Commencement '66

One-hundred and twenty-six diplomas waiting . . .

After four years of hard labor a man needs a rest before his own graduation . . .

And a chance for a joke and self-congratulations . . .

A handshake and a diploma from Dr. Slobody . . .

And a jubilant smile when it's all over!
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A Closer Liaison

The 22-man Board of Trustees of New York Medical College and Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals Inc., which includes executives from the top echelons of New York City's corporate strata such as finance, publishing, electronics, textiles, legal and real estate, and directs the complex operations of the College and Hospital's rapidly burgeoning medical complex, now lists the names of two more New York Medical College alumni in its ranks.

The newest members of the Board are Dr. Bernard J. Wattiker, '44, President of the Alumni Association and Clinical Professor in the College's Department of Surgery, and Dr. V. D. Mattia, '50, President and Chief Executive Officer of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., the world's largest manufacturer of vitamins.

Dr. Wattiker will serve on the Board through his term as President of the Alumni Association. He will then be succeeded by the next Alumni President.

ALUMNI PRESIDENTS TO ACT AS LIAISON

In announcing the new appointments, Jackson E. Spears, Chairman of the College's Board of Trustees and retired Vice President of Burlington Industries, said that Dr. Wattiker would assist the Board in maintaining a close working liaison with the Alumni Association in all policy and decision making matters, as succeeding Alumni Presidents will similarly aid the Board in the future.

Dr. Lawrence B. Slobody, '36, Vice-President and Acting Dean of the College, emphasized the strength of the Board's, as well as the College Administrators' conviction that the establishment of open and direct communication among all members of the College family, and the Alumni in particular, is of paramount importance to the institution's present and future.

OPEN COMMUNICATION

During his speech at the Annual Alumni Banquet, held this past May 31, Dr. Slobody stated: "From this time forward, it is most important that we move ahead in an atmosphere of free and open communication of ideas and criticism. It is only through direct exchange that growth and progress can be stimulated. I think
Between Alumni and Trustees

Association Presidents to Sit on Board of Trustees

that we all realize that we can only achieve our goals through the willing and active participation and cooperation of the College faculty, the Board of Trustees, and the Alumni body. The recent appointment of two of our alumni, Dr. Wattiker and Dr. Mattia, to the Board of Trustees, has already removed some of the major obstacles previously existing in the achievement of this end."

"The Hospital and College are growing," Dr. Slo-

body continued, "not only because we wish it, but because the community in which we live demands it." In underlining the institution’s need for raising funds for new buildings, expanded research projects and scholarships, as well as the necessity for overall development, organization, and construction, he said: "As alumni we are all responsible, not only in an individual sense, in helping the College to expand, but as representatives who must make new friends for the institution in the outside community."

**DR. WATTIKER IN SECOND TERM**

Dr. Wattiker, who is Chief of Surgery at the Jersey City, N. J., Medical Center, and St. Mary’s Hospital, Hoboken, N. J., is also Associate Attending Surgeon at Flower and Associate Visiting Surgeon at Metropolitan and Bird S. Coler. He entered his second term as President of the Alumni Association in June, 1966.

A native of New Jersey, he received his B.S. degree at Fordham University in 1941 and graduated cum laude from New York Medical College in 1944. He interned and completed his surgical residence at Flower. After serving as a Medical Officer in the Navy, he was a surgical resident at Metropolitan and attended the College’s graduate school of surgery. He holds a surgical Fellowship from the Mayo Clinic, is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the Society of Surgeons of New Jersey, the New York County Medical Society, and the A.M.A.

Dr. Wattiker is a resident of Leonia, N. J., is married to the former Barbara Elizabeth Gilman of Marietta, Ohio, and has six children, Katherine, Virginia, William, Paula, Barbara, and Peter. A member of one of New Jersey’s most prominent families, Dr. Wattiker’s brother, the Rev. Edward F. Wojtycha, is Pastor of Our Lady of Mercy Roman Catholic Church of Jersey City, and another brother, Chester J. Wojtycha, is President of the Hudson County New Jersey Boulevard Commission.

Dr. Mattia, who received his M.D. degree from the College in 1950 after receiving his B.S. degree from Rutgers University, became President and Chief Executive Officer of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., on January 1 of this year. His company is one of the leading ethical pharmaceutical firms which has made important contributions in the field of tranquilizers, sulfonamides and anti-tumor agents.

**DR. MATTIA JOINS HOFFMAN-LA ROCHE IN ’57**

Author of several scientific papers in the fields of cardiology and hypertension, Dr. Mattia served as a Lieutenant in the Navy during World War II and rejoined the service as a Medical Officer during the Korean War. After joining Hoffman-La Roche in 1957, he became Medical Director in 1958, General Manager of the Roche Laboratories Division in 1958, Vice President for Marketing in 1961, and Executive Vice President in 1964.

Dr. Mattia is a Fellow of the American College of Angiology, the American College of Cardiology, the N. Y. Academy of Sciences, the American College of Nutrition, and the Internal Academy of Law and Science. He is a member of the A.M.A., the American Medical Writers’ Association, the Association of Medical Directors, the Academy of Medicine of New Jersey, the New Jersey Medical Society and the Essex County Medical Society.

**ACTIVE IN CIVIC AFFAIRS**

In addition to his professional and business career, Dr. Mattia has taken an active part in civic affairs. He is a member of the Citizens’ Committee for Higher Education in New Jersey and serves as Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Rutgers Medical School and Trustee of Rutgers University. Dr. and Mrs. Mattia have four children and reside in Essex Fells, New Jersey.

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Almost two years ago to the day, the 10-story Cohen Research Building was dedicated as part of the medical complex that embraces the College, Flower and Fifth Avenue, Metropolitan and Bird S. Coler Hospitals. Today, each of the hundreds of rooms and laboratories in this building, utilizing thousands and thousands of dollars worth of equipment, are engaged in probing Nature’s frontiers.

“Scientific inquiry has always held a unique fascination for the well-trained physician. Much benefit has accrued from this almost traditional interest and its admirable quality is difficult to dispute. However, it is also one which is fraught with certain hazards. There is no greater tragedy than that of the skilled physician who is diverted from his so very essential vocation to a complete preoccupation with research that all too frequently is of inferior quality. Certainly much of the difficulty stems from inadequate training for such a pursuit that is inherent in the usual medical education. It would also seem of the utmost importance that the skilled physician should have some evidence of an aptitude for investigative work before taking the drastic step that so rapidly leads to atrophy of clinical acumen.”

This statement made by Dr. Henry G. Kunkel of the Rockefeller University (formerly Institute) is one of the problems facing each institution responsible for the training of physicians. The New York Medical College is attacking the problem in at least two ways. Last summer seventy-two of our students were brought into our laboratories on fellowships so that they, as well as our faculty, could detect among the beginners any latent aptitudes for research. This was made possible as a result of fellowship grants and three other
essentials: We now have Responsible Investigators of stature, research projects of great importance, and appropriate facilities. In the laboratories of the Cohen Research Building we are not only constantly screening potential scientists, but the New York Medical College is also making its substantial contribution to medical knowledge. Discoveries made on 106th Street will bring ever increasing distinction to our Medical College. It is the purpose of this article to point out informally some of the fascinating explorations now being made by our faculty into “The Outer Space of Life and Death.”

Our prime job is teaching. But in these rapidly changing times the best that education can do is to instill curiosity and extend our capacity for continued learning. This we are accomplishing through research. To this end, we must seek highly refined skills and specialized knowledge. This is today’s pattern. Its price tag is the liability inherent in specialization. We appreciate this and are ever trying to compensate by developing men with sufficient wisdom to see things whole.

In so doing we find ourselves at an unknown point on the curve of the greatest scientific explosion that has struck our planet. There is no crystal ball to tell us how far or in what direction this will take us. But of one thing we can be relatively sure: Each year will bring changes unprecedented in scope and quality. It will not be long before the control of these changes must come under the cognizance of the laity. Meanwhile, it behooves all of us in Medical Research to understand fully that we are dealing with the creative. And this great force of originality, by its very definition, will defy any plan or prediction. We can only attempt to develop that state of empathy which will detect, nurture and honor the original mind as it manifests itself within our walls.

The accompanying article is a mere handful of the tactical probes across nature’s frontiers that are constantly being developed within the walls of the Research Building. Future articles in the CHIRONIAN will describe other research activities.

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Perhaps no problem is now more important to the economy of mankind than fertility and population control. Prior to 1900 this matter was somewhat regulated by an assured, high infant mortality and ever threatening maternal mortality at birth. In the first half of this century obstetrics became a surgical art with strict asepsis to save mother and baby. Since 1950 obstetrics has done much more; it has become an area of exciting research. Not only are new ways being found to meet the problems of population explosion but also hormones are being discovered that make barren women fertile. Had the Biblical Isaac been born today, his aged mother may have given birth to quintuplets! So much is being done so fast in the area of identifying the female hormones which control the activity of the reproductive organs, that our current concepts of “miracles” will have to be abandoned. Moreover, research in this area during the next decade can reasonably be expected to produce developments that will not only be revolutionary, but will also challenge modern man’s accepted principles of law, ethics and religion. One can prophesy that it will soon be the laity (see Life Magazine Oct. 1, 1965 pages 96-111) and not the physicians, who by the turn of the century will have to make momentous decisions on what our human race is to become. We are now living in the decade of indoctrination.

Involved in this great biochemical revolution within the field of obstetrics, the College is known nationally for its research program. Exciting discoveries are being made each week by some twenty men and women working in our OB-GYN research laboratories and in our clinics. On this occasion, it will suffice to report briefly one study being conducted by Drs. Elizabeth Connell and Martin L. Stone, Professor and Chairman of the Department. This study involves both basic research and clinical investigations on the action of newer progestins (hormones modifying fertility) for conception control and on endocrine disorders. Drs. Connell and Stone are supervising one of the largest Family Planning Clinics in this country. This group is investigating newer agents and newer dosages for the control of birth (by a pill as well as by intra-uterine devices). Their study in Population Explosion has received such wide recognition that it is being supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. Already this study has reduced the pregnancy rate in the population group. More important, it has reduced the rate of criminal abortion. In the case of some of the agents under investigation, the College is one of only two institutions selected by the Syntex Foundation to conduct this important work.

Moreover, our clinical investigations are being reinforced by basic studies on the mechanism of action. Frequently (perhaps usually) we physicians make discoveries accidentally, long before we understand the underlying mechanism. For example, the widely publicized intra-uterine gadgets (I U D) to prevent pregnancy have proved useful. Our group has demonstrated that the stainless steel ring is highly effective. But nobody yet knows why.

(continued on next page)
In fact, we are just beginning to learn that the placenta (commonly called “afterbirth” by farmers) has phenomenal capacities. For centuries, man has wondered why all lower animals (even including the primates) eat the “afterbirth” immediately upon delivery. The placenta is of such simple structure with only two kinds of cells that it seemed inconceivable that it had highly specialized chemical functions. Obstetricians have now discovered that the placenta produces at least three and possibly five different hormones. Our finding that it is an important producer of progesterone may make possible the prevention of abortions that have plagued womankind.

Drs. Stone and Connell are on the threshold of great discoveries. For the moment, it can be stated that the research work being conducted by our doctors on the beginning of human life is making history. In this regard, there is no better judge than the Editorial Board of Scientific Journals. During 1964 Dr. Stone’s department published twenty-two significant papers. This is only the beginning. Research in the years just ahead will produce results (also problems) not yet even envisaged. For all of us this is an exciting era in which to be alive and, to be kept informed on the momentous discoveries occurring under our very roof.

PHARMACOLOGY’S LABORATORY OF REPRODUCTION

Perhaps no medical problem is of greater concern to the human male than spermatogenesis (production of sperm on which he associates his virility). When the writer practiced medicine in an isolated, agrarian, primitive community, a common complaint of his male patients was “Doctor, I find my Nature is weak.” Upon questioning one of these patients, as to his date of birth, the reply of this worried man was, “I just passed eighty last month.” The physician could not tell his patient what happened when Justices Holmes and Brandeis were walking on a Washington sidewalk in front of the White House. Marilyn Monroe happened to pass, and Holmes turned his head. Brandeis remonstrated his colleague for this wayward act. Holmes replied: “O, Brandeis for the good old days when we were both seventy.”

Whereas man has recently accumulated much information on spermatogenesis of a prize bull or champion race horse, our knowledge of human sperm production and preservation is limited. But the day may soon come when the handling of human sperm becomes a world wide problem. Meanwhile, we have much to learn about its production and its preservation, as well as the factors which have an untoward result on both. Moreover, we need to define the effect that the introduction of sperm has on the female reproductive organs, the uterus and the vagina. In this fertile field our Department of Pharmacology is doing fascinating work that is winning widespread acclaim.

Dr. Matthew Freund (one of our holders of a Career Scientistship), working under Professor David Lehr, is Director of our Laboratory for Studies of Reproduction. Since the opening of the Cohen Research Building he has committed himself to the solution of fundamental problems of major importance. All of these involve unknowns in the area of fertility (or Sterility). In this area, our Laboratory of Reproductive Pharmacology is widely recognized for its pioneering research.

Dr. Freund’s work (unlike All Gaul) can be divided into two parts, studies on the human and studies on the guinea pig. Human studies include:

1. New methods and calculations have been developed for determining sperm concentration in human semen.
2. New methods have been devised for standardizing the quality of sperm according to morphology (appearance).
3. The matter of daily sperm output by man has been studied and a method developed for determining man’s production potential. Three specimens were collected daily for three days to exhaust the extra gonadal reserve of sperm. This was followed by the collection of one specimen daily for five days in order to determine daily output.
4. Techniques have been worked for the long term preservation of human sperm at a lower storage temperature than was thought necessary.

Guinea pig studies have included both the male and female:

1. It was found that the effect of X-irradiation of spermatogonia is directly proportional to the dose. It was also found that it takes 49 days for spermatogonia to develop into sperm and for the young sperm then to pass through the epidymus and vas deferens.
2. It was shown that the injurious effect of radiation is determined by which portion of the body was irradiated. If the testes or entire body was irradiated it took about 7 weeks for sperm production to return to normal; whereas it was only 1 week if the head alone received X-irradiation.
3. The finding of the injurious effect of radiation of the body with testes shielded is a new fact. Why does this irradiation result in the death of spermatogonia? The answer to this question may open new areas of research on the longevity of sperm. Dr. Freund is now exploring the possibility that irradiation of other endo-
crine glands (e.g. adrenal cortex) may exert an un-
toward effect on spermatogenesis.

4. Studies on the mechanism whereby X-irradiation
exerts its injurious effect are in progress. Dr. Freund
is doing this by defining the effects of two chemicals
(busulphan and chlorambucil) on sperm output.

5. Variation in number and morphology of sperm
was determined in guinea pigs. The mean ejaculate
was 0.5ml containing $1.376 \times 10^6$ sperm. Electro-
ejaculation was found to be a useful method for mak-
ing this and other studies in the male guinea pig.

6. Dr. Freund has also studied the effects of guinea
pig semen on the female animal. He discovered that
within 15 to 30 seconds after the introduction of semen
there was an initial response, a contraction of the
vagina and uterus. This was followed by a long term
contraction of the uterus. This finding provides an
explanation of passive transport of sperm in the repro-
ductive tract of the guinea pig.

7. Another study included the effect of Syntocinon
on the female reproductive organs. There was no effect
on the vagina; however this agent (which acts like a
pituitary hormone) increased the force and frequency
of contractions of the uterus and its horns.

8. Dr. Freund is also studying the effect of adrenalin
and other hormones on the reproductive organs. Ex-
tensive data are being analyzed which should throw
light on conception and lack of it (sterility).

Dr. Freund has recently received three large long
term grants for this important work. He has published
thirty-three papers in our leading journals since the
opening of the Cohen Research Building.
The term ambulance, as applied in England and America, refers to a wagon or other vehicle in which the wounded in battle, or those who have sustained injuries in civil life, are transported to a hospital.

In 1792 Baron Dominique Jean Larrey of the French Army was the first to introduce a system of “ambulance violantes” or flying ambulances.

When France declared war against Austria, in April 1792, Larrey, at the age of twenty-six, was appointed surgeon-major of hospitals to the Army of the Rhine. Here he made his first observations concerning ambulances and wrote:

“...I now discovered the inconveniences to which we were subjected in moving our ambulances, or military hospitals. The military regulations required that they should always be one league distant from the army. The wounded were left on the field until after the engagement, and were then collected at a convenient spot, to which the ambulances repaired as speedily as possible; but the number of wagons interposed between them and the army and many other difficulties so retarded their progress, they never arrived in less than twenty-four or thirty-six hours, so that most of the wounded men died from want of existence... this suggested to me the idea of constructing an ambulance in such a manner that it might afford a ready conveyance for the wounded during battle.”

Prior to the Peninsular campaign of 1808-1814, the British armies engaged in wars on the Continent gave little attention to developing an organized system of transport for the wounded, depending entirely for evacuation of the wounded upon obtaining such vehicles as were commonly used by the native inhabitants, and using them to dispatch their wounded to either a regimental hospital or some port from which they might be sent home. Until the outbreak of the Crimean War, thirty nine years later, little was done by the British to establish an ambulance system. After this war, the British Army Medical Service made great improvements in its hospital organization and administration, including ambulance service.

The American Civil War inaugurated the modern ambulance system with emphasis placed upon the railway hospital service for immediate transportation of wounded. The system was quite inadequate as evidenced by the high morbidity and mortality. The Union Army had been without ambulances until two years before the war, when a special board recommended a four-wheel vehicle. This ambulance had been tested in expeditions on the plains, but in 1861 the Quartermaster Corps decided to issue in a ratio of four to one, the two-wheel ambulance which had never been subjected to proper tests and subsequently failed in functional performance.

Early in the Civil War, particularly at the battle of Bull Run, the dearth of ambulances and ambulance driver was a major catastrophe. Civilian drivers deserted the ambulance at the first sound of gunfire and hundreds of wounded men were left to drag themselves to Washington if they could. In addition many deserted ambulances were confiscated by fleeing soldiers as a more rapid means of return to Washington.

At the epic Battle of Gettysburg (July 1 to July 3, 1863) Dr. Letterman commanded a magnificent organization of 650 medical officers, 1,000 ambulances and close to 3,000 ambulance driver and stretcher-men. According to Adam, the ambulance and stretcher work approached perfection, despite the large number of wounded, who were removed from the field and taken several miles to the field hospitals. Unfortunately the field hospitals failed because of lack of supplies caused by detained medical supply trains.

Impressed by the success of ambulances in the Civil War, the New York Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, on May Day of 1869, requested Dr. Edward B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and former Chief Medical Officer of the Depot Field Hospital of the Army of the Potomac, to detail a plan for the establishment of a non-military ambulance corps. Dr. Dalton brilliantly and practically devised a scheme which ultimately became the basis of the present-day transporta-

(continued on page 17)
IN SHORT
the quarter in review

When H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, visited the College last March as Guest of Honor at the dedication of the Variety Club Children's Cardiac Institute which will be constructed as part of Flower's new Center for Maternal and Child Health, he joked about his reluctance to participate in "founding" ceremonies because then the project had been definitely completed and there was no chance of it getting lost. Whether one is joking or being serious—the Prince was right, and we all know it. Many projects, even those with a royal start, often remain unfinished.

Not so at Flower, however! The College and Hospital ARE building, growing, and expanding into the great Medical Center that we have been destined to become for many years. For example . . . New York City's new $10.8 million comprehensive Mental Health Center, to be completed in the next two years, construction having begun this July adjacent to Metropolitan Hospital, will be staffed by Flower and headed by Dr. Alfred Freedman, Chairman of the College's Department of Psychiatry. . . . Construction will begin this winter on the Baird Institute for Mental Retardation which is to be an integral part of the Flower complex. Present plans include a Residence for interns, residents, nurses, and patients' families from out of town, as part of the Institute. . . . The site on 105th and Madison is slated to hold a Medical Science Building which will further expand the College's basic science facilities. . . . The Center for Maternal and Child Health to be constructed on Madison between 106th and 107th Streets will house the College's OB-GYN and Pediatrics Departments, as well as the Variety Club Children's Cardiac Institute. . . . As for the men behind the buildings. . . . The Board of Trustees has appointed a committee which has begun working to find the best qualified person to assume the presidency of the Institution. The Board also has the assistance of an outstanding Advisory Group of Medical Educators in selecting the new Dean of the College. . . . The College faculty is developing a new table of organization to integrate academic efforts and the many facets of service, teaching, and research. . . . A new Medical Board has been formed for the Hospital in order to see that the best patient care and service, is maintained. Dr. Leonard Paul Wershub, '27, is the Board's President Pro Tem. . . . We hope that Prince Philip will visit with us again so that he can see for himself that those spectacular pipe dreams started in the Colonies do get off the ground after all.

As of June 1, there were 126 more doctors brought into the world by this institution and, of course, 126 more alumni as well. Ten of these new M.D.'s are ladies, and ladies included, 39 came from Long Island, 36 from New York City, 17 from "upstate" New York, and 12 from New Jersey. The remainder of the class came from California, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Washington, D.C., Michigan, Florida, and Illinois.

Commencement is traditionally held in Carnegie Hall but since Carnegie Hall had succumbed to the plastic surgery fad and was having her face lifted, this year's ceremonies took place in the auditorium of Hunter College on Park Avenue and 69th Street. Governor Nelson Rockefeller delivered the Commencement Address and was also awarded an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Dr. Colin M. McLeod, Professor of Medicine at New York University School of Medicine and Deputy Director of the Office of Science and Technology in Washington, D.C., was also an honored guest at the Commencement exercises. Dr. McLeod was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science by the College. . . . Mr. Jackson E. Spears, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Lawrence B. Sobel, '36, Vice-President and Acting Dean of the College, handed out the diplomas and congratulated each of the new physicians individually. Dr. Robert O'Connor, Associate Dean, and Dr. Warner F. Bowers, Director of the Graduate School for Medical Sciences, placed the academic cowl on each graduates' gown.

Over 6,200 physicians have graduated from the College since its founding (2,258 applications were re-
ceived for the September Freshman class), and the 1966 Commencement paid special honor to the Class of 1916. Gold diplomas were awarded to the graduates of the Class of '16, who this year are celebrating the 50th Anniversary of their own Commencement.

Members of the Class of 1941 were also honored this June at the Annual Alumni Banquet held in the Plaza on May 31. They were awarded Silver Certificates on the occasion of their 25th Anniversary.

* * *

As most of you know, since over 450 of the Alumni were there, this year's Annual Alumni Banquet was one of the biggest ever. Practically everybody attended including members of the College faculty and the special guests of the Alumni Association—the Class of 1966. . . . One of the highlights of the evening was the presentation by Dr. Bernard J. Wattiker, '44, President of the Association, of the Medal of the Alumni to Dr. E. Edward Napp, '33, (Dr. Napp is the most highly decorated Medical Officer in Naval history and retired with the rank of Rear Admiral), and to the late Dr. Alfonzo A. Lombardi, Executive Dean of the College and former member of the Board of Governors of the Association. Mrs. A. Lombardi, his widow, accepted the medal. Mrs. Lombardi also attended the Commencement exercises and expressed her gratitude to the Class of 1966, whose yearbook was dedicated to her late husband. . . . Mr. Spears and Dr. Slobody asked the Banquet audience for their support and participation in making the College's highest goals actual realities, not only as individuals, but as representatives who must make new friends for the College in the outside community.

* * *

Several classes held private reunions after the Banquet, including the highly successful gathering held under the chairmanship of Dr. Henry P. Leis, Jr., '41, for the 25th year class. Reunions were also chaired by Dr. Joseph J. Macy, Class of 1956, Dr. Rita Girolamo, Class of 1951, Dr. Harold Shub, Class of 1946, Dr. Anthony Maffia, Class of 1936, and Drs. Harry Barowsky, Henry Gaynin, and Elizabeth Wilen, Class of 1931. . . . The Class of 1941 celebrated their special anniversary in style at the Plaza, receiving specially bound gold-engraved folders containing a reproduction of their class portrait taken when they graduated. Awards were also given to the member of the class who had been married the longest (Joseph B. Enders—26 years), the member who had the most children (Edward M. Coe—5), the member who had traveled the greatest distance to attend the Banquet and the Reunion (Harold G. Stacey, U.S. Army Colonel who traveled all the way from the Panama Canal Zone—Honorable Mention in this category went to Henry Ennis who traveled 750 miles from Camden, S. C.). . . . The Class of 1931 had their reunion at the Fort Jay Officer's Club on Governor's Island and Dr. Slobody was their Guest of Honor. . . . The Class of 1956 held a cocktail party at the Plaza on May 31, followed by dinner at Mama Leone's Restaurant. The '56 class plans to make their reunion an annual affair.

* * *

Money talks and so do telephones and that's why Dr. Saul A. Schwartz, '30, indefatigable fund-raiser, is once again conducting Annual Fund telethons, aided and abetted by fellow alumni who come to the College on selected evenings for an hour or so, sit at a telephone and dial. The telethons use the Alumni Directory as though it were the Yellow Pages—so, the next time your phone rings, the next voice you may hear will be that of Saul Schwartz, '30; Morton Fenster, '29; Irwin Lubowe, '30; Benjamin Rosenthal, '30; Harry Barowsky, '31; George Nagamatsu, '34; David Dragutsy, '37; Dante Bizzari, '42; A. C. Lowry, '43; Elias R. Stoller, '43; Ezra J. Epstein, '45; Edward H. Mandell, '45; Cyrille Halkin, '45; Harold Shub, '46; Severio S. Bentivegna, '50; Anafred Halpern, '51; Alan B. Weingold, '55; Joseph Dursi, '59; or any of the other members of the telethon team. . . . One last word in the $$$$ department, if anybody you know is looking for a worthy outlet for the spare cash they may have lying around, or if they wish to make a donation in commemoration of a person or an event, remember that your Alma Mater not only has an Annual Fund, but a Commemorative Fund as well, and, as for the 400 Club (no ceiling, $250 minimum), our plaques are positively beautiful.

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Around the Hospital and College “in short” . . . there's another newspaper called “The Pocket Flower,” only three issues old and printed each month especially for the Hospital employees . . . . The employees have formed Basketball and Bowling teams to compete with other hospital teams in the New York area . . . and not to be outdone by anybody in the jet age, more and more members of the student body are parking motorcycles instead of cars outside the College and then roaring down Fifth Avenue at day’s end fully equipped with stethoscope and pith helmet.
The Roll-Call of 50 Years...

Alumni Banquet—May 31, 1966
Flower Profile continued

tion of the sick. On June 30, 1869, Bellevue started the first pioneer civilian ambulance. In 1877, the New York Hospital and Roosevelt Hospital; St. Vincents in 1879; Presbyterian Hospital in 1880; and Flower Hospital in 1893. This was shortly after the College moved to its new quarters on 63rd and 64th Streets and Boulevard Avenue (now called York Avenue).

At Flower the ambulance service was first inaugurated in 1893 by a donation of Mrs. Hugh Pitcairn of Pittsburgh, through the influence of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth. In addition the Daughters of the Guild (Ladies Auxiliary) furnished money for the horse and harness. On September 30, 1893, the stable was completed with funds ($2,000) contributed by the alumni. Subsequent horses and ambulances were obtained and Flower Hospital ambulance throughout the city was a frequent sight for many years. From the very beginning Dr. William H. Bishop, former Professor of Surgery, was always active in the organization of this early Flower Hospital community service.

With the advent of the automobile, the horse drawn ambulances was released by the motor drive vehicles. Flower Hospital was the first hospital to put motor ambulances in general use for its emergency work. Up to 1912 it continued to keep two horses in the stable for two of the old ambulances, and made use of them every day. The bulk of the work was done by the motor vehicles which numbered five and it was not uncommon for the hospital to have four and five ambulances out at the same time. In 1912, six hundred ambulance calls were answered each month. The district originally covered by the Flower Hospital ambulance was about two and one half miles by one and one half miles in extent and each call averaged, out and back, as between three and four miles, or about 60 to 80 miles a day, or more than two thousand miles a month. As the ambulance district increased more ambulance calls per day were received and more patients treated in the Emergency Room. For many years the Upperegg Cadillac Corporation, through the courtesy of Dr. Horace Ayers, supplied the College with well equipped modern ambulances equipped with every modern convenience and emergency equipment. Of singular interest is that during World War II, Dr. Walter Mersheimer, Chairman of the Department of Surgery, devised a mobile surgical unit for amphibious warfare which was successfully used during the campaign in Okinawa.

Today our ambulance service and system is directed by the municipal hospital service, now the Department of Hospitals. Flower and other voluntary hospitals learned from many years of experience that a modern ambulance service requires space, personnel, and equipment, far beyond a hospital's budget and for this reason now resort to municipal ambulances for affiliated hospital services; and for private patient service, call upon private ambulance companies.

Dr. Wershub, '27,
Clinical Professor in the Department of Urology,
is Curator of Medical Memorabilia
at New York Medical College
When are you getting the new Anatomy book?"

"How does it compare with the old book? Is it really better?"

"When are you getting the required book list for the Sophomore year? Well, can't you tell me anything about what I'll need? I mean, just give me a little clue?"

"When are you getting in the 'Physiology of Sex'? What do you mean it costs $10 and it's all statistics? We were hoping there'd be a few pictures. Isn't there even one teeny picture?"

"The binding on this book is lousy. Look at it, $16.50 and it's already falling apart. I don't care whether it came all the way from London or not!"

"Do you think I'll live through another year of this?"

"Do you have something for me to give my mother when I graduate?"

"Can I pay you for this tomorrow? I haven't enough money for a pencil right now."

"Should I get married?"

"Does he really expect us to buy this book or not? I mean, he quoted from it—and I was wondering if that means we have to buy it?"

"There's something wrong with this stethoscope. You'll have to get me another one as soon as possible."

The demands and the questions never stop. Administering to the textbook needs of an entire community of worried, hard-working, highly-suspicious doctors-to-be is a nerve-wracking chore. A lesser man than Sal, the proprietor of New York Medical College's bookstore, would either resign himself to eventual insanity or close up shop and go into another, less irritating, business.

But Sal doesn't. After 22 years at the College, he admits to being a devoted slave to the boys, even if they are a bit edgy most of the time. He sits in his store on the second floor of the College and listens to the complaints about his prices, as well as to the abuse about everything in general, himself in particular, and loves it. He doesn't have to. He could spend most of his time in his large main store in Brooklyn, "right down the street from Downstate Medical Center." But he lets his assistants stay there and he stays at the College. "I'm devoted to the boys here," he says.

Sal first came to New York Medical College in 1944 as Salvatore Sinni, the representative of T. H. McKenna company, the largest distributors of medical books in the business. He had formerly been an inspector in a surgical supply house and he had found the medical profession to be so interesting that he decided to go into the medical book field. The McKenna company held the book concession at the College at that time and they made it Sal's assignment. Eventually, the McKenna company began to fail and College Administration asked Sal if he would open his own concession at the College. Sal agreed and in 1956 he went into business for himself.

Sal conducts his business in a very personalized fashion. He doesn't just content himself with selling books — he views his responsibilities as going much further than that. He is known as the "Father Confessor" of New York Medical College. "I'm here," he says, "and the boys come in to air their gripes. When they come in here, they're on Cloud Nine and I try to bring them back to reality. The Sophomores are the most sensitive because that's the roughest year. They don't even have time to go to the bathroom."

Sal's customers, particularly the youngest ones, come into the store looking as though they'd spent the greater portion of their lives in a torture chamber, and betraying the attitude of hostility and suspicion that such an existence would understandably engender in an unsuspecting victim.

Sal greets them by name, and if he knows them really well, he tacks on a suitable epithet, of which he has a large and colorful variety.
"I do this to break the tension for them. What can you do with a boy who is walking around in a blizzard, short of shocking him out of it?" Sal asks. "Most of the students are in a perpetual state of panic."

And Sal, whom one student describes as "a middleman who establishes a sort of rapport between the students and the faculty" does his best to minimize the blizzard. "They'd buy every medical book that was ever written or is ever mentioned during a lecture, if they thought it would help them. I try to help them to buy what they really need."

"It's interesting," he continues. "It's a challenge for me to help the boys survive. When they become doctors, I feel a sense of accomplishment. I watch them as they struggle, when they work and study all the time, without a moment of enjoyment. I feel a personal sense of accomplishment when they come back here and I see them as doctors who are succeeding in their profession. And when I see a younger brother of a boy who has already graduated, come in here to buy his books, I feel especially good to have another member of the same family."

"It's always the same," Sal maintains. "When they come in as Freshmen, they're in shock; but by the Junior year they're not kids anymore, they're men."

In some cases, Sal himself becomes a family tradition. One graduate now practicing in Minnesota still orders his books from Sal and when his younger brother started at the College, he sent him to Sal with complete confidence that "Sal would take care of him."

"When I first came here," one student recalls, "he really helped me. A senior sent me to him. I didn't know anything— I mean he could have sold me anything in the store and I would have bought it. It's true, sometimes you really need someone and Sal helps you when you're in trouble."

The word gets around and even parents take Sal into their confidence. On Parents' Day they come into the store, introduce themselves and ask Sal to "take care of my boy."

Sal is quick to express his debt to the professors, Department Chairmen, and Administrators of the College, in helping him to guide the students and handle their hundreds of questions. "They provide me with the information and background to adequately handle the various problems that constantly come up."

But most of Sal's success lies in his own understanding and sympathy for his customers.

He knows that 60% to 70% of his customers suffer varying degrees of financial difficulty while they are in medical school. And he also knows that medical textbooks are expensive. "The average student spends about two- to three-hundred dollars a year on books," he estimates.

So, he doesn't mind a sarcastic comment like "Here he is, the rich man of Flower. He doesn't high pressure you. He doesn't have to. He's got a monopoly."

Sal has a successful business, but it isn't as easy as some of his debt-ridden customers would think. The margin of profit is comparatively small in the medical book business and if a man does succeed in making any money, he can live comfortably, but he'll never get rich. And like Sal, he'll have to have a terrific sense of humor and a phenomenal amount of patience to begin with.

"I extend credit. I am idolized for that one reason," Sal says honestly. "If they did have the money all of the time, they wouldn't have to buy here."

"I've gotten burned once or twice—there are always one or two wiseguys in every class, three at most, but
never any more than that. No, there isn't any problem at all when the bills have to be paid. It just takes a few months sometimes."

Sal's relationship with his boys is a good one. He was born in Little Italy and he has the good natured give-a-little—take-a-little — you can't-win-them-all attitude that makes the native New York personality world-famous. Sal also has the irresistible showmanship of a seasoned vaudeville comedian.

His showmanship makes him what he is, and it is also the major factor behind his success. There are very few people who don't like Sal, but there are a few, and Sal knows it as well as anyone else.

He nods his head in agreement when one of his customers says frankly "If you can take his sense of humor, he's helpful, but a lot of people can't take his sense of humor." On the other hand, in Sal's defense, one must remember that some people didn't think that the Marx Brothers were funny either.

Some of the boys bring their personal problems to Sal and he advises them. "I am sort of an unofficial psychiatrist. A psychiatrist without an M.D. degree."

Sal has been married for fifteen years and is the father of three children. He, and his wife Connie ("she's been very helpful to me in the business"), and Diane, 15, William, 12, and Steven, 10, live in Bay-side, Queens. "My kids and my garden are my only hobbies."

During the summer, when the College is closed, Sal stays in his Brooklyn office where he prepares to administer to the yearly needs of several nursing schools and medical colleges.

But his first love is always New York Medical College. He is especially proud of the abundance of letters and phone calls that he is customarily receiving from the alumni. They come from all over the country, and the world, asking for advice, keeping him up to date on the latest family developments, inquiring about the relative value of one publication over another. One recent letter came from an alumnus currently stationed in Vietnam asking Sal to please send all the most up-to-date books in his particular specialty, to Saigon, as soon as possible.

Sal takes care of his charges and ministers to their needs with equal concern, whether they be blushing Freshmen or weathered veterans, and especially when they need him most.

In wry and mute tribute, in a language understood only by fellow medical students and Sal, in the place of honor right near the door for all to see, a student left a paperback novel entitled "Someone to Hate," crossed out the author's name and inscribed "All Sophomores," and underneath that "By Sal."

And Sal is busy telling a Junior who has just paid his bill and wants to buy another expensive book or two—"Don't spend anymore money, lover boy. You're broke!"
1896

Last September 11 was the 90th birthday of Ralph L. Lloyd of Brooklyn, N. Y. On March 28 of this year the Brooklyn Ophthalmological Society dedicated the first Ralph L. Lloyd Lecture to honor one of the Society's founders. Dr. Lloyd was President of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in 1942 and, as a lecturer, Assistant Professor, and Professor of Anatomy at the College. He retired from practice on January 1, 1959.

1909

Horace E. Ayers, retired Professor of OB-GYN, was named Man of the Year for voluntary services to the West Side YMCA in New York City. The annual award honors an outstanding layman from each of the five boroughs. At 87, Dr. Ayers is still active as a member of the YMCA's Physical Education Committee, is a member of the NYC Medical Society's Medical Jurisprudence Committee and the Mayor's Committee to review medical suits against the City.

1916

Ida J. Mintzer of Jamaica, N. Y., received a 50-year award from the New York State Medical Society at its 160th annual convention. Her half century certificate commemorated practice that began just three years after she received her M.D. degree.

1930

Irwin I. Lubowe and Edward Mandel '45 presented an unusual case of Achard-Thiers Syndrome with psoriasis and moniliasis at the New York Academy of Medicine and also at the Dermatologic Society of Greater N. Y.

1931

Henry W. Eisfelder has suffered his third spinal injury and is in a full-time brace. He will move to a retirement home in Florida and has a GP practice to give, not sell, to anyone wanting to settle in Syosset L. I. The equipment is available at a fraction of cost.

Malvin M. Coren, Group Surgeon in the 2nd Cavalry Mechanized Reserve and medical examiner for the Coca-Cola Company, is now an instructor in the Department of Anatomy at the College. Lawrence Ames recently elected President of the 3,200 member Kings County (N. Y.) Medical Society and also President-Elect of the New York State Academy of General Practice.

Leopold H. Wieneck has been appointed a member of the medical appeals unit of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Board by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller.

1933

Irvin Klein spoke on "The Cardiac and Employment" at the annual meeting of the Ulster County Heart Association at Kingston, N. Y.; was on a panel on "The Medico-Legal Aspects of Arthritis and Trauma at the N. Y. Osteopathic Society in New York City; and spoke on "The Older Worker" at the 14th annual Capital District Conference of Aging at the Ann Lee Home in Albany, N. Y.

1934

Louis Joel Feit has returned from a trip to Japan where he investigated the use of the silicones in plastic surgery by the Japanese. He describes his experiences as "glowing" and has obtained considerable material for continued investigation and use on the face and breasts. He was guest lecturer for a week last January at the Cook County Medical School and Hospital in Chicago, Ill., where he gave an over-subscribed course in Thinoplasty and Otoplasty (both a didactic and operative course). At a meeting of the Physicians' Square Club of New York City, he was installed as the Club's Sublime Healer (President) for the year 1966.

Edward Fenimore, who has offices in 917 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J., has been elected President of the medical staff of Christ Hospital.

1935

Vincent T. Laquidara has been appointed chief of surgery on the staff of Leonard Hospital in Troy, N. Y. He has been at Leonard since '35.

Lydia Verburg Shaughnessy has been awarded a U.S.P.H. Fellowship and studied at the School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, where she received the degree of M.P.H. with an emphasis in school health. She has now returned to her former position as health counselor at Foothill College, one of the state's public junior colleges in Los Altos Hills. Says she: "Any friends or classmates please stop by if in the area."

1936

Leo Grossman has been elected Secretary of the Florida State Board of Medical Examiners.

1938

Sidney L. Green has been appointed Director of Psychiatry at the Brookdale Hospital Center, Brooklyn, N. Y. He has also been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Liaison between medicine and religion of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

1941

Edward M. Coe, member of the Board of Directors, Group Health Insurance of New Jersey has been elected to that company's executive committee.

Eugene L. Zorn, Director of Orthopedics at Mercy Hospital, Rockville Center, N. Y., has been elected President of the Medical Board for the year 1966.

1943

Colonel Anthony N. Fazio attended the recent 37th Annual Aerospace Medical Association meeting in Las Vegas, Nev.

CLASS

He is assigned to an Air Force Reserve medical unit at McGuire AFB, N. J.

Salvatore V. Dallio, who practices in Lodi, N. J., is also borough and school physician, and physician for St. Francis of Sales and St. Joseph's parochial schools.

1945

Cyrille R. Halkin was hostess at her home for a social evening for all women medical students of all classes at the College.

1946

Martin F. McGowan has been elected president of the Bronx (N. Y.) Catholic Physicians Guild. . . . He is also in attending service at St. Francis, Misericordia and Union Hospitals. . . . He resides at 238 Fox Meadow Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
1949

Richard Raffman has been awarded a scholarship to study the pulmonary function. He and his wife, who also received a grant from the Northwest Area Tuberculosis and Health Association of Morristown, N. J., studied at Boston City Hospital. Bernard S. Levowitz has been appointed Director of the Department of Surgery at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was formerly associate director of surgical services and director of the division of thoracic surgery at Maimonides and Coney Island Hospitals.

Eugene T. Hupalowsky has been appointed assistant medical director of the psychiatric staff of The Silver Hill Foundation, Norwalk, Conn. Robert Bethje is the new president of the Broome County Medical Society, N. Y. He has served as vice president during the past year. William P. Wagner is now attending cardiologist and Director of the Rheumatic Fever Division at St. Francis Hospital, Roslyn, N. Y.

NOTES

1950

V. D. Mattia has been elected President and Chief Medical Officer of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc.

A Loyal Son of Rutgers pin has been presented to V. D. Mattia for distinguished service to the State University.

1951

Albina A. Claps has been named Director of the Department of Pediatrics at St. Vincent's Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. A Diplomate of the American Academy of Pediatrics, she has been on the active staff of St. Vincent's for the past two years.

Paul D. Fuchs, following full accreditation of Whitestone General Hospital, N. Y., was appointed Chief of Medicine. Maura Lynch Flynn removed her offices last February to Crystal Towers, 20 Old Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Stephen Cost announces the birth of a daughter, Alexandra, which brings the grand total of children to seven.

1953

John U. Gardner, New Bedford, Mass., has been notified of his election as a Fellow in the American College of Physicians. A specialist in internal medicine, he has been a member of St. Luke's Hospitals, New Bedford, since 1958.

Frederick MacDowell, Jr., became a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons at the Atlantic City Meeting. In addition to private practice of plastic and reconstructive surgery in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he is raising purebred sheep as a hobby. Dr. MacDowell has moved to Robinson Road, Salt Point, N. Y.

1954

Richard Fisch was the first of the Henry Waldo Coe Lecturers at Morningside Hospital in Portland, Oregon. In California since 1958, his research interest currently is in the family therapy approach. It rests on the basic premise that if somebody is ill in the family, it may be a representation of a "sick" family and not just a "sick" individual. Irving M. Katz has taken over the ophthalmology practice of Dr. M. H. Newton, Burrell Bldg., Herkimer, N. Y.

The American College of Surgeons has elected William C. Frederick of New Dorp, Conn., a Fellow.

1955

Alice T. Carey has removed her Westchester office to 105 Lyncroft Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Alan Bruce Cooper has changed his specialty from pathology and toxicology to psychiatry and is currently affiliated with Baylor University College of Medicine on the faculty and is practicing at Houston State Psychiatric Institute.

1956

"Passed Boards of Internal Medicine," writes Joseph F. Fennelly from 83 Green Avenue, Madison, N. J. "In private practice and assisting in running of complete pulmonary function labs at Morristown Memorial Hospital which services a wide Northwest New Jersey area."

David Werdegar now full-time Assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of California (San Francisco) Medical Center. . . . Dave now has one child, Maurice Clark, age 1½ years. George F. Scheers writes from Hazelton, Pa., that he has four children—three boys and a girl—and all but the last has started school. . . . He has taken the first half of his Boards in OB-GYN and probably by the time this is in print, will have taken the second part in Chicago. . . . He is in solo practice in OB-GYN and is quite busy, so much so that it took four months of planning to get someone to cover three days so he could get to the Boards.

1957

E. John Steinhilber III has opened an office for the private practice of psychiatry at 5 Common St., Wakefield, Mass. He married Elizabeth J. Sharpe in Boston, on April 2.

G. O. F. Jensen was named president-elect of the Bristol, Conn., Medical Society. He has been practicing pediatrics in Bristol since 1962 and is a Diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics.

Edward C. Quinlan is affiliated with St. Mary's Hospital, Troy, N. Y. and is serving as the police and fireman's surgeon.

1958

Arnold J. Hodas is in the practice of psychiatry in New York City and is associated with the psychoanalytic clinic for training and research of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. Wife, Barbara and daughters Susan (6) and Lauren (4) have been living in Scarsdale, N. Y., since last summer.

Henry J. Schroeder of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. has received his certification as a Diplomate of the American Academy of Dermatology.

Joseph Speckhart, his wife Carol Ann and their three month old son, Joseph, will leave soon for a three year medical-mission assignment in Africa.

Appointed Chief of Anesthesiology at Griffin Hospital, Derby, Conn., is Raymond E. Bradley.

Peter J. McLoughlin is practicing pediatrics.

William V. Donohue of Hyde Park, N. Y., has been appointed to the staff of the Astor Home, Rhinebeck, N. Y. He is also consulting psychiatrist to the Cardinal Hayes Convalescent Home for Children, Millbrook; to the Columbia County Mental Health Center in Hudson and to Children's Home in Kingston. He now has four children.

1959

A three physician team with special interest in drug research has set up a free antibiotic information service to aid their colleagues in all parts of New Jer-
Edward P. Sirois has become associated with T. O'Shea in the practice of pediatrics in Peabody, Mass. He has also been appointed to the staff of the North Shore Babies and Children's Hospital and the J. B. Thomas Hospital. Andrew J. Dadagian is present Chief of Otolaryngology at Travis AFB in California. Says he: "Was called into service immediately after completing my residency at St. Luke's and my military obligation will terminate in January, 1968.

Captain John G. Weg was named honor graduate of the Air Force aerospace medicine course at Brooks AFB, Tex. He has been assigned to Wilford Hall Hospital, Lackland AFB, Texas for duty.

1960

William H. Weir of Patchogue, N. Y. has been appointed to the medical staff of the Eastern Long Island Hospital with major privileges in urology.

John Elkas has opened an office for the practice of pediatrics at 321 Kearny Avenue, Kearny, N. J. He served two years in the Army Medical Corp. as a captain and received his specialty training in pediatrics at Jersey City Medical Center.

Arthur J. Botting was awarded the degree of master of science in pathology from the University of Minnesota in December, 1965. He completed a residency in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, U. of Minnesota on July 1, 1965.

Maxwell Klaussner is completing his tour of duty at the Army Hospital, Ft. Devens, Mass., after "an enlightening and enjoyable two years of Army life, a portion of which was in Fairbanks, Alaska. Lenore and I have three children now: Heidi, six years; Neil, four years; and Sari, one year. We will be residing at 38 Kim Lane, Toms River, N. J., where I will be engaged in the practice of internal medicine. I will be one of a three-man medical group at the Silverton Medical Center, Toms River, N. J."

From Carl M. Marchetti: "Ending my tour of duty with the U.S. Army at Martin Army Hospital, Fort Benning, Did only OB-GYN on a staff of 8 board-qualified men. Passed Part I of National Boards of OB-GYN, July, 1965. In that year, I was a national semi-finalist in the selection for one of the fifteen "White House Fellows", will be living in New Jersey in August, 1966. Sorry, but in the February issue, under the class of 1941, it was noted that H. Kasnetz had just arrived at Fort Polk, La., as a chief resident. Should have read that H. Kasnetz is the base otolaryngologist for the past year—and daughter Samantha Jane was born on Dec. 14, 1965 at the Fort Polk Army Hospital.

1961

Arthur J. Grahl has opened an office for the practice of Psychiatry at 715 Park Avenue, New York City.

Harold E. James is in private practice at home (30 Shanley Ave.) and office in Newark, N. J. He is on the surgical staff of St. James and St. Michael's Hospitals in the same city. He "would like to hear from some of the boys in the classes of '60 and '61."

New address for Elizabeth Muffett is The Elwyn School, Media, Penna, 19063. . . . She's married to Wales Craven, class of 1963.

1962

Albert M. Lefkovitz is chief resident in dermatology at Mt. Sinai Hospital and has been appointed Instructor in Dermatology in the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine. He adds: "Next year I shall combine basic and clinical research at Mt. Sinai with the private practice of dermatology . . . recently I was elected to active membership in the Harvey Society."

The memorial fund established to honor the memory of Walden H. Leverich, Jr., who died in April, 1962, is donating $500 this year to the College Library for the purchase of additional new medical books. It is the first in what is planned as an annual tribute to his memory.

John J. Bucciere, Jr., has been appointed to a three year urology residency at the Mayo Clinic. An Air Force captain, he and his wife, a nurse, are stationed at Moody Air Force Base, Ga., where he is head of the surgical services department. He will begin his residency at Mayo on completion of his military tour of duty in October.

Theodore Kramer writes: "My wife and I left the Army in August where sons Seth Neil and Thomas Richard were born. I am finishing first year of surgery at Bronx Veterans Hospital and will start my residency in ENT, at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in N.Y., July 1, 1966."

A postcard brings the following: "Robert C. Lieberman and wife, Susan, announce the birth of their daughter, Jennifer, on February 7, 1966. Weight 7 pounds."

Henry J. Abrams tells us he will be chief resident at Long Island Jewish Hospital-Queens Hospital Center, affiliation in Urology. . . . He also says that Elizabeth Ashley Abrams was born on March 4, 1966.

The Michael Schlossbergs announce the birth of their daughter, Ellen Grace, on December 27, 1965 at the Brookdale Hospital Center, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . As of July, 1966, he will be chief resident in OB-GYN at the same hospital.

1963

Anthony Pane has moved from Woodside, Queens, N. Y., to 57 Beverley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., with their two small daughters. Maria and Christina. Chris Maloney writes: "I am in the army with the 3rd Special Forces at Fort Bragg, going to the 7th Special Forces to head of all medical activities within Special Forces in the Dominican Republic."

Born to Ana B. Glick and Ira D. Glick '61—a daughter, Rachel, on September 8 of last year.

1964

After completing his internship, Peter N. Bogdan is serving with Air Force at Griffiss AFB, New York.

1965

William Grant has opened an office in Newark, N. J. (July, '65) for practice of ophthalmology after three years at Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia. . . . His children now number five: Billy, Cathy, Mary Ellen, Timmy and Ginny.
ADDRESS CHANGES

As a continuing service to members of the Alumni Association, the Chironian will feature a special section on address changes. It would be appreciated, in order to keep our records as accurate as possible, if you would inform us of any change of address.
A RESOLUTION CONCERNING NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DR. RALPH E. SNYDER

WHEREAS, Dr. Ralph E. Snyder has served New York Medical College for many years and has made substantial contributions toward maintaining and strengthening the College, we gratefully acknowledge his loyalty and dedicated services as President and Dean, and

WHEREAS, during his outstanding career with the College he has provided a quality of leadership that has resulted in a pattern of growth that is unequalled in the one hundred and six year history of the College, has assembled one of the finest faculties in the United States, stimulated new approaches to medical education and developed entirely new concepts for the provision of medical care services,

We, the Board of Trustees, hereby express our respect, admiration and appreciation of Dr. Ralph E. Snyder for his many achievements and contributions to the development of New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals.

(The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees at its meeting held May 24, 1966. A similar resolution was adopted by the Faculty Council on May 31. Both were delivered to Dr. Snyder at the time he resigned as President and Dean.)