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NEWSLETTER

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Wisconsin Medical Alumni Newsletter

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IN THIS ISSUE

front page pen and ink drawing by gloria welniak

NEW FACULTY APPOINTMENTS

Dr. William C. Lewis has been appointed Professor of Psychiatry. A Chicagoan, Dr. Lewis received his B.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Chicago. He interned at St. Luke's Hospital there and served residencies in USPHF Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas and Winter Veterans Hospital in Topeka, Kansas. Dr. Lewis specializes in Psychoanalysis. He is married and the father of seven children.

Named Associate Professor of Psychiatry is Dr. Seymour L. Halleck, who received his B.S., M.D. and Ph.D degrees from the University of Chicago. He interned at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco and served his residency at the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. Harold Edward Fromm is a new Instructor in Surgery. Born in Corsica, South Dakota, he studied at the University of South Dakota and received his M.D. from Northwestern University in 1957. He also received a degree in Pharmacy from South Dakota in 1955. Dr. Fromm interned at Madison General Hospital and served a three year residency there prior to joining the U.W. Faculty.

A new Assistant Professor of Physiology this ye is Dr. Richard W. Henniger. He is a native Alberta, Canada who received his B.S. in Zoolo from Brigham Young University, a Master's a Doctorate in Physiology from Oklahoma State 1961.

Dr. Ronald R. Kyllonen has been named Assista Professor of Child Psychiatry. He is a native Duluth and received his B.A. and M.D. degrees fr the University of Minnesota. Dr. Kyllonen intern at Minneapolis General Hospital and served re dencies at the University of Minnesota and at t Children's Clinic, Institute of Living, Hartford, C necticut.

Appointed Instructor in the Department of P chiatry is Dr. Irvin Cohen who received his M and Ph.D in Psychology from Columbia Universi He was a counter-intelligence investigator with t U.S. Army in 1953-55 and a Clinical Psycholo Trainee with the Veteran's Administration in 19 1962.

CLASS OF '66

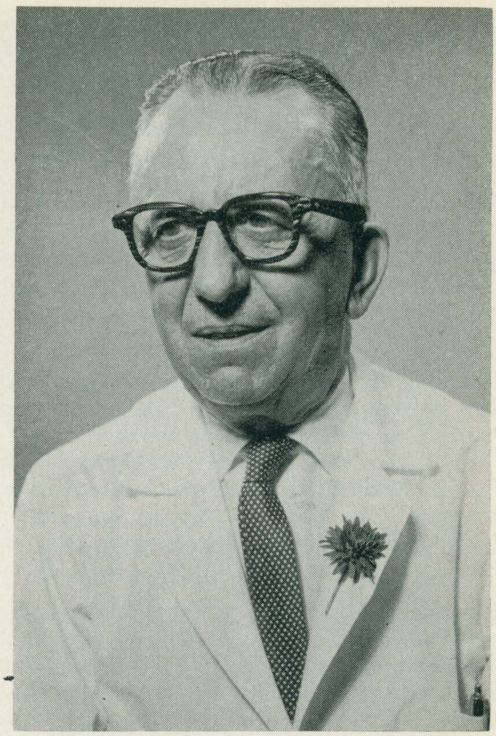
From Madison and as far away as Hong Kong have come members of the freshman class of 1962. The one hundred-strong incoming students have achieved distinguished grades on the National Medical Admissions Test Scores and as a group hold an overall average of higher than "B." It is the largest freshman class in the modern history of the Medical School. They were selected from four hundred and fifty applicants.

Six of the new class members are women and twelve are married. Of the one hundred, fifteen are out-of-state residents including three students from other countries. One fifth of this year's class participated in the new pre-freshman research program instituted this summer.

Fifteen of the new classmen are sons of Physicians, three have fathers who are Pharmacists, two who are Dentists, one who is an Optometrist and one a Hospital Administrator. There are six sons of Wisconsin Farmers in the new Medical School class. Twenty-three received their pre-medical training at out-of-state institutions, the remainder within the University of Wisconsin in either Madison or Milwaukee.

Welcome, class of '66!

Dr. W. D. Stovall pictured at the lectern during ceremonies dedicating the Stovall Hall of Health.



Dinner Honoring Dr. Meyer

Almost three quarters of the entire resident group dating back to 1944 will be in attendance at a dinner party honoring Dr. and Mrs. Ovid O. Meyer in Chicago on the 2nd of November. Dr. Meyer, Chairman of the Department of Medicine, will be presented with a beautiful tray imported from Denmark. Many members of the Internal Medicine staffs from the University and VA Hospitals will be present for the gala reunion.

Stovall Hall Dedicated

On September 23rd, the Stovall Hall of Health was officially dedicated at the Museum of Medical Progress in Prairie Du Chien. The building is named in honor of Dr. W. D. Stovall, Emeritus Professor of the U.W. Medical School.

Several hundred persons were in attendance for the ceremony, which included speakers from across the nation. Dr. Clifford Lord, Dean of the School for General Study at Columbia University was among those paying tribute to Dr. Stovall. Dr. George M. Fister of Ogden, Utah, president of the American Medical Association was another special guest.

Professor William B. Hesseltine of the University of Wisconsin's History department spoke on the role of Dr. Stovall as an Historian. Dr. N. A. Hill, President of the State Medical Society presented a talk on, "Dr. Stovall-The Dedicated Physician and Medical Statesman."

IMPROVED TEACHING TECHNIQUES INTRODUCED

Implementation of several new instructional methods has started with this year's Medical School program. The new teaching principles include a student-advisor system, an evaluation of student performance which includes the withholding of grades and the adoption of an Honor System. Acting Medical School Dean, Dr. Philip Cohen, said the intent of the system, "is to improve teaching and learning in the Medical School."

Under the new program each freshman medical student is being assigned an advisor with whom he is required to meet twice each semester during the first year. Dr. Cohen reported that eighty-five members of the Medical faculty have volunteered to serve as advisors. The Student Affairs Committee will study the progress of the advisor system and submit an evaluative report to the faculty.

A second major aspect of the program includes the withholding of grades. At the end of their third year students will be informed in which third of their class they are ranked. This will help guide the student in planning his internship. During the course of the first three years students will be told if their academic performance is unsatisfactory. It has also been suggested that each letter grade in a course be accompanied by a statement regarding personal characteristics, particularly if the student is exceptional or has significant problems.

This part of the program is intended to be one step in the process of helping to develop a more mature and scholarly attitude on the part of students. It has been the general feeling that prior to this, undue grade consciousness has been a deterrent to the professional growth of students. This has been particularly evident with some students who have just emerged from the competition for admission to the Medical School.

Under the new program, stress will be placed upon informing those students whose work is not progressing satisfactorily. It is expected that no student would be in a "Poor" or "Failure" category at the end of a course due to deficiencies not made known to him during the course. Dr. Cohen said the new and more personal program, "will impose additional responsibilities on the faculty." Prior to the new system grades alone marked the only essential permanent record of a student during his Medical School career. It is hoped that with additional statements and evaluations a broader professional characterization of he student might be possible.

The adoption of an Honor System is effective upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the present student body. The Honor System Code was approved by the Medical School Faculty this past Spring. It reads:

CODE OF HONOR

"In accepting my appointment to the Univers of Wisconsin Medical School, I subscribe to t following Code:

I. As a future physician the highest conce of honor and integrity must be evidenced my daily living and practice. Dishonesty any form will not be condoned.

II. Dishonesty in an examination consists any attempt to received or give assistan during the examination.

III. It is my responsoibility to enforce the Co and because there will be no proctoring examinations, should I observe during examination, any action which in my jud ment appears to violate the Code, it is duty to state aloud that I have made such observation. After this warning should observe any further apparent violation, will report the action to the Student Affa Committee."

The student members of the Student Affairs Co mittee will by majority vote make appropriate r ommendations to the Dean concerning violations the Code. It was also stipulated that the maximu penalty recommended may be "suspension for o year" for freshman and "dismissal" for all othe The Code of Honor will be distributed to each ann incoming student and shall be reviewed at the e of each school year by the Student Affairs Commit

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Dean Helen Bunge Honored by National Mag

The 10th anniversary issue of the national m azine, "Nursing Research" recently paid tribute Dean Helen Bunge of the Wisconsin School of Nu ing. The article hailed Dean Bunge as a pion editor of the journal and as a leader in her field.

Miss Bunge was the first editor of "Nursing R search" in 1951. The magazine cited Miss Bung courage "to be an editor of a new publication a time when the profession was far behind in t quantity and quality of research found in the publi tions of seasoned disciplines and professions." T article referred to Wisconsin's Nursing Dean as idealist and a realist."

For its first five years, Dean Bunge served as ch man of the editorial board of "Nursing Researc She is presently a member of its editorial advis committee. Miss Bunge is a LaCrosse native. received her B.A. from Wisconsin in 1928 and doctorate in education from Columbia in 1950.

PKU FILM RELEASED

An important new medical motion picture, "PKU Mental Defieciency Can Be Prevented," has had its premiere showing at the University of Wisconsin on September 26th. The film was produced under the supervision of Dr. Harry A. Waisman of the University Medical School's Department of Pediatrics.

The film is designed for special showing to physicians and medical personnel. It explains how preliminary tests to detect PKU in babies may be performed in doctors' offices. The film demonstrates a simple technique required in making the test.

Unless detected soon after birth and treated at an early stage, serious mental retardation results in the PKU baby. PKU is the result of an inability of some infants to metabolize or completely digest a component of protein, phenylalanine. When incompletely metabolized, an excess of some of its products, chemicals known as phenylketones, builds up in the blood of humans.

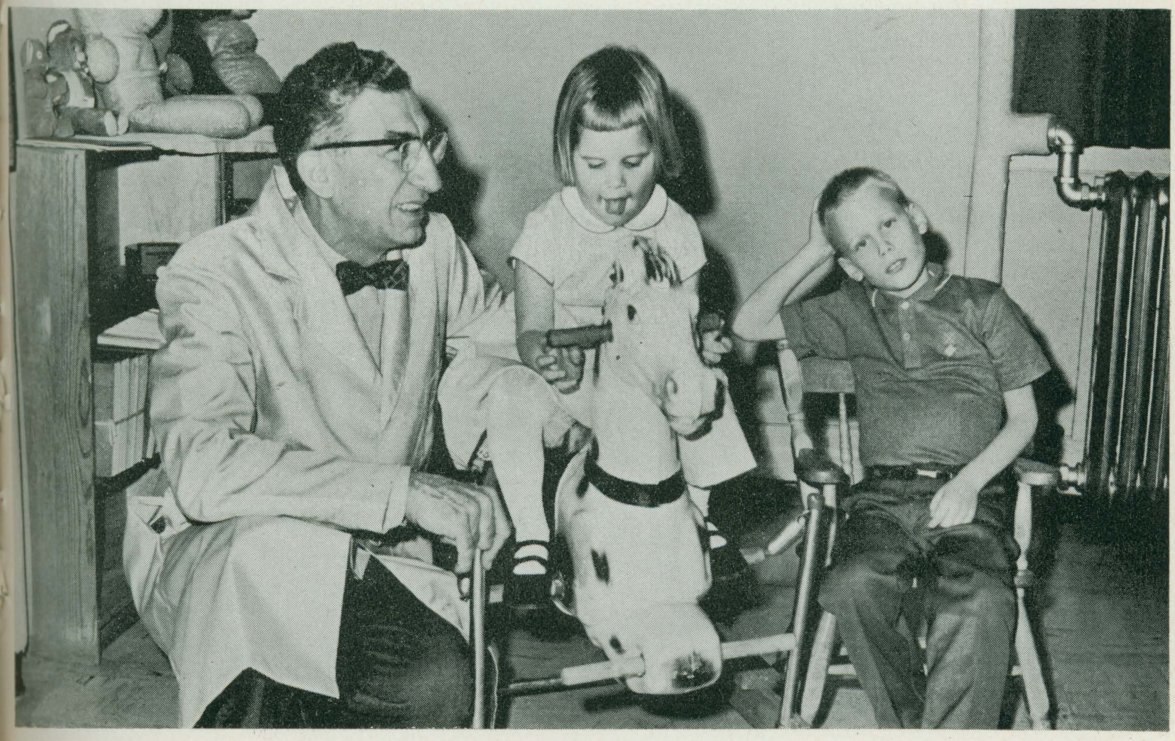
The film emphasizes that testing for PKU must become as routine and as standard for general practicioners and pediatricians as shots for polio, small pox and diptheria.

Researchers at the University of Wisconsin Medical School and elsewhere are still trying to learn specifically what causes the defect in metabolism and why it produces mental retardation. Dr. Waisman and collaborators doing research on the problem at the U.W. Medical School are active in a program of testing in some Wisconsin hospitals. They are seeking to learn more about the disorder and how PKU can be prevented by early detection.

When discovered, children afflicted with PKU, are placed on a restricted diet from the first weeks after birth. With such treatment they can grow normally wihout mental retardation. The film vividly pictures in one family the resulting status of children *with* and *without* treatment.

The film is available for physicians and professional medical groups without charge. It is a 14½ minute, sound, black and white motion picture which was produced under a grant from the Ames Company, a pharmaceutical firm. Interested medical people should contact that firm at Elkhart, Indiana for requests of the film.

Dr. Harry A. Waisman of the University of Wisconsin Medical School's Department of Pediatrics, with Kay and Keith, whose case histories are presented in a new motion picture.



RADIATION TO THE PUBLIC

by John R. Cameron, Ph.D. Associate Professor of Radiology and Physics

(Editor's Note: Due to the great and growing concern about radiation, we have asked Professor Cameron to write the following article for the information of Alumni members. He is a recognized authority in his field and has written and spoken frequently on the subject.)

The recent renewal of bomb tests by the United States and Russia makes it worthwhile to review the known facts and assumptions involved in evaluating the hazards to the public from ionizing radiation. There has been no "break-through" in proving or disproving the danagers from small amounts of radiation to large numbers of the general population. It is very unlikely that satisfactory proof will ever be firmly established for either view. The problem of radiation to the public has been receiving more press coverage and several eminent groups have issued reports on the subject.

The National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council published a report to the public in 1960 entitled, "The Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation." The Federal Radiation Council appointed by the President to advise him on matters of radiation has published three reports dealing with radiation and fallout. In April, 1960, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare began publishing a monthly report entitled, "Radiological Health Data," containing up-to-date information on fallout and other related problems.

SOURCES OF RADIATION

Man receives ionizing radiation from three different sources: (1) Natural or background radiation, (2) Medical radiation such as X-rays and radioisotopes and (3) Fallout radiation from bomb tests. Ionizing radiation is characterized by its ability to tear atoms and molecules apart electrically. In the process molecules may be changed into smaller molecules or be deformed. If this happens to enough molecules in a living cell it may result in the death of the cell or worse, the cell may continue to divide with changed characteristics. If the cell is a reproductive cell it may produce a mutation which might appear in a later offspring. Another alternative is that the cell may become malignant. Neither of these alternatives is very likely and much research remains to be done on learning the mechanisms involved in such changes. The evidence that large amounts of radiation can produce mutations as well as cancer is well established. The question of a "safe" lower limit where neither of these effects occur is still not resolved and at the present time many scientists in this field recommend the prudent assumption that even small amounts of radiation can be harmful.

RADIATION RISK

It is difficult to make good estimates of the deg of the risk to an individual from fallout or a medi X-ray. Essentially all of the available evidence co from experiments on mice and fruit flies. There however, some data now available on humans fr studies of survivors of the Nagasaki and Hiroshi bombs as well as from individuals who had recei X-rays for therapy when they were young. For ample, children who had their thymus gland trea with X-rays have a much higher incidence of thy cancer than other individuals. It should be reme bered, however, that cancer of the thyroid is atively uncommon and the risk of thyroid cancer e for individuals having received X-ray therapy is small compared to many other risks involved in d living. The main point, I think, is that even tho the risks are small for a single exposure, because the large number of individuals involved, it is prud to reduce radiation exposure to the public whene possible. For example, the risk from a single de X-ray would be exceedingly small but in Wisco approximately 4,000,000 dental X-rays are taken e year and the chances of one or more individuals that group having harmful effects are quite good.

UNITS TO MEASURE RADIATION

The units used in measuring radiation to the b are the roentgen (r), the rad and the rem. All t of these units have essentially the same value w they are used to measure radiation from fallout x-rays. They are all measurements of damage to body. The rem is the preferred unit and ofte smaller subdivision of the rem is used. The milli is equal to 1/1000 of a rem. For example, ba ground radiation amounts to about 1/10 of a rem 100 millirem per year in Wisconsin. Fallout is c rently much smaller than background but beca of its variable nature it is better to average it ove longer period of time. Over a thirty year period average whole-body radiation from all testing thro 1961 will be between 60 and 130 millirems or than 5% of the radiation received from backgro radiation during the same period. Further testing course, increases the exposure. Medical X-rays generally restricted to a portion of the body and quite variable in the amount of radiation given patient. For example, a conventional chest x-ray g the back about 100 millirem, an X-ray of the hip volves several rem and a fluoroscopy examina may be more than ten rem. A detal X-ray gene gives the cheek about one rem but a defective may give five times that amount.

It is also necessary to have a unit to measure amount of radioactivity in radioisotopes or fall

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First Refresher Courses Held; List Future Meeting Dates

The first of five specialized symposia and the first of seven short courses for general practicioners planned by the U.W. Medical Center have been held with great success. The first of the symposia was held August 23rd-25th and dealt with Cancer Chemotherapy. Dr. Fred J. Ansfield, Associate Professor and Dr. James M. Price, Professor, both of the Cancer Research Division, were chairmen for the sessions. One hundred and seventeen physicians, researchers and medical personnel were in attendance for the two day session.

On October 4th, the first of the short courses was held in the afternoon at University Hospital. Dr. Ovid O. Meyer, Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine, was program chairman for the session. The afternoon dealt with "Diagnostic and Therapy Problems Commonly Occurring in General Practice."

The post-graduate medical education program is offered through the U.W. Extension Division. Information and registration materials for future courses may be obtained from the Coordinator of the Post-graduate Program in Medical Education, The Wisconsin Center, 702 Langdon Street, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

The four future symposia, dates and program chairmen:

March 7-9, "The Hemiplegic Patient," Dr. Arthur A. Siebens, Director of the Rehabilitation Center and Professor of Pediatrics and Physiology, chairman.

March 21-23, "Advances in Immunology and Hypersensitivity," Dr. Ovid O. Meyer, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine, and Dr. Charles E. Reed, Assistant Professor of Medicine, chairmen.

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Scene at the October 4th half day course for general practicioners. Dr. John Morrissey (r.), Assistant Professor of Medicine, is demonstrating a Gastro-duodinal Fiberscope to Dr. M. V. Overman, '35 of Neillsville. Dr. H. A. Romberg of Oshkosh is at the left. Listening closely in the rear is Dr. C. L. Weston, Tomah, '51.

Enlarge Student Research Program; Implement Honors System

Pre-Honors and Honors Programs have been instituted within the present curriculum of the Medical School. This adds to a longtime tradition of providing medical students opportunities for research.

Under the program there are an enlarged number of student fellowships. In addition, research training has begun on the pre-freshman level with this year's entering Medical School class. Increased opportunities will be provided for research work during the post-freshman summers. Provisions have been made for a special Honors Program curriculum for those students meeting specified requirements.

One aim of the program is to attract more high calibre students. They will be attracted to enter the Medical School for the M.D. degree if they are also given an opportunity to pursue a research program along with their medical courses. Providing a unique combination of research and clinical experience, the program anticipates fulfilling part of the need for the training of M.D.'s for academic positions. Qualified students within the program will be provided a chance to participate in the research of the Medical School staff.

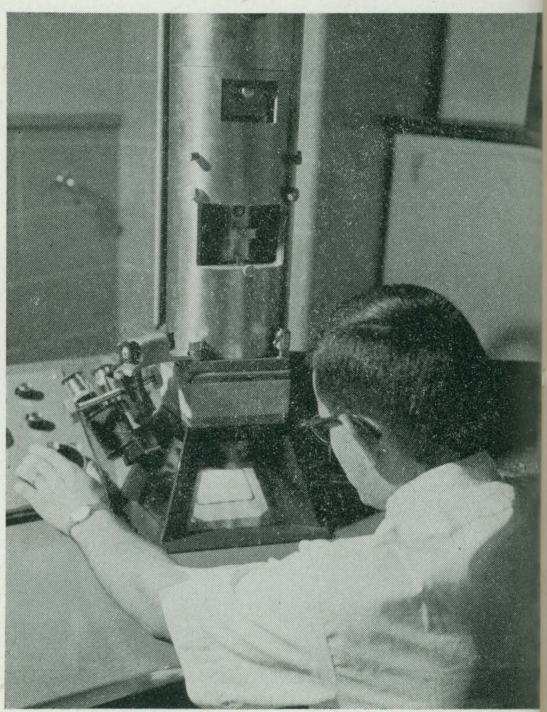
To gain entry into the PreHonors Program, students should have completed their B.S. degree requirements with distinction and with a suitable science major. Outstanding first year medical students may also enter the program. To maintain his participation in the program a student must hold a "B" grade average. Those maintaining a "B" average in all course work during the PreHonors Program for their first two years of Medical School will be permitted to enter the Honors Program in their third year upon approval of the Honors Program Committee.

All students in the program must meet all the minimum course requirements of the M.D. degree. In order to carry out his research, the Honors student will utilize several prescribed blocks of time. These include summers, elective time during the second semester of the second year, splitting research and course time during the second and third years and doing research during the Preceptor quarter.

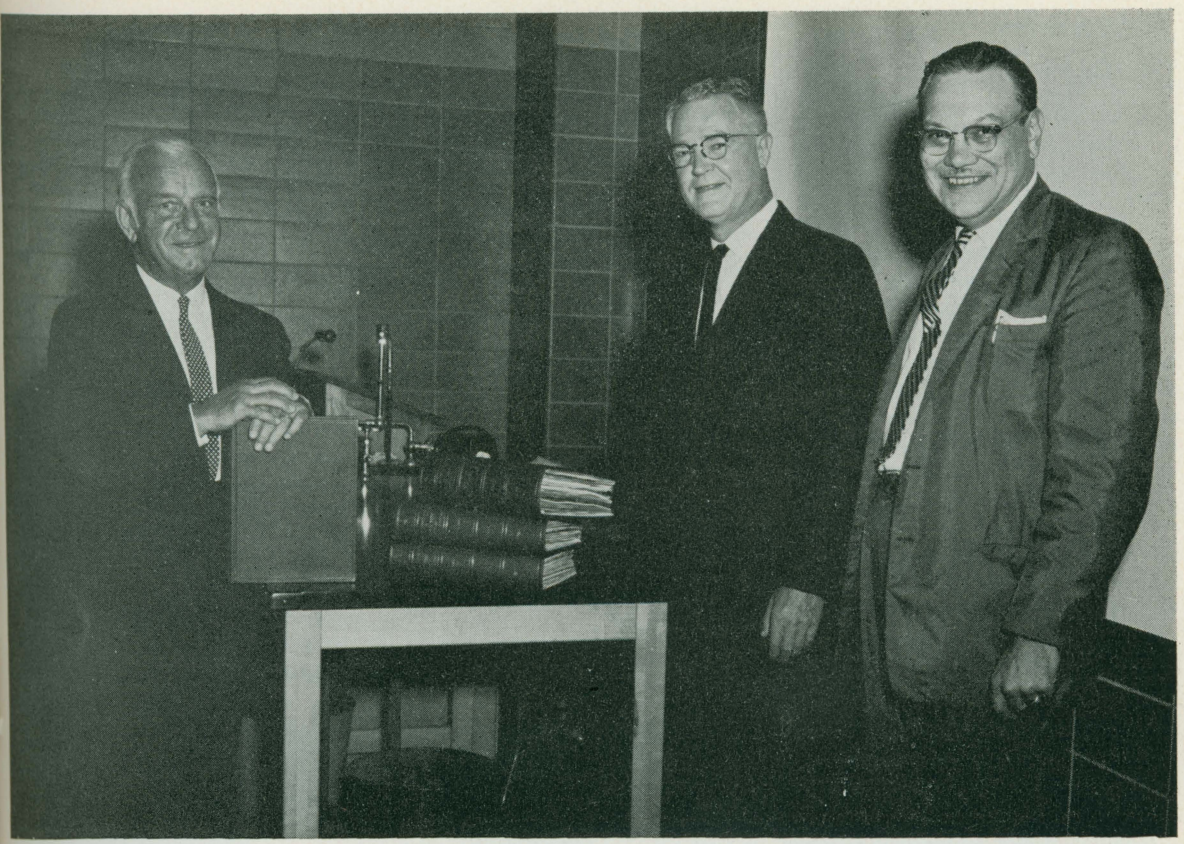
The programs allow the medical student to pursue a work course designed to gain both the M.D. and M.S. degrees. Under the Honors Program, the Medical School will grant in addition to the M.D. degree based on the regular four year program, an M.D. with Honors. The M.D. degree with Honors carri a thesis requirement to be approved by the Hono Program Committee.

Another important facet of the program is the pr freshman research training which was begun th past summer. One fifth of this year's entering fres man class was chosen on the basis of interest an academic record. Each of the twenty students worke all summer under a Medical School faculty membe purusing research subjects of mutual interest. Som of the projects participated in included studies o enzymes involved in cancer, blood research, brai biochemistry and smooth muscle physiology. Man of the students will be assistants on these long-ter projects and some will pursue projects of their own The pre-freshman summer experience was a rich on for all twenty students, giving them an importa experience toward the PreHonors Program.

In addition to the degrees described earlier, a stu dent may elect, with permission of his advisor, t take a program which would permit earning of th M.S. degree while working for his M.D. The M.S would be granted by the Graduate School. Studen in the Honors Program may continue on for th Ph.D degree after completing requirements for th M.D. or the M.D.-M.S. degree.



Medical student pursuing his research project, shown at an electron microscope.



Pictured above are (l. to r.) Dr. Hans H. Reese, Dr. Alexander T. Ross and Dr. Francis Forster on the occasion of the first Hans H. Reese Lecture, given on October 5th. Dr. Reese, Emeritus Professor of Neurology, retired on June 30th of this year. Dr. Ross, Professor of Neurology at Indiana University, initiated the series with a lecture on, "Inanition Syndrome in Infants with Hypothalamic Tumors." Dr. Forster is Chairman of the Department of Neurology. Dr. Reese was presented with four impressive volumes of letters and article reprints sent by colleagues from throughout the world.

RADIATION . . .

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whether or not they have any contact with humans. The basic unit for measuring the amount of radioactivity is the curie. Because this is a large unit, a subdivision of the curie is more often used. For fallout measurements a micromicrocurie or one-million millionth of a curie is used. This unit is so small that it takes very special equipment to detect it. Medical tests using radioisotopes often use microcurie quantities—a microcurie being one-millionth of a curie. When machines containing radioisotopes are used in the treatment of cancer thousands of curies are used.

DEFECTIVE X-RAY MACHINES

Medical uses of radiation differ in two important respects from background and fallout radiation: (1) The individual receiving radiation benefits directly from it and (2) It is possible to reduce the radiation to the public from this source. There is a tendency for the medical profession to emphasize the former and ignore the latter. Unfortunately various surveys indicate that approximately 75% of all medical and dental x-ray units in the United States give unnecessary amounts of radiation to the patient. At the present time only a few states have laws requiring that medical X-ray units meet minimum standards of radiation protection to the patient and operator. I believe the benefit from an X-ray outbalances the small risk involved even from a defective unit. On the other hand, it is ironic that the profession devoted to protecting the health of the public is guilty of endangering it by careless use of X-rays.

Various competent committees have made recommendations on "safe" limits of radiation to the general public. The recommendations are all in good agreement that exclusive of background radiation and necessary medical uses, the whole body exposure should not exceed one-half rem per year and that the average gonadal dose over a thirty year period should not exceed 5 rems. The National Committee on Radiation Protection (N.C.R.P.) has used the term, "maximum permissible dose," but the Federal Radiation Council prefers the term, "Radiation Protection

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Psychiatric Institute Makes Progress

The Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute which was revitalized in 1960-61, has made significant gains during the past year. The primary functions of the Institute are training and research in mental health. It is organized on an interdisciplinary basis and the staff includes representatives from the Departments of Genetics, Pharmacology, Biochemistry, Psychology, Sociology and Psychiatry.

During the past year two major research projects have been in progress, supported by N.I.H. grants. One is devoted to the measurement of the process of personality change in the psychotherapy of schizophrenia. The second project is an examination of the relationship between physiological and psychological processes in the course of adaptation.

The Institute has sponsored two major conferences which have drawn nation-wide attendance and interest. One of these, held the past summer was devoted to a consideration of Psychiatry and the Law. In addition, a course in research methods for workers the mental health fields was offered under Insti auspices.

In September, Dr. Milton H. Miller was nam Director of the Institute succeeding Dr. Robert R sler who is turning his attention to research activit Four recent staff additions have been made as Institute expands its research and educational fa ities.

In addition to Dr. Miller, the executive commit of the Institute includes Dr. James Crow, Professor Medical Genetics, Dr. Jack Gilchrist, Professor Psychology, Dr. Carl Rogers, Professor of Psychi and Psychology, Dr. William Sewell, Professor Sociology, Dr. Robert Parks, Chairman and Profe of Pharmacology, Dr. Harold Borenz, Associate P fessor of Pediatrics and Child Psychiatry, Dr. Norm Greenfield, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, William Fey, Associate Professor of Psychiatry Dr. Benjamin Glover, Associate Professor of P chiatry. Dr. Leonard Ganzer, Director of the Divis of Mental Hygiene of the State Department of Pu Welfare, serves as an ex-officio member.

Model of the new Cancer Research building. The structure will be built to the immediate south of Ch dren's Hospital and will extend from Randall Avenue to Lorch Court.

ALUMNI CAPSULES

Dr. Edward B. Miner, '57, has moved from Indianapolis to Kensington, Maryland and is now associated with the National Institute of Health (N.I.H.) in Bethesda.

* * *

"You should see the one that didn't get away!" That is the theme of an exciting report from Dr. George H. Kakaska, '53, who recently returned from a trip to Barbados, Trinidad and Dutch Guiana. Dr. Kakaska caught a three foot octopus while skin diving. He describes the coral and game at Barbados as, "out of this world." "Skin diving is surprisingly easy," he writes, "costs amounting to about $100 for the outfit. No matter how fat you are, floating on salt water is easy." Dr. Kakaska has some special words of advice to those who might run into a shark. He boldly prescribes, "looking directly at them or even charging them" and assures us that the sharks, upon hearing the splashing, "will run—except after a storm when they attack anything moving."

If readers are not convinced, let them take note that Dr. Kakaska is busy making plans for his next trip to the Great Reef Barrier in Australia. Dr. Kakaska and family are residing in Dallas, Texas.

Completing a military tour of duty, Richard F. Yee, '60, will begin a residency in Gynecology and Obstetrics next year. He is with the 545th General Dispensary, APO 971, San Francisco.

* * *

Dr. C. M. Kurtz, '27, is serving as Hospital Director of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

* * *

Dr. John W. Truitt, '20, passed away in May after a long lingering illness. Also, Dr. C. J. Brady, '34, of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Dr. Vincent Johnson, class of 1927, died unexpectedly this past June at his home in Grosse Point Shores, Michigan.

* * *

Two former Wisconsin medical students are serving as residents at the Presbyterian Medical Center in San Francisco. Dr. Paul Poenisch is a 3rd year resident in E.N.T. and Dr. Don Walters, a 2nd year resident in Internal Medicine.

* * *

James H. Dahlen, '61, is serving a one year residency at Doctors Hospital in Seattle, Washington. His wife, Dr. Nola Moore, '58, is now in private general practice in Seattle.

* * *

Dr. Sanford R. Mallin, '57, has opened an office in Milwaukee.

New members of the Wisconsin Medical Association include: Dr. John J. Brandabur who completed his resident training at University Hospitals and is now practicing internal medicine in Madison; Dr. David J. Ottensmeyer, '59, who is presently in resident training in neurosurgery at University Hospitals in Madison; D. Phillip J. Schoenbeck, '57, who is associated with his father in Stoughton, Wisconsin; Dr. Donald Schwab, '61, now in general practice in Madison.

* * *

Dr. Eugene M. Juster, '24, has been appointed medical director of CUNA Mutual Insurance Society, with national headquarters in Madison. Dr. Juster, who retired in September of this year, had practiced medicine in Madison for more than 36 years. He had served as medical consultant for the Society on a part time basis since its inception in 1935. Dr. Juster is a member of the American Academy of Dermatology, the Wisconsin and American Medical Associations. He is a native of Milwaukee.

* * *

Dr. John C. Ellis, Jr., '57, has returned to University Hospitals in Madison as a Clinical Instructor in Gynecolgoy and Obstetrics. He is a Badger native who served his internship at the University of Texas from 1957 to 1958. Dr. Ellis practices at the Quisling Clinic.

REFRESHER COURSES . . .

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April 5-6, "Economic Problems Facing Hospitals," Edward J. Connors, Associate Professor and Superintendent, University Hospitals, chairman.

April 25-27, "Renal Disease in Childhood," Dr. Nathan J. Smith, Professor and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics and Dr. Charles C. Lobeck, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, chairmen.

Dates, topics and chairmen for the remaining short courses:

January 10th, "Some Common Dermatologic Problems in General Practice," Dr. Sture A. M. Johnson, Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, chairman.

February 7th, "Topics of Current Interest in the Care of the Newborn," Dr. Nathan J. Smith, chairman.

March 7th, "Some Orthopedic Problems Occurring in General Practice," Dr. Herman W. Wirka, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, chairman.

April 4th, "Frequent Gynecologic Problems Occurring in General Practice," Dr. Ben M. Peckham, Professor and Chairman, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, chairman.

May 2nd, "Common Problems in Ear, Nose and Throat Arising in General Practice," Dr. E. Maxine Bennett, Associate Professor of Surgery, chairman.

JUST AROUND THE CORNER . .

Dr. Frank Weston, Clinical Professor of Medicine and Program Chairman for this ye Fall meeting has announced final plans for the November 10th program.

REGISTRATION	9:00 A.M., Room 140, Bardeen
PROGRAM	9:30 A.M., Dr. Edgar S. Gordon, Professor of Medicine, speaki on, "New Ideas About Obesity"
	10:00 A.M., Dr. Anthony R. Curreri, Professor of Surgery, speaki on, "Cancer Research."
	10:30 A.M., Dr. Alfred S. Evans, Director of the State Laboratory Hygiene, Chairman and Professor of Preventive Medicine, speaki on, "Common Clinical Syndromes of Infectious Diseases."
	11:00 A.M., A brief business meeting.
LUNCHEON	12:15 P.M., Hospital Cafeteria.
HOMECOMING GAME	1:30 P.M., Tickets available for members.

Alumni members who wish to register should send a check for $2.00 (which includes the no luncheon) by NOVEMBER 5th ! ! ! Please indicate how many football tickets you will wa The price of tickets for the game is now $5.00. Mail to the Medical Alumni Office, 418 No Randall Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin. Hope to see you on the 10th! !

RADIATION . . .

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Guide," for the above recommendations. They also feel that every effort should be made to encourage the maintenance of radiation doses as far below this guide as practicable.

INSPECTION AND CORRECTION

Because of the recent interest and concern for the amount of radioactive iodine in milk, I would like to clarify some aspects of the problem. The radioactive iodine (I-131) involved is the same as that used for medical studies of the thyroid. It has a relatively short half life of about 8 days. Thus, its presence following any one bomb test is of short duration. The present recommended limits of 100 micromicrocuries per liter averaged over a year are based on a limit of one-half rem to the thyroid of an *infant* being *fresh* cows' milk. The radiation to children adults is much smaller because of the larger thy gland involved. It shold be kept in mind that dental X-ray can give a considerably larger dose. milk from Wisconsin has been tested routinely several years and has not exceeded the 150 mi microcurie level even for a single month and average for any one year is considerably under level. I believe we should continue to monitor radioactivity in food but feel that it can be done q adequately in a federal laboratory rather than a l state facility. If we have many thousands of do to invest in reducing the radiation danger to public, we should begin where it can really do s good, namely, the inspection and correction of med and dental X-ray equipment.

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