The 1967 Jewish Federation
Fund Drive will take place at the
Hospital from April 7 through
April 24. Robert Wash, director of
the Drive this year, has contributed
his expertise in this field and
has been working with his com-
mittee for the past month to
prepare an ad campaign which
has a goal of $8,500.

Last year the Jewish Federa-
tion provided the hospital with
$210,000, one of the largest con-
tributions the Hospital receives
from an outside source. The in-
come from the Federation is used
to partially defray costs of pro-
viding care for needy patients
and to support the medical and
surgical teaching programs, the
chronic Disease Division, Aaron
Walshin Clinics, Psychiatry, and
the Home Care Division.

The following case study is an
example of a person for whom
Jewish Federation funds provided
the special kind of care needed:
Miss Frances R. helped sup-
port her aged parents through
her job as a professional typist.

Chronic rheumatoid arthritis
sustained in her youth brought
Frances to Jewish Hospital for
treatment in the Aaron Walshin
Clinic. Last year, further compli-
cations the Hospital received
were reported.

In the nine geographic
regions of the nation, the regional
directors appointed to co-
ordinate the actual performance
of the study.

Mr. Bassin, assistant director
of the Hospital, was appointed by
the AHA to serve on the advisory
committee that designed the study
methodology.

He was also one of nine re-
gional directors appointed to
coordinate the actual performance
of the study.

Mr. Bassin said, "This was the
largest work sampling study ever
taken in the hospital field. More
than 200,000 observations of nurs-
ing personnel were reported.

Each participating hospital con-
tributed an average of 4,000 ob-
servations, the American Hospital
Association study to determine if
Medicare-aged patients receive
more nursing care per day than
younger patients.

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methodology.
Awards Tea
For Employees

The 1967 Employee Service Awards Tea will be held from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. on Friday, May 12, in the Moses Sheenbory Nursing Homeauditorium. Invited guests include all employees marking five-year milestones in 1966 and all retired employees not honored at last year's tea. Department heads and supervisors are also invited to attend the program. James O. Hepner, Ph.D., will be master of ceremonies for the event. Edward Schwab has been appointed Executive Director of the Board of Directors, and David A. Gee, executive director, will congratulate each employee and present him with an award (for the honoree) or certificate (for the retiree).

Following the awards, photographs will be taken of the winners, and all those attending will be invited to share refreshments provided by the Dietary Department.

The Word Gets Around

"Our best advertising is our enrollees. If they have a pal who is in trouble... in need of money... perhaps on the brink of heading into a life of despair, they may talk them into seeing a Neighborhood Youth Corps counselor."

"Many people confuse the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps. The Neighborhood Youth Corps obtains part-time jobs and trains youths at home. The Job Corps transports the youth to a situation away from his home. There is no inter-change or relationship between the two programs," Mr. Flesch added.

A Success Story

A good example of Youth Corps-Hospital relationship exists in the Eye Clinic. Lester N. Norbury, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, Memphis, has joined the staff as executive housekeeper.

Mr. Norbury formerly was employed by the Eye Clinic.

The basic Jewish Hospital contribution to the program is the counseling and training carried on by the regular Hospital supervisors.

The Youth Corps counselor also conducts seminars teaching the enrollee basic job responsibilities and courtesies.

Limited Education

The Neighborhood Youth Corps is limited mainly to those who have quit school or who need special training to successfully hold a job.

The age limit in the program is 16-21. Most young men in the program are between the ages of 16 and 18. After that age, they usually try for the armed services (most will not meet the basic qualifications) or move into a permanent position.

Most young ladies in the Youth Corps range in age from 16 to 20. The Youth Corps will not obtain a job for a youth immediately after quitting school. A period of at least six months is required because the Youth Corps doesn't want to encourage young people to leave school by providing instant jobs.

Some of the Youth Corps enrollees will return to high school after seeing what work is really like. They discover that they are not qualified to hold the kind of job they really want.

Many Are Mothers

Many of the girls in the Youth Corps have children. The sudden responsibility of having a dependent sends them scurrying for work. Most try the big department stores and other large employers. After being unsuccessful, they then find the Youth Corps.

Mr. Flesch told of this experience: "I recently interviewed a 21-year-old girl who had left school at age 18 upon the encouragement of her friends. After having her second child, she came to Neighborhood Youth Corps wanting to better herself and the fate of her children. She was particularly bitter toward her husband who had encouraged her to leave school."

New Executive Housekeeper

Lester J. Norbury has joined the hospital staff as executive housekeeper.

Mr. Norbury formerly was employed by the Eye Clinic.

Regarding his job, Mr. Norbury said: "I find it very interesting and challenging and I'm looking forward to meeting more of the people on our staff. I'm really impressed with their cooperative and friendly attitude.

Mr. Norbury and his wife, Tolea, are the parents of 3 children: Barbara, 10; Alice, 20; and Robert, 22. They reside in Collinsville, Illinois.
Dr. Walter K. Reinhard, M.D., gave a speech, "Use of Proteolytic Enzymes in Obstetrics and Gynecology," at the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Washington, D.C. on April 22nd on "Creating Opportunities for Clinical Research in Obstetrics and Gynecology." Dr. Reinhard attended a conference of the Polycythemia Study Group in Chicago, Illinois. The meeting was on the topic, "The Medical Aspects of Polycythemia Vera." 

Moisy Shopper, M.D., attended the meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association in New York City where he discussed his article, "Psychoanalysis of Adolescents." Dr. Shopper recently attended a conference on "Children's Service on What Is Your Child Doing?—ages 6-11." An article by Dr. Shopper was published in the February issue of the Archives of General Psychiatry, entitled, "Emotional Problems in Student Nurses, Childhood Factors." 

Gunter Schmidt, D.S.S., met with the American Gerodontic Society in Chicago, Illinois. The meeting was on the topic, "The Future of Dental Education." 

Robert Dodd, M.D., attended the Association of University Anesthetists in New York, New York, during March. The program was sponsored by the Department of Anesthesiology and Alumni of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. Edward H. Reinhard, M.D., attended the recent meeting of the American Society of Hematology in New Orleans, La. On March 4th, Dr. Reinhard presented a paper on "Polycythemia Vera Study Group at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. Discussion was "Preparation of Protocol for Clinical Evaluation of Various Methods for Treatment of Polycythemia Vera." 

Eugene D. Taylor, M.D., will attend the Conference of the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Washington, D.C., April 16. The topic will be "Hazards of Labor in the Grand Multipara." 

Herbert B. Zimmerman, M.D., appeared before the St. Louis Medical Society as an "Aftershow of Cardiology," sponsored by the St. Louis Heart Association. Dr. Zimmerman's talk was entitled "Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation." 

Sam Frankel, Ph.D., spoke to the Northeastern Section of the American Association of Clinical Chemists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston on "Computer Application to Clinical Laboratories." Dr. Frankel will speak to the Arizona Society of Medical Technologists in Phoenix on April 22nd on "Creating Phosphokinasine." 

Nathan M. Simon, M.D., spoke to the American Jewish Committee regarding "The Problem of Extremism," March 5th. 

M. D. Marcus, M.D., attended a meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology in Miami Beach, Florida. 

Edward Silver, M.D., attended a conference on "Uterine Cytology" at the University of Utah School of Medicine. Dr. Silver also attended a meeting at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D.C., March 20-21. 

Joseph F. Eifrice presented a Medico-Legal Symposium at a meeting of the American Medical Association in Miami, Florida, March 9. 

Arnold S. Block, M.D., attended an A.P.A. Colloquium for Post-graduate Teaching of Psychiatry in Scottsdale, Arizona, April 8-9. 

Robert S. Weinhaus, M.D., attended the annual meeting of the American College of Physicians in San Francisco, California, April 10th. 

Irwin R. Horwitz, M.D., attended a conference of the American College of Surgeons in Colorado Springs, Colorado. 

Dr. Schwartz- President-Elect Of County Medical Society 

Leonardo Da Vinci was a master of most trades of the Renaissance man. He had many specialties: he was an expert in physics and optics, in painting and sculpture, and inventor and engineer. 

Dr. Schwartz, a member of the Jewish Hospital visiting staff since 1953, is too far removed from the 20th century Da Vinci, but his interests are directed toward the multiplicity of specialties within the growing medical field. 

Dr. Schwartz's most prominent and recent special interest has to do with his association with the St. Louis County Medical Society. Now president-elect, Dr. Schwartz will take office in January, 1968, as full-time president. 

Through the years that he has been a member of the Medical Society, he has held many positions and council roles for a three year period from 1962-1965 (the Council of the St. Louis County Medical Society is the functioning arm of the group); secretary of the group in 1965; councilman again in 1966; delegate to the Missouri State Medical Convention several years; chairman of the Public Relations Committee for 6 years, and associate editor of the St. Louis County Medical Society Bulletin for 5 years. 

Other Activities 

His duties with the Medical Society do not prevent him from working actively in other areas. 

Dr. Schwartz is a member of the Medical Staff Council at Jewish Hospital. He is an instructor on the faculty of the Washington University School of Medicine in the Departments of Obestrics and Gynecology. 

He also holds the position of president of the Social Health Association of St. Louis, which requires his attention to provide educational services in the field of public health education in Greater St. Louis. 

Dr. Schwartz is president of the Jewish Hospital Alumni Association, and the vice-president of the St. Louis Alumni Club of St. Louis. 

He is a past president of the Greater St. Louis Society of Clinical Hypnosis, and presently is the secretary-treasurer of that organization. 

 Aside from these activities, Dr. Schwartz is a Mason whose Blue Lodge is in Tashchina, Japan. He is proud of the fact that he is a charter member of the Grand Lodge of Japan. He is a Shriner and a member of the Scottish Rite in St. Louis. 

You Can't Say 'No' 

When questioned about spreading his time out so much, Dr. Schwartz said, "You can't always say 'no' to people. There are too many people who do say no, and don't give of themselves. These passive human beings who are not willing to participate and who bitterly complain about how an organization is run should stop talking and start working. Members of organizations who wish to be represented should attend meetings and become active participants instead of passive ones. The voice of an individual can be heard, if he is persistent and in attendance. 

Dr. Goldman To Be Honored at Medical Ball 

Dr. Alfred Goldman, a member of the Jewish Hospital staff, will be honored by the St. Louis Men's Advisory Board of the American Medical Center at Denver on the evening of May 13th in the Khorasan Room of the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel. 

The occasion is the annual A. M. C. Ball, a fund-raising dinner-dance sponsored by St. Louis supporters of the hospital in Denver, founded 63 years ago as the Jewish Consumers' Relief Society. 

Dr. Goldman will be cited for his more than 40 years of humanitarian service, many years of which were directly devoted to the J. C. R. S. which later became the American Medical Center in Denver. 

Dr. Weintraub Dies in Florida 

Dr. Solomon A. Weintraub, a member of the Jewish Hospital Medical Staff, died February 24th, while vacationing in Sarasota, Florida. He was 81 years of age. 

Dr. Weintraub was graduated from the Washington University School of Medicine in 1909. 

Besides his work at Jewish Hospital, where he was a former director of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. Weintraub was associated with City Hospital, St. Louis Maternity Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital. 

He was a charter member and former president of the St. Louis Gynecological Society and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. 

He is survived by his wife.
Research in the Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at Jewish Hospital has received an important boost with the installation of a new electron microscope.

This new Siemens microscope replaced a much smaller, less powerful electron microscope that had been used for ten years.

The Siemens microscope comes from Germany and was installed by company technicians. Final checkout and adjustment was completed in December.

Dr. William E. Stehbens, pathologist-in-chief, commented, “This microscope is considered first rate . . . there is none better.”

“The microscope will give magnifications more than half a million times. Of course, when one compares the electron microscope with the familiar optical microscope, which has a limit of magnification of 2000 times, one is impressed by modern technology,” said Stehbens.

Shadow Watching

Nearly everyone has had an opportunity to experiment with the conventional microscope in a high school science or biology class.

With this type of microscope, light rays are reflected off a mirror up through the specimen into the lens of the instrument.

In the electron microscope, beams of electrons instead of beams of light, are focused on the specimen.

Since you can’t see electron beams, a different method of looking at the resulting image had to be invented.

This method includes the use of a piece of photographic film placed behind the specimen, then the electron beams cast a shadow of the details of the specimen to the film below. A shadow picture is the result, and is called an electron micrograph.

Thin Slicing

Since electron microscopy is really shadow watching, the section to be viewed must be carefully prepared so that it will be quite thin to enable enough electrons through it to show its details.

For example, if a specimen meant for viewing through a common optical microscope were placed in the electron microscope, the resulting shadow cast would merely be a large blob showing the outline of the specimen and nothing else.

In fact, the thin section for the electron microscope must be 100 times thinner than a section for light microscopy.

Patience and Precision

The job of preparing these super-thin slices of tissue is quite intricate, and requires highly specialized cutting equipment.

William Grill, an experienced electron microscopist, has been hired to coordinate the job of specimen preparation and to maintain the microscope and associated equipment.

“In the future there will be a vast increase in the use of the electron microscope in the field of pathology,” Dr. Stehbens said.

Actually, electron microscopy is a relatively new field. In the past, primarily the normal has been investigated. Scientists are just beginning to use the electron microscope to compare the normal with the abnormal.

The high magnifications allow us to examine the very
Contributions to Jewish Hospital Funds

Contributions received are used for research, appliances for clinic patients, new equipment, and other worthy undertakings, sponsored by the Jewish Hospital auxiliary.

The following are contributions received during the period January 1, 1967, to February 15, 1967. Any contributions received after February 15, 1967, will be listed in the next 216.

Donations to this fund may be by mailing checks, payable to the Jewish Hospital tribute fund, c/o Mrs. Henry H. Stern, Mrs. Joseph F. Rowitch, 216 South Kingshighway, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

**Gifts in Memory**

**IN MEMORY OF EVELYN ARAMS**

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Please inform
Mrs. A. Rosenberger
Mrs. Henry Rice
Mrs. Jack A. Jacobs
Mrs. Alvin L. Bauman
Dr. Dora Bergmann
Mr. and Mrs. Sol Wolff
Mrs. Edward S. Block

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Mrs. Ruth Hartmann, and Marilyn Joe
Mrs. Edward S. Block
Mrs. Paul Treuman
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fine structure of cells and to detect very early changes in disease, and hopefully, find clues leading to the cause of the disease.

Arterial Wall Research

Dr. Stehbens, an Australian who joined the staff in September, 1966 has conducted extensive research into diseases of the arterial wall.

Originally his investigations centered around cerebral blood vessels and particularly cerebral aneurysms, which are dilatations of the arterial wall occurring where blood vessels divide. Dr. Stehbens stated that there is evidence supporting the contention that cerebral aneurysms are due to degenerative changes in the arterial wall.

Microscopic thickenings of the inner lining occur at arterial forks and this phenomenon is in evidence even in the young. As a person gets older, the thickenings increase in size and coalesce, eventually progressing to atherosclerosis of varying severity. Part of the disease is the gradual deposition of fat at the site of the arterial thickenings.

Dr. Stehbens has studied sections of arteries from fetuses and infants which died shortly after birth to determine the earliest stage of atherosclerosis. He has also studied arteries from sheep, steers, rabbits and other animals, and found that the thickenings of the linings of arteries are universal and associated with fat deposits.

Dr. Stehbens believes that these thickenings are the important precursors of atherosclerosis and represent a pre-lipid state (i.e., before fat is deposited) of the disease. In his present research he is attempting to determine what is the precise cause of the thickenings of the arterial wall.

How a Sample Is Prepared For The Electron Microscope

THE PREPARATION of a specimen for viewing in the electron microscope is intricate work. Dr. William E. Stehbens places a tiny piece of tissue, known as a specimen, into a mold of unhardened epoxy resin.

THE EPOXY RESIN is poured into dozens of dime-sized holes in a polyethylene sheet. After the specimen with an identifying label is inserted in the epoxy resin, the entire sheet is placed in an oven and the epoxy resin is hardened to a solid.

THE SOLIDIFIED block of epoxy resin is first trimmed by hand until the specimen is ready for the final precision cutting.

WILLIAM GRILL, electron microscope technician, places the completed sample into the specimen chamber of the electron microscope.

(above) THE FINAL precision trimming is accomplished by an accurate machine, an LKB Microtome.
Hospital Lost and Found

The Patient’s Own Detective Agency

When 45 patients are discharged, approximately 45 patients are admitted. That’s the average daily turnover rate at Jewish Hospital. It is not uncommon for discharged patients to leave house-shoes under the bed, clothes in the closet, or items in a drawer. Any personal belongings left in the room are sent to the Lost and Found Department, which is under the auspices of Housekeeping. For the past year, Mrs. Peggy Dell has been the chief detective, trying to match forstaken articles with their owners. When Housekeeping cleans up a room after a patient is discharged, a tag is attached to any items found, giving the room number and date.

Mrs. Dell then obtains the name of the patient who occupied the room on that date. She makes every effort to contact the patient by telephone. In the Lost and Found, all items are safely stored under lock and key. Valuable pieces of jewelry are stored in the cashier’s office for safekeeping.

Mrs. Dell said that the most common item found is clothing—usually nightgowns and pajamas. Other frequently found items include: umbrellas, toothbrushes, books, electric razors, and hair rollers.

Some of the unusual items on Mrs. Dell’s file include: a back scratcher, a three-foot stuffed animal, a lamp shade, a portable walker, a wheel chair, false teeth, a rosary, and holy water.

Often, things are left by patients in the lobby after they have checked out. Items left in this manner are very difficult to trace. Mrs. Dell has no room number for a patient she has no name on the item.

Actually, the number of lost and found items per month is small considering the 1,350 patient discharges. Mrs. Dell reports that she receives approximately 25 items per month.

International Guests Visit Otolaryngology Department

Ben H. Senturias, M.D., Director of the Department of Otolaryngology of The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, and Editor of the Annals of Otolaryngology, which was visited by a number of distinguished members of the Editorial Board of the Annals on April 1 and 2.

The Annals is a scientific journal which publishes clinical and research papers dealing with diseases of the ear, nose and throat. The papers published in the Annals are submitted by investigators from all countries of the world, and the journal has an international reputation for printing significant articles related to the specialty of otolaryngology.

Among those attending the meeting were: Sir Terence and Lady Cawbourn, London, England; Professor L. B. W. Jongkees, Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology, Wilhelmina Gasthuis, University of Amsterdam, Holland; Doctor Michel Portmann, Professor of Otohithorinology at the University of Bordeaux, France, and Professor Luzius Rüedi, Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology, University of Zurich, Switzerland.

Mrs. Greenfield Contributes To Special Stroke Research

Mrs. Milton Greenfield, a life member of the Jewish Hospital Board of Directors recently donated $10,000 to the Department of Long Term Care for stroke research.

Dr. Franz U. Steinhart, director of the department, heads up the team of investigators who are in the process of evaluating patients admitted with a diagnosis of stroke. Approximately 15 stroke patients per month are admitted.

In addition to measuring the progress of each patient, the team makes a detailed muscle examination for paralysis, weakness and spasticity as well as a sensory examination. Speech is evaluated, eye-sight and visual fields are checked, and selected psychological tests are given.

The study is expected to provide enough statistics in a year time to permit definite correlations between the original findings and the course of the disease. According to Dr. Steinhart, more than two million persons in the United States suffer from the serious after-effects of a stroke; four hundred thousand persons per year suffer a new stroke.

“We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Greenfield for making these funds available for this important project,” said Dr. Steinhert.

Mrs. Greenfield has had a continuing interest in long term care and rehabilitation. For 15 years she was chairman of the Miriam Convocent Home which was sponsored by the Miriam Lodge. In 1951, the Home was merged with Jewish Hospital to become a division of the Department of Long Term Care. She also served as a board member for the Jewish Social Service Bureau.

Mrs. Greenfield has been president of Miriam Lodge and the Pioneers, a literary group. She has served on the Hospital Board of Directors since 1931 and is a life member of the Jewish Hospital Auxiliary.

Hospital Intern Matching Program

For the 1967-68 hospital year, Jewish Hospital obtained the 12 interns which were requested in straight medical internships; three out of six requested for straight surgical internships. A straight internship is defined as one which provides supervised training on a single medical, surgical, pediatrics, obstetrics-gynecology, or pathology service in a hospital holding approval in that specialty by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. The interns will assume their duties on July 1.

Soroptimists Donate Electric Bed To Hospital Home Care Division

Funds for the purchase of an electrically operated bed for use in the Home Care Division at Jewish Hospital have been donated by the Soroptimist Club of St. Louis. Mrs. F. William Foelich (right), service objective chairman, and Mrs. Alfred D. Steinmann, president, represent the Soroptimists. Dr. Aaron Birenbaum, director of the Division accepted the gift for the Hospital.

AN ELECTRIC BED was donated to the Home Care Program at Jewish Hospital by the Soroptimist Club of St. Louis. Mrs. F. William Foelich (right), service objective chairman, and Mrs. Alfred D. Steinmann, president, represent the Soroptimists. Dr. Aaron Birenbaum, director of the Division accepted the gift for the Hospital.

The Patient’s Own Detective Agency

When 45 patients are discharged, approximately 45 patients are admitted. That’s the average daily turnover rate at Jewish Hospital. It is not uncommon for discharged patients to leave house-shoes under the bed, clothes in the closet, or items in a drawer. Any personal belongings left in the room are sent to the Lost and Found Department, which is under the auspices of Housekeeping. For the past year, Mrs. Peggy Dell has been the chief detective, trying to match forstaken articles with their owners. When Housekeeping cleans up a room after a patient is discharged, a tag is attached to any items found, giving the room number and date. Mrs. Dell then obtains the name of the patient who occupied the room on that date. She makes every effort to contact the patient by telephone. In the Lost and Found, all items are safely stored under lock and key. Valuable pieces of jewelry are stored in the cashier’s office for safekeeping. Mrs. Dell said that the most common item found is clothing—usually nightgowns and pajamas. Other frequently found items include: umbrellas, toothbrushes, books, electric razors, and hair rollers. Some of the unusual items on Mrs. Dell’s file include: a back scratcher, a three-foot stuffed animal, a lamp shade, a portable walker, a wheel chair, false teeth, a rosary, and holy water.

Often, things are left by patients in the lobby after they have checked out. Items left in this manner are very difficult to trace. Mrs. Dell has no room number for a patient she has no name on the item. Actually, the number of lost and found items per month is small considering the 1,350 patient discharges. Mrs. Dell reports that she receives approximately 25 items per month.

MRS. PEGGY DELL, caretaker of the lost and found, stands beside some of the more common items left at the Hospital by patients and guests.
This year marks the 65th anniversary of the Jewish Hospital School of Nursing. During its 65-year history, the School has graduated more than 2,000 registered nurses who have provided the hospital, the St. Louis Area, and many other communities with well-qualified registered nurses. This August, 50 graduates out of a total student body of 206, will receive diplomas and begin their careers as graduate nurses.

The Jewish Hospital School of Nursing was established in 1902 and is one of the oldest diploma schools of nursing in the State of Missouri. At the time it was established, it was accredited by the Missouri State Board of Nurse Examiners. In 1940 it was one of the first two schools of nursing in the State of Missouri to apply for and receive national accreditation. (The other school was Washington University School of Nursing.)

During the first year of the operation of the school, a nurses' residence was erected adjacent to the newly opened Jewish Hospital in Delmar Boulevard.

In 1926 when the Hospital moved from Delmar Boulevard to its present site on Kingshighway, a new modern nurses residence was constructed adjacent to the Hospital at 306 S. Kingshighway. This building was made possible by a gift from Sydney Shoenberg, Sr., and his mother in memory of Moses Shoenberg.

In 1959 another generous gift from Sydney S. Shoenberg, Sr., was used to purchase the building from Sydney M. Shoenberg, Sr., and was turned over to the Jewish Hospital for additional residence facilities. The Jewish Hospital Auxiliary refinanced many of the sleeping areas and recreation rooms in the main residence and the 4949 Forest Park Residence. In 1956, additional construction on the main residence was completed, providing more classrooms, space and facilities to house 250 nursing students. The older part of the building was air-conditioned, and the entire structure was air-conditioned.

During the early years of the school, the classes were small; the first class graduated in 1905, two in the class of 1906 and 5 in the class of 1907. Beginning students worked from seven in the morning until seven at night; and if they were lucky, one of the doctors was available to discuss some of the diseases with them from 8 to 10 in the evening. But, this was typical in nursing.

By 1920 the work week was down to 56 hours, and classes were extra. The school had one full-time instructor, and professors from St. Louis University were brought in to teach the basic sciences. The doctors still carried a great deal of the teaching program. By this time 169 graduates had completed the course in nursing at the Jewish Hospital School of Nursing.

There were no fees or tuition listed in the 1920 bulletin but a statement there indicated that the five dollar monthly stipend would be increased to ten dollars in 1922. After 1922, it was no longer possible to enter the school without a high school diploma.

By the middle thirties, the traditional nursing curriculum had begun to emerge; 120 hours of classroom instruction were offered in areas that are similar to those given today. There were at that time three instructors who (in addition to their teaching responsibilities) provided nursing service supervision as they were assigned. The work week had been reduced to fifty-two hours, in addition to classes. Costs to the student for the third year program were listed:

- Registration fee $16.00
- Student Activity fee $21.00
- Textbooks $30.00
- Preclinical uniform $25.00

Stipends apparently were no longer in vogue. A constant effort was made to provide the best possible education for students in the school. The school was an educational unit of the hospital, the in-patient facilities and the out-patient department were available for clinical practices. Because the pediatric and psychiatric experiences were available at Jewish Hospital were limited, affiliations at Children's Hospital and St. Louis State Hospital were arranged.

When the Forest Park Community College was established in 1962, the School of Nursing sought instruction for its students in anatomy and physiology, microbiology, chemistry, sociology and psychology. This arrangement provides for instructors teaching in their specialty areas and permits nursing instructors to teach nursing.

The pattern of growth in the school is reflected in the following table. The average number of graduates per year was:

- 1905 — 1914: 7.1 graduates
- 1915 — 1924: 11.2 graduates
- 1925 — 1934: 19 graduates
- 1935 — 1944: 29.2 graduates
- 1945 — 1954: 28.1 graduates
- 1955 — 1964: 48.4 graduates

Another interesting trend has been scholarship aid available to students and graduates of the school.

In 1914, "through the efforts of the Jewish Hospital Training School Board, the Auxiliary Board and Alumnae of the Jewish Hospital Training School," a $700 scholarship was awarded each year to the highest ranking senior for work in the Department of Nutrition and Health, Teachers College, Columbia University. By 1918, a Goldman Scholarship for $500 to the second ranking senior had been added. This was to enable the nurse to specialize in any branch of nursing and in 1935, the Barney Fisher Scholarship and a $500 scholarship were given to Jewish Hospital graduate nurses so that they can continue their education.

By 1936, the Women's Auxiliary Scholarship was awarded to those who showed ability and interest in furthering their education. These Scholarship Funds include:

- Leo C. Fuller Scholarship
- Lillie E. Green Scholarship
- Saul and Jeanette Koplar Scholarship
- Frieda H. Leonson Scholarship
- Elsie Probstein Scholarship
- Helen A. Salomon Scholarship
- Two additional scholarships, the Barney Fisher Scholarship and the竿E. Mosenthal Scholarship were made available in 1967.

Scholarship and loan funds have been made available to nursing students who otherwise could not have attended the School of Nursing. These funds were provided by individuals, by the Jewish Hospital Auxiliary, by the St. Louis Scholarship Foundation and the Medical Staff.

Dr. Lawrence K. Halpern
Named to AAD Committee

Lawrence K. Halpern, M.D., director of the division of Dermatology, was recently reappointed to a one-year term as a member of the Nomenclature Committee of the American Academy of Dermatology, of Dr. Roy L. Kile, M.D., president.

The Nomenclature Committee of the American Academy of Dermatology has representatives from throughout the United States, and meets biennially to set standards for proper terminology in the classification of diseases in that field.

Dr. Halpern, assistant clinical professor in Medicine (Dermatology) at Washington University as well as a member of the Jewish Hospital staff, has also submitted two chapters of a book to be published this year. Dermatology, edited by Denis, Crounse, Dobson and McGuire, will be released by the Hoeber Medical Division of Harper and Roe, Publishers. Dr. Halpern's two chapters include: Skin Disease in the Aged and "Disease in Pregancy".
IN HONOR OF Doctors’ Day, March 30, the Jewish Hospital Auxiliary presented a $50 check for the purchase of books in the Medical Library. Mrs. Stanley M. Cohen, Community Relations Representative, made the presentation to Dr. Morris Abrams, president of the Medical Staff Association in the Sidney I. Rothchild Medical Library.

Mrs. Maurine Neuberger, former United States Senator (Democrat) from Oregon, will be the featured speaker at the Auxiliary Annual Spring Meeting to be held April 19, at Temple Israel.

The program will begin at 12 noon in the auditorium with a sit-down catered luncheon. Mrs. Quicksilver, program chairman, said, Again, this year, the income raised by the auxiliary for the Hospital will be presented to the group. Mrs. Edwin G. Shifrin, president, will preside.

Mrs. Neuberger was the third woman ever to serve in the United States Senate. She and Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (Republican-Maine) were the only women senators in the 88th Congress. Mrs. Neuberger was elected in 1960 to fill the seat of her husband, Richard L. Neuberger, who died in office. Though ad

Mrs. Neuberger believes that even women with small children can be effective in government by belonging to study groups which discuss government, by working for good school boards and by writing letters to editors of local newspapers in support of political positions.

Mrs. Earl Susman, chairman of the nominating committee, and installing officer, will present the following slate of officers and directors for the approval of the membership:

Term of Office — May, 1967 — May, 1969: Mrs. Stanley M. Cohen, president; Mrs. David S. Sheer, vice-president, fund raising services; Mrs. Harris J. Frank, financial secretary; Mrs. Charles J. Steiner, assistant financial secretary; Mrs. Kenneth Marshall, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Carl Lynx, assistant corresponding secretary.

Directors to serve for three years:


To fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Stanley M. Cohen, May, 1967 — 1968: Mrs. Hubert Moog. After the slate is elected, Mrs. Susman will install the new officers and directors.