” he said.

One way to help the vulnerable child is to stage-manage the homecoming of a psychotic parent after he has been hospitalized, Dr. Anthony explained.

“He feels sad and guilty and he knows that everyone he loves is expecting him to breakdown and do something awful. We try to mobilize everyone concerned with him, even the neighbors. The more helpful, kindly and supportive people are to a convalescent mental patient, the more likely he is to get better. Part of their disturbance causes them to lose friends. Also, such a family becomes very isolated, and this is bad for youngsters,” he said.

“Today, mental patients are not kept locked up for years. They are given drugs or shock treatment and quickly sent back to their families and their everyday worlds. This is fine for the patient, but sometimes it is tragic for the family or the child. Drugs alter a patient’s behavior. Or sometimes the sick parent is in and out of the hospital for years. The child loses and regains his parent, sometimes as many as eight or nine times.”

When a mentally ill patient comes home, Dr. Anthony tries to talk to his children directly so that they can get their feelings off their chests.

“Sometimes they are mystified. Their mother’s behavior has suddenly become outrageous. Why? An alcoholic may turn violent, aggressive or neglectful. And when this happens, we keep close track of the effect on the children. Things like tonsilitis or bed wetting may show up very soon to warn us that a child is being hurt.”

Dr. Anthony said that the child who suffers most from such trauma seems to be the one most closely identified with the sick parent.

“That’s where we see the ‘folie a deux,’
the insanity of two,” the psychiatrist said. “The child begins to mimic the illness of the parent. If you separate them, the child’s illness disappears, but if you leave them together without treating the child, he can become really ill.

“When we began our studies, we went around to hospitals and asked them to tell us about the families of mental patients. We found that hospitals were often very vague about family details. Here were people going through the awful traumatic experience of watching mental illness overtake a beloved member. But the hospitals were too burdened to look after them.

“I suggested to the Federal Government that we would set up a station where families of mental patients could be observed and helped.”

At the center, Dr. Anthony and his team are especially interested in factors which might make a child especially susceptible to the illness of his father or mother.

“This is what we call the ‘child at risk,’” said. “It may be the child with a risky inheritance, or a genetically inherited illness. Or there is a risky environment where the child might have been rejected or the parents disturbed. There may have been a risky birth, or the child may have been a premature baby.

“We are trying to find out whether the risk is greater to a child with an alcoholic parent, or a tubercular parent who must leave home to be treated? Or are the offspring of mentally disordered parents more easily hurt? Is the risk greater to a small child, a middle-sized child, a girl child or a boy child?”

Dr. Anthony’s task force has discovered that in every family under stress, there is one child suffering especially. There are others who are less susceptible, or even completely unharmed. Through special screening, staffers seek the child who is a little more sensitive, more closely identified with the patient, or most acutely frightened.

“We throw all our resources into finding and helping this child. Often parents know so much more than we do that they can help us find him right away. They know the quirks and failing of their sick spouses, so they notice immediately when the child begins to develop the same suspicions and distrusts, say, of his paranoid mother or father.

“This is the child we want to protect and help above all else,” Dr. Anthony said.

Footnote

In an interview with OUTLOOK, Dr. Anthony stressed the importance of preventive psychiatric therapy. “The most vital investigations we can carry out have to do with prevention, rather than cure,” he said.

“The area of prevention means being able to recognize vulnerability before anything happens — before the disease of disturbance occurs.”

Dr. Anthony said that there are two aspects of human vulnerability that require extensive research. The first is to determine whether or not it is possible to diagnose a predisposition to psychiatric illness; and second, learning more about the “invulnerable” child — the child that gets away. “If we can understand how he does it,” he remarked, “we will have made a great step forward.”

As to plans for the future, Dr. Anthony said, “I hope, with help from the government, to establish at Washington University School of Medicine a center for the investigation of vulnerability and invulnerability in childhood.”
Moses' Birds Spur Diabetes Research

Late last summer, Samuel P. Bessman, M.D. '44, chairman of the department of pharmacology and professor of pharmacology and pediatrics at the University of Southern California left his Hollywood home and his Los Angeles laboratories to watch history repeat itself.

He journeyed to Israel not as an erudite tourist only, rather, he was going to the Middle East as a scientist to witness an ancient miracle that has all the appearances of being a biochemical marvel as well.

Dr. Bessman's interest in the event on the beach at El Arish in the Gaza Strip is related to research on diabetes and sugar metabolism that has occupied his time and talents since his residency at St. Louis Children's Hospital in 1944.

"This research has developed in two ways," he said. "The study of insulin action resulted in the invention of a machine which is now in the process of being patented. With this device [built from 'bits and pieces' in his shop at home] we now can measure all the intermediates of sugar metabolism automatically, and at very low concentration."

Dr. Bessman used this equipment to study the unusual phenomenon of the mysterious birds, referred to in the Bible as "quails" by Moses, that fell from the sky and provided the refugees from Egypt a dietary change of pace.

After Moses led the Children of Israel from their oppressors, they began wandering in the deserts of Palestine. Because of traditional laws outlining exactly what a Jew could eat, desert fare for the Children of God was limited to manna—crystals of honey-like material which form on the leaves of desert plants. Desert livestock—

"...there went forth a wind from the camp...two quails by the earth."
Moses reported the Israelite's dissatisfaction with their lot to God, who was displeased with the ingratitude of His people. He vowed to send "flesh" for a month—"until it come out at your nostrils, and it be loathsome to you..." (Numbers 11:20)

He was told to take the tribe to the seashore. Soon, "there went forth a wind from the Lord, and brought quails from the sea and let them fall by the camp two cubits high on the face of the earth." (Numbers 11:31)

During the "Six-Day War" in 1967, when the contemporary Children of Israel were again in confrontation with Egypt, the ancient reference to the birds came to life. On the recently captured Gaza Strip, soldiers saw thousands of birds, which had flown from the northeast, falling exhausted on the narrow land which separates the Negev Desert from the Mediterranean Sea.

This occurrence makes it possible for Biblical scholars and medical scientists to look at an event and say "Miracle!" in unison.

These birds, which provided food for a people-in-exile millennia ago, draw on an amazing source of energy, and provide, for modern scientific examination, a metabolic system which is entirely capable of recovering from prostration, with no food or water.

Dr. Bessman explains the birds historic, and now predictable journey as the result of aggression by larger birds that leave Italy for the winter just before Moses' birds begin their migration. The larger birds—a variety of duck—land in Crete for a respite. When Moses' "quails" try to make a similar stop-over in Crete, the ducks drive them off and force them to continue on over the sea.

Finding the beach at Gaza, the birds fall exhausted on the shore. Twelve hours later, they are rested enough to continue their flight. Members of the flock continue to arrive and leave for three weeks. This allowed Moses' followers to collect hundreds to eat, and gives modern scientists time to gather plenty of birds for research.

"Using our machine, we analyzed muscle from birds we picked up on the beach at El Arish—protected by two machine gun-carrying Israeli guards," Dr. Bessman said. "The plan is to compare the sugar metabolism in the muscles of these birds with their metabolism before they take off from Crete or Greece." This comparison is to be made when he returns to the Mediterranean this year.

"Before our machine was constructed, there was no method for measuring the intermediates of glycolysis automatically in a short time on small specimens," Dr. Bessman explained.

His research on diabetes continues also, and while it does not involve glamorous voyages around the world, it is exciting and important. Dr. Bessman said his research is "directed at the development of an artificial implantable endocrine organ to replace the insulin generating pancreas."

He remarked that this artificial organ "will make possible the computer therapy of disorders of carbohydrate metabolism."

The results of his research were discussed recently at the Conference on the Artificial Pancreas and Pancreatic Transplantation held at the University of Alabama in Birmingham.

The final stories of Samuel Bessman's research are yet to be told. But his continuing interest in diabetes, and his return to the Middle East this year for further examination of a Biblical event that has yielded important research material for medical science promises to provide much more newsworthy material.
Matching – Medical Students’ Next-to-Last Hurdle

While graduation and the return of alumni to the Washington University School of Medicine campus dominate the end-of-the-year scene, another event – the National Intern Matching Program assembly – demands mention in this issue of OUTLOOK.

The meeting place was Wohl Auditorium. And for the few minutes before the seniors are allowed to “come and get ‘em,” the strain of anticipation was fairly evident.

But on April 14, 1972, as in years past, nearly everyone seemed happy – or relieved – once the envelopes were torn open. Here are the results, a few statistics to compare, and some photographs to illustrate an event all medical students look forward to, almost as much as graduation!

ST. LOUIS AREA HOSPITALS

Barnes Hospital
Michael D. Bieri – Psychiatry Residency
William F. Blank – Pathology
Peter C. Brazy – Medicine
John G. Golinhofer – Obstetrics/Gynecology
Charlene C. Gottlieb – Medicine
Alan H. Gradman – Medicine
Louis Hafken – Psychiatry Residency
Marc R. Hammerman – Medicine
Charlotte D. Jacobs – Medicine
Chaucney C. Maher – Psychiatry Residency
William V. Roberts – Psychiatry Residency
Robert P. Schible – Radiology, General Residency
Bruce J. Wallace – Surgery
William P. Wiesmann – Medicine

The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis
Leon Bialecki – Medicine
Fred D. Biggs – Medicine
Larry D. Burke – Surgery
Edward J. Campbell – Medicine
Robert D. Fry – Surgery
Edward C. Kaufman – Medicine
Douglas K. Miller – Medicine
Joan E. Mollman – Medicine
Julian C. Mosley – Surgery
Eugene Musser – Medicine
Thomas G. Osborne – Medicine
J. Anthony Parker – Medicine
Albert L. Van Amberg – Medicine
Rita M. Wicks – Surgery
St. John’s Mercy Hospital
Thomas C. Hill – Rotating

St. Louis Children’s Hospital
Walter F. Benoist – Pediatrics
Jane E. Brazy – Pediatrics
F. Peyton Gaunt – Pediatrics
Susan B. Kennedy – Pediatrics
Frank L. Mannino – Pediatrics
Marvin M. Maurer – Pediatrics
William J. Ross – Pediatrics
Maria D. Santa Maria – Pediatrics
Kathleen B. Schwarz – Pediatrics
Michael B. Sheehan – Pediatrics
St. Luke’s Hospital
Janet B. Bieri – Medicine
Ronald A. Shaw – Surgery

ARIZONA

Tucson
University of Arizona Affiliated Hospitals
Charles W. Miller – Medicine

CALIFORNIA

Oakland
The Kaiser Foundation Hospital
Peter K. Nikaitani – Medicine
San Diego
University Hospital of San Diego County
Richard M. Wachsman – Psychiatry Residency
San Francisco
Mount Zion Hospital and Medical Center
Avery M. Freed – Rotating

Pacific Medical Center – Presbyterian Hospital
John F. Blinn – Medicine
San Francisco General Hospital
Jeffrey A. Golden – Medicine
University of California Medical Center
Jay A. Kaiser – Medicine
Alan H. Rappaport – Radiology Therapy Residency
Stanford
Stanford University Hospital
Bruce F. Hertel – Pathology

COLORADO

Denver
University of Colorado Affiliated Hospitals
Dallas C. Long – Surgery
Daniel E. Potts – Medicine

FLORIDA

Gainesville
William A. Shands Teaching Hospital and Clinics
Edward A. Doisy – Medicine
Timothy L. R. Holekamp – Medicine
Miami
University of Miami Affiliated Hospitals
Robert V. Coble – Rotating
Loren A. Crown – Family Practice
Julio C. Pita – Medicine
GEORGIA

Atlanta
Grady Memorial Hospital – Emory University
Sydney T. Wright — Medicine

ILLINOIS

Chicago
Passavant Memorial Hospital
Irl J. Don — Medicine
Robert A. Rosenbaum — Medicine
Winslow H. C. Wong — Medicine
Presbyterian – St. Luke’s Hospital
Charles A. Feldman — Medicine
George R. Kapusta — Medicine
Joel E. Tepper — Medicine

INDIANA

Indianapolis
Methodist Hospital of Indiana
Kathleen A. Warfel — Pathology

IOWA

Iowa City
University of Iowa Hospitals
David H. Avery — Rotating

KENTUCKY

Lexington
University of Kentucky Medical Center
Adrian Fulmer — Medicine

MARYLAND

Baltimore
Johns Hopkins Hospital
John P. Anhalt — Pathology
David J. Cohen — Surgery

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston
Boston City Hospital, Boston University
Toby J. Nathan — Pediatrics

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor
University of Michigan Affiliated Hospitals
George J. Brahos — Surgery
Robert L. Faul — Surgery

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis
University of Minnesota Hospitals
Eric M. Harder — Medicine

New York

New York City
Montefiore Hospital
Richard D. Brodsky — Pediatrics — Social Services

North Carolina

Durham
Duke Medical Center
Lary A. Robinson — Surgery Residency

OHIO

Columbus
University Hospitals
Geoffrey W. Hill — Medicine

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City
St. Anthony Hospital
Calvin D. Hawkins — Rotating

OREGON

Portland
Good Samaritan Hospital
Robert H. Seale — Medicine

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia
University of Pennsylvania Hospital
John M. Eisenberg — Medicine

TEXAS

Dallas
Baylor University Medical Center
George P. Solis — Rotating

NEW YORK

Montefiore Hospital
Richard D. Brodsky — Pediatrics — Social Services

Syracuse

Syracuse Medical Center
Jane O. McWilliams — Medicine

TENNESSEE

Nashville
Vanderbilt University Affiliated Hospitals
Newton D. Moscoe — Surgery

WASHINGTON

Seattle
Harborview Medical Center
Christopher A. Achterman — Rotating

TENNESSEE

Nashville
Vanderbilt University Affiliated Hospitals
Newton D. Moscoe — Surgery

TEXAS

Dallas
Baylor University Medical Center
George P. Solis — Rotating

CHELTER’S Medical Center
Claudia L. Sainz — Pediatrics

Dallas Children’s Hospital
Mary R. Grobe — Pediatrics

Parkland Memorial Hospital
L. Michael Grobe — Medicine

San Antonio
University of Texas at San Antonio Teaching Hospital
Robert J. Nelson — Pediatrics
James H. Meyers — Medicine

Wilford Hall Medical Center, USAF
Charles F. Shield — Surgery

WASHINGTON

Seattle
Harborview Medical Center
Christopher A. Achterman — Rotating

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee
Milwaukee County General Hospital
Kenneth J. Lisberg — Surgery
### Types of Internships
Washington University School of Medicine
1963 - 1972

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### Washington University Graduates
Interning in St. Louis Hospitals
1963 - 1972

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| Number of Graduates       | 76   | 81   | 83   | 85   | 76   | 83   | 82   | 88   | 92   | 94   |
| % Interning Locally       | 35.5 | 33.3 | 36.1 | 35.2 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 31.7 | 36.3 | 19.6 | 43.6 |
John Stone, Physician and Poet

In Renaissance times, one probably would not be too surprised to find that a respected physician in the community also happened to be an accomplished poet.

Nowadays, however, the recognized physician-poet is something of a rare bird. Off-hand (though there are surely more), only two come to mind: the late William Carlos Williams and Merrill Moore.

Now to this list should be added John H. Stone, M.D., assistant professor of medicine and assistant dean of Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta, a 1962 graduate of Washington University School of Medicine.

This May, Dr. Stone published The Smell of Matches, (Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J.), a volume of poetry which represents a major milestone in a writing career that began in his Jackson, Miss., high school days.

"I am sure I had the urge to write before then," Dr. Stone remembers. "I have always liked words, and as W. H. Auden (I believe) said, 'I like hanging around words listening to what they have to say.'

"The first time some of my writing appeared in print was in my high school literary magazine. As I recall it, the poem does not, by any means, seem to have been the writing of any kind of prodigy, but I do remember that a couple of people told me they liked it.'

In the years since his graduation from high school, more than a few people have had the chance to read and like John Stone's poems—poems which celebrate experiences he meets in his medical practice, and with his family and friends. His poetry has appeared in Poem, the Beloit Poetry Journal, The New Orleans Review, and The Random House Anthology of Contemporary American Poetry, and other publications.

Dr. Stone's growth as a poet has a strong relationship to his development as a scientist and a physician. "While I was in college," he said, "a young biology professor named Miller Williams looked at some of my poetry—that was the beginning of a continuing earnest conversation between us about the art and craft of poetry." Williams, who no longer teaches biology, is now on the faculty of the creative writing department at the University of Arkansas.

Would John Stone ever stop practicing medicine, and write poems "full-time"? His answer: "I wanted to be a physician for quite a while before I considered writing, and the practice of medicine becomes more necessary as time goes on, for many reasons. From the purely practical standpoint, it is very difficult to make a living writing poetry—especially poetry. But poetry and medicine are fun to do together and poetry as I write it can be done in the short bursts of time that medicine allows.

"I write lines initially on 3 x 5 cards that I keep with me all the time—I also write medical things and reminders on them. When I have a few minutes, I sit down with them and sometimes happily find that a single line has had several others 'stick to it' like iron filings to a magnet. In that case, I begin the often difficult process of getting these lines in the right order and form. Sometimes, the poem ends up saying something other than what I started out to say—in that case, I learn something.'

His childhood was spent in Palestine, Texas, and Jackson, Miss., where he was educated through college. In 1958, he and his wife came to St. Louis. After medical school, he took an internship and first year residency in medicine at Strong Memorial
John Stone

A John Stone Sampler

Resuscitation

When the heart coughed
and the lungs folded
like flowers
your eyes had barely closed.
By all signs and proper science
you were dead
warm and dying
in one unmerciful
and unelectric instant.
Sweat hung
in my eyebrows
like a father's.
It is easier now
to reconstruct
your life in death.
Now four days later
as you play at trains
I can remember
when the blood began
to bump like boxcars
in the back of your eyes.

Digging

My son is following
a tree root to its source,
learning connections,
dirt and purpose
all at once.
He has attacked it before,
but from topside,
monkeying the limbs.
He shows me the branches
underground,
makes me believe
there are leaves on them
in some different season
when we must come back and look.

The Ophthalmologist Buys a Candy Bar in the Concession for the Blind

Punching up the day's accounts
in her black and holy Braille,
she totals up exact amounts
with a stainless silver nail.
At times she dreams some customer
will nudge her with a knife or gun:
her hands will hand the money over,
his blinded throat will find the phone.
But, mostly, children come like elves
in the noise of this canteen
to pick the cabinets and shelves
of candy she has never seen—
this mistress of the try-and-fail,
blind beyond my knife or lenses,
who from the sameness of her jail
sees past all my other senses.

Alumni Activities

'20s

Faye Cashatt Lewis, '21, Webster City, Iowa, has written Nothing to Make a Shadow, which relates experiences with her family in South Dakota in the early part of the century. The book was published by the University of Iowa, Ames.

Rogers Deakin and Theodore H. Hanser, St. Louis, and Gilbert L. Chamberlain, Boonville, all of the Class of '22, were inducted into the Fifty Year Club at the annual meeting of the Missouri State Medical Association.

'30s

Willard C. Scrivner, '30, East St. Louis, Ill., was elected president-elect of the Illinois State Medical Society in March.

W. D. English, '33, Cardwell, Mo., was nominated Citizen-of-the-Year, by The Daily Democrat in Kennett, Mo., for outstanding service to the community.

Joseph B. Kendis, '33, has retired as director of the St. Louis Detoxification Center. Since the center opened in 1966, some 6,800 patients have been treated at the federally-funded facility.

Fred Reynolds, '34, St. Louis, was selected by Phi Delta Theta fraternity as "Phi of the Year" at the annual Founders' Day banquet.

Charles A. Leech, '36, Columbia, Mo., was named "Cosmo of the Year" at the Cosmopolitan Luncheon Club's 25th annual banquet.

Robert R. Robinson, '38, has been named assistant professor of surgery at the University of Missouri, Columbia.

Kenyon Latham, '39, California, Mo., was given a plaque honoring a century of service to the community by members of the Latham family.

'40s

Wilson J. Ferguson, '41, and his wife, were guests of honor at a testimonial dinner given by friends, associates and patients in Sikeston, Mo. Dr. Ferguson practiced medicine in Sikeston for 25 years before becoming medical director of the General Motors Corporation in Atlanta.

James A. Kinder, '41, Cape Girardeau, Mo., has been named to the central coordinating committee of the Health Care Foundation of Missouri.

Henry V. Guhleman, '43D, Jefferson City, has been appointed to an advisory committee on education for health related professions by the University of Missouri president.

F. Eugene Pennington, '44, president of the St. Louis Medical Society, James Mayfield, '43M, president of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and Louis Hetlage, '51, president of the Lincoln-St. Charles Medical Society, were among the physicians who signed a public statement urging curbs on amphetamines.

Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr., '45, professor of surgery at University of Missouri, Columbia, and president of the Missouri State Medical Association, spoke on surgical emergencies at the 3rd annual Arthur E. Hertzler Memorial Lecture in Halstead, Kan. on April 29.

John Pletch Adams, '45, professor and chairman of the department of orthopedic surgery, George Washington University School of Medicine, received the 1972 Citation of Merit Award from the University of Missouri Alumni Association. He received the B.S. degree in medicine there in 1943.

Robert Burstein, '48, co-director of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, spoke at the Second Conference on Fetal Antigens in Cancer, at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Frank B. Norbury, '48, Jacksonville, is serving as president of the Illinois Society of Internal Medicine.

Kathleen Smith, '49, superintendent of the Malcolm Bliss Mental Health Center in St. Louis, has been promoted to professor of psychiatry at Washington University School of Medicine.

Marvin Stein, '49, Riverdale, N.Y., was named professor and chairman of the department of psychiatry at Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, New York. He is also director of the psychiatry department at Mt. Sinai Hospital.

'50s

John H. Knowles, '51, president-elect of the Rockefeller Foundation, participated in Washington University's student symposium, "Man Against Himself—Future Realities on March 1-3. At the Medical School he also spoke on "Money, Manpower and Misery."
Alumni Activities

Marvin E. Levin, '51, has been elected president of the St. Louis Internists' Club.

Jerome J. Gilden, '52, St. Louis, was the panel chairman at the St. Louis Rheumatism Society meeting on the "Changing Scene in Orthopedic Surgery."

William Gillespie, '52, St. Louis, was appointed chairman of the medical information committee of the Bi-State Regional Medical Program.

Marvin Rennard, '52, St. Louis, is author of a paper "A Study of Perinatal Mortality." He attended the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Infertility Society at Palm Springs, Calif.

Charles W. Parker, '53, St. Louis, was elected to the executive committee of the WUMS Faculty Council.

Miles C. Whitener, Jr., '55, has been named secretary of the medical staff at Missouri Baptist Hospital.

August W. Geise, '56, St. Louis, left in May for five weeks of volunteer service on the S.S. Hope. He served on the crew of the hospital ship which was operating a medical teaching-treatment program in Netai.

Godofredo M. Herzog, '57, St. Louis, spoke on "Radiation Therapy and Surgery for Cancer of the Cervix" at a meeting of the Bolivian Obstetrics and Gynecology Society in LaPaz.

David D. Ulmer, '54, Los Angeles, has been appointed professor and chairman of the department of medicine at the Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School.

Benjamin A. Borowsky and Herbert Lubowitz, both '58 and in St. Louis, have been appointed Fellows of the American College of Physicians.

Milton H. Kirsch, '58, St. Louis, is one of the "Personalities of the West and Midwest." The book honors people who have given outstanding service to the community. He is acting assistant director of the Southern Illinois University Health Service, Edwardsville, Ill.

Clifford R. Talbot, Jr., '59, Cape Girardeau, Mo., is project director of "Cardiac Care Missouri," a comprehensive program of the cardiovascular care committee of the Missouri Heart Association. The program's aim is to lower the death rate from cardiovascular disease through public education.
Phillip Winter, '60, Potomac, Md., has been named Director of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok, Thailand. He recently was made a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

Gordon W. Philpott, '61, was elected to the executive committee of the Washington University School of Medicine Faculty Council in May.

Joseph E. Loewenstein, '63, Shreveport, La., has been appointed a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

Robert D. Hutton, '63, San Francisco, was a contributor to a "Symposium on Dermatology" in the April 17 MODERN MEDICINE.

Ronald G. Evens, '64, was a recipient of a St. Louis Junior Chamber of Commerce 1972 Distinguished Service Award.

Robert E. Howard, '65, has joined the faculty of the University of New Mexico School of Medicine in Albuquerque as associate professor of pathology. His special research is on lipid membranes, and has done studies on the impact of computers in pathology and laboratory medicine.

James W. Sherrill, Jr., '65, San Francisco, has received certification by the American Board of Ophthalmology.

Alumni gathered in the private dining room of Queeny Tower for breakfast during the reunion meetings.

The Medical School Library prepared a display of portraits of department heads in the lobby of the McDonnell Medical Sciences Building.
Names Make News

Jessie Temberg, M.D., '53, right, professor of surgery, received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Grinnell College, Ames, Iowa. Dr. Temberg, who earned the A.B. degree from Grinnell in 1946, is pictured with R. Buckminster Fuller, Distinguished University Professor at Southern Illinois University, inventor of the geodesic dome, who was given a Doctor of Letters degree at the commencement.

Double Distinction Received By Biological Chemistry Head

P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., professor and head of the department of biological chemistry, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in April and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in May.

He joins the select group of nine other distinguished Washington University professors who are National Academy members: George H. Bishop, neurophysiology; Carl F. Cori, biological chemistry; Hallowell Davis, otolaryngology; Herman N. Eisen, microbiology; Viktor Hamburger, biology; Rita Levi-Montalcini, biology; Oliver H. Lowry, pharmacology; Carl V. Moore, internal medicine; and Sam I. Weissman, chemistry.

Dr. Vagelos was among the 75 elected to the National Academy, bringing the total to 950 in the elite organization chartered in 1863. He was one of 101 fellows and 28 foreign members elected to the American Academy.
Ceremony Marks Start of Jewish Hospital Pavilion

Edward B. Greensfelder, president of the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, officiated at the May 16 cornerstone dedication ceremonies for a new nine-story, $12 million Forest Park Pavilion scheduled for completion in 1974.

The invocation was given by Llewellyn Sale, Jr., M.D., '40, grandson of Rabbi Samuel Sale who gave the invocation at the 1901 cornerstone ceremony for the first Jewish Hospital on Delmar Boulevard.

A titanium time capsule was filled with messages, reports and predictions for medicine. Miss Susan Sachs assisted Mr. Greensfelder in placing the material in the capsule. Louis S. Sachs, co-chairman of the building committee, and Joseph F. Ruwitch, chairman of the expansion fund program, also participated.

The Forest Park Pavilion is Phase Two of the hospital's $21.5 million expansion program. It will house new radiology and surgery suites, admitting and business offices, and visitor services. Three floors will contain 180 new beds, increasing the hospital's total to 630.

William Woods College in Fulton, Mo., awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree to Miss Virginia Minnick, left, research associate professor of medicine, and an honorary Doctor of Law degree to Miss Anna Rankin Harris, executive director of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors.

Medical Alumni Officers Announced

Washington University Medical Center Alumni Association has elected James A. Wood, M.D., '49, as president-elect. James M. Stokes, M.D., '48, is president.

Others elected were: vice-president, Donald H. Finger, M.D., '50; secretary-treasurer, Richard D. Aach, M.D., '59, and William J. Phillips, M.D., '63, representative to the University's Alumni Board of Governors.

New Executive Council members from St. Louis are: Carl E. Lischer, M.D., '37; Alan S. Holtz, M.D., '51; Robert G. Scheibe, M.D., '64; Roger L. Mell, M.D., '65; and Gordon Newton, M.D., former house officer.


Recognition Given...

E. James Potchen, M.D., professor of radiology, who has been appointed a fellow in the Alfred P. Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Donald W. Goodwin, M.D., assistant professor of psychiatry, who received the Hofheimer Prize for Research from the American Psychiatric Association in May.

Robert A. Ratcheson, M.D., instructor and Barnes Hospital chief resident in neurological surgery, who has been awarded the 1972 William P. Van Wagenen Fellowship by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons.

Joseph Avruch, M.D., and Stephen L. Pohl, M.D., instructors in medicine, who were awarded research and development fellowships of $14,900 each by the American Diabetes Association.
Faculty Promotions Announced

More than 100 have received promotions effective July 1 at Washington University School of Medicine. They are listed by department.

Anatomy: Mary Bunge, research associate professor, and Sandra Schlafke, research assistant professor.

Biological chemistry: Ralph A. Bradshaw, associate professor.

Internal medicine: Saulo Klahr, Stuart Kornfeld, J. Russell Little, Jr., H. Mitchell Perry and John A. Pierce, all professor; Michael M. Karl and Robert Paine, both clinical professor; Richard D. Aach, associate professor; I. J. Flance and Virgil Loeb, Jr., both clinical associate professor; Robert H. Allen, Jon D. Cooksey, Philip E. Cryer, Theodore J. Hahn, Owen S. Kantor, Joseph L. Kinzie, Ronald Krone, Gerald G. Morris, Marshall Alan PerIllutt, Daniel Rosenblum and John Walls, all assistant professor; and Donald H. Finger and Robert C. Packman, both clinical assistant professor.

Health Care Administration: James O. Hepner, associate professor.

Microbiology: Milton J. Schlesinger and David Schlessinger, both professor; and Ernest Simms and Sondra Schlesinger, both associate professor.

Neurology: Leonard Berg and Irwin Levy, both clinical professor; Hugh Mejia and Marcus Raichle, both assistant professor; Earl Schultz, and Joseph Dooley, Jr., both clinical assistant professor.

Obstetrics/Gynecology: Samuel D. Soule, emeritus clinical professor; H. Marvin Camel, associate professor; Louis P. Dehner and Ming-Shian Kao, both assistant professor; and Francis H. Stewart and Hubert L. Allen, both emeritus clinical instructor.

Ophthalmology: Ronald M. Burde and Steven M. Podos, both associate professor; Benjamin Milder, clinical associate professor; Nigel W. Daw, research associate professor; Stephen R. Waltman and Robert L. Stamper, both assistant professor; and Edward E. Berg, James H. Bryan, Lawrence T. Post, Philip T. Shahan, H. Philip Venable, and Charles E. Windsor, all clinical assistant professor.

Otolaryngology: Malcolm H. Stroud and Ruediger Thalman, both professor; Ben H. Senturia, clinical professor; Joseph E. Harvey, associate professor, and William E. Marovitz, associate professor of anatomy in oto-laryngology.

Pathology: Charles Kuhn, associate professor; and Louis P. Dehner, Richard G. Lynch, and Robert W. Long, all assistant professor.

Pediatrics: John C. Herweg and Teresa J. Vietti, both professor; Ralph D. Feigin, associate professor, and Sol Loude, emeritus assistant professor.

Pharmacology: Philip Needleman, associate professor.

Physical Therapy: Isabelle M. Bohman, assistant professor.

Physiology and Biophysics: Garber. Marshall, and Nigel W. Daw, both associate professor.

Preventive medicine and public health: C. Howe Eller, emeritus professor, Jon D. Cooksey, Owen S. Kantor and Gerald G. Morris, all assistant professor.

Psychiatry: Kathleen Smith, professor; Remi J. Cadoret, Paula Clayton, Donald W. Goodwin, James N. McClure and John W. Olney, all associate professor; Plaridel Deza, James Halikas, Boyd K. Hartman, Daniel Pugh, Jorge Viamontes, Robert Vanderpearl, Amos Welner and Barbara Herjaniek, all assistant professor; and John M. Anderson and Earl R. Schultz, both clinical assistant professor.

Radiology: Carlos A. Perez, professor, Michael J. Welch and Frederick A. Valeriote, both research associate professor; John V. Forrest and Robert J. Stanley, both assistant professor, and Arnold Feldman, Rexford L. Hill, III, Hsiu-San Lin, Michael E. Phelps and Palmer G. Steward, all research assistant professor.


Master Kurt Frederick Schwarz, and his mother, Kathleen Brogan Schwarz, M.D., '72. (Photo courtesy of St. Louis Globe-Democrat).

Student Undaunted by Extracurricular Obstetrics

Kathleen Brogan Schwarz, who received her M.D. degree on May 26, proved in original fashion that motherhood and medicine do mix. She gave birth to 7-pound Kurt Frederick Schwarz on April 10 in St. Louis Maternity Hospital, and the next day wrote Part II of the National Medical Board Examination at the same time as others across the country. The Board office in Philadelphia did make an exception: they permitted her to take the exam in her hospital room instead of in North Auditorium with her classmates.

Dr. Schwarz, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, began internship in pediatrics at St. Louis Children's Hospital on July 1.

Her husband, Frederick, is manager of market development for industrial protein atRalston-Purina Company in St. L.
Wendell G. Scott, M.D.
1905 - 1972

Wendell G. Scott, M.D., died of cancer on May 4, 1972 at the age of 66.

Born and raised in Colorado, he attended the University of Colorado as an undergraduate student. He came to Missouri in 1928 to attend Washington University Medical School, and fortunately for this Medical Center, decided to stay. After graduating with the Class of 1932, he interned at Barnes Hospital and accepted a residency in radiology at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology. Throughout his professional career he was associated with the Mallinckrodt Institute and Washington University Medical School, holding the position of professor of clinical radiology.

Dr. Scott exemplified excellence to all who knew him. His competence as a radiologist and concern for his patients was evident at all times, his desire to further the specialty of radiology and the care of patients was the driving force behind his many scientific and organizational activities. His accomplishments as a scientist and radiologist include more than 70 publications and active participation in the development of radiographic kymography and rapid film changers for diagnostic radiographic use. The latter project was an important step in the development of angiographic evaluation of the heart, brain, lungs, and the organs of the abdomen.

He was called to active duty in the United States Navy in 1941, and served with typical devotion to duty to all causes that he believed important. He received several commendations for activities in radiology and general medicine, and continued to be active in the United States Naval Reserves and as a consultant to the Surgeon General’s office, attaining the rank of rear admiral.

Dr. Scott was a great diplomat, understanding the art of compromise with an uncanny ability to lead individuals or societies towards accomplishment of goals. He served as president of the Barnes Hospital Medical Society and the Washington University Medical Alumni Association, president of the St. Louis Radiological Society, vice president of the Radiological Society of North America and the American Radium Society, president of the American Roentgen Ray Society, and was national president of the American Cancer Society in 1964. He was an important contributor to numerous organizations including the American Medical Association, Veterans Administration, American College of Radiology, and the James Picker Foundation. He also served as editor-in-chief of the American College of Radiology publication, Your Radiologist, editor of the Planning Guide for Radiological Installations, and editor of the journal of Cancer. He recently was commissioned by President Nixon to the National Cancer Advisory Board.

Dr. Scott's recognitions include the Gold Medal of the St. Louis Medical Society, the President’s Medal of the American Roentgen Ray Society, the Gold Medal of the American College of Radiology, the National Award of the American Cancer Society, and the distinguished alumni awards of the University of Colorado and Washington University. He received an honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Colorado and was to receive an honorary degree from Washington University in May of 1972.

Scottie had a mix of qualities, rarely found, that makes a great man. He was demanding and persevering, yet warm and loyal. He could involve himself in several important projects, yet give each his seemingly undivided attention. He could be active in university and national medical affairs, yet find time to remain a loving husband, father, and grandfather as well as a busy radiologist.

Many of Scottie's loves and accomplishments cannot be found on certificates or awards. His close family relationships are signified by his grandchildren who called him "O.K." His farm, near St. Louis, provided a place for pleasant interludes in a busy schedule.

His family, his profession, and his University will miss him greatly. Friends and colleagues have established a living memorial to his loyalty and excellence in the Wendell G. Scott Annual Lecture at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology.

Ronald G. Evens, M.D.
Professor and Head of the Department and Director of the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology
Future Medical Students
Heirs to Nu Sigma Nu
Estate

Nu Sigma Nu, once an active force on the Washington University School of Medicine campus, has been dissolved, but because of the thoughtfulness of its members, students will benefit for many years to come.

The last members of the group, which maintained a large residential chapter house on Forest Park Boulevard in its heyday, graduated with the Class of 1972. And the archives and charter have been removed from the fraternity's most recent meeting place in Olin Residence Hall.

George J. L. Wulff, Jr., M.D., '33, a long-time member of the organization, announced that a scholarship has been established by local alumni of the Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity in honor of one of its most distinguished alumni, Cecil M. Charles, M.D., '33. Dr. Wulff said, "Dr. Charles joined Nu Sigma Nu in 1929, and was always active and interested. He served as president of the national organization in 1955."

"When the local chapter house was sold several years ago, Dr. Charles supervised the establishment of a fund with this money. Interest from the fund defrayed most of the local chapter's expenses," Dr. Wulff said.

"To honor this wonderful alumnus and friend," Dr. Wulff continued, "the assets of this fund have been transferred to the Medical School, to form the Cecil M. Charles, Nu Sigma Nu Medical Scholarship Fund. The income from this endowment, together with as much of the appreciation in value as the Board of Trustees may approve, is to be used to provide scholarships for persons engaged in studies leading to the Doctor of Medicine degree."

Executive Faculty
Expanded

Charles R. Gulick, M.D., assistant professor of clinical obstetrics and gynecology, has been elected to serve on the Washington University School of Medicine Executive Faculty under the new arrangement wherein a representative is elected by the part-time faculty. Dr. Gulick, who will serve for a one-year term, will be a voting member of the Medical School's governing body.

Born in Sturgeon, Missouri, August 10, 1918, Charles Gulick received the A.B. degree from Central College in 1940, and the M.D. degree from St. Louis University in 1943. After internship at DePaul Hospital in St. Louis and St. Joseph's Hospital in Alton, Illinois, he came to Barnes and St. Louis Maternity Hospitals for his residency.

He was appointed an instructor in clinical obstetrics and gynecology at Washington University School of Medicine in 1951, and was promoted to assistant professor in 1965.

Dr. Gulick presently is treasurer of the Missouri State Medical Association, and is a past president of the Missouri State Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and of the Barnes and Allied Hospitals Society. He has served as vice president of the St. Louis Gynecological Society and of the St. Louis Medical Society.

In Memoriam

Alumni
Gilbert L. Chamberlain, '22... May 3, 1972
John F. Krumm, '22... January 18, 1972
Harry L. Heidenreich, '27... May 3, 1972
Daniel R. Webb, Jr., '27... April 13, 1972
Wendell G. Scott, '32... May 4, 1972
Frank White, '32... November 26, 1971
Carl S. McLemore, '33... May 18, 1972
Harmon J. Bailey, '34... May 31, 1972
Robert H. Wagner, '50... April 26, 1972

Former House Staff
Henry T. Kulesher, M.D. October 18, 1971
John E. Kimball, Jr., M.D. Date Unknown
**XIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF RADIOLOGY**

**OCTOBER 15-20, 1973**

For members of the Washington University Medical Center Alumni Association and their families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRANSPORTATION</th>
<th><strong>TWA Boeing 707 Jet (first-class service, meals, and complimentary beverages).</strong> Plane will change crews at Dulles Airport in Washington, D.C. and passengers may board and return to that point.</th>
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<tr>
<td>TRAVEL DOCUMENTS</td>
<td>All passengers must be in possession of a valid passport effective at the date of re-entry into the United States.</td>
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<tr>
<td>BAGGAGE</td>
<td>66 pounds per passenger carried free.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RESERVATIONS</td>
<td>$100 deposit per person due with reservation. Final payment due August 15, 1973.</td>
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**CANCELLATIONS**

Full refund will be made if cancellation notice received 90 days or more before departure.

- Cancellations received less than 90 days before departure:
  - 10% of air fare may be forfeited for cancellations made up to 60 days before departure.
  - Refunds after 60 days prior to departure are subject to replacement.

($5 bookkeeping charge will be made for each cancellation.)

**FINAL DOCUMENTS**

Tickets will be mailed about four weeks prior to departure along with complete flight details and check-in information.

**ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:**

Ronald G. Evens, M.D.
Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology
Washington University School of Medicine
510 South Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri 63110
Tel. (314) 367-2131

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**FLIGHT RESERVATION/OCTOBER 12-28, 1973**

- **NAME**
- **ADDRESS**
- **CITY/STATE/ZIP**
- **TELEPHONE**

Enclosed is my check payable to W.U. MADRID CHARTERED FLIGHT for $ (100 deposit per person) for reservations.
This collection of memorabilia, which was displayed for the reunions, was presented to the library of the School of Medicine by Lee D. Cady, M.D. Dr. Cady was Commanding Officer of the 21st General Hospital in World War II.