

MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARY

University of Wisconsin

1305 Linden Dr., Madison, Wis. 53706

AUG 22 1968

WISCONSIN MEDICAL ALUMNI

Quarterly

Volume eight, number one · winter 1968

JOIN US FROM

PROTESTS

ASSASSINATIONS

Best Copy

Available

WISCONSIN MEDICAL ALUMNI

Quarterly

Vol. VIII — January 15, 1968 — No. 1
Published quarterly on January 15,
April 15, July 15 and October 15 by
the Wisconsin Medical Alumni Asso-
ciation, Inc., 333 N. Randall Ave.,
Madison, Wis. 53706.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Mischa J. Lustok, '35, Editor
Garrett Cooper, '35
Einar Daniels, '34
Robert Schilling, '43
Timm Zimmermann, '63
William H. Oatway Jr., '28
Contributing Editor
Paul Van Nevel, Associate Editor

CORRESPONDENTS

James H. Dahlen, '61, Northwest
Rodney Gwinn, '49, Midwest
Herbert C. Lee, '35, Southeast
Edward Lefeber, '36, South
W. H. Oatway Jr., '28, California
Robert C. Parkin, '43, At Large
Jackman Pyre, '37, Southwest
Judah Zizmor, '34, New York

ALUMNI OFFICERS

Bernard I. Lifson, '49, President
R. H. Wasserburger, '46, President-elect
Charles Benkendorf, Director
Herbert Giller, '47, Director
Leslie Kindschi, '35, Director
John Petersen, '54, Director
Florian Santini, '39, Director
Robert Schilling, '43, Director
Herbert Pohle, '38, Past President
D. J. Freeman, '52, Past President
Peter L. Eichman, Dean, Ex Officio
Ralph A. Hawley, Executive Director

In this issue

- 1 From the Mailbox
3 The Dow Recruitment Incident, *Kreil*
6 Protest, Resistance: Views
13 The Older Generation: Irrelevant? *Mill*
16 Alumni Capsules
18 Medical School News
Sports Medicine Course
Test for Histocompatibility
New Blood Tests
Increasing Efficiency
Planner Appointed
Migrant Health Clinics
22 Alumni News
New Alumni Directory
Excursion to Jamaica
Annual Giving Increasing
Scheduled Meetings
Reunions Planned
Meeting Reports
25 Audit Report
26 Columns and Editorials
Self-evaluation, *Lustok*
Dean's Corner, *Eichman*
President's Column, *Lifson*
Southwestern News, *Pyre*
Northwestern News, *Dahlen*
Texas News, *Lefeber*
Freshman Idealism, *Renne*
Southeastern News, *Lee*
33 Interim Giving Report

About the cover

A new theme in student protest, "Join Us from Protest to Resistance," is foreshadowed by this sign used by students picketing Dow Chemical Company which it interviewed here on October 17, 1967. The main focus of this issue of the QUARTERLY is on student protest as it is at the University of Wisconsin.

Art for this issue is by Miss Anne Benkendorf, University student from Green Bay and daughter of alumnus Charles Benkendorf, M.D.

Q
7W 718
M 46
8-10

FROM THE MAILBOX

Medical School Library
University of Wisconsin

To the Editor:

I was amazed at the POOR showing of Wis. Med. Alumni giving to the Med School, etc., as published some time back in one of the U.W. publications. You have been in my will for years, but this has not stopped me from contributing something from time to time though I was but two years at Wis. Took last two years at Harvard Med. If I have not already contributed this year you may depend on it before the year ends.

Ross Paull, M.D., '27
1380 Park Row
La Jolla, Calif. 97037

To the Editor:

Is it possible that our nations are so continuously at war because of a failure to bring the experience and vitality of our community leaders to the consideration of the problems in propagating peace? Are we perpetually at war and never at peace in part because in modern languages, the vocabulary for war includes a thousand verbs, adjectives and nouns while vocabulary for peace is largely exhausted after one adds the word "quiet?"

In our own nation, as well as in the nations of our potential enemies, millions and millions of people are associated with the armed forces or with the industrial production, procurement and deployment of armaments, offensive and defensive. Our news media and theirs are dominated by stories of men, women and machines engaged in the activity of war. By contrast, the definitive study of peace and its propagation provokes little enthusiasm and both here and there, it is remote from the lives of almost all the citizenry. It is at best, a mission and cause which is vastly understaffed.

Importantly, not only is an interest in the study of peace profoundly understaffed in terms of numbers of individuals, but, when viewed at the community level in our own country, the most effective, the most successful, the proven leadership of business, education and the professions is almost never directly associated with the question of peace. Paradoxically, at the level of the community and the state, almost all of the persons with a demonstrated capacity to "make things happen," those with a "know-how," ambition and facility for rising to leadership roles almost never, anywhere, have been asked to address themselves to the overriding problem of our time, the question of peace.

Wars seem increasingly to be won and lost at the

community level. Perhaps the same is true of peace. Perhaps our poor record reflects a failure to enlist those who best understand how to facilitate the development of various institutions, professions and businesses within the community to the study of peace. The greatest strength of the United States is a vast, community by community leadership with a reservoir of talent, know-how, and a record of success and achievement that is truly spectacular. Yet this reservoir is almost totally untapped as far as any effort to deal with the problem of peace is concerned. It is a resource not of tens or hundreds but of many, many thousands of gifted people.

"Ten for Peace" would be selected in each community by that community and asked to work as a group in study and discussion one evening each week (or perhaps one day every second week) for a period of two years. Participants would be selected on the basis of a demonstrated ability to solve the problems of their own work, business, profession and community, individuals with a demonstrated talent in "completing a job," in carrying out an idea or goal. They would be individuals whose talents would not, under ordinary circumstances, be addressed toward the study of the problems of peace. Their personal sacrifice of time and effort would be compensated in part by the sense of responsibility of having been chosen for this important task and by the knowledge that many hundreds, perhaps thousands of other men and women in other communities, near and far were similarly engaged.

There are of course many problems in implementation. Who selects "Ten for Peace" in each community? And who chooses the choosers? How does one protect those chosen from the burdens of the sense of responsibility or the dangers of agrandizement? What do the "Ten for Peace" study, and to whom do they report? How does their role terminate?

The present war in Viet Nam will come to a close, since all wars must. And ordinarily, following a war, we turn away not only from the question of war but from questions about peace. Hopefully, this time, we will pause longer to consider where we have been. For, in general, we have done a poor job with regard to peace. We lack a vocabulary to speak about it. From within the power structure of our communities, peace lacks advocates who understand it, have studied and could help to propagate it. Perhaps this has been our biggest failing all along.

Milton H. Miller, M.D., Chairman
Department of Psychiatry
UW Medical School



An enraged student yells at a policeman during anti-war protest against the Dow Chemical Company
October 18. UPI Photo by Dennis Connor.

The Dow Incident: When Protest Became Resistance

Unexpected violence on October 18 disrupted the emotional stability of the University campus and the community in the weeks following. The Dow Incident began peacefully October 17.

BY JANET KREILING

STAFF WRITER

OCTOBER 17, 1967—Big green block letters on red and white striped paper waved over a well-groomed bed of red geraniums: *Bring The Troops Home Now*. A man carried a baby and the sign: *Get Out of Viet Nam*. A girl carried a print of Picasso's "Guernica." Dozens of students marched in a ragged ellipse through brick pillars in front of the Commerce building, where Dow Chemical was recruiting.

It was a pleasant and innocent October day: perfectly clear blue sky and warm sun.

Several students heard Robert Cohen, graduate student in philosophy; Evan Stark, graduate student in sociology; a representative of Veterans for Peace in Viet Nam; and others. An accolade to Che Guevara as an idealist drew clapping from perhaps one-third of them. Fragments of speeches:

"... our government's attempt to prevent democracy and social revolution here and abroad [must be stopped]."

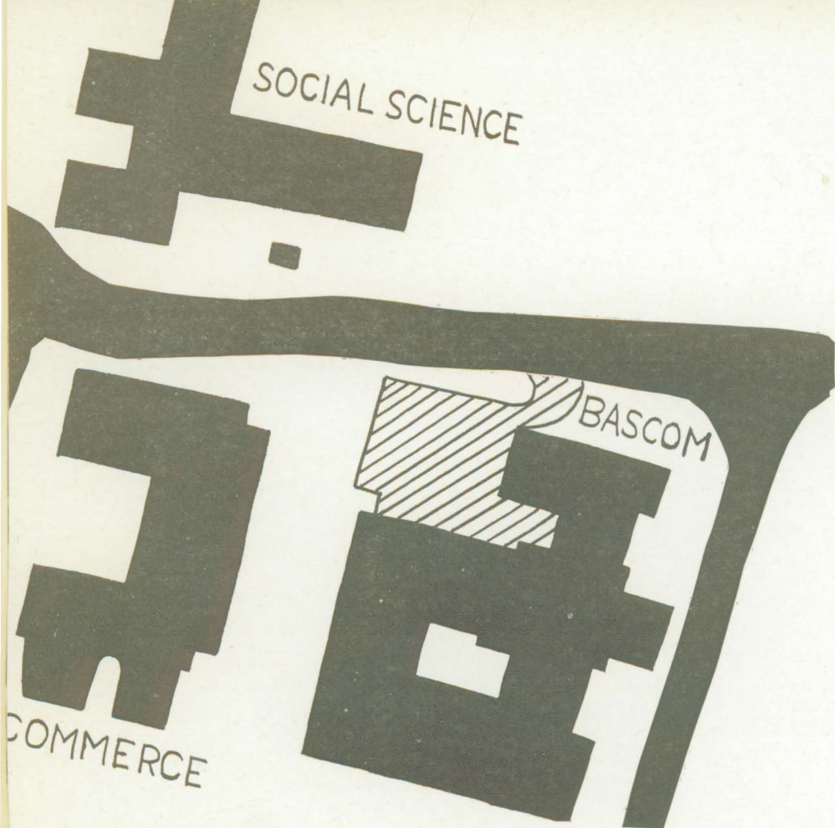
"When our government becomes destructive of

those [constitutional] aims, it is the right of the people, as in 1776, to alter or abolish that government."

The significance of the slogan, Join Us from Protest to Resistance, was understood perhaps by neither the administration nor the protestors. Typical campus protests here and across the country involved only picketing or sit-ins. Chancellor William Sewell said: "We expected obstruction of the sort that we had encountered in the past. Obstruction such as standing in front of doors, obstruction such as sitting in front of doors. We did not expect a violent resistance to arrest."

But the student handout quoted below announced a change in tactics: Tuesday, to picket; Wednesday, to forcefully obstruct.

OCTOBER 18, 1967—10:30 a.m. The anti-war San Francisco Mime Troupe, faces made up stark white, led hundreds of students up Bascom Hill to Commerce. Part of the group, planning obstruction and



A map of the scene where the Dow Incident occurred. Black rectangle below Social Science Building is the Carillon Tower. Striped area near Bascom Hall is the parking lot. Street is Observatory Drive. Entrance to the blocked corridor is at center of right side of the Commerce Building.

civil disobedience, sat in the hallway outside the recruiting offices. Others picketed in the hall and outside the building. Protestors tried to let students and professors channel through them: intending to obstruct only Dow interviewees. They locked arms to enforce that obstruction. But as noon approached, spectators and additional demonstrators swelled the crowd. Passage in the dark, 10-foot-wide hallway was nearly impossible. University Security Police Chief Ralph Hanson declared an unlawful assembly and ordered students to leave.

12:00—Madison police, riot-equipped with nightsticks and helmets, augmented University police. They brought a paddy wagon and waited in the Bascom Hall parking lot.

1:15—Evan Stark and three other protestors met Chancellor Sewell to demand that he write and sign a statement that Dow would not be allowed on campus. The chancellor replied that University regulations about interviewing made this impossible. The group left.

The Madison police moved across Observatory

Drive to stand on the plaza around the Carillon Tower, between the Social Science and Commerce buildings. Perhaps a thousand students milled around between the two buildings.

1:30—Chief Hanson declared, through a bullhorn to students in the corridor, that they must clear the building in five minutes or face arrest. No one moved.

Shortly afterward, police moved inside Commerce to begin arrests. Students resisted by jeering and punching police, according to Hanson.

A window exploded. The crashing glass broke tension. Reports differ as to what happened next. Students ran from the building, some of them bleeding as police applied their sticks. Twelve minutes later the building was clear.

1:50—The Commerce building was empty. Outside thousands of students crowded the plaza. Police locked a few in the paddy wagon; others let the air out of its tires. Observatory Drive was impassable.

Police stood in a semicircle in front of Commerce; the crowd pressed and withdrew. It became a mob.

Police chucked a canister towards it. A white cloud hissed out. The students closest struggled desperately into the crowd—with so many people, there was nowhere to go. Struggling with teared eyes shut, they forced the rest of the crowd back. Sporadic skirmishes between police and students left two policemen and a number of students injured.

Handfuls of stones and rubble showered the police. A policeman suddenly doubled over clutching his face. Part of a brick had fractured his nose. The club slashed into the crowd again; students fought back. Again the tear gas was fired. The cycle repeated, and gradually the crowd left.

EVENING—The crowd finally dispersed. Fifty-one students and seven policemen were injured. Two months later three of those policemen were still undergoing treatment. All protestor injuries were minor.

A faculty meeting in the Memorial Union that night upheld Chancellor Sewell's use of outside force. A student rally on the Library Mall that night protested police on campus and called a class strike. Some estimated that 25 per cent of L&S students and fewer at other colleges complied with the strike. None in the Medical School did. The Teaching Assistants Association called on its members to strike. Some of the faculty dismissed their classes on Thursday and Friday, October 19 and 20.

DECEMBER 15, 1967—Charges of police brutality, student brutality, fascism on the right and left, illegal hearings and the breakup of the university have filled the *Daily Cardinal* and city newspapers.

Thirteen students have been suspended — three of them expelled for walking out of disciplinary hearings: Robert Cohen, Robert Weiland, and William Simons. Eight students have been arrested for disorderly conduct. So far, five have been convicted and sentenced to 30 days in jail and one acquitted. Several of those arrested, suspended, or both have withdrawn from the university.

Why?

Why do some students feel civil disobedience and even violence necessary?

This has been a decade of student involvement in issues outside the campus, beginning with civil rights work in the South, the Peace Corps, and political campaigning. But how did that burgeoning, idealistic need for commitment develop into the violent thrust of the Dow incident? And why do the diffuse dissatisfactions focus with such force on Viet Nam and the draft?

Arthur Schlesinger, in an essay on "The Condition of the American Spirit," observed that: "The young look at authority in our land and find nothing — no person, no policy — to believe in. Our leaders make

no sense to them. They seem absurd. And, because they use their authority to kill people, they seem evil."

Walter Lippmann in *Newsweek*, Dec. 18, 1967, asserted that through broken campaign promises, the deceptive escalation of the war, and the steady de-emphasis of social programs in favor of the war, the administration has "corrupted and undermined the faith of our people in their political system." The young, he says, "who have not yet settled down to complacency and cynicism, are outraged and are ceasing to believe that our political system is honorable and has meaning."

This disbelief in authority and political institutions can extend to the institutions which concern the student more intimately. The integrity of universities, especially their involvement with the military-industrial complex through defense research contracts and on-campus recruiting, becomes suspect to them. The hugeness and complexity of the multiversity reinforces the frustration of seeming to be unheard, both in protest and in the faculty-student dialogue which is fundamentally higher education.

Tug of "war" between a University policeman, left, and students, right, who were blocking a Commerce Building corridor.





Protest, Resistance: Several Points of View

The protestors of Oct. 18 speak . . .

"Everyone talks about the revolt of youth. Sociologists and psychologists study it. It is a spectacle like a football game or a movie. Soon there will be so much talk about the revolt of youth, that people will forget to participate in it. We must stop looking at events as pictures on a wall and enter the arena of action to make the kind of history we want . . .

"Stopping Dow will not end corporate imperialism. It is merely a first step in that direction. Like those fighting tyranny throughout the world, we must build as we resist. If we did not know how to make this university and this society a better place, we would sit with the vast majority of faculty and preach "neutrality." By punishing us educationally for what we do politically, the administration points to the unavoidable fact that our education has become totally political in precisely the same way as Dow's recruitment. To those who plead neutrality, we say there are no neutrals. We are not neutral. Not only do we oppose the war and the corporations that make it

and the university that feeds it, we are also for a society in which men control their own products and in which men make themselves and are not designed by other men.

"Join us on Tuesday and Wednesday. Join the trip to Washington to confront the warmakers. Let's break through the spectacle and become people who act!" — *Unidentified Student Handout*

And Chancellor Sewell speaks.

"The act of protest itself often mobilizes strong feelings and concerns. Not infrequently those who hold contrary beliefs are motivated to counter-protest, and to defend what they may feel are sound and reasonable policies. Presumably, one of the functions of protest in a democratic society is to bring issues into the open. In fact, the true justification and test of any protest is its value as a stimulus to free discussion and expression of beliefs. We protest to attempt to impress others who seem less concerned with the gravity of the situation. A protest that succeeds is one that produces a reasonable dialogue and either

converts thoughtful people or at least makes them think more deeply about the issues. The goal of the dialogue, however, is not talk but change or reaffirmation. . . .

"Civil disobedience is an extreme form of protest based on the premise that institutions are so corrupt and unresponsive to democratic processes that it is necessary to willfully violate the law to challenge its validity or to gain attention for views. Where an authority is oppressive, and where orderly means of change are nonexistent, such an extreme tactic may be the only way to lodge an effective protest and to make one's oppression more visible to the world. Planned disruption is an extension of civil disobedience but differs in that resistance to arrest and infringement on the constitutional freedom of others is involved. Various forms of civil disobedience played an important part in the independence movement in India and in the fight for civil rights in the South. But the University of Wisconsin is not an oppressive colonial power, an occupying army, or a repressive totalitarian regime. It is a community of students and faculty dedicated to the exploration of all kinds of issues in its search for human betterment, and second to none in the extent to which it has guaranteed constitutional freedoms to students and faculty. I would not deny that universities have taken on other functions as well, as you will certainly point out. But it should be clear to you that at the center of our interests is the free exploration of ideas and the maximization of opportunities for expression and dissent. That we may fail from time to time in fulfilling our intentions we would not deny; that we make mistakes is indisputable. But I hope we can agree that the University of Wisconsin embodies values and principles worth defending and protecting, and today represents a major influence in affecting the conscience of the country and the world. The case against civil disobedience in the University does not rest on whether it is disruptive and damaging to the University and to its relationships with the State, but on the more important point that, whether intended or not, it serves to undermine values and principles which are worth cherishing, defending and preserving." — *Chancellor William Sewell*

Two students write to the Daily Cardinal:

"America is a great nation — not because of what she has done in the past — but because of what she is capable of doing in the future.

"The 'American Idea' is not reverence for the past or the status quo, but an everlasting faith in the capacity of a free people for dynamic change for the better. Since this is all that the dissenters are asking for — change for the better — they are following directly in the steps of those who founded this nation. And who were those 'greasy pigs' and 'insurrec-

Evan Stark, with bullhorn, and Robert Cohen, on ground, at student protest rally October 17.



tionists' who unlawfully threw all that expensive tea into Boston Harbor?

"The perfection of America is its ability to recognize its own imperfections and act to change them. As a short haired, clean shaven American who has served his time in the military, I join the dissenters in asking for change for the better and an end to the war in Vietnam." — *Student Letter in the Daily Cardinal*

"... For the sake of the system, these bearers of the moral bludgeon should be allowed to step on some toes. But not too hard or too long.

"The University's problem is deciding how hard too hard and how long is too long. It is not an easy decision to make. I assert that, in the final analysis, the business of the University and the rights of the 32,000 or so non-activists take priority over the few, no matter how right they may think they are. They can step on the collective toes of this multitude to the extent of slowing passage from class to class a bit by ringing a bell every 15 seconds next to Lincoln. But they cannot extrapolate this license to include open and out obstructionism. In the name of freedom of speech and assembly a lot can be excused, but not this. This University's function is to educate the

Madison policemen, right, cleared the Commerce Building



who come to it.

Moreover, every time things get out of hand here, those dolts on the other end of State Street escalate their normal mutterings to themselves to become positively paranoid over the commie conspiracy on our end of State Street against motherhood, patriotism, and butter. That may seem hilarious, but it really isn't since those clowns in the good Governor's circus control the purse strings, out-of-state enrollment, and fees of this University. It is in this context that I condemn the politics of frustration because the University of Wisconsin is more important than Dow Chemical's balance sheet and — I say this reluctantly — a few individuals who go too far." — *Daily Cardinal Columnist*.



and the third world people in America will be successful in their fight for freedom. Beware!" — *Expelled University Student*.

The Madison firefighters write to the mayor:

"If the University administration does not take a strong position to prevent these conditions from happening again, we, the firefighters of Madison insist the city of Madison instruct its legal department to determine what procedures are necessary to withdraw the free fire protection now being given the University. The members of this union intend to analyze the actions taken by the city and the University in this regard. City employees must be protected against unwarranted physical injury and also from humiliating acts against our pride and dignity." — *Madison Firefighters*.

One of the expelled students, a senior, writes to President Harrington

"... Furthermore, I refuse to be a part of a University that has fashioned itself into an integral link in the military, industrial, imperialist complex. Capitalism leads to imperialism and liberalism leads to Fascism. The University is a service station for the capitalistic society. It is not neutral. Ideas are not important — skills are.

"It's not nice to block the doorway; it's not nice to go to jail. But if that's freedom's price I don't mind. The spectre of Nuremburg has formed over your bloodstained hands. The people of the third world,

A student letter . . .

"Whether or not we agree with the ultimate logic of his (Robert Cohen's) philosophy, for some of us he has provided a voice for dissent from the war, the totalitarian activities of our government, the immorality of our military and industrial complex and the hypocrisy of our society. For others he has been an object of ridicule and scorn; a prototype of the hippie, beatnik, and far left types on campus.

"But for all he has been a source of humor in a rather humorless era. His efforts to teach philosophy to the Agr's (agriculture students), morality to the engineers and human rights to the Dane County Sheriff's Department may have failed, but who among us hasn't enjoyed a chuckle over his satiric remarks.

"So, all right, maybe most of us don't agree with him or his tactics, but that's no reason for us to acquiesce like a flock of sheep, while President Harrington makes a sacrificial calf out of a human being." — *Graduate Student*

Sidelights: an AP interview with a legislator . . .

"I think there's got to be some communist activity involved," said Majority Leader J. Curtis McKay, R-Cedarburg.

"I've been called a red-baiter before," he added. "But we've gotten to the place where we won't dis-

cuss things in the open.”

“The communist on the campus doesn’t disturb me, but when they participate in a breakdown of law and order, they’re promoting anarchy.”

“Many of the students we have now are drop-outs from other states,” McKay asserted.

“We could reduce the number of non-Wisconsin students by half.” — *Associated Press Story*

An interview with the chairman of the UW Committee of Returned Volunteers

“To the hardcore protestor, Vietnam is a symbol of a sick society. But most of the dissenters I know are not convinced we live in a degenerate society. I may be angry, but there is no reason to rip around and condemn the whole society. We are also opposed to the war, concerned about social problems, the taxation system, racial discrimination, the orientation in this country towards space, but it seems more a mis-allocation of priorities than disease.

“Society’s values are not necessarily wrong — the same middle class society produces both liberals and conservatives, dissenters and radical protestors. The difference is one of orientation. Perhaps more awareness and more experience makes the difference. The approaches to dissent are different.

“For example, Concerned Wisconsin Democrats is helping organize the McCarthy campaign in Wisconsin, it invited him to speak here, it is helping canvass for signatures on petitions to get a war referendum on the April ballot — the political nitty gritty.”

— *Graduate Student Jim Wilson*

A dialogue about dialogue: a professor of history . . .

“The University seems to be singularly successful in preserving this kind of educational experience for even those most critical of the University have told me in many conversations that they have been able to find such a relationship with a professor on this campus. From this point of view some of the talk one hears about bringing the University to a standstill, or confronting it with its own supposed sin seems to me quite beside the point. A continual ad hoc policy of confrontation will destroy this kind of dialogue; it is precisely those faculty who engage most relevantly in this educational process who will be forced, in the end, to look for positions outside this University.

“The kind of dialogue which for them constitute the essence of a University (and the necessary prerequisite for any plan of reform or change) could be made impossible through the forces of opposition unleashed as a result of a continued series of confrontations.” — *Professor of History George Mosse*

CHOOSE ONE

- Flower Power
- Green Power
- Student Power
- Hawk Power
- Black Power
- Police Power
- White Power
- Love Power
- Legislative Power

And a graduate student

“. . . But there are always the wistful idealists . . . who insist upon envisioning man as something more than an animal to be rewarded with food, fire, shelter and some status when he is needed to, and does, produce goods. These folk, somewhat blinded by the dust of the wilderness, have visions of a knowledgeable populace of men becoming aware of alternative modes of actions, weighing the effects of each, choosing what seems the best, and assuming the responsibility of the consequences of their actions — even to the point of recognizing, admitting, and attempting to rectify error. For such visionaries, the ends of education are: to provide students with the opportunity to become knowledgeable and to learn to evaluate

and to try to inspire in students the self respect and respect for others necessary to the assumption of responsibility in action. . . .

"To focus at random on the grade and lecture system. The grade exists for department, graduate school, and employer use — thus its power. Students learn what they're told, as they're told, when they're told and spew it forth again, or they may be penalized by any of the above powers. Consequently they've no say about the what, how, or why of their learning, and no opportunity as humans to assume responsibility for their own educational fate (unless some teacher voluntarily denies himself his dictatorship). The structure demands that students be taught only what can be quantified in a test, and that they learn from external (dean's, employer's, etc.) regardless of internal (own interest, motivation, etc.) purposes. Precisely because the suggestion to drop grades, to have evaluation be available only to the student for his use, to have employers and graduate schools establish their own tests is considered such heresy, it is obvious that the strictly vocational end is being pursued in a hierarchial system that would detest dialogue.

"But to return — as a rueful idealist I'm glad that dialogue is mysteriously surviving in nooks in spite of the thrust of the whole educational structure. I'm glad because dialogue contributes to thought and thus to responsible behavior. However, it would be blatantly illogical to surrender the end of dialogue — responsible action — to salvage dialogue itself. And if there are no channels in the current hierarchial power system through which the governed can responsibly insist upon a re-evaluation of policies (for ex., co-operating with war industries and with anti-democratic organizations like the CIA) by those who have power to change them, then one is left in the dilemma of doing nothing effective (thus assuming partial responsibility for the violence committed in the status quo), or forcing attention (a la obstruction). Or perhaps, like a milky veined liberal, one can attempt in outrageously long letters to the editor to underscore what everyone must already know is wrong." — *Graduate Student Letter*

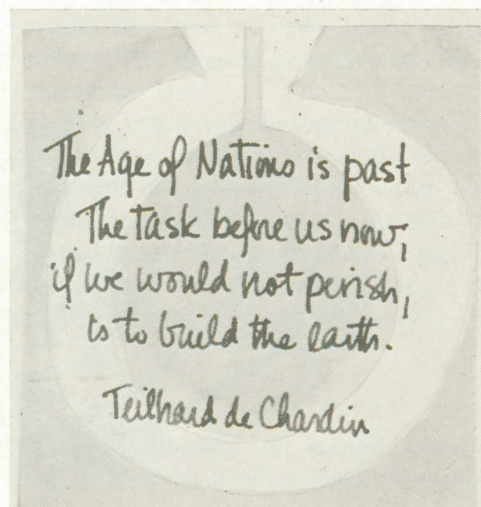
A psychiatrist at UW Hospitals who has many student patients discusses psychological motivations for protest . . .

Those changes in American life which favor student protest have been well described by others and will be only briefly considered. Certainly, protest would be less common if the restraints of religion and authority of the family had remained as great as they were just 10 or 20 years ago. The rapid growth of mass communication media and the knowledge explosion have had considerable influence in teaching youth to question authority, whether it be parents, the church, the university or the printed page.

Recognizing that certain social conditions must be present for protest to occur, we can move on to examine the more specific motivations of student protest, namely, the kinds of oppression they perceive in their lives. . . .

The fear of being drafted and the possibility of becoming an active participant in combat is perceived an oppressive stress by so many students that it must be accepted as realistic. Far more than other wars, the impact of the Vietnam conflict falls upon a small, selected segment of the population — our youth. The mood of the country is not that of a country at war. . . . If this is combined with an uneasy belief that the war effort is immoral, unnecessary or misguided, the student's perception of oppression becomes more realistic. . . .

The heightened pressures for maximum academic performance are a second direct and realistic stress on the lives of students. . . . Today's college student has been worked hard, often overworked, since the age of 13. Intellectual endeavor is lonely work, it is



tedious and it does not offer immediate rewards.

Still another direct stress imposed upon students is their neglect by adult members of the university community. Many students, particularly undergraduates on our large campuses, are deprived of any but the most superficial contact with adults. . . . A lack of contact with supporting adults deprives the student of the opportunity to identify with the values or to share the wisdom of older generations. . . .

There is one important psychological motivation that promotes activism and is at least tangentially related to the student's perception of real and direct stress. The most idealistic, psychologically sound, and committed students have considerable ability to identify themselves with those who are especially oppressed, the persecuted and the poor. In a commonality of brotherhood they feel the oppression of others as if it were their own. This truly Christian, socially responsible attitude is admittedly only a part of the motivation of activists. Yet at some time or other, for however brief a period, it becomes a powerful factor towards commitment to dissent. . . .

Perhaps the most important indirect but real stress in the lives of students is living in an affluent society which has so far failed to recognize the need for defining meaningful and non-material goals. . . . Many of us who work with advantaged students are convinced that affluence without a tradition of service, without a sense of responsibility and without a social purpose leaves our young people in a vacuum of boredom and despair. . . .

Today's youth have other reasons to be skeptical of their own future. Not only have they grown up with the constant possibility of nuclear annihilation

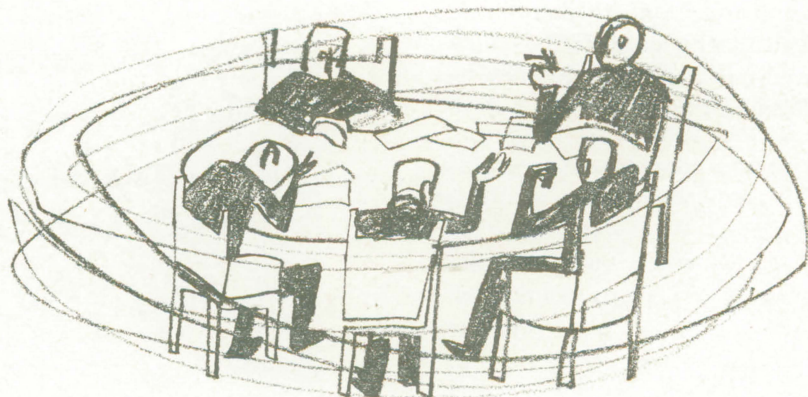
hanging over their heads, but they must also anticipate living in a world in which everyone will be forced to accommodate a rate of social change that is unpredictable. The student vaguely recognizes that overpopulation and technological change make any like plans highly tentative and he is gnawed by chronic uncertainty as to how he can lead a decent life in the world of the future. . . .

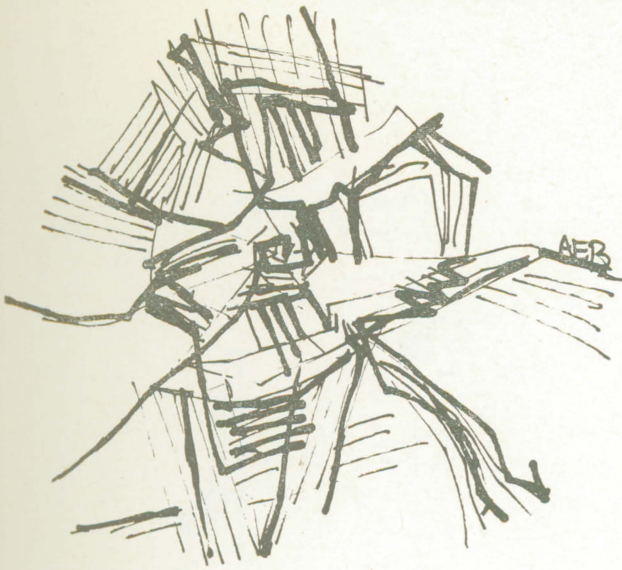
The above conceptualization suggests certain practical attitudes with which concerned adults might view student dissent. That form of activism which is an effort to undo the inequities caused by realistic oppression is a basic need of a democratic society. It should not be viewed with alarm but should be encouraged. The important question is whether all student activism is a response to realistic oppression. Obviously, it is not. The behavior of today's protesting students must be viewed in relative terms. It cannot be dismissed as silly or sick, but at the same time it is not always realistic or rational.—*Dr. Seymour L. Halleck*

A professor sees possible dangers to the university . . .

After having been devoted to and proud of the University of Wisconsin for the past 40 years I am now heartsick over the treatment it is getting from many legislators and some of the regents.

They seem to show little understanding of what a great university is, and if they continue as they are now headed they will damage the University far more than any student demonstrations could.—*Walter R. Agard, Emeritus Professor of Classics*





The Older Generation: Irrelevant?

BY MILTON H. MILLER, M.D.
CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

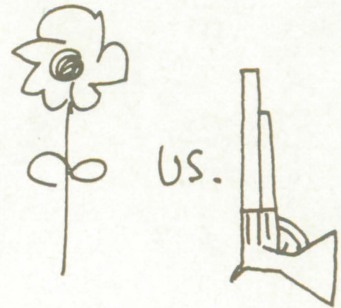
Teenagers have been very much on my mind this summer, in part because of the activities of our own three and their numerous contemporaries and partly because we have looked forward to the arrival of a guest "son" from overseas who will be with us for one year and we wondered how he would seem to us. Then, too, around Universities, the summer provides a pleasant opportunity for casual speculation as to what new concatenations the students will bring with them in the fall and the wagering on the subject, usually even money, as to whether the administrators will survive another year of the sit-ins, demonstrations, "free speech," "Mary Jane" (marihuana) and the like. And, of course, teenagers in abundance though in a substantially less cheerful view, have been seen all summer on the television coverage of the riots in our cities.

I sense a kind of unifying trend in all of these young people, rich, poor, educated, middle class and slum dwellers. The days of ancestor worship in the United States are over!

One night in July, I watched an interview on television with a Negro legislator who had tried to serve as a pacifying force among rioters within his constituency. He had been returned frequently by the voters of his district, was by no means a pacifist, retiring or obsequious man, but when he stood out before the young rioters, he was whistled down, called

(Note: The above article was written some weeks prior to the riot on the UW campus. It may be relevant and of interest.

POWER



a traitor, threatened, and told in essence, "You are not one of us, you are one of them." That same message seems to be, "Adults are not pertinent. They are not capable of offering leadership, of being central. Adults are irrelevant."

This is a message not altogether dissimilar from that spoken on many college campuses during the academic year which has just passed. And it is a message that many middle class parents of teenagers are hearing these days. I don't want to overdo the similarities between college student protestors, high school students and the chaotic, almost aimlessly destructive rioters in the slums. On the surface, many things separate them. The college students talk about student freedom (from the rules of the teachers), the war in Viet Nam, the relationship of the University to "vested interests within the society" along with, here and there, a panty raid thrown in to confuse issues. Many high school students seem to be "tooling up" for their roles as college student protestors. In the slums, the anger of the young people has its origin in a sense of deprivation and despair which has long existed. The issues are not esoteric or philosophical, but have to do with rats in the living room in tenement buildings, a sense of exploitation and deprivation, the inability to find a job, a self hatred projected on to those who are regarded as oppressors and, not insignificantly, the awareness of the primitive forces within each individual which can be unleashed in any period of civil disorder and social disorganization.

Thus, the backgrounds of the participants in the student unrest and in the slum rebellions are quite different, the ostensive causes of their dissatisfaction are not clearly associated. But there is one striking similarity and that is the pervasive sense with which many of the young people in college, in our high schools and in the slums have come to view themselves as on their own, have come to view as irrelevant, the older generation.

From many young people on our college campuses I have heard this message: "It's happening now. The generation that our parents came from doesn't count. Our own values, our own goals, our own music, our own writers and our own contemporaries are the significant ones. Also, your older generation is full of lies. You told us 'pot' was deadly poison, that sex was not for us and that our side were always the good guys. We don't pay attention to you anymore. I know of one college newspaper that refused to print a letter from the physician head of student health which this doctor reported to the students the dangers concerning chromosome changes and LSD. The student editors returned the doctor's letter, saying simply, "Lies!" Similarly, many of the young people in the slums have been saying to their parents and leaders, "After what you have put up with so meek all these years, after letting us, your kids grow up this, don't expect us to look to you!"

As I think of my own, rather conservative middle class childhood, it was quite different. Most of my friends and I thought of the people of the generation

ahead as representing models for us. There were bad guys in the world to be sure, misguided people, wasted people, but there were also many we admired and wanted to emulate. It never really occurred to me that the older generation wasn't relevant. I don't hold up my own background as the way it ought to be or the way it was for most, but as nearly as I can tell the changes which I am describing do represent a significant change in the point of view of many young people today as contrasted with those of us growing up two and three decades ago.

Of course, a great many other changes have occurred in the world. People speak to each other more honestly and candidly than they did years ago. There is less quiet adherence to lies than was true before. If the king is naked, everybody says so today. (Even if he isn't naked, they say that he is). Quiet prejudices, fraudulent hierarchies and empty shibboleths have, one by one, lost their power. We are a more open society. Also, there has been an enormous increase in population. One-quarter of the people who ever lived on the face of the earth are living today. Most of them are young people. Almost half of the people in the United States are under twenty-five.

Even so, I feel that the trend of today for the young people to cut themselves off from the older generation is unfortunate. For one thing, I think, by and large we have been a damn good generation. It was our generation that rediscovered and did something tangible about the anguish of mental patients, that rediscovered a vast aged population, that began to

face the lost millions of mentally retarded children and their despairing parents. Politically, we have begun to face the problem of the disenfranchised Negro. Admittedly, our generation really hasn't discovered yet, the criminal, the place from which he comes, almost always the slums, poor people of all races or the causes of war within ourselves and in our societies. And, of course, the younger generation is of and from us. We told them to fight injustices. We hinted that sex really wasn't bad. We told them not to use depreciating words about minority people. We hinted that their feelings were pertinent and relevant to what goes on in the world and that they should pay attention to them. In many ways, our younger generation took us at our word and is out to do many of the things which the older generation began. But I think most of the effort for keeping in touch between generations for awhile will have to come from the older. And I think they still need us.



ALUMNI CAPSULES

Dr. John Parks, '34, dean of the George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C., recently was elevated to the presidency of the Association of American Medical Colleges. He also was honored by the alumni of the George Washington School of Medicine: the fall issue of the school's alumni bulletin was devoted to Dr. Parks' accomplishments in the decade since he became dean.

The Wisconsin Medical Alumni Association honored Dr. Parks in 1963 by awarding him the Medical Alumni Citation.

One of Dr. Parks' classmates, Dr. Frederic E. Mohs, associate clinical professor of surgery at Wisconsin, was elected first president of the American College of Chemosurgery at the College's organizational meeting in Chicago Dec. 5.

Chemosurgery was developed at the University of Wisconsin Medical School and has been in use there for about 31 years.

Dr. Roland Liebenow, '48, Lake Mills, recently was appointed assistant medical director of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Dr. Alan E. Lasser, '60, who recently became a diplomat of the American Board of Dermatology, is practicing dermatology at 64 Old Orchard, Skokie, Ill., and is an instructor at Northwestern University's Medical School.

A 1957 graduate, Dr. Harold Leon Oxman, has entered the private practice of psychiatry in Denver. His new address is 7875 W. 21st Ave., Lakewood, Colo. 80215.

Two alumni who have been in

Viet Nam under the AMA Volunteer Physicians for Viet Nam are Drs. Isadore Schultz, '30, of Mazomanie, and Leif H. Lokvam, '31, of Kenosha.

Dr. Victor Falk, '39, of Edgerton, returned to Viet Nam for a second tour of duty. Dr. Lokvam returned to Kenosha December 21, and Dr. Schultz will return February 1.

The new chief of psychiatric services at the Central State Hospital, Waupun, is Dr. Marvin Chapman, '59. He had been chief of psychiatrics at the Newport, R. I., Naval Hospital.

Dr. T. G. McDougall, '24, has joined the staff of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Roseburg, Ore. He had been living in Portland.

Dr. James P. Beck, '63, after doing postgraduate work at St. Joseph's Hospital, Milwaukee, is practicing in the field of gynecology and obstetrics at 1912 Atwood Ave., Madison. One of his classmates, Dr. Maurey Allen, is serving a residency in anesthesiology at University of Wisconsin Hospitals.

A recent graduate, Dr. Joseph Vergamini, '65, has entered a psychiatric residency at the University in Madison. He interned at St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver.

Dr. George Collentine, '18, who retired from medical practice 10 years ago, has entered a Benedictine Order and is now a priest. Father Fidelis served a three-month externship at St. Mary's Hospital, Milwaukee, where he had been a staff physician. He was scheduled to return to St. Theresa's Home, New Hope, Minn., to be chaplain, counselor and physician to the residents.

Dr. Bernard C. Korbitz, '60, joined the Medical School faculty as assistant professor of clinical oncology. He did postgraduate work at Wisconsin and the University of Colorado.

Dr. Arthur C. Hansen, '29, an early specialist in industrial medicine, retired recently as corporate medical director of the A. O. Smith Corp. after 36 years with the company.

His successor, Dr. H. James Hamm, served a residency at Wisconsin.

A 1932 graduate, Dr. Paul E. Campbell, of Waukesha, recently joined Project Hope's teaching treatment mission to Cartagena, Colombia. Another alumnus on the mission was Dr. Gerhard W. Tank, '53, who is in private practice in Grants Pass, Ore.

They served for two months as volunteers aboard the floating medical center, U.S.S. *Hope*.

Drs. Gordon E. Lang and Jean LeFebvre Lang, both '59, have recently moved to 5124 N. Ardmore, Whitefish Bay, Wis. 53217.

Dr. Robert W. Edland, '56, has joined the Medical School faculty as assistant professor of radiology (radiotherapy). He had been in Honolulu.

Dr. Wilmer C. Edwards, '24, of Richland Center, reports that all of the physicians in that city have located in the same building and have formed the Richland Center Medical Center, Ltd. Others who have joined the group include two alumni who were members of the Edwards Clinic. They are Dr. I. S. W. Edwards, '60, and Dr. J. J. Tyndrick, '62.

Regretfully, we have the follow-

ing deaths to report:

Dr. Harry E. Bundy, '16, in Sun City, Calif., October 24.

Dr. Douglas W. Bailey, '55, in Milwaukee, November 4.

Dr. Arthur S. Petersen, '21, in Chicago.

Dr. Theodore W. Dasler, '37, of Marshfield, in Rochester, Minn., August 17, 1967.

Dr. John Andrew Saari, '16, in Portland, Ore., September 2, 1967.

Dr. Jeanette Harrison, '23, in Los Angeles.

Dr. Elvira Otilia Ostlund, '23, in Mt. Vernon, N.Y., August 29, 1967.

Dr. Ferdinand H. Haessler, '16, in Alamo, Calif., November 7.

□

A graduate of the class of 1959, Dr. John J. Albright, has joined the staff of the Marsh Clinic, Shawano. He has been a general practitioner in Ajo for the past five years.

□

Navy Captain Calvin T. Doudna, '36, senior medical officer of the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., was decorated recently with a gold star in lieu of his second Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious service" in Southeast Asia.

He was cited for his actions while serving as force surgeon of the Fleet Marine Force headquarters in the Pacific between May, 1964, and July, 1967.

Captain Doudna and his wife Helen live aboard the Station.

□

Dr. Alf E. Borge, '52, joined the Mauston Clinic recently. He has served as a medical missionary in Madagascar for 10 years.

□

Dr. Thomas J. Beno, '46, recently spent two months in Viet Nam under the auspices of the AMA volunteer program. He spent his tour of service treating civilians in a hospital in Can Tho, 80 miles south-



Dr. Hansen

west of Saigon on the Mekong River. He has practiced in Green Bay for 10 years.

□

Dr. Dean Magnin, '61, recently began a general surgical practice with the Boren Clinic in Marinette. He did his residency in general surgery at St. Vincent Hospital in Toledo.

□

A 1944 graduate, Dr. John A.

Dr. Buessler



Buesseler, recently received from the Missouri Ophthalmological Society a gold medallion award in recognition of "distinguished achievement" in ophthalmology.

Dr. Buessler, who is professor of ophthalmology at the University of Missouri, founded the Society in 1963.

According to a news release from Fort Bragg, N.C., Dr. Buessler distinguished himself in another way recently. He became the highest ranking Green Beret medical officer in the Armed Forces when he was graduated from a special warfare school at Fort Bragg last September. He is a colonel and commander of the 5503 U.S. Army Hospital, a 300-bed reserve unit at the University of Missouri.

□

Dr. George L. Lucas, who served his internship and residency at Wisconsin from 1961 to 1966, moved from Madison recently to Quarters 594, U.S. Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tenn. 38115.

□

Dr. James M. Price, '51, who has been professor of surgery and clinical oncology at the Medical School, was appointed recently as director of experimental therapy at the Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

His Medical School colleagues and former students pooled contributions to honor him by establishing the James M. Price Student Award in Cancer Research, an award which will be made annually to a student by the student awards committee.

In addition to his medical degree, Dr. Price received three other degrees from Wisconsin: the B.S. in 1943, the M.S. in 1944, the Ph.D. in 1949. He has been with the Medical School since 1946, except for the year of his internship at Cincinnati General Hospital in 1951-52.

US's first sports medicine course begins

The most intensive training program yet offered in the United States for physicians working in sports medicine got underway at the Medical School this fall.

Two physicians, Dr. Bernard Malburg of the University of Denver, and Dr. Albino Bobb Nelson, Maracaibo, Venezuela, are enrolled in the course, taught by Dr. Allan J. Ryan, Wisconsin's team physician.

The eight-month course deals with athletic training and conditioning; examination, psychology, and nutrition of the athlete; sports trauma; physiology of exercise; protective equipment; and sports techniques and skills. Professors from the departments of surgery, physical education, physiology, athletics, and nutrition cooperate in teaching.

Dr. Ryan meets University football players in their training room.



While focusing on organized sports, the program will also discuss problems of doctors advising private patients on the right types and amounts of exercise, therapeutic exercise to help the temporarily disabled, and adaptive exercise to help the permanently disabled.

Students, all graduate physicians, will invest approximately 960 hours, half in class and laboratory, half in clinical work with university athletes. Typically each will be assigned to the various intercollegiate teams as physician. A certificate of proficiency rather than a degree will be awarded.

Dr. Ryan said the course was developed to fill a void in the medical supervision of athletes. The void has grown more serious, he said, with the recent increase in the number of athletes participating in organized college sports.

A graduate of Columbia University Medical School, Dr. Ryan is associate professor of physical education and lecturer in sports medicine and athletic team physician at Wisconsin. He serves as a trustee and past president of the American College of Sports Medicine and was a member of the AMA Committee on Medical Aspects of Sports for 10 years. Dr. Ryan is also vice chairman of the subcommittee on medical and training services for the U.S. Olympic Games Planning Committee.

A new test helps predict transplant success

Skin and kidney transplants, at best, are risky, but a new test for histocompatibility, the Mixed Leucocyte Culture (MLC), now being used by Dr. Friedrich Bach, assistant professor of medical genetics, helps to match the right donor and recipient.

"We've done six kidney transplants in the last six months," Dr. Bach said. "All the patients are still living and have perfect renal functions, but we need about three years to evaluate the test well."

Peripheral leucocytes are taken from both the potential donor and recipient. "When mixed, the cells usually stimulate each other to grow and divide; but stimulation is an unfavorable reaction. Dr. Bach explained that this stimulation indicates that the graft will not be accepted since it will also stimulate the recipient's tissue, which will not be accepted. "If there is no stimulation and the cells do not divide, it is safer to attempt the graft," he said.

The MLC complements another histocompatibility test, which types the specific antigens involved in tissue rejection. People can be typed with standard

ized chemicals in this test, however, and Dr. Bach feels it will eventually be most common. Donor and recipient must be together for the MLC. With the other, they can be at opposite ends of the country. (This antigen type test was the one used to match histocompatibility in the South African heart transplant last December.)

Dr. Bach foresees a national computerized center with potential donors and recipients and their types on file. Upon a donor's death, a match would be made and the operation completed within a few hours.

But for now, he said, the MLC is useful because it provides information the other cannot. It gauges the strength of the reaction. The antibody test shows a reaction only for types which have already been identified, but the MLC will indicate stimulation even if the agent which causes it is unknown.

Two blood tests pinpoint kidney problems

Clearer understanding of two processes involved in chronic kidney disease can now be obtained with two new and relatively simple tests in a program developed by Dr. E. Richard Stiehm, '57, assistant professor of pediatrics.

"Diagnosis has been the problem," Dr. Stiehm said. "Treatments are available once the diagnosis is made." Previously only a biopsy or complicated blood test could be used.

In the first process, he explained, blood clots build up in the glomeruli, plugging them and inhibiting their functioning. Normally, body enzymes break down such clots, but they cannot succeed against a large mass, and tissue destruction results.

The enzymes do succeed in breaking off bits of fibrin and releasing them into the bloodstream. This provides the tool for diagnosis. "We can measure the fragments in a blood sample," Dr. Stiehm said, "and tell if the patient has clotting within the body and how serious it is.

"The University of Wisconsin Medical School is thought to be the first to apply this test to kidney disease," he added.

The second process may occur after an ordinary streptococcal infection.

Dr. Stiehm explained that the antibody manufactured to fight the strep bacteria may attack a tiny part of the kidney by mistake. A second blood protein, complement, participates in the antibody reaction, and this is the key to the test.

"We measure the amount of complement in the patient's blood," he said. "If it's low, we know it's being used in this kidney-antibody reaction."

Once diagnosed, treatment is available for these two problems: by administering an anticoagulant in the first case, and usually by giving a drug to inhibit antibody formation in the second. The tests are used continually to check progress of the treatment.

Management and laboratory programs

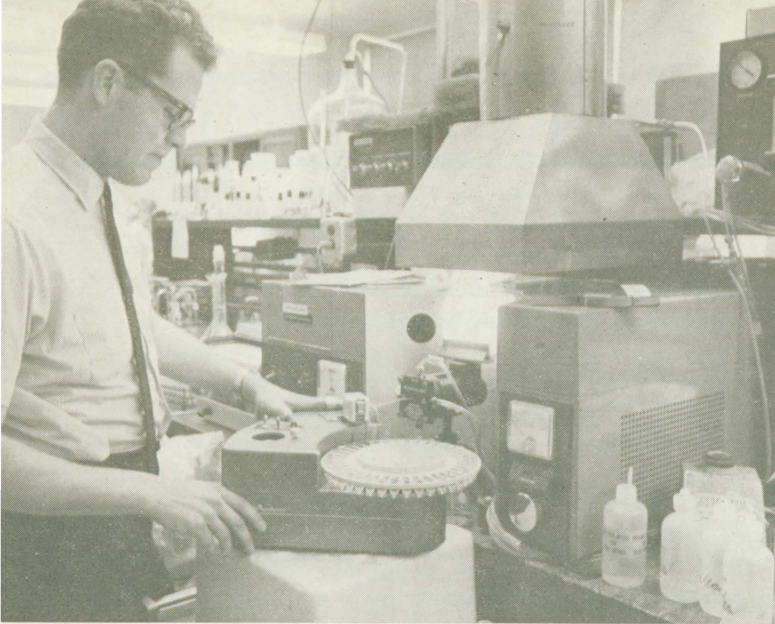
Increase hospital efficiency

Two programs to help increase hospital efficiency and reduce costs are being implemented at University of Wisconsin Hospitals. They are Management by Objectives in administration and computerization and automation of the clinical laboratories.

Nationally, hospital managers are faced with rising costs, rapidly changing technology, severe manpower shortages, and increased responsibility in the health services system, according to Edward J. Connors, Hospital superintendent. He feels that hospitals must

Dr. Stiehm





A hospital chemist performs tests on the atomic absorption spectrophotometer in the Hospital clinical chemistry lab. The machine is hooked to LINC.

actively seek methods of achieving greater efficiency and economy of operation.

The Management by Objectives program is described by assistant professor David E. Schrieber and Mr. Stanley Sloan, of the University's Management Institute, as a managerial method whereby hospital personnel identify objectives to be accomplished in all major areas of operation. The program defines the limits within which the various personnel can operate and sets specific performance standards.

The program has been used in industry, but only rarely in hospitals, Connors said.

The first stages will attempt to establish overall organizational objectives. Departmental goals will then be set up and agreed upon by top management, department heads, and key supervisors. Department heads and employees are given a chance to participate in planning goals and objectives for each phase of hospital operation.

Increased communication and an increased sense of achievement and self-development for the employee are expected, Schrieber said.

As the program continues, Schrieber and Sloan will conduct evaluations to determine whether Management by Objectives is an effective approach in the University Hospitals, whether it is appropriate for all departments or units, and whether it is an appropriate style for all hospital managers.

The clinical laboratories' staff hopes to increase its efficiency, through automation and computerization,

to the point where it may shorten a patient's hospital stay.

Dr. Frank Larson, director of the laboratories and professor of medicine, said that the Laboratory Instrument Computer (LINC) and automatic equipment will enable the laboratory "to record and tabulate within one or two hours data which now takes full day to order and compile."

The laboratories now average three tests each day per patient, and this number is expected to increase according to Dr. Merle Evenson, assistant professor of medicine.

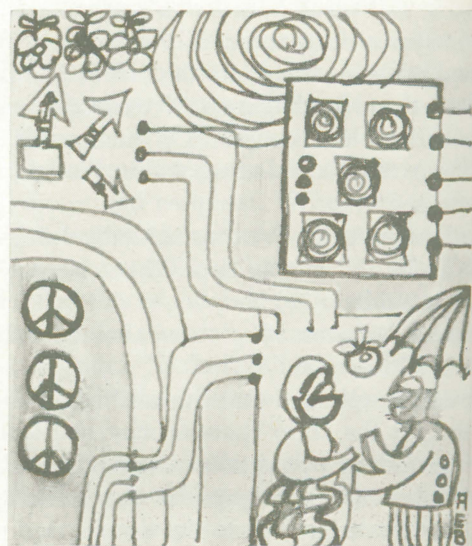
"Without the computer and automatic equipment the rising number of tests would lengthen a patient's stay here," he added.

Automatic analysis machines are already used for routine blood and urine tests: the SMA-12 analyzer can run 360 tests an hour. LINC, connected to the machines by a simple \$10 potentiometer, monitors up to 16 machines simultaneously, he said.

The computer also takes over the tedious work of tabulating results and making statistical analyses.

LINC saves money and time in storing data: 130,000 test results, about three months' work for a section of the laboratory, fit onto a \$5.00 spool tape, and any one of them can be retrieved within seconds.

The technologist "talks" to LINC by typing requests or data on a keyboard like a typewriter, responds on a small oscilloscope, like a television screen, or a teletype printer with questions, lists, graphs. Dr. Larson explained that this "conversational mode" makes LINC especially adaptable for laboratory use — no specially trained personnel are



needed for routine use.

Tailoring computer programs for laboratory use by these untrained personnel is the responsibility of Dr. G. Phillip Hicks, assistant professor of medicine. His group has written a manual detailing the system, LABCOM, to help other hospitals computerize their laboratories.

Eventually all of a patient's medical record at UW Hospitals, history, physical examination, and laboratory tests, may be stored on computer tape — inexpensively and instantly available.

Planning director begins work

The University of Wisconsin Board of Regents in November approved the appointment of Wayne H. Herhold as assistant director for planning at the Medical Center.

Mr. Herhold, who has been executive director of the Hospital Planning Council of Kanawha Valley, Charleston, W. Va., will be responsible for coordinating future development of the Medical Center's physical facilities.

He has a master's degree in hospital administration from the University of Michigan and a bachelor's degree from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

His administrative experience includes four years as associate director of Rockford Memorial Hospital, Rockford, Ill., four years as assistant director of William Beaumont Hospital, Detroit, and an administrative residency at the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit.

Mr. Herhold has membership in the American College of Hospital Administrators and the American Hospital Association. He is a member of the AHA Committee on Areawide Planning Agencies.

Volunteers staff migrant health clinics

Medical School students and faculty members got first-hand experience with migrant health problems last summer in three Wisconsin cities.

Eighteen students and six physicians helped staff clinics for migrants in Beaver Dam, Endeavor, and Wautoma.

The volunteers saw not only the unique health problems of a traveling population, but also gained experience in problems ranging from chronic heart disease and diabetes to minor infections and immunizations, according to the project's advisor, Dr.

Theodore Goodfriend, assistant professor of medicine and pharmacology.

"At least some of the migrants attending clinics got better care because of the university group's presence," he added. "Students could take pressure off physicians by doing lab work and taking histories, freeing them for diagnosis and therapeutic work. Specialists from the university could fill holes in clinic staffs, giving some patients more intense care."

Medical School interest in migrant clinics grew out of the Health Forum, a faculty-student committee studying aspects of environmental medicine.

Students became interested in the problems of migrant health and found the clinics a good way to help.

The clinics are open twice a week, caring for about 40 patients at an average session, perhaps 60 at a heavy one.

Reception of the project has been good—the clinic supervisors want the volunteers back next summer, and one Beaver Dam physician offered to pay the students who helped him.

Most of the students are "satisfied that something was accomplished. More time is necessary, but we helped some, and gained a deeper social awareness of the migrant problem."

Dr. Goodfriend hopes next year not only to have the volunteer program, but also to pay a few full-time students.

Mr. Herhold



ALUMNI NEWS

IBM makes new directory more efficient

Questionnaires sent to alumni in the fall are now in the process of being converted to the second edition of the Medical Alumni Directory, which will include both alphabetical and geographic listings of Medical School graduates and former house officers.

IBM data processing equipment and an inexpensive method of reproduction are expected to make the directory much more efficient and economical to produce, and much easier to use, according to Ralph A. Hawley, executive director of the Association.

By using the data processing equipment, the information about each alumnus will appear on only one line in both the geographic and alphabetical sections.

The line of information about each alumnus includes name, address, city, state, zip code, class or the period of internship or residency, board certifications, primary and secondary specialty, and the type of practice.

Codes will be used for some of the information, but they will be consistent with those used by the AMA.

Some of the information which appeared in the first directory will not appear in the second edition. This information includes marital status; school of graduation, if not Wisconsin, for two-year alumni; and awards and honors. The deletions were necessary because of space limitations on the IBM cards.

The IBM cards now used to print out alumni addresses for the *QUARTERLY* will be used to print out the directory information, after the additional information is added to the cards.

The new method of reproduction will make future directory revisions simple and economical; the addition of the geographic listing should make the directory more usable.

Thirty-six leave on alumni retreat Feb. 16

Thirty-six people—alumni, other physicians and spouses, and faculty—had registered by mid-December for the second annual alumni retreat-seminar, scheduled for February 16 through 23, 1968.

Dr. Thomas Meyer, associate dean, who has been planning the retreat-seminar, reported that the arrangements were altered in November because of circumstances beyond his control.

The group now is scheduled to leave Florida Feb-

ruary 16 on the *Jamaica Queen* for a five-day trip to Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica. The education programs will be conducted on ship. The group will return to Florida February 20 to spend two days in Fort Lauderdale before returning home.

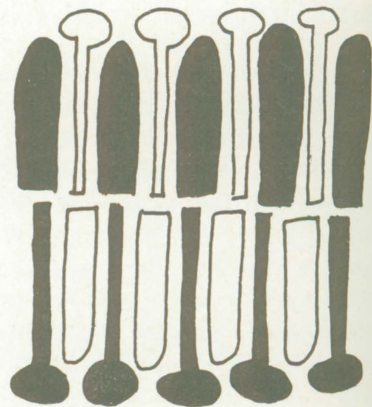
Among the alumni making the trip are Dr. Mrs. D. J. Freeman, '52, Wausau; Dr. and Mrs. H. Benn, '28, Stevens Point; Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Clemens, '34, Punta Gorda, Fla.; Dr. and Mrs. William G. Richards, '52, Beaver Dam; Dr. Lucien G. Culver, '52, St. Paul; Dr. and Mrs. David Vig, '51, Viroqua; Dr. and Mrs. Michael F. Ries, '33, Brownsville; and Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Doermann, intern 1943-44 and resident 1947-50, Toledo.

Seminar faculty members will be Dr. John Johnson, professor and chairman of radiology; Dr. Anthony Curreli, '33, professor of surgery and clinical oncology and director of the division of clinical oncology; Dr. Richard Wasserburger, professor of medicine; and Dr. Robert O. Burns, associate professor of medicine.

Two \$1,000 gifts bolster fund drive

The second annual alumni giving program, under the leadership of Dr. Herbert Pohle, '38, Milwaukee, has had quick response from many alumni. Early returns are ahead of last year in dollar total, number of contributors, and size of the average gift.

As the *QUARTERLY* went to press January 2, 1968, donors had contributed \$10,144. The average gift was \$43.50, an amount bolstered by two \$1,000 donations. Last year at the same time 68 alumni had contributed \$1,935. The average gift was \$30.





Dr. Pohle, who feels the alumni fund should become an enduring source of enrichment money for Medical School programs, said that the size of the gift is not as important as the number of contributors.

He hopes all alumni will contribute, no matter what the amount. Last year only 445 alumni contributed through the Alumni Fund, the AMA-ERF program, and class gifts.

He also pointed out that the number of alumni making \$100 or more contributions has increased. This year a Dean's Club was formed to honor those who make contributions in the more than \$100 category.

Other schools, which have conducted annual giving campaigns for several years, achieve more than 50 per cent participation by alumni, he said.

The giving program this year, he said, will rely heavily on the active participation of the class representatives. The class reps will be kept informed by alumni headquarters as to how their classes are doing. In February they will make a second personal appeal to their classmates who have not yet given.

Dr. Pohle said he was particularly pleased with the enthusiastic response of the class representatives, who sent the first personal appeal to their classmates in December.

In the 1966-67 Honor Roll of Donors, distributed in November, there were two errors. A footnote explaining that asterisks before names of donors indicated a gift of \$100 or more was dropped. In addition, there should have been an asterisk before the name of Dr. Alexander Braze, '32.

Contributions, which are tax deductible, can be made by sending a check to the Wisconsin Medical Alumni Fund, 333 N. Randall Ave., Madison, Wis. 53706. Checks may be made payable to the Fund.

Regional alumni meetings are scheduled

The Medical Alumni Association has three alumni meetings scheduled in various sections of the country before summer begins.

Dr. John Petersen, '54, member of the Association Board, is handling arrangements for the annual winter meeting in Milwaukee, scheduled for the University Club February 9.

Dr. Petersen has been exploring a program which would feature a panel discussion of the problems and future of medical education in Wisconsin. No firm plans have yet been made. Final details will be announced in a special mailing.

The Medical Alumni dinner in conjunction with the AMA annual meeting in San Francisco in June is now in the planning stages. Dr. Robert K. Salter, '46, will handle arrangements for the meeting, and has been gathering a local committee to assist with the planning. More details will be announced.

The year's big event, Alumni Day, will be held May 24 with a somewhat modified program. Dr. Bernard I. Lifson, '49, president, and the Board have decided to structure the program as a continuing educational function, which would be attractive to wives as well as alumni.

Dr. Lifson will explore with the Medical School's psychiatry department a program dealing with the dynamics of social problems — race riots, student demonstrations and riots, etc.; changing family structure; revolt of youth, etc.

The Board decided that the Alumni Day morning program, to begin about 10 a.m., will include the dean's State of the School message, scientific presentations and the business meeting. Lunch would be at 12:30, probably on the Middleton Library terrace.

Following lunch, tours would be held on the Medical Center campus, with faculty guides.

The program with broad appeal would begin about 3 p.m. at the Wisconsin Center or new Alumni House. Alumni and their wives would be taken there on



chartered buses.

As in past years, the evening banquet program will include presentation of the Medical Alumni Citation, the Emeritus Faculty Award, the teaching award and the Senior Class award. Separate tables will be provided for reunioning classes.

Reunions scheduled for May

Several of the classes scheduled to hold reunions Alumni Day, May 24, are at work on the preliminary arrangements. Reunions will be held by the classes of 1963, 1958, 1953, 1948, 1943 (March and November), 1938, 1933 and 1928.

Dr. Robert Ramlow, '43 (Nov.), of La Crosse, is already at work planning that class's 25th anniversary reunion. The class will make a special gift to the School rather than participate in the Alumni Giving Campaign.

Dr. Timm Zimmermann, '63, of Westby, is planning a reunion to be held during and after the evening banquet May 24. He is circulating a questionnaire to classmates.

Dr. Melvin Huth, '33, of Baraboo, also is planning a reunion which will be held during the evening banquet May 24. Drs. John Berger, Madison, and Herbert Pohle, both '38, are planning a separate reunion on Thursday evening for their class.

Others in the initial planning stages are Dr. William Gilmore, '43 (Mar.), of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Dr. Sylvia Greim, '53, of Portage, Ind.; Dr. Douglas A. Shanahan, Jr., '58, of Kettering, Ohio; Dr. Robert Turell, '28, of New York City; and Drs. Robert Johnson and Donald Korst, '48, both of Madison.

Class committees planning reunions have several alternatives. Some hold reunions on the Thursday evening before Alumni Day, with a social hour, dinner and program. Others meet during the evening banquet and reunion in a private room following the dinner. Still others plan a full day of activities for the day following Alumni Day, often arranging a golf tournament for the men, a fashion show for the women, and a social hour and dinner for all.

Most classes invite senior faculty members to their reunions, and in addition, use the opportunity to elect a class representative. In addition, these classes have traditionally made a meaningful gift to the School or have made a special effort to be well represented in the Alumni Annual Giving program.

Those planning the reunions will be in touch with their classmates.

Alumni meet the new chancellor

Nearly 90 alumni returned to campus October for the annual Homecoming scientific program and to see Wisconsin play the Northwestern Wildcats at Camp Randall Stadium.

Another meeting, the annual upstate meeting, held this year in Marshfield December 7, attracted about 50 alumni from the central Wisconsin area.

Alumni who attended Homecoming were introduced to the new Chancellor of the Madison campus William Sewell. The program included presentation by Frank C. Larson, M.D., who discussed the computerization and automation of the Hospital clinical laboratories; Robert O. Johnson, M.D., who discussed hyperthermia; and Edgar Gordon, who discussed the metabolic consequences of obesity.

Those who attended the upstate meeting participated in a stimulating question and answer session with Medical School Dean Peter L. Eichman, and other faculty members.

One of the registrants for the Homecoming meeting traveled all the way from California. He was Dr. Roswell H. Fine, '48, who is assistant deputy director of the division of state services, and chief of the bureau of mental retardation services, California Department of Mental Hygiene.

His staff administrative duties involve consultation and direction of 13,500 beds for the mentally retarded in eight of the California state hospitals.

Dr. Fine moved to California in 1966 from Lexington, Ky., where he had been assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of Kentucky Medical School.

While at Kentucky, he served as the first coordinator and director of the psychiatric outpatient clinics at the University Hospital, and was co-director of the Medical Center's mental retardation program.

He took a senior fellowship in child psychiatry at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, while on leave from Kentucky. While in New York, he completed his training in child psychiatry and conducted a study on the dreams of children.

His wife is an assistant professor of psychiatric nursing at Sacramento State College.

Following the scientific presentation, most alumni at the meeting took advantage of a catered luncheon in the second-year laboratory and then watched Wisconsin lose to Northwestern. The Badgers tied Iowa but lost the other games for the school's worst record since 1889.

AUDIT REPORT

Warren Randy, Certified public accountant, has submitted the annual audit report for the Wisconsin Medical Alumni Association, Inc. In his report he states:

"In my opinion all of the disbursements were ap-

propriate to the purposes of the corporation as outlined in the Articles of Incorporation and as promulgated by the board of Directors."

The report follows:

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966	July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967
Receipts — Unrestricted		
Dues Received	16,110.00	17,155.00
Sales of Chronicle		5,783.10
Sales of Middleton History Essays	2,104.50	126.00
	18,214.50	23,064.10
Disbursement of Unrestricted Funds		
Salary — Executive Director	2,708.28	2,499.96
Printing — Quarterly Magazine	7,168.31	6,528.80
Editing — Quarterly	600.00	
Publication Costs — Chronicle		1,947.80
Printing — Middleton Essays	2,657.85	
Printing — General Directory	3,762.20	
Other Printing and Stationery	758.20	2,204.84
Postage	543.08	516.65
Repairs and Plates for Addressograph	63.60	33.90
Board of Directors Meetings — Net Cost	31.93	27.65
Alumni Day — 1965 — Net Cost	442.20	
Alumni Day — 1966 — Net Cost	2,355.56	
Alumni Day — 1967 — Net Cost		2,021.98
Other Membership Meetings — Net Cost or (over)	(54.70)	345.77
Annual Audit	175.00	225.00
Fund Raising Expense	42.84	
Contributions to UW Pre Med Club	75.00	125.00
Teaching Awards	1,000.00	1,590.95
Personal Property Taxes	107.97	43.62
Miscellaneous	1.70	78.50
Gift — Dr. Clark		125.00
	22,438.83	18,314.83
Net available (overspent) unrestricted funds	(4,224.33)	4,749.27

Critical self-evaluation

BY MISCHA J. LUSTOK, M.D. '35
EDITOR

MILWAUKEE — Your Editorial Board will meet again to consider the policy and composition of the Wisconsin Medical Alumni QUARTERLY. We have a good publication — you have told us so — but could we be better?

Should we include articles of general University interest outside the sphere of our Medical School, or will this place us in the role of an appendix to the Wisconsin Alumnus magazine? Should we give more space and emphasis to Medical School affairs at the expense of alumni news, or will this change our facade from a true alumni periodical to an official organ of the Medical School? Should we continuously strive to greater journalistic excellence, better printing, better paper, more art work, and more pictures or should we be limited by a fixed budget? Should we continue to send the Wisconsin Medical Alumni QUARTERLY to all medical school alumni, with the problem of an ever increasing mailing list and constantly rising costs, or should we limit our mailing list to dues paying members?

We have asked these questions before, and periodically we must ask them again. Times and attitudes change, and while change in itself is not necessarily progress nor intrinsically a virtue, we must always be ready to face critical self-evaluation.

It would be of considerable value to your Editor and your Editorial Board to learn of your expression. We can only anticipate your wants and attitudes. We can best serve our reader if we know how he wishes to be served. *Let us hear from you.*

A singular delight of travel has been the casual opportunity to meet Wisconsin Medical Alumni who are far away from "home" and eager to hear about their old friends, classmates, teachers and their alma mater. We have learned to expect that, and come well prepared with as many choice morsels as the retentive capacity of our sclerotic cerebellum permits.

We had a long and pleasant visit with Chester Kurtz, '27, in San Francisco. He faces retirement with plans for a new career in development of community heart clinics in his adopted state of New Mexico. Sam Boyer, '32, of Duluth is very much involved in new expansion plans of the Medical School

at the University of Minnesota, and we shared common concerns. We met many more old (?) alumni and chatted with them in the promenade of the exhibit area — and wondered if a Wisconsin Medical Alumni booth would not be appropriate.

What surprised us, and perhaps it should not, were the nostalgic inquiries of a *recent alumnus*, whose separation from the site of his professional nativity has not yet experienced the edging of time. We met him at the Iron Horse and moved on to a much more colorful Fleur De Lys. Paul Gordon James, '66, married a very charming Milwaukeean, né Ellen E. Endrath, and interned at San Francisco General Hospital. He is now serving a residency in orthopedics at the University of California hospitals. They were 2,000 miles away, but the stamp of Wisconsin was obviously on them.

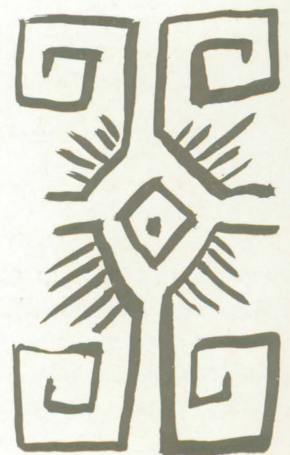
It was quite clear to us, that Wisconsin Medical Alumni of all vintages are deeply involved in the spirit and identity of our School, and while perception with the revelation of a new career may dampen the external demonstrative responses, the nostalgias of common heritage are real indeed.

As we said before, *being a Wisconsin Medical Alumnus is a very special thing!*

Dean's corner

BY PETER L. EICHMAN, M.D.
DEAN

MADISON — The findings and recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Medical Education, which has been conducting studies since early 1974





were released recently and contain much significance for the future growth and development of the Medical School, and for medicine in Wisconsin.

The Task Force recommended that our incoming freshman class be expanded from 104 to 160 students as soon as feasible — over a period of several biennia. It also recommended that we immediately begin master planning for the facilities and site necessary to accommodate the enrollment increase. The University Board of Regents has recommended that the site for future Medical Center development be on a 45 acre tract between the lake and the VA Hospital.

Preliminary program planning for a new facility has been underway here for a period of months, and in December Mr. Wayne Herhold, an expert in hospital planning, joined the staff to head the planning efforts. He was appointed as an assistant director of the Medical Center.

Another recommendation of the Task Force is that the legislature authorize and provide planning funds for a second University of Wisconsin Medical School in Milwaukee. It is hoped the first students would be admitted at Milwaukee in 1971 or 1972 and that the enrollment be expanded to 100 students per class during the 1975-77 biennium.

The third major recommendation of the group was that Marquette Medical School, which recently severed legal ties with Marquette University, be expanded to 160 first year places.

The Task Force recommendations were based on its findings that there is a need to improve the doctor-patient ratio in Wisconsin. The state ranks below the

national average in terms of the ratio, and for the past 11 years has had a net annual emigration of 19 newly trained physicians. The Task Force also found that the state ranked low in the number of intern and resident places available in Wisconsin hospitals and in its ability to fill existing places.

Our Medical School will be moving to help correct these deficiencies. In this regard, the departmental chairmen of the Medical School recently reaffirmed our long-standing policy to form affiliations with other institutions and agencies in order to strengthen, expand or initiate educational programs of many varieties. In coming months we expect to form new affiliations and to strengthen old ones. This is based upon our continuing recognition of the Medical School's major commitment to extend its resources and programs throughout the state. It is also responsive to state-wide concern about improving the attractiveness of our medical environment.

Affiliated programs already proposed are mainly in the area of residency training, but potentially include research. These programs, coupled with our present affiliations with hospitals, clinics, schools and with federal, state and county institutions, may enable dramatic changes. We hope such programs will improve the physician/population ratio, expand intern and residency training and practice opportunities in Wisconsin, improve the quality of practice, and make Wisconsin a more attractive state in which to practice.

Another recent development here will provide limited relief of our critical space problem. The former Wisconsin Diagnostic Center building has been assigned to the Medical Center. The facility had been operated by the Department of Public Welfare, but was closed June 30, 1967.

Several of our outpatient clinics will be consolidated in the building, which is at the corner of Breese Terrace and University Avenue, enabling some expansion by other programs on the main site.

On December 1 I had the pleasure of meeting with



a large group of alumni at the alumni association meeting in Marshfield. There was a stimulating, frank discussion of the School's new curriculum and some of our other programs.

Is the doctor in?

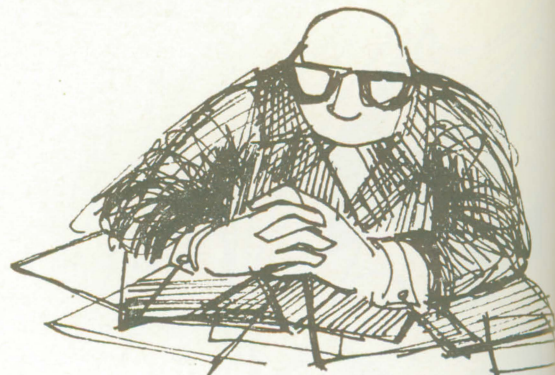
BY BERNARD I. LIFSON, M.D., '49
PRESIDENT

Last week my lovely wife had some guests over for dinner. This was a real opportunity for Clarice. Since the boys and their sister request hot dogs and hamburgers T.I.D., this allowed her the excuse to try some of the exotic recipes she finds in "My Weekly Reader" which the boys bring home from school.

Having sat down to enjoy this delicious repast, our conversation was interrupted by the telephone. A patient had need to call. As I got up to leave the table, I was consoled by my guests. "Tell him he isn't home," "He'll call back later," "Suggest he take a librium and call tomorrow," were suggestions made. I was pleased with the concern shown for me. Then I began thinking that they really don't understand this as a way of life for a physician. The mailman slogs through the snow, the traffic officer in the rain, telephone men during storms, each of us has our own advantages and disadvantages in our work.

Upon returning to the dining room, I was greeted by more comments and sense more real feelings of resentment on their part. They symphasized with my being "bothered" and verbalized their criticism of this patient, whoever he was, for "being so inconsiderate." I felt myself responding since the call was not an emergency and could have waited until the following day. I then recalled that one of our guests had spoken to me, rather excitedly, about her three-year-old daughter who had suddenly become very fearful of bees and insects and would not leave the house if she saw so much as a butterfly outside. I had reassured her this was a phobic symptom frequently seen at this age and as long as there are no other signs of disturbed behavior, this could well be a temporary stage in her emotional development. Chances were that this would be short duration and would probably disappear. I remembered how reassured she was that Saturday night during the intermission of the play we were seeing, when she had asked about this.

Since everyone at the table had previously been told by her how reassuring I had been, I reminded her of this incident. Not to embarrass her, but to



demonstrate how anxious we can get. This stimulated a most interesting reaction. Each person began reciting an experience either they or some member of their family had had in not being able to get a doctor during a "serious emergency." Not only had it been impossible to get him to make a house call, but in some instances were even unable to talk with him by phone. Their anger, criticism and disgust were ventilated freely. There were such remarks as "I didn't want to be bothered," "He probably told his wife to say he wasn't home," "He's making so much money now, he doesn't care about his patients anymore."

I became more aware of the ambivalence people have toward doctors. What became more obvious to me was how we physicians feed into this. Humorous or critical remarks we make to friends about patients are agreed with in a social situation. This, however, contributes to the suspicions and distrust people develop about physicians. We create a monster by our flippant and unconcerned attitude. Encouraged to feel righteous indignation at how misused and abused we are, our response plants the seeds of concern for our patients, being concerned only with the almighty dollar and professional and human honesty in their minds.

In spite of what evolved out of this particular evening, the patient's attitude depends upon the relationship he has had with his physician. Only through this can the trust, respect, comfort and assurance be developed. However, a flippant attitude can truly be a deterrent to this development.

Clarice was really in her glory as hostess to her friends. She succeeded in preparing a meal far superior to my mother's, and that's something you don't joke about with your wife, even though or rather especially if you're a psychiatrist!

Southwestern News

By JACKMAN PYRE, M.D., '37
SOUTHWESTERN CORRESPONDENT

TUCSON — Dr. Selby Mills, Phoenix, is a grandfather — a baby boy, Robert Lauritzen, was born November 28, 10:43 a.m. to daughter, Kathleen. Another daughter attends the University of Arizona.

William Thomas, an intern at Good Samaritan Hospital in Phoenix, doesn't know what the Medical Alumni QUARTERLY is yet, since he has never seen one. He graduated in June, 1967, and has one son born on his graduation day. He hails from Mt. Horeb and is married to a Columbus girl, Nancy Patchett. His hobby is photography. I think he was suspicious that I was trying to sell something when I called him.

Also at Good Samaritan Hospital is Elizabeth Hogman, a University of Wisconsin graduate of 1967. She is single and hails from Columbus also. She might be engaged. This information comes in haste from Dr. Thomas.

Northwestern news

By JAMES H. DAHLEN, M.D., '61
NORTHWESTERN CORRESPONDENT

SEATTLE — Enjoyed an evening with Bob At-

wood '62 and his wife, Greta — en route to Honolulu for work towards his M.P.H. after three years at the USPHS Hospital in Rosebud, S.D.

Dr. Bev Rogers' ('67) young son Tim had a brief stay at Children's Hospital for surgery in early July — is doing fine following a Ramstedt procedure for pyloric stenosis. Bev was rotating through Children's at the time and hence could make professional and maternal rounds on Tim.

The reception for the Badgers' coaching staff on September 23 was well attended — over 150 alums and spouses being present. Dr. Bill Kiekhofer was a familiar face among the travelers, despite some natural foliage for camouflage. Tom and Barbara Corigan, Chuck and Diane Guildner from Everett were there, among other medical alumni. Most of us were at the 17-0 defeat of Coach Coatta's fledglings — having been fore-warned that this would be a building year for the team.

Alan ('67) and Billie Hendrickson and Alan ('67) and Sandra Steigwald, both interning at Swedish Hospital have settled down on Mercer Island for the year. They have been fortunate in the weather department — our sunniest, warmest summer in years has welcomed them into Puget Sound country.

Allan ('60) and Betsy Kind have added a new boy

MOVING SOON?

Happily, we are one of the few publications that does not require three weeks or a month of notice. We promise to change your address in one day (it doesn't matter much anyway — we publish only quarterly). The form below is for your convenience. If you lose it, just send a letter. The address is: **Wisconsin Medical Alumni Association, 333 N. Randall Ave., Madison, Wisconsin 53706.**

NAME _____ NEW ADDRESS _____

OLD ADDRESS _____ DATE OF MOVE _____

ANY NEWS? _____ CLASS _____

to their household. Bryan Carl arrived on the 18th of July, weighing in a 6 lbs. 2 oz. and is doing fine at this date.

Dr. Warren Otterson '53 has finished his ob-gyn residency at Madigan Army Hospital (Tacoma area) and is now on Okinawa. He and Jan have a new son, Timm, as of Nov. 21, 1967, joining Jill, Brad and Beth. They report they are enjoying the Far East. Mailing address: Major W. N. Otterson, USAMC Box 6, Ryukyu Islands, A.P.O. San Francisco 96331.

Dr. Beverly Rogers '67, who we mentioned above, is now interning at Doctors Hospital here, and Dr. Allan Steigewald '67, is at Swedish. Bev plans to take an ob-gyn Residency at Milwaukee County next year, despite our efforts to keep her in the Pacific Northwest.

That's 30 for now.

Texas correspondence

BY EDWARD J. LEFEBER, M.D., '36
TEXAS CORRESPONDENT

GALVESTON—The fall quarter has passed quickly and this column's deadline for the winter issue of the QUARTERLY too soon come. Several attempts to broaden the news coverage for Texas have been tried. The results were a discouraging silence from those contacted. Most of the news reported will perforce come from local sources available to this correspondent.

On a fast trip to Washington, D.C., this past month, I welcomed the opportunity to visit Herb Lee who is doing a splendid job as Southeastern correspondent.

At the regional meeting of the American College of Physicians held in San Antonio, Tex., at the St. Anthony Hotel, I met Jerome Ravel who is practicing internal medicine at Austin.

Dr. Henry C. Pitot, professor of oncology and pathology at the UW McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research, was this year's Kemper Visiting Professor at the Medical Branch of the University of Texas. He gave a series of lectures to students and staff from October 16 to October 19.

The Chauncey D. Leake History of Medicine Society, University of Texas Medical Branch, announced a series of lectures on the history and philosophy of medicine by Dr. Chauncey D. Leake (Ph.D. 1923) from December 4 to December 15, 1967.

Dr. William P. Deiss, Jr. (int.-res. 1945-46; 1948-54), the newly appointed chairman and professor of medicine, has made several visits to the Medical School

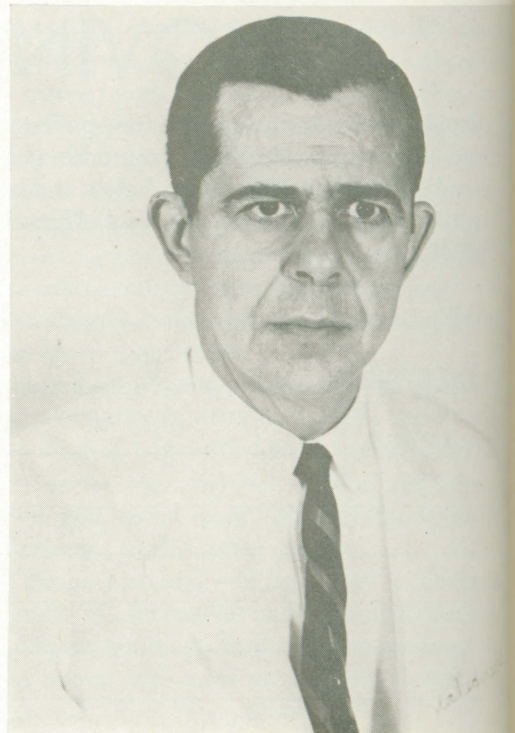
campus here during the past months. He assumed duties on January 1.

Freshman idealism

BY JAMES RENNE
SENIOR CLASS PRESIDENT

MADISON — I feel sort of crummy. The history of this present illness dates back a few Sundays to a sumptuous evening meal at the Wisconsin University smorgasbord. I was having dinner with an old eating partner of mine who has entered medical school this year. After our usual rapid-fire solutions of world's major problems and the even greater problems of this year's Badgers, we got around to what was the main focus of my current attention — internships. He asked where I had applied, and I enthusiastically listed my four university-affiliated hospitals in the Northeast, with frequent footnotes on the excellence of the chowder, lobster, and skiing. He asked about some of my classmates and I told of their equally glamorous plans involving the West Coast and Denver.

Dr. Deiss





My friend (Neal is his name) then said, "I think I'll apply to some big city hospital. I think I'll be needed more there." That's when I started feeling crummy. How could I tell Neal that being "needed" is a silly thing to base your internship choice upon? Didn't the naive idealist realize that the call schedule and surrounding countryside are more important? Who ever heard of picking an internship because he was needed there?

Neal's position is of course open to attack. The internship year is a crucial one in medical education, and qualities of responsibility, exposure, and teaching are to be sought. Certainly a hospital that attracted only a single intern would provide more opportunity for being "needed" than a fully staffed university center, but the educational experience there would probably be quite substandard. As silly as his position may be, though, there is something to be learned from Neal. It's his orientation.

He sees himself as being able to transform his efforts into good results in other people, and he wishes to maximize this. Now I am willing to bet that over the course of the next four years in medical school Neal's attitude will change, and he will, like the rest of us, base his internship choice on such *personally* oriented factors as area of the country (with coaching from his wife), prestige, channels to residencies, call schedule, pay, and educational programs. This is not unreasonable. It's perfectly justifiable. It's what I did.

The reason I feel crummy is just this: the thought that I would be helping out other people during my internship *never even occurred* to me when I submitted my application. Not that it would have changed my decisions any. I just feel a bit sad that my idealism has died so much so soon. Don't get me wrong. I don't think that haloes and incandescent eyes go with white coats. But it was poor to have to be reminded by someone else that at least a small part of being a doctor is filling a need. And it's sad,

too, to feel that in the course of his education, Neal's idealism will probably fade as much as mine has.

Southeastern notes

By HERBERT C. LEE, M.D., '35

SOUTHEASTERN CORRESPONDENT

RICHMOND — Since I wrote my last column, I have had the delightful experience of meeting with many alumni and their wives at a dinner in Chicago at the American College of Surgeons meeting. John Keeley, the professor of surgery at Loyola, arranged this event. He and his lovely wife did an excellent job. I guess there were 50 or 60 people there. Bob Hickey, of course, was the main speaker. He gave us a summary of all school activities. I sat at a table with Tony Curreri, Marv Steen ('36) and his wife, and Deb Secrist ('34) and his wife. Deb filled us in on news of all alumni in his area, and it was wonderful to see how little he has aged. Deb has two sons, I think, at George Washington under John Parks. I guess this makes "Jarbo" feel a little old himself. Tony told us all about Madison activities and Marv and his wife were a delight to see again.

The highlight of the evening occurred when Ken Lemmer moved his chair about three inches and fell off the speaker's platform. Like the old pole vaulter that he was, he rolled over beautifully and was unhurt. He swears that the oasis stops had nothing to do with this romantic flop, but it took the place of a good speech. I hope that these meetings will continue on an annual basis. There is much to be gained by such fraternizing.

In my last column I listed Chuck McKeown and the Howard McCues as of the vintage 1937. I apologize, as Chuck finished in 1941, and the McCues interned at UW in 1941. Thus they have achieved their present high positions sooner than I gave them credit for.

There are many Wisconsin alumni or ex-interns in this area. Hence we keep up to date on all activities in Madison, and except for this year's football team, all such discussions are most pleasant. We keep up pretty well.

M. Pinson Neal did a residency in radiology at UW after he interned here at the Medical College of Virginia. He is now our chief of diagnostic radiology. (How specialized can we get?) Pinson and his wife have fitted into school and civic activities very rapidly, and we are all most proud and grateful to both of them.

Jim Brooks is our chief of thoracic surgery. He

graduated from M.C.V., and spent a year with Joe Gale after his surgical residency. He learned how to ski and skate, and incidentally learned a lot of surgery, Wisconsin-style.

Many of you will remember R. Carl Bunts who was the GU resident at Wisconsin in 1935. He is now chief of urology at the McGuire V.A. Hospital here in Richmond. Through our students and house staff we enjoy a very close association with this institution, and hence I see a good deal of this old "plumber." Carl recently was awarded the 1967 Speedy Award by the Paralyzed Veterans of America for his contributions to the field of paraplegia. He is a clinical professor of urology here at M.C.V., president of the Richmond Urologic Society, and a past-president of the Mid-Atlantic section of the American Urological Association.

I frequently run across Rudy Noer who is professor of surgery at Louisville. He was the surgical resident in 1935, when I was a senior medical student, and he has fulfilled all of the promise that he showed at that time. I am sure you will all be glad to know that he is the new president of the Southern Surgical Association. I recently saw him at the meeting of this group at the Homestead in Hot Springs, Va., and we discussed various Wisconsin activities.

I have previously stated that Richmond is full of people who either were medical students at Wisconsin or did post-graduate work there. I have mentioned only a few, but among others are Bill Harlan who interned at Madison. He is now the head of our Clinical Research Center. Several others are in practice here: Merritt Foster (intern 1944-45) in psychiatry, Miriam Carmichael in neurology, and Bob Bedinger (intern 1948-49) in internal medicine. The list can go on and on, but I believe I have proved my point. From time to time I will try to mention all of the rest



of this illustrious group.

The Medical College of Virginia used to exchange two interns with Wisconsin every year. In fact, this is how I got to Richmond in the first place. The matching plan ruined this, but we still get an occasional intern from UW. The latest was John Milbrath. After spending time in the Navy, he interned here in medicine. He had a fellowship in infectious diseases, and spent six months at the London School of Tropical Medicine. His wife is from Australia, and at last report he planned to practice down under.

I enjoyed a phone call from Ed Lefeber recently. He was in town on the way to his son's wedding in Washington, D.C. He then had to fly back to Weston for his daughter's wedding the following week. We discussed our various and varied columns.

In my next column I will quote a bit of instruction to freshman medical students. I believe you will enjoy it. I also hope that all of you had a pleasant Christmas season and wish for you a most happy and prosperous New Year. Xaire to some of you.

Your area correspondents need news. Help them by jotting down your information on the form below. For your convenience we will forward the items to the correspondent you indicate. Mail the form to the QUARTERLY, 333 N. Randall Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706.

Name _____ ADDRESS _____ Class _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Please forward to Correspondent _____

My Information _____

1967-1968 ANNUAL ALUMNI GIVING PROGRAM

Interim Report[†]

<u>Class</u>	<u>No. of Donors</u>	<u>No. in Class</u>	<u>Contributions</u>
Pre-1927	7	345	\$ 1,085.00
1927	6	53	245.00
1928	4	38	410.00
1929	6	73	160.00
1930	8	63	330.00
1931	5	66	210.80
1932	11	87	705.00
1933	9	70	360.00
1934	6	69	220.00
*1935	6	74	460.00
1936	6	81	245.00
1937	6	88	220.00
1938	4	68	335.00
1939	8	78	510.00
1940	3	77	150.00
1941	3	80	225.00
1942	2	52	110.00
1943 M	9	75	250.00
*1943 N	1	55	10.00
1944	2	62	50.00
1945	2	73	150.00
1946	5	72	250.00
1947	2	59	35.00
1948	9	56	325.00
1949	2	54	210.00
1950	6	71	110.00
1951	11	69	265.00
1952	3	69	45.00
1953	7	75	115.00
1954	8	79	200.00
1955	4	74	70.00
1956	3	76	120.00
1957	7	77	140.00
1958	3	76	120.00
1959	4	71	50.00
1960	6	71	70.00
1961	3	82	40.00
1962	2	85	45.00
1963	5	71	40.00
1964	8	82	75.00
1965	2	82	105.00
1966	3	86	15.00
1967	3	93	11.00
House staff	8		163.00
Faculty	5		75.00
Other	2		1,010.00
Total	233		\$10,134.80

[†]This report includes contributions received by Jan. 1, 1968, and does not include AMA-ERF contributions.

*These classes are planning special class Gifts.

Wisconsin Medical Alumni Assn.
University of Wisconsin Medical School
333 North Randall Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

DR. HERMAN W. WIRKA FL
SURGERY
416D HOSPITAL

U. S. POSTAGE
Non-profit Org.
PAID
Madison, Wis
Permit No. 1046

