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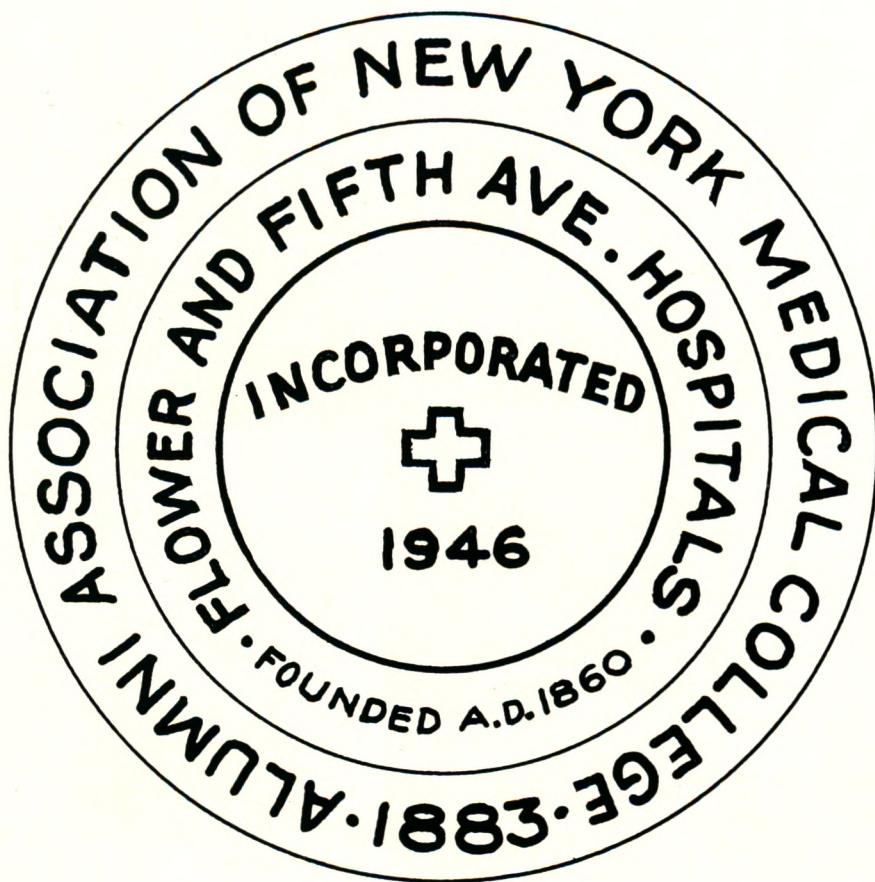
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THE CHIRONIAN

A Quarterly Bulletin Published by the
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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THE CHIRONIAN

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CALENDAR

1. April 13th 1953—3 p.m. Auditorium of the College
93rd Annual Charter Day Anniversary
of the College Annual Alpha Kappa
Kappa oration
by
Dr. Winfred Overholser of
St. Elizabeth's Hospital
Washington, D.C.
2. Alumni Day—June 2nd 1953—at the College
Business Meeting at 11 a.m.
Luncheon to follow

ALUMNI DINNER at the Plaza Hotel,—7 p.m.

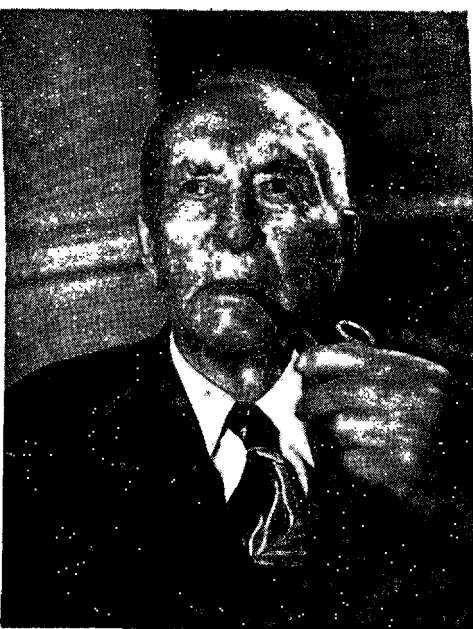
3. Commencement of the College
at the New York Academy of Medicine
at 3 p.m.—June 3rd 1953
4. Cocktail Alumni Party at the
A.M.A. Convention at the
Waldorf Astoria Hotel
June 3rd 1953—4:30 to 6 p.m.

Address all communications to:

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IN MEMORIAM

FARMER, DR. GROSVENOR S., Watertown, N. Y., was born in the town of Fowler, N. Y. January 6, 1850. He graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1871, and received his M.D. degree from our College in 1874, and his Master of Science degree the same year from St. Lawrence University. He began general practice in Gouverneur, N. Y. where he practiced until 1880. He then came to Watertown, N. Y. opening an office in the Paddock Arcade, where he practiced for more than fifty years, until he was in his nineties. After several months of illness, Dr. Grosvenor S. Farmer died March 12, 1953, at the age of 103. He was survived by two sons, Dr. Harlow G. Farmer, also of Watertown, N. Y. and a graduate of our College, class of 1908; Francis H. Farmer, a banker, and one daughter, Mrs. John A. Remington. Dr. Farmer was the oldest living practitioner in the State of New York, and as far as we can tell in the nation. He believed that the reason for his longevity was due to avoidance of overeating. He was an avid sportsman. Fishing, baseball, hunting, bowling, billiards and bridge were his avocations.



This is a photograph of Dr. Grosvenor S. Farmer when he was 101 years old.

LAUNER, DR. LOUIS, Liberty, N. Y., was born in Austria on January 29, 1887. Prior to the time he came to the New York Medical College, he was interested in Theology and Philosophy. He received his M.D. degree from our College in 1915, and spent his internship and Residency at the Central Neurological Hospital, and took various short post-graduate courses. Dr. Launer was a Visiting Physician at Maimonides Hospital, Liberty, N. Y. He was a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Medical Association and the Homeopathic Institute of Homeopathy. He was active in the Zionist Organization of America, United Jewish Association, Friends of the Hebrew University of Palestine, Jewish Theological Seminary, Yeshivah University, American Jewish Congress, etc. Dr. Launer died on March 11, 1953 of Carcinoma of the Stomach at the age of 66.

ATWELL, DR. DAVID R., East Orange, N. J., was born in Waterville, N. Y. on July 12, 1858. He graduated from the Waterville High School and Academy, and received his M.D. degree from our College in 1885. He was in general practice in Hoboken, N. J. for 65 years, until he retired in 1950, and was on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital of Hoboken. He was a member of the Hudson County Medical Society, The Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, and the American Institute of Homeopathy. Dr. Atwell died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George C. Terry, East Orange, N. J. on March 3, 1953, at the age of 94.

DEPPE, DR. EDWIN F., Seattle, Wash., was born in Sedalia, Mo., on June 10, 1905. He graduated from the Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., in 1927, and received his M.D. degree from our College in 1931. He interned at the Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, and continued there for five years in the post-graduate study of Allergy, which became his specialty. He served for two years as Lieut. in the Medical Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve. Dr. Deppe, with Dr. Schonwald, were the authors of a book entitled "Penicillin Antibiotic in the Treatment of Intrinsic Allergies". He was a member of the King County Medical Society, Washington State Medical Society, and the

American Medical Association. He was also a member of the Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Sigma, Theta Alpha Phi, Elks, and Eagles. Dr. Deppe died on November 8, 1952 at the age of 47.

NICHOLS, FRANK I., M.D., was born in Springfield, Mass. He received his M.D. degree from the New York Medical College in 1902, and was honored last June by a gold certificate on his 50th Anniversary. He interned at Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island, New York City. He practiced in White Plains for seven years. He was a member of the White Plains Lodge No. 473, Masons, and at that time was a member of the Medical Society of New York State. He continued studies of eye, ear, nose and throat at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Later was associated with optical concerns in New York and New Jersey. He practiced eye work for ten years in Hackensack, N. J. He was a member of the Bergen County Medical Society. Nine years ago he retired, having resided in Hackensack for twenty years, and moved to St. Petersburg, Fla. He was an active member of the Pasadena Community Church, St. Petersburg, Fla. He was enjoying perfect health when Acute Jaundice developed. In a week's time he passed away in St. Anthony's Hospital, St. Petersburg, Florida, November 7, 1952 at the age of 74 years. It was revealed that a virus caused Acute Hepatitis. Surviving are his widow, Mildred E. Nichols and daughter Barbara Ann of St. Petersburg, and daughter by former marriage, Mrs. Donald Bruder of West Springfield, Mass.

WILLIAMS, DR. FRANK FAY, Jr., Patton, Calif., received his M.D. degree from our College in 1917. He was a specialist certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, and a member of the American Psychiatric Association. He was Director of Clinical services at the Patton State Hospital, Patton, Calif. Dr. Williams died on December 20, 1952 at the age of sixty-four.

His father, Dr. Frank Fay Williams, Senior, class of 1883 died on March 13, 1949, when his auto collided with a New York Central train at Canton, N. Y. He died six hours later. Age 91.

BEST, DR. FREDERICK WILLIAM, Port Jervis, N. Y., was born in Potsdam, N. Y. on May 9, 1858. He graduated from the Potsdam Normal School in 1879 and received his M.D. degree from our College in 1885. He was a resident at the Five Points House of Industry, and in 1886 graduated from the New York

Ophthalmic Medical College. Dr. Best was specialist in Diseases of the Eye and Ear. His hospital connection was with the Deerpark Hospital, Port Jervis, N. Y. until they closed in 1941. He was a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and of the Port Jervis Lodge No. 328 F.A.M.-D. Dr. Best died on Sunday, March 15, 1953 at Newton Hospital, Newton, N. J., age 94. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Josephine Hagu and two sons, Gerald M. and Fred H. Best.

ELLIS, DR. HUBERT, East Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y., was born in Manchester, England, on June 1, 1879. He graduated from the Dwight School and from the New York Preparatory School (evenings) and received his M.D. degree from our College in 1908. He interned at Metropolitan Hospital, and took post-graduate study in Radiology and Pediatrics. He was connected with the Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals. Dr. Ellis died at Middletown Hospital, Middletown, N. Y. on March 12, 1951 at the age of 73. He is survived by his widow Mrs. Louise B. Ellis, a son R. H. Ellis, M.D. and two daughters, Clarabel and Betty, both R. N. and graduates of the Flower and Fifth Avenue Nursing School.

FOSTER, DR. HAROLD A., Montclair, N. J. was graduated from our College in 1905, and interned at the Metropolitan Hospital. Dr. Foster was Assistant Professor of the Nose, Throat and Ear Department of the College for a number of years, and was for several terms an Alumnus Trustee. He was a Nose and Throat specialist, and had offices, and operated a private Sanatorium at 204 West 55th Street, New York City. Dr. Foster was on the staff of the Medical Arts Hospital, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Booth Memorial Hospital, East Orange General Hospital and Community Hospital of Montclair. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Homeopathic Medical Societies of the County and State of New York, the Maissen and the Unanimous Clubs of New York, both Medical Societies and Alpha Sigma and Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternities. Dr. Foster died suddenly at his home in Montclair on April 4, 1953, at the age of 71. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Constance Ives Foster; two daughters, Mrs. Mary Foster Tompkins, of San Francisco, and Mrs. Pat Foster Williams, of Bloomfield, N. J.; a brother, Dr. Herbert W. Foster, of Montclair, class of 1891, and a sister, Mrs. George Shepard of New York.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AT THE NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE PRESENT AND FUTURE

An Address on February 26, 1953 in the Auditorium of the Medical College—
under the auspices of the Contin (Honor) Society of the College.

by

DEAN J. A. W. HETRICK, M.D., F.A.C.S., D.Sc.

DR. LOIS LILLICK, *Chairman*, Presiding

Dr. Lillick, Members of the Faculty, Student Body and those ladies and gentlemen who fall in between each of those categories, "the student interns". I have heard many different titles given this talk that I'm having the pleasure of giving this afternoon. One was "The Curriculum of our Medical College" and from Dr. Lillick's introduction I would presume that was the official title. I have heard also "Medical Education at New York Med, Past, Present and Future". But if I were to give it a title I think that I would say that it was something like this "Do Dreams Come True?" for many of the changes that we "old-timers" at New York Medical have seen take place were just dreams at one time, indeed, I am almost tempted to step a little bit out of character and buy one of these dream books. There must be something in them because they sell by the hundreds of thousands and perhaps one of them could tell what the future holds for New York Medical. This afternoon we will discuss a few things that we have dreamed about, and keep on dreaming about, but I still think that we will have to consult a dream book to get the real story of what is going to happen. I think that it is particularly nice that medical students and faculty members are getting together to listen to such a discussion as we are having this afternoon. It is certainly a healthy sign but it is, if I may be pardoned in saying so, rather typical of this institution.

The Contin Society I can't talk very much about. I'm one of those fellows that became an honorary member and "sorta" slipped in through the side door. But just between you and me, I *could* have been a member because, after I was elected, Miss Yohannan consulted my record, which she brings out on occasions to prove this or that, and proved to me that I could have earned membership in the Contin

Society which made me feel a lot better.

One can't get into a discussion about the present or future of our college without saying at least something about its history. New York Medical, you know, was founded in 1860. We shall shortly celebrate a Charter Day Anniversary on April 12th. That is a long time ago—it was before the Civil War. If my historical recollections are accurate, I believe that Abraham Lincoln was a member of the House of Representatives at that time. It was way before the Atlantic cable was laid and incidentally that was tied up with this medical school because the father of one of our graduates, Dr. J. Perry Seward, was influential in the laying of that cable. It was also the same Seward that purchased Alaska; you know, "Seward's Icebox" I think they called it. I was connected with the administration of this college for a good many years; starting I believe in 1922 but in the Spring of 1941, Dr. Burrett, our Dean, died suddenly. He was apparently in good health at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and by 10 o'clock he wasn't with us. And overnight I was precipitated into a responsibility that I had never had any idea would fall on my shoulders. So this talk actually starts in 1941. Last year completed my first decade of Deanship here and I recall very well that some few years ago Mr. Halsey, who is Chairman of our Board of Trustees, at a meeting, turned to me and said, "Jack, how long have you been Dean?" "Oh! Fifteen or twenty years," and he said "Oh, no, that can't be true." "Yes," I replied, "it is if you count overtime". How true that is, too! But starting in 1941 our College did begin to change.

Prior to 1941 it had been a rather small institution. Our classes were small, and when I first started in Administration, the freshman class numbered 50. The size of the classes

gradually grew and became stabilized at about 86. For a good many years we had an established policy of trying to make the classes smaller. That sounds rather peculiar in these days when medical educators are harassed on all sides by persons agitating for more medical colleges and bigger classes and more doctors. But it is a fact that in the early '20's, '30's, and even in the early '40's we were trying not to increase our classes. But then things began to happen; things began to change. In 1941 we were operating—I do not want to get into finances but I do want to illustrate the difference in those days and these days very quickly—we were operating on a monthly deficit of \$28,000. That is a lot of money when you add it up month after month, year after year, and inevitably there must be a day of reckoning when those debts must be paid. They have been, and now we're on sound footing. Our college at that time had a good many things that were different, and in the intervening decade every department in the institution except two has been reorganized. Now, that is quite an accomplishment when you stop to think that the war ended only seven years ago. Every department in this institution beginning with Anatomy, we used to have a department of Histology and Embryology separate from Anatomy, was combined under a new director. Biochemistry and Physiology used to be combined. Biochemistry was made a separate and independent department. Physiology took over Pharmacology. The Department of Medicine, which had been responsible for Pharmacology yielded Pharmacology to Physiology. The Department of Bacteriology, Public Health and Clinical Pathology was broken up. A separate department of Bacteriology was set up. A separate department of Public Health was instituted. Clinical Pathology was combined with Pathology where it rightly belongs (although secretly I have always had an ambition to have it in Medicine and call it Laboratory Medicine). In the decade since 1941, seventeen new department directors have been named. The wonderful bequest of the Wendel family helped us as far as finances were concerned but these re-organization changes still had to go on; they had to be accomplished in order to bring about some other changes we wanted. Surgery was put on a full-time basis. Pediatrics was put on a full-time basis. Medicine had been put on a full-time basis. Obstetrics and Gynecology was placed on a full-time basis as was Neurology and Neurosurgery, and I don't believe that I am betraying any confidences when I say that within a few months we expect Anesthesiology to be on a full-time basis. Of course, all during this period all of the

basic science departments were full-time. New department directors were brought in and at the same time our college launched on a program that was aimed not only to increase its clinical facilities but to increase its influence and reputation, and also to undertake to accept additional community responsibility.

We all know the advantages of a medical center. There will always be a need for these centers devoted to the care, treatment and diagnosis of illnesses but we tried something different, something at that time new but since then rather widely accepted by many of the medical colleges of the United States. I do not know of a better term than to say "branch teaching" as compared with "branch banking". We attracted to the medical college a group of hospitals that possessed numbers of enthusiastic teachers and large amounts of clinical material. And we have encouraged them to come into the college picture as teaching affiliates. Not a single one of these has had its autonomy interrupted or disturbed in any manner, shape or form. We were scrupulous about that and as a result we have a group of very loyal and very enthusiastic affiliations. I am not going to mention them because you know them by name and some of you have studied in those institutions, but they are extremely important and very valuable and as I said that educational program has been rather widely accepted and adopted by institutions not only in New York City, but elsewhere. Some of the universities even offer internships in which a portion of the intern's experience is acquired in institutions remote from the university hospital. Back in 1941 a clinical clerkship did not exist in this institution. Students were taught in student sections. It wasn't at all uncommon to see eight, ten, twelve students gathered around a bed with two or three that were closest to the teacher being held responsible for the teaching that the group was supposed to absorb, while the rest of the fellows told each other stories or daydreamed or what have you. In the fall of 1941, we established our first clinical clerkships, but then we experienced one of our first dreams—the student internship. Instead of a section of students standing around, most of them bored with the instruction, instead of a clinical clerkship in which the responsibility was certainly not too clearly defined and not too great, we conceived the idea of an institution in which every fourth-year student was placed in a hospital, full-time, on service day and night. We quickly learned that that was not preparation for the practice of medicine—it *was* the practice of medicine. And there is no principle of education, be it medical or any other type of education that is not best served

in that fashion. It is a principle of good education that a student learns best under those circumstances that most nearly approximate actual working conditions. But we have done better; we have placed our fourth year students under *actual* working conditions and I believe that there isn't one of you who will not be a better physician for having had that experience.

Gradually as these changes unfolded, a philosophy emerged to guide our educational efforts. We gradually began to develop something—beliefs, convictions—to which we could tie; fundamental principles to which we have adhered year after year. This educational philosophy which I refer to was stated and placed in print some few years ago and since then I can honestly say that it is one of the most satisfactory things that we have in the faculty and in the active administration of our college have had to help and guide us.

We also have evolved a philosophy about the selection of our medical students. That is a subject that was near and dear to your hearts a few years ago and perhaps some of you have wondered how some students have been selected and some have been excluded. But the most common question that is brought up is "Why wasn't Joe Dokes who was a straight A' man at such and such a college, graduated cum laude, on the Dean's List, and such, why wasn't he accepted?" Well, I have spent a great deal of time trying to answer that question and there is only one answer that I can give. With an experience, and I don't intend to sound pompous, that goes back almost thirty years in the selection of medical students, I have never been able to find out what grades mean. Some students get "A" records by doing what we call "regurgitating," (they study the material, make notes and then hand the answers back to the teacher in the way they know he wants) and they get an "A". Some "A" students have been prodded by parents to study hard to get good grades. Some have had to be Top students in order to earn scholarships. Some have had the intellect and really were "A" students, but I don't believe that there is any way to predict from the student's academic record the type of physician he will be, anymore than you can predict success on the battlefield from an academic record, or anywhere else. There are certain men and women, — talented ones, too—who don't earn "A's" but are qualified nevertheless. So we have accepted the responsibility of selecting those students that we think will make good doctors. Anyone that is invited to become a student in New York Medical College falls in that category and is wanted by that institu-

tion. In a measure that statement answers some of the questions that have arisen about our selection of students.

And over the years there has, in this institution, developed a feeling of friendliness between the students and faculty. I know of few institutions indeed where there is such an excellent faculty-student—(and I hope that I may add) administration-relationship. Out of this has come a feeling of great harmony and unity in our faculty and student body. It is true that there are still some controversial points. It is true that our faculty, like any faculty, is composed of two groups, one we might call the "traditionalists" and the other group the "progressive" group. There is no connotation implied in either one. The fellows that belong to the traditional group usually look to past experience for the answer to problems. The fellows in the progressive group, not because they have not had any past experience, look more to the present for the solution to their problems. But actually very few faculty members in this institution or anywhere else can be strictly assigned to one group or the other because at one time a man will look to the past for the solution and another time he will discard those things that have been accumulated in the past experiences and will look to the future for a new solution.

Now to get back to our curriculum, which I think is Dr. Lillick's concern and I know it is yours, for I suspect that some of our faculty have come to this room in the hopes that they might hear earth-shaking announcements. Be that as it may, the first two years of our medical curriculum were re-organized in a manner that resembled very little the basic-science years of the late '30's. The clinical years were another story. There, we were dealing, in many instances, with physicians who were practicing physicians, individualists, who had to be persuaded that these were the changes that would benefit the college and its educational program. Curiously, it took very little effort and that fact is a wonderful tribute to our faculty. Overnight it changed its viewpoints and has cooperated wholeheartedly in the new clinical program with which you are now familiar. That program is commonly thought of as the student-internship program, but that is only a part of it. Actually, the third and fourth years had to be restudied and replanned, and the entire program overhauled. All of those changes have not been completed but they will be in the next year or so, I firmly believe. As you know, this year we went on a twelve months' basis in both the third and fourth years, and the third year is still being studied in order that lectures may be replaced by conferences, and con-

ferences replaced by the study of actual patients. Our third year program now embodies classroom work for 32 weeks, combined with out-patient-department clinical clerkship and then our in-patient clinical clerkship aimed to prepare the third year student for his fourth-year hospital experience. We plan to devote about a week of that six weeks' period to an orientation program in which the student will be introduced to the legal points that involve the relationship between the doctor-patient, and the doctor-patient-hospital. That is a field in its own. We are planning in addition to that, a discussion to hospital procedures and introduction to some of the practices that are not ordinarily covered in our course of instruction, for example—estate planning and insurance, information regarding income tax work, malpractice, organized medicine and the like. This is not a new program for it has been in effect for several years. This year we are considering whether or not we should invite a representative from the Office of Defense to address our students on the doctor draft which certainly is a rather "hot" subject to those completing their internship.

The student internship was introduced in 1945 as an elective and preceded the third-year changes by many years. At that time six students elected to undertake a student-internship instead of the usual college program. The last year our student internship was elective, 54% of the class applied for the privilege but we were only able to take care of 38%. At that time we were running a regular program of clinical clerks, a student-internship at the Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, one at the Metropolitan Hospital, one at the City Hospital, one at Queens and one at Morrisania. It was pointed out to our faculty that actually we were conducting six or seven educational programs, and that the sensible thing was to take the final step and combine all in one program. The suggestion was adopted and it was agreed that fourth-year students would be assigned for such supervised work in those hospitals staffed by our faculty, and for which the college was solely responsible. Last June that program went into effect and Dr. Lillick, in her introductory remarks, has given you a favorable report that she hasn't given to me, though I had suspected it was being very well received. Of course, there is one bad feature about our student internship, and that is that it does away with vacations—that is, vacations as we in colleges understand them. Frankly, I think the program is an excellent one. I have heard it suggested by some men greatly interested in intern education in the United States that the experiment in the New York Medical might

very well point the way to the abolition of the internship experience as such. I am not too sure that that can be done because in order for that to become effective we will have to have changed the laws governing licensing in many of the states of the Union.

Now there is one other change in our program that has not been effected. Though we have studied it, we have not been able to completely convince ourselves that we were ready for this change, but it still holds out much promise and interest. Some of us believe that it would be a very valuable addition to our teaching attitudes. I refer to discontinuation of instruction by departments in the basic *clinical* fields of practice—medicine, surgery, pediatrics and obstetrics. Departments will continue to exist. They will continue to carry their patient-load, their research load; our organization will not be changed. Instruction, however, will be carried out by two or more departments acting conjointly by cooperating in the teaching of disease by "systems". That is to say, instead of the nose and throat department teaching at one period of the year diseases of the nose and throat and the medical department at another period of the year teaching chest diseases, diseases of the lung, bronchi, etc., and instead of pediatrics at still another time of the year teaching those diseases in the young we believe it would be time-saving, and more efficient and effective—not to say more interesting—if we were able to get competent teachers from each department involved to conduct what might be called a symposium on respiratory diseases or a symposium on cardiovascular disease. Have Dr. Hayner, for example, or Dr. House discuss the embryology and the anatomy of the cardiovascular system; Dr. Benjamin cover its physiology; the Pediatric Department discuss the congenital changes and the Department of Medicine undertake its instruction in its field with the Department of Surgery, adding its experience in the surgery of the heart and cardiovascular system. The same method could be used with the respiratory system. I am a little more familiar with that field of practice and certainly it is not illogical to teach diseases of the nose, throat and lungs, trachia, bronchi, as related subjects.

I recall very well that when I first graduated I interned here at Flower, then at the Broad Street and then at the Essex County Hospital in Jersey, where we had a very large chest service. We had many patients with tuberculosis, chronic diseases and acute diseases and there I developed a great interest in lung diseases, although I was also very greatly interested in nose and throat work. I suggested to my ad-

visors that I would like to take up the specialty of nose, throat and lung diseases, and I was "bowled over" when I was told there was no such specialty. That such a specialty did not exist and that one could not practice it, for the practice of rhinology was a surgical specialty, and the practice of diseases of the lung was a medical specialty and that in no manner, shape or form could they ever be combined. Well, it wasn't too many years after that, three or four years, I think, that Chavalier Jackson, Philadelphia, started his nose, throat and lung clinics. Of course now it is known very largely as a bronchoscopic clinic, but at that time it covered a field such as this young chap, scarcely out of his intern's uniform, had imagined that he would like to practice. And so I became an ear, nose and throat specialist, and am now a Dean.

But this program of instruction of our stu-

dents by means of the survey system is still a dream. I think that it is one that may possibly be realized, for it is one that, I think, conforms with medicine as doctors practice it. At any rate, we hope that some day it will actually develop. In the meantime until that develops I can promise you that New York Medical College will continue to emphasis practicability, practical knowledge, clinical knowledge; that New York Medical will attempt to turn out doctors that not only are clinicians but capable researchers, human beings, men who will take their places in communities as leaders. There is nothing truer ever been said than that "a body that lacks a spirit is a corpse" and I certainly want our boys and girls to not only have spirit, not only be interested in human beings, not only to have what we call hearts, but to be "corking" good clinicians too.

THANK YOU

PERSONALS

Please send personal items to the News
Editor, 1 East 105th Street, N.Y.C. 29.

1896

Edmund M. Devol, M.D., is going strong in Practice in New York City.

1900

Fred Dearborn, M.D., New York, N. Y. traveled with Roy Upham on their famous trip. He is a generous contributor to the Alumni Fund.

1901

Roy Upham, M.D., New York, N. Y.—On March 20, 1953 at the meeting of the Meissen-Unanimous Club, Dr. Upham gave a most interesting illustrated talk on his recent trip accompanied by Dr. Fred Dearborn, '00. They traveled over 10,000 miles by auto through Denmark, Sweden, Finland, the Low Countries, Switzerland and Italy. He also showed slides of the 1948 and 1952 Olympic Games. Dr. Upham also attended the 53rd Congress of Surgeons in Paris, and is Sec. Gen. of the National Gastro-Enterological Society.

1901

Roy Upham, M.D., will be given a Testimonial Dinner at the New York Academy of Medicine on Monday, May 11th, 1953 by the New York Chapter of the National Gastroenterological Association.

1906

Sprague Carleton, M.D., recently wrote a paper entitled "How a Hospital can maintain a good Community Reputation" which appeared in the February issue of "Hospital Management."

Crawford R. Green, Troy, N. Y.—The following was received from Janet Parker Green, dated February 19, 1953. "Doctor Green suffered a cerebral thrombosis on July 26, 1952. It is needless to tell you how much his patients miss him. His physician, Dr. George Riley, only last Sunday gave us both the assurance that this condition, painful though it may be, would not result in a general paresis of the right side."

1908

Harlow G. Farmer, M.D., Watertown, N. Y. advises that he will retire from active practice in the near future. He is 71 years old and hasn't felt too well for the past two or three years. He is going to keep up his spirits by building a bungalow, or so-called ranch house, and that Mrs. Farmer and he hopes to do some traveling; a gentleman of leisure in other words, but that he must keep himself busy, as he has lived a very active life.

1913

Joseph A. Geis, M.D., Albany, N. Y. is a Councillor of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

1915

Charles A. Turtz, M.D., New York, N. Y. We are in receipt of a re-print of an article entitled "Glaucoma" The Importance of Early Recognition by the General Practitioner, which appeared in the February, 1953, issue of the Medical Times, and written by Dr. Turtz, Associate Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology at our College.

Bernard Zaglin, M.D., announces the removal of his office to 286 East Broadway, New York, N. Y.

1921

David Hershkowitz, M.D., is doing Ophthalmology in Shelton, Conn.

1924

Carl Salzman, M.D., recently telephoned Phil Schmahl, class of 1911, in Redlands, Calif. Dr. Schmahl sent best wishes to all Alumni.

1925

Joseph A. Sileo, M.M., of Brooklyn, N. Y. has a daughter, Gloria, in the Graduate Nursing Class at Flower. Her Mother is an alumnus of our school also.

Angelo De Nicola, M.D., is in General Practice in Brooklyn.

1928

Gene Fierro, M.D., is Director of Proctology at Columbus Hospital, N. Y. City, and Attending Proctologist at St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y.

1929

Herman Charache, M.D., has written an article entitled "Metastatic Tumors in the Breast" which appeared in the March, 1953, issue of "Surgery."

Carl G. Candiloro, M.D., New York, N. Y. is now Medical Expert for the Law Department-Torts and Compensation Divisions of the City of New York. He is also on the committee on Legislation of the New York County Medical Society.

1930

Morris W. Molinoff, M.D., Brentwood, L. I., N. Y. is President of the Suffolk County Medical Society.

1931

Harry Barowsky, M.D., read a paper entitled "Modern Trends in Gastroscopy" at the meeting of the Suffolk County Medical Society on March 25, 1953.

Henry Eisfelder, M.D., of Flushing and Roslyn Estates is President of the Queens County Chapter of the American Academy of General Practice for 1953.

Harry Barowsky, M.D., is President of the Gastro-Enterological Society of New York.

1932

Joseph Bloom, M.D., 401 West Superior St., Duluth, 2, Minn. has just had a new hospital built for him as Chief Surgeon by the U. S. Steel Company.

Abner I. Weisman, M.D., has been made Visiting Obstetrician-Gynecologist at the Metropolitan Hospital.

Abner I. Weisman, M.D., New York, N. Y.—Word comes to us that Dr. Weisman, who is Chairman of the Arrangements Committee of the First World Congress on Fertility and Sterility to be held in New York City, May 25th to 31st, 1953, has set out on a tour to Central and South America, addressing medical groups in nine countries in relation to the forthcoming fertility congress.

Sol Gurshman, M.D., Metuchen, N. J. is Full Attending in Medicine at Perth Amboy General Hospital, N. J.

1933

Frank J. Borrelli, M.D., recently discussed a paper on Roentgenological Diagnosis of Ulcerating Lesions of the Stomach at the New York Academy meeting of the National Gastro Enterological Association New York Chapter.

Archie M. Harris, M.D., of Rockville Center, L. I. is President of the Nassau County Chapter of the American Academy of General Practice for 1953. Also Nassau County representative on UMS for disputed medical fees. "We now have three sons."

Frank J. Borrelli, M.D., has been appointed a member of the Committee on Arrangements, and Vice Chairman of the Sub Committee on the House of Delegates Dinner at the meeting of the American Medical Association, June 1-5, 1953. This is an event of great importance, and a great honor has been done to a member of our Alumni Association.

1936

James V. Scola, M.D., 175 State Street, Springfield, Mass. reports an interesting case of kidney graft, living 37 days, dying of Apoplexy, but with a good functioning kidney.

1937

William L. Heeve, M.D., advises that his present address is 40 De Mott Avenue, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—It was formerly 28 De Mott Ave.

Irving S. Shiner, M.D., is Chairman of the Banquet Committee of the American College of Chest Physicians, and State Chairman of the Program Committee.

1938

Daniel Green, M.D., associate clinical professor of medicine in the University of Southern California School of Medicine, has been invited by the University of Montreal to lecture before its post-graduate Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery on March 24, 25 and 26th. Dr. Green will discuss his research in experimental hypertension. He will speak as a Claude Bernard visiting professor. The late Dr. Bernard was a famous physiologist who founded the science of experimental medicine. The University of Montreal each year invites several eminent professors to lecture about their work. Selection to deliver a Bernard lecture is a high honor in the medical profession.

Dr. Green, who lives at 1628 El Rito Ave. in Glendale, Calif., practices at 1252 S. Central Avenue there and also at 1060 E. Green St., Pasadena, with Dr. Paul Starr, head of the SC department of medicine.

Dr. Green is a graduate of New York Medical College, interned at Bellevue Hospital and was in residency at Riverside Hospital. He took his undergraduate degrees at Fordham and New York Universities.

He taught at the University of Tennessee one year before entering the Army medical corps in 1941. He was medical advisor to the technical staff of the B-29 program and investigated the physiological efforts of lack of oxygen in high altitude flight, pressurization in planes and what happened when the cabin pressure was lost by explosive decompression. He was overseas as a B-29 wing surgeon on Saipan.

After the war he was chief medical resident at

the King County Hospital in Seattle, doing a year's refresher work in internal medicine. Then he taught in the University of Washington School of Medicine for three years as head of the cardiovascular research unit. He worked in the field of blood pressure regulation and the action of drugs on the circulation.

From 1949 to 1952 when he joined the S. C. Faculty, Dr. Green was director of biological research for G. D. Searle and Co.

Dr. Green is a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners, fellow of the American Medical Association, certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine, fellow of the American College of Physicians, and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Heart Association, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, American Physiological Society and Sigma Xi.

Stuart A. Mason, M.D., advises of the following change of address: Office—352 Godwin Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J. and Residence—112 West End Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.

1939

John J. Greco, M.D., announces the removal of his office to 81 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, 2, N. Y.

1941

Joseph Sarullo, M.D., is out of service, and is back on our Surgical Staff.

Salvatore Detrano, M.D., is located in Hoboken, N. J. doing General Practice and Proctology at Christ Hospital, Hoboken. He is active in the Alumni Group in North Jersey—Dr. John S. Bogacz, 12, Jersey City, N. J. and Dr. Charles E. Rosen, '39 are also active in the North Jersey Group.

1942

Theodore R. Struhl, M.D., has just been certified as a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, and is now practicing surgery in Miami, Fla. 621 Du Pont Building, Miami, 32, Fla.

Albert K. Schoenbucher, has completed two years service in the U. S. Army. On February 27, 1953 he paid a visit to the College and the Alumni office. His work took him across seas to Japan, Korea, etc. and also to many of the camps in the United States. During his travels he met probably about twelve of our graduates that he knew. He advised that he had just signed up for a Term with the Regular Army, and that his address now is: Major Albert K. Schoenbucher, M. C., (R.A.). Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, (O.B.—Gyn. Pathology)—Wh and Independence, S. W., Washington, 25, D. C.

Fred Menick, M.D., of Portchester, N. Y. recently attended the Uncle Joe Fobes Graduate Surgical Club at the Sectional Meeting of the A. C. S. in Boston, on March 2, 1953. He is secretary to the club. He takes his Boards on March 26th.

March 1943

Tobias M. Rubin, M.D., has received an appointment as assistant attending Obstetrician at the Jonkers General Hospital.

1944

John J. Castronuovo, M.D., of 466 Park Avenue, Paterson, N. J. has been called into service again.

Earl H. Eaton, M.D., Cobleskill, N. Y.—"Is a Hospital Wanted Badly Enough?" This was the title of a Cobleskill Times editorial discussing the proposal presented by Dr. Earl H. Eaton, president of the Schoharie County Medical Society, that a local hospital be built to serve Cobleskill and surrounding towns. Dr. Eaton made the proposal for a "community-type hospital as opposed to a "country-type" hospital, following a study of hospitals at Walton and Brockport, N. Y.

Walter I. Gryce, M.D., of 114 Sherman Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass., is looking for a new location.

George P. Potekhen, M.D., writes: "I am being recalled to the Army. Going on active duty on March 9, 1953, as a Captain. First assignment is U.S.A.H., Fort Bragg, No. Car. Family staying on in Plainfield, N. J., at least temporarily. They could use another anesthetist out here now."

Bernard J. Wattiker, M.D., of our Surgical staff recently presented a report on Massive Gastro-intestinal Hemorrhage before a group of graduates at Newark City Hospital, Newark, N. J.

1945

Ernest A. Kopp, M.D.—At the scientific session of the Eastern New York Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat Association, held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, Troy, N. Y. on February 5, 1953, Dr. Kopp presented a paper on "Carcinoma of the Antrum."

Edward Joel Nightingale, M.D., a member of the medical staff at our College, has passed the American Boards of Internal Medicine.

J. Conrad Greenwald, M.D., is Resident in Obstetrics at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City.

Dr. George Basil Smithy, M.D., of 20 East 74th Street, New York, N. Y. has been accepted for his degree of Master of Medical Science (Surgery) by our College.

1946

Edward Wasserman, M.D., is teaching Pediatrics at the College.

Morton P. Svigals, M.D., is located in Mount Vernon, N. Y., engaged in Pediatrics.

1947

Jay H. Stubenhaus, M.D., announces the opening of his office for the practice of Psychiatry and Neurology in the Medical-Dental Building, 928 Lafayette Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Marvin L. Kolkin, M.D., writes: "Upon completion of a three year surgical residency in July, 1951, I entered active duty with the U.S. Army. At first I was assigned to the Medical Field Service School at Fort Sam Houston and thereafter to the general surgery section of the 16th Field Hospital, Nurnberg, Germany. My tour of duty has been very satisfactory in all respects. I am due for separation in July at which time I will return to the States with my wife and two sons, and endeavor to obtain board certification." 1st Lt. M.C. O1874290—16th Field Hosp. A.P.O. 696 % P.M. New York, N. Y.

William J. A. Ford, M.D., is out of service, and finishing residency at St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Bernard B. Wetchler, M.D., 1st Lt. U.S.A.F., M.C., 31st Medical Group Turner A.F. Base, Albany, Ga., has just returned from a short tour of Japan. His letter follows: "Dear Dr. Fobes: Just a little note to let you know that I have returned from my short tour in Japan, and I am back again at my home base. My tour in Japan, though short, certainly was interesting and allowed me a tremendous opportunity to examine certain aspects of Japanese medicine. A few points of interest can be noted here briefly are their utilization of plasma in small vials as 25cc or 50cc ampules instead of the larger bottles we use. Outside of the larger centers as Tokyo, general anesthesia is at a minimum with mostly local anesthesia used for all procedures. Penicillin is scarce and Aureomycin is unheard of. Upon entering the hospitals located outside the larger cities, one must take his shoes off and wear slippers, the same as they do in their home. While there I was able to write up an unusual case report which has just been returned from the Surgeon-General's Office, and which I am going to submit for publication. Enclosed is a copy which I thought you might want for my file. Title of the paper is: "Unusual Protrusion of Preperitoneal Fat Into Subcutaneous Tissue." Since I have been in service I have constantly received the publications of your surgical classes, and of the CHIRONIAN, for which I am very grateful. Sincerely, Bernard B. Wetchler. '47.

1948

Charles A. DeLaney, M.D., writes: "Am now in my third year as resident in Radiology here at the Los Angeles County General Hospital. Also have been doing some teaching for the U.S.C. Graduate School of Medicine, which is one of the medical schools affiliated with our hospital. Dave Bradstreet, N. Y. Medical College, '46, finished his residency in our department last October, and is now radiologist at the new Hoag Memorial Hospital, Newport Beach, Calif. Would be pleased to hear from any of the gang from school. Bud DeLaney."

George M. Di Rienzo, M.D., writes: "I am now located in the heart of San Joaquin Valley, in a little town called Dos Palos. We love it out here in California. Our sons, Georgie, age 3, and Tommy, age 2, are looking forward to the birth of their new sister, we hope, within a very few weeks. Would appreciate any mail—just address it Dos Palos, Calif."

Seymour Nochimson, M.D., writes: "I was released from active duty with the U. S. Air Force in July, 1951, and since then I have been in General Practice at 706 East 27th Street, in Paterson, N. J. I was recently appointed Chief of the Dermatology Clinic at the Paterson General Hospital. I have a son, Ross, age 2 years, and another child is expected this June."

Captain Robert L. Sherman, serving with the U. S. Army, advises of a change in his address from Hyattsville, Maryland, to 4954—8th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Solow announce the birth of their second son, Lee Howard, on January 16, 1953, at Travis A.F.B. Hospital, Calif.

Murray Herman, M.D., writes: "I am anticipating separation from the Air Force in April, following which I will return to New York for a visit. I expect to start a residency in Medicine at the Veterans Hospital in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in July."

William C. Gittinger, M.D., recently released from service in the U. S. Navy, is Resident in Medicine at Flower Hospital.

Edward I. Kushner, M.D., writes: "On December 23, 1952 Michael Gary was born to Ed and Charl Kushner. In February, I became "Lt." Kushner and after a month at Ft. Sam Houston, was assigned to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, for the purpose of setting up and running a Mental Hygiene Clinic to give service to the Ordinance Replacement Training Center. Present home address is: 101 "N" Rodman Road, Aberdeen, Maryland.

Clemens E. Prokesch, M.D., writes: "In November, 1952, I volunteered for the United States Air Force and closed up my office in Englewood, N. J. After this I spent about five weeks at the Gunter Air Force Base branch of the School of Aviation Medicine while taking the Officers Indoctrination Course. Upon the completion of this I left Alabama and came to my permanent duty station at the hospital at the Sampson Air Force Base, Geneva, N. Y.

While at Gunter I met up with Joe Horowitz. At Sampson I have seen Capt. Albert Ondrako. I also heard from Dick Bass who gave up his pediatric practice, and now just left for the army in Texas. He has not yet received his permanent duty assignment.

My wife, son Richard and I are living in the small town of Waterloo, N. Y. not too far from Samoson. We would love to hear from or see any of our friends or classmates. Our address is as follows: Clemens E. Prokesch, M.D., 1 Amherst Road, Waterloo, N. Y.

Harold Kaplan, M.D., writes: "I am finishing my third year of N P residency at the Veteran's Hospital, Bronx, N. Y. This last year after completing a fellowship in psychosomatic medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital, I helped to set up a pilot psychosomatic unit at the V.A. Hospital I am now at.

"My brother Gerald, (also of the class of '49), after discharge from service where he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in Korea, commenced an E.N.T. residency at University and Bellevue Hospital, New York City."

1950

Andrew Furey, M.D., writes: "Just a note to let my former classmates know that I am back again in New York, after a six month sojourn in Africa, continuing my studies in Tropical Medicine. I spent my time in Rhodesia, Tanganyika territory, working on African Trypanosomiasis. I must say that Dr. Lillick's course in bacteriology certainly gave me an excellent background. It is certainly wonderful to see New York City again, after roughing it on the African Veldt."

M. Robert Omin, M.D., presently serving a fellowship in internal medicine at the Lahey Clinic, announces his engagement to Shayne Groper of Newton, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert J. Paul wish to announce the birth of a son, David Louis, on Christmas day, 1952. Al Paul is currently Chief Resident at the Albert Einstein Medical Center, and will open his office this Spring at 7505 Castor Avenue, Philadelphia, Penna.

Joseph Petrus, M.D., writes: "I still live at the same address in Manhattan, (420 East 70th Street, New York, N. Y.) and am finishing my second year as resident in Neuropsychiatry at the Bronx V.A. Hospital, where excellent training is available. I wonder why more fellows from Flower don't take advantage of it. We now have two children, Patricia, 19 months, and Richard, 7 months—just what we ordered. Enclosed are reprints of two articles which I recently had published in the American Journal of Psychiatry. Titles are: Special Psychiatric Problems of the Paraplegic. J. Petrus, M.D., and A. B. Balaban, M.D., Bronx, N. Y. and Hyaluronidase in the Treatment of Local Inflammatory Intravenous Injection of 50% Glucose." Joseph Petrus, M.D., and Joseph Pisetsky, M.D., Bronx, N. Y.

James H. Spillane, M.D., writes: "I was commissioned in the U.S.A.F. last September and called to active duty on January 17, 1953. I have just finished a 35 day indoctrination course at Gunter A.F.B. in Alabama, and will report to Camp Kilmer, N. J. on March 3rd for further duty in Europe. My address is: Hq. U.S.A.F.E. A.P.O. 633, % Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

1951

Gertrude V. Erickson, M.D., announces a change of address from 3768 Piedmont Avenue, Oakland, to 113 Sunnyside Avenue, Piedmont, Calif.

Gerald R. Frolow, M.D., writes: "At present I am in the Air Force as a 1st Lt. While at Gunter A.F.B. in Alabama, I met Phil Landry, class '51 and Jim Spillane, class '50, and all three of us came to Camp Kilmer together. Phil and I will probably be fairly close together, as we both have A.P.O. #125, % Postmaster, New York, N. Y."

Irving Glassman, M.D., advises that he is a resident in Radiology at the Hospital of St. Raphael in New Haven, and also that he was married to Miss Harriet Botwinik, of New Haven, Conn., on December 23, 1952.

Alta Goalwin, M.D., is Resident in Pediatrics at the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn, and on July 1, 1953 will occupy the same position at the Metropolitan Hospital.

1952

Jean and Bill Eddy announce the arrival of Peter John, born February 9, 1953, weight 6 lbs. 15 oz. Mrs. Eddy is the former Jean Finney, Flower and Fifth Avenue School of Nursing, '51.

Donald Horsman, M.D., advises that the New York Medical College is well represented at Central Maine General Hospital. Dr. John Carrier '51 as resident in Radiology. Dr. Theodore Smith '51 as resident in Anesthesiology, and was recently married to Miss Kay Winslow, on January 31st. Dr. Donald Horsman, '52, intern with the first addition to the family, a boy, Peter Thomas, on February 1st.

FACULTY PERSONALS

Thomas J. Kirwin, M.D., Director of the Department of Urology of our College and Hospital, is the author of an article entitled "The Treatment of Anuria", which appeared in the February 1, 1953 issue of the New York State Journal of Medicine.

Jerome S. Tobis, M.D., director of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of our College and Hospital, has accepted appointment on the medical staff of the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation, West Orange, N. J.

The fourth edition of "Clinical Electrocardiography" by Scherf and Boyd, and the new book on "Extrasystoles and Allied Arrhythmias", by Scherf and Schott, will be published by Grune and Stratton in April, 1953.

During January, 1953, Dr. Scherf spoke on "Diagnosis of Cardiac Arrhythmias" before the Veterans Administration Center in Brooklyn, and in Sunmount, New York, on "Cardiac Aneurysms." He also lectured on "The various forms of hypertension and their treatment" on March 6th 1953, before the Queens County Medical Society, and on March 12, 1953 he spoke on "Treatment of Arrhythmias" in the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital. On April 20th 1953, Dr. Scherf will deliver a lecture on "Stimulus Formation in the Heart" at the Fort Hamilton Veterans Administration Hospital.

Harold W. Lovell, M.D., associate professor in Neurology at our College, presided as chairman of the morning session of a one-day conference on "Alcoholism" by the National Committee on Alcoholism, held at the Hotel Statler, New York City, on March 6th, 1953.

Milton Schlachman, M.D., and Andrea Saccone, M.D., both members of our Faculty, have written an article entitled "The Haematype System"—A Method for Recording Blood Grouping and Rho Determination Permanently, Accurately and Rapidly, which appeared in the March 15, 1953 issue of the New York State Journal of Medicine.

Charles S. Byron, M.D., member of our faculty, and Harold B. Orenstein, M.D., have written an article entitled "Clinical Evaluation of Phenylbutazone (Butazolidin), A New Antiarthritic Agent" which appeared in the March 15, 1953 issue of the New York State Journal of Medicine.

Renato J. Azzari, M.D., Bronx, N. Y. is a Councillor of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Thomas M. d'Angelo, Flushing, N. Y. is the Assistant Treasurer of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and also President of the First District Branch of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

CLASS OF 1933—20th REUNION

The Class of 1933 held its 20th Anniversary Reunion at Cavanagh's, on March 6, 1953. This was the seventh and finest class reunion ever enjoyed.

Forty-two classmates were present, including three of the four girls, forgive me, ladies of the class, namely: Ruth Barch, Myra Logan and Charlotte Yudell.

We regaled each other with amusing stories and sufferings? we endured during those hectic years of 1929 through 1933. A wonderful spirit of good fellowship was evidenced by the hearty greetings, the animated conversation, interrupted speeches and the substantial amount of spirits consumed. The girls were warmly welcomed and cordially kissed by their gallant classmates, particularly those who hadn't seen them in twenty years. Frank Fierro did not get there in time for those festivities.

Many interesting letters were received from classmates in distant parts of the country and Canada who were unable to attend but were with us in spirit, and their stories added to the hilarity.

Amid all the festive spirit we were solemn enough to pledge \$1,000 as a gift from the Class of 1933 to our Alma Mater for a worthy cause. Each member of the class pledged \$25. Please send your check TODAY to our class treasurer, George Stivala, 240 East 106th Street, New York, New York.

The gift will be presented to the school at the Alumni Dinner in June, where we expect to see you at our special table. Those of our classmates who were not able to attend the reunion are particularly urged to attend the Alumni Dinner.

The next class reunion will be held in the Fall of 1955.

FACULTY NEWS

On April 24th, 1953, a Dinner Dance at the Croydon Hotel was given in honor of Dean J. A. W. Hetrick for "his pioneer role in introducing for the first time in the history of medical education a full training course in psychoanalysis into the post-graduate curriculum of a medical school".

Dr. Stephen P. Jewett, Professor of Psychiatry also received a citation for "his foresight in seeing that psychoanalytic training was an integral part of medical education". This celebration marks the Tenth Anniversary of the Comprehensive Course in Psychoanalysis, a three year training program with 44 students now enrolled.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) CHAPTER

The Hudson County Chapter of the Alumni group met and organized on March 25, 1953.

Twenty-three graduates were present and all were very enthusiastic about continuing and fostering the principals of the parent organization. Others who are interested were unable to attend. We had a very interesting meeting. Most important of all we renewed old friendships and made new ones.

The officers were elected as follows:

President John Jentz, M.D.

Secretary S. J. Detrano, M.D.

Treasurer John Bogacz, M.D.

We are looking forward to continued cooperation and assistance from the parent alumni association.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO PROFESSOR LEON S. LOIZEAUX

Leon S. Loizeaux, M.D., F.A.C.S., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, was honored at a dinner tendered him by the Obstetrical and Gynecological staff of the Hospital on March 19th, in the College Foyer.

Dr. Loizeaux has served in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals for the past 48 years. Although he resigned as Director of the Department he is still engaged in active clinical practice. In addition he serves as Chairman of the Hospital Committee.

At the dinner Dr. Loizeaux was presented with an oil painting of himself which he presented to Dean Hetrick for the College. He also received a portrait of himself and a sterling silver tray to be given to Mrs. Loizeaux.

Among those who paid honor to Dr. Loizeaux were Dr. J. A. W. Hetrick, Dean, Dr. Clair E. Folsome, Director of the Department, and many of his former co-workers and residents. Dr. Horace E. Ayers and Dr. Henry B. Safford gave short talks on their associations with Dr. Loizeaux during the "old days".

Dr. Martin Stone and Dr. Alfred Tanz made short talks on behalf of the residents and other men more recently associated with Dr. Loizeaux.

An additional feature of the evening was the celebration of the birthday of Dr. Loizeaux's son, Dr. Leon S. Loizeaux, Jr., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

NOTICE

The practice and offices of the late Dr. Harold A. Foster, Ear, Nose and Throat—at 204 West 55th Street, New York, N. Y. are available. If interested, please communicate with Mrs. Harold A. Foster, 14 The Crescent, Montclair, N. J., or at the *Chironian* Office.

GRADUATE SURGERY CLUB

The luncheon of the Uncle Joe Fobes Graduate Surgery Club was held on March 2, 1953 at the Sectional Meeting of the American College of Surgeons at the Hotel Statler in Boston, Massachusetts.

The following men were present: Fred Menick, J. V. Scola, Frank DeFurio, Harry A. Schwartz, Joseph M. Patane, George Smithy, Walter Gryce, Thomas Coppola, Lloyd Laren.

R.O.T.C.

The R.O.T.C. unit at New York Medical College has increased in size over the course of the past year because of the growing recognition by medical students of the advantages of the training offered by the R.O.T.C. program, while other students are participating in it with an eye to future careers in military medicine.

The weekly one hour film sessions have been planted at the clinical aspects of military medicine, and they have been welcomed by the students as helpful adjuncts to their studies.

The past summer session saw Roger Duvoisin, Ed Day and Rod Coler at Walter Reed Hospital for summer camp, while Budd Appleton spent six weeks at Fort Bragg Hospital. All four of these cadets returned with the highest recommendations for the training they received and the way they were treated by their respective medical training staffs.

The first two year course (R.O.T.C. Basic I and II) entails no military obligation other than attendance of one hour a week at a film showing or lecture. Enrollment in the Advanced Course is optional, however in order to qualify for enrollment the student must have completed the basic course and attended summer camp. Advanced course students receive a monthly pay check of approximately \$27. for attending the one hour a week R.O.T.C. sessions.

The recent enrollment drive was completely successful. Over sixty students are now enrolled in the R.O.T.C. at New York Medical College.

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In 1947 Phi Alpha Gamma amalgamated with Phi Chi and the resultant organization is now known as Phi Alpha of Phi Chi.

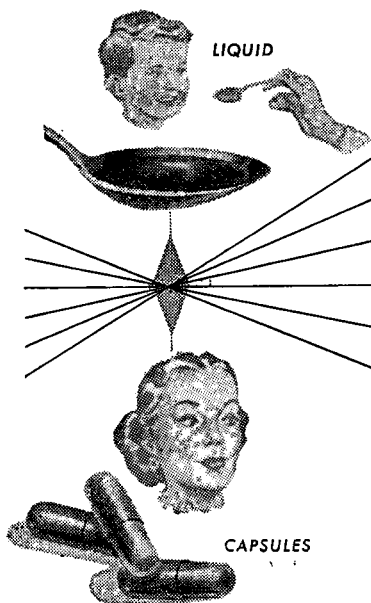
On January 28, 1951 the Helmuth Club united with the Alpha Alumni Chapter (New York Alumni) of Phi Alpha of Phi Chi. This combined group is now known as the Helmuth Alumni Chapter of Phi Alpha Gamma, and will function as an active alumni chapter.

PREXY'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

The Student Association of the New York Medical College announces a Birthday Party for the

PRESIDENT AND DEAN

on Friday, April 24, 1953 in the College Auditorium.



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For more complete effectiveness in vitamin B complex supplementation, Mejalin supplies all eleven of the identified B vitamins in well balanced amounts. Liver is added for its contribution of other B vitamins. Iron is included since B complex-deficient diets are often iron-deficient also.

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Mejalin is supplied in two exceptionally pleasant dosage forms: Liquid—infants and children like the appetizing candy-like flavor; Capsules—usually preferred by adolescents and adults.

Each teaspoon (5 cc.) of Mejalin Liquid and each Mejalin Capsule supplies:

Thiamine hydrochloride.....	1 mg.
Riboflavin.....	1 mg.
Niacinamide.....	10 mg.
Pyridoxine hydrochloride.....	0.2 mg.
Pantothenic acid*.....	1 mg.
Choline.....	50 mg.
Inositol.....	20 mg.
Vitamin B ₁₂ (crystalline).....	0.33 mcg.
Folic acid.....	0.2 mg.
Biotin.....	0.02 mg.
Para-aminobenzoic acid.....	0.5 mg.
Liver fraction*.....	300 mg.
Iron*.....	7.5 mg.

*Mejalin Liquid contains panthenol and soluble liver fraction N.F.; Mejalin Capsules contain calcium pantothenate and desiccated liver N.F. The 7.5 mg. of elemental iron is provided by ferrous sulfate.



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